

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 2425, THE
MEDICARE PRESERVATION ACT
OF 1995

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2425, the Medicare Preservation Act of 1995. While cloaked in an innocent, nonthreatening title, when you peel off the title and clear the smoke and mirrors, what you find is that H.R. 2425 authorizes a legalized assault, and an all-out attack on the health of the Nation's seniors.

The measure destroys our Nation's health care system for the elderly—Medicare—by cutting \$270 billion—from health care services for the elderly—in order to pay for a tax cut for the wealthy. It is absolutely essential for the American people to be aware that this figure is—three times more—than the \$89 billion which the medicare actuaries and the medicare trustees have determined is needed to ensure Medicare's solvency.

The Republican measure forces the American people to needlessly pay more for less. Seniors' health care premiums will double. Gone are the limitations on the amount that doctors and hospitals can charge patients. In fact, the Republicans' balance billing provision allows providers to charge patients as much as they want, well beyond what Medicare pays.

With respect to choice, seniors' choice of provider is seriously restricted. Seniors are forced through a maze of financial maneuvers under the Republican Medicare-Plus provisions. These provisions are specifically designed to make it increasingly difficult for seniors to remain with their current private doctor, forcing seniors into HMO-type health care systems.

Mr. Speaker, where will our Nation's frail, poor, and sick elderly turn for care, when H.R. 2425 seriously erodes and threatens the very survival of the Nation's safety net hospitals. Uncompensated care will escalate.

As if these destructive provisions were not enough, H.R. 2425 provides fertile ground for fraud and abuse. Current provisions that are designed to prevent kickbacks and promote accurate billing are repealed. CBO estimates that this provision alone will cost the American people over \$1 billion. These are but a few of H.R. 2425's life threatening provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I know the standard of living and quality of life for the 1.6 million beneficiaries in my State, Ohio, will be drastically reduced. They certainly cannot absorb the over \$8 billion that Ohio will lose under the Republican proposal. This 20—ballooning to 30—percent cut will devastate Ohio's health care systems.

Let me take just a moment to share with you just a snapshot of the worries and fears

that haunt the seniors in my district as they see medicare being ripped apart just for the sake of providing a tax cut for the wealthy.

Ms. Erlene Chess is a 78-year-old widow who has been receiving home oxygen for nearly 10 years. She is concerned that the increased cost of care could put an end to her existence.

Mr. Eli Strinic has had the same doctor for over 15 years and does not want to be forced into a HMO-type health care system. Mr. Strinic is proud of the fact that his doctor knows his medical history, and understands his health care needs.

Mr. Speaker, I think that Ms. Anita Woodward, a health professional in my district sums up the situation most appropriately. She writes, "I fear not only the loss of quality. I worry that the sick will be forgotten, and patients that I see every day will really have to make the choice between the prescription blank and the grocery list."

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge you and my colleagues to listen to the plea of America's seniors in particular, and the American people in general. Do not destroy medicare. Join me in voting "No" on H.R. 2425.

WELCOME BACK LOUISVILLE
SLUGGER

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the Louisville Slugger, the world's finest baseball bat, back to its hometown of Louisville, Kentucky.

This Saturday, October 21, 1995, the Louisville Slugger will return to the Louisville skyline at the future site of the Hillerich and Bradsby headquarters at Eighth and Main Streets in downtown Louisville. The factory will open in Louisville this January. This event will also correspond with the first day of the World Series. In front of the future headquarters, the world's largest baseball bat will be installed, reaching a height of 120 feet. This giant bat will represent not only the quality product manufactured by Hillerich and Bradsby, but will also come to embody our Nation's love for the game. A public street party and other events will take place to welcome Hillerich and Bradsby and the large bat back to Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the company of Hillerich and Bradsby on their dedication to producing a high quality product, on their dedication to the game of baseball, and on their dedication to the city of Louisville. Mr. Speaker, in Louisville, we may speak softly, but we carry a big bat.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JERRY C.
HARRISON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a great American, a great Army officer, a great Missourian, and a great soldier. This month Jerry Harrison will complete over 32 years of dedicated service to our country. As a soldier, leader, and finally as a trusted advisor to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army he has provided dedicated and distinguished service.

Today as we honor his retirement, Jerry Harrison serves as the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison. This is the capstone of a remarkable career which started in 1959 when he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of field artillery in 1963. Over the course of the past three decades, he served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Vietnam.

As a leader, he has commanded at the battery, battalion, and brigade levels, culminating in his command of the U.S. Army Laboratory Command. As a staff officer and commander, he saw duty in many tough and challenging positions, validating the confidence the Army placed in his demonstrated abilities. He commanded the 1st Battalion 29th Field Artillery at Fort Carson, Colorado, followed by a staff assignment as Chief, High Technology Test Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. His skills were recognized when he was chosen for higher command and served as the Division Artillery Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Stanley, Korea. This was followed by a tour with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition as the Deputy Director.

His selection to Brigadier General led him to Fort Sill, Oklahoma where he served as the Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School, followed by an assignment as the Chief of Staff, Army Materiel Command. Upon his selection for promotion to Major General, he was given command of the U.S. Army Laboratory Command. Since January 1992, he has served with distinction as the Chief, Army Legislative Liaison.

During his tour as the Chief, Army Legislative Liaison, he shepherded the Army's relationship with Congress wielding a deft and skillful touch during a period of tremendous change. Throughout this period, Jerry Harrison ably assisted the Army's senior leadership in its dealings with Members of the Congress and helped them to understand the needs of America's Army as it transformed itself from a forward deployed force to a power projection

● 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.

force. Drawing on this years of experience he skillfully charted the way for an enhanced understanding of the Army's role in the legislative process and for telling the Army story. His leadership resulted in cohesive legislative strategies, well-prepared Army leaders, and a coherent Army message.

Jerry Harrison's career reflects a commitment to our Nation, characterized by dedicated selfless service, love for soldiers, and a commitment to excellence. Major General Jerry C. Harrison, the consummate professional, whose performance in over three decades of service, in peace as well as in war, personified those traits of courage, competency, and integrity that our Nation has come to expect from its Army officers. On behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of this great Nation, I offer our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a soldier who served his country so admirably.

TRIBUTE TO MABEL HOGGARD

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take time to honor and pay tribute to an individual who spent her life in the service of others. In doing so, Mabel Hoggard became a pioneer, both for her race and for women. Born on March 10, 1905, in Pueblo, CO, Mabel left her home State after high school to attend the University of Tennessee at Nashville, then known as Tennessee A&M, to pursue a teaching degree. Upon completion, she started teaching in a two-room schoolhouse in the coal fields of Jenkins, KY, for \$100 a month. Mabel went on to do graduate work in education at Chicago University, University of Utah, and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

A lifelong Republican, Mabel was the first black writer for the Williamson, West Virginia News and the first black administrative staff person for the Williamson Housing Authority. Mabel Hoggard was not to be satisfied with these important contributions, however. In 1944, she moved to Las Vegas and became the first black teacher in the State of Nevada. Mabel spent 25 years with the Clark County School District, teaching at a number of schools including Matt Kelly, Highland, Westside, and C. V.T. Gilbert. In 1975, the Board of Trustees honored her by changing the name of the former Bonanza Elementary to the Mabel Hoggard School. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas in 1977, awarded Mabel the "Outstanding Citizen" award.

Mr. Speaker, Mabel Hoggard was a true pioneer in the great spirit of Nevada and we honor her memory today as an inspiration not only for Nevadans, but all Americans.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S CLASS OF 1955 PRESENTS COLD WAR MURAL

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, in June 1955, 742 young men graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and received commissions in the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force. Today the Class of 1955 returns to the Academy for its 40th reunion. The U.S. Naval Academy was founded in October 1845. In recognition of the Academy's 150th anniversary, this evening the president of the class of 1955 will formally present an 85' x 10' mural to the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. The mural is mounted in Alumni Hall and is described by the following text:

WINNING THE COLD WAR

On the occasion of our 40th reunion, the Class of 1955 proudly presents this mural to salute the 150th Anniversary of The United States Naval Academy. Conceived and commissioned by the class, the mural reminds today's midshipmen of the Cold War's scope and complexity. Through numerous examples, the mural illustrates the extensive efforts by our nation to win the longest war in our history. The mural makes the point that winning the war occurred in part as a result of values imparted to midshipmen of all the classes of the era by the Academy.

The historical purpose of the mural is to portray the world as it evolved during the period of sustained tension between the free world and the Communist nations from the late 1940's to the early 1990's. This period generally coincides with the active duty service of the Class of '55. The images of historic events and Naval Academy activities are chosen to remind viewers that the national security environment during the Cold War was very different than today's, and that the Naval Academy environment was different in many ways as well.

The Cold War is but one of many periods in our nation's history in which Naval Academy graduates made significant contributions to the preservation of our freedom. Despite the changing nature of the challenges, the Naval Academy prepares midshipmen to make these important contributions by emphasizing a traditional set of core values that provide the foundation for continued success by Academy graduates. These values are illustrated by the four themes in the mural: Leadership, Academics and Technology, Athletics, and Excellence and Professionalism.

LEADERSHIP

The Naval Academy consistently produces high quality graduates who understand and practice the fundamental principles of leadership. Academy graduates of every rank lead men and women in training and battle, in the execution of supporting technical and administrative duties, and rise to the most senior positions in their services. During the Cold War, Naval Academy graduates (including many members of the Class of '55) commanded ships, planes, squadrons, companies, battalions and other fighting units in the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. The two glass panels flanking the central world map present the insignia of all the services, the Department of Defense, and the Naval Academy.

The central panel of the mural illustrates the enormous geographic size of the Com-

munist Empire directed by the very large and powerful Soviet Union. The comparatively small United States mounted a sustained 40 year campaign of moral, military, economic, and technical superiority to defeat the Communist threat to our free existence. The hexagon shaped panels illustrate some of the significant events that collectively contributed to Winning The Cold War. Naval Academy graduates participated in these events that resulted in the total collapse of the Soviet Union and subordinate nations of the Communist Empire. The mural suggests the internal decay of that empire by the rusty steel and popped rivets around the borders of Communist countries.

ACADEMICS AND TECHNOLOGY

The angled wall to the right of the map illustrates the role of the Naval Academy in preparing midshipmen for future intellectual challenges. Some of the most amazing technological advances in history occurred during the years spanned by the service of the Class of '55. As midshipmen, we used the slide rule for general calculations and analog computers for gun laying. A few years after graduation, the digital computer entered our professional careers and triggered an exponential technological explosion. The solid academic foundation provided by the Naval Academy enabled graduates to master emerging technologies and lead their subordinates through the challenges of the computer and nuclear age. The glass overlays on each end of the central panel, together with the adjacent painted scenes, illustrate representative ship, submarine and aircraft systems of steadily increasing complexity in which Naval Academy graduates served during the Cold War. The consistent ability of our nation to stay ahead of the former USSR in the development and application of technology forced a series of Communist leaders to recognize that they could not compete successfully in a military confrontation with the United States.

ATHLETICS

The angled wall to the left of the map illustrates the important contribution of the Naval Academy athletic programs in developing high quality graduates. Over the years, brilliant performances by individuals, combined with a unique Naval Academy emphasis on teamwork, resulted in significant victories over national colleges and universities with much stronger and heavily subsidized athletic programs. As an example, the "team called *DESIRE*", led by the Class of '55, overpowered favored Army and then defeated Mississippi, the Southeastern Conference Champions, 21-0 in the 1955 Sugar Bowl. Other teams and individuals represented on the panel won Olympic, National, Eastern Intercollegiate, and League Championships. A fierce competitiveness, the will to win, and a refusal to quit characterize the performance of Navy teams across a wide spectrum of collegiate sports. The special tolerance for pressure and for leadership under stress developed by participation in Navy sports enabled Academy graduates to withstand the physically demanding requirements of combat operations, space flight and in some cases prolonged detention as a prisoner of war. The Naval Academy athletic programs also motivate graduates to remain physically fit and apply the same winning habits to their professional careers.

EXCELLENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

The plebe at the left end of the mural represents all midshipmen entering the Naval Academy. Each new plebe class contains individuals from every state, a few foreign nations, and some with previous military service. These fledgling midshipmen represent a

wide range of value systems, family backgrounds and ethnic cultures. During their four years at the Academy, these young people grow in their sense of ethics, truthfulness and honor, and learn to respect the need for spiritual guidance. The first class midshipman at the right end of the mural is about to graduate, well prepared for commissioning as an officer in one of the armed services. The habit of excellence developed as midshipmen is transformed into the professionalism that distinguishes Naval Academy graduates as they lead military organizations, work on the frontiers of technology, and participate in programs of national importance.

The Cold War is over. Our national ability to remain strong and unyielding for over 40 years in the face of a hostile and persistent Communist threat to our freedom was due in significant part to dedicated service by Naval Academy graduates. Unfortunately, the world is still a dangerous place and our country will continue to call upon the armed services to preserve our freedom. The men and women in the service uniform of their choice will continue to answer the call and will add new chapters to the proud history of the Naval Academy developed over the past 150 years.

SEPA

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to a provision that may be included in the House version of the budget reconciliation package. Specifically, I strongly oppose the auction to the highest bidder of the Southeastern Power Administration [SEPA] and the consideration of the auction of any of the other Power Marketing Administrations [PMA's].

The House Resources Committee, by a 1 vote margin, approved language that would require the Corps of Engineers to auction to the highest bidder contracts to all SEPA generated power plus all land and facilities related to the generation of electricity. This includes generators, dams, locks, reservoirs, and the land surrounding the reservoirs. It is important to note that other than the generated power, those assets are under the jurisdiction of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, not the Resources Committee.

In response, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, of which I am a member, passed language that prohibits the sale of the Corps of Engineer's assets as they relate to SEPA. If the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee language stands, which it should, all that is left of the Resources Committee language is the sale of the generated power. However, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the sale of the power generation alone does not score as a budget savings. If there are no budget savings the argument favoring such a sale, simply does not make sense.

We must defeat all proposals, now and in the future, to auction to the highest bidder any of the PMA's. This proposed auction would assuredly result in higher electric rates for rural and small town consumers.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANNUAL FUND DINNER FOR THE INDIANA BRANCH OF THE NAACP

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the Hammond, IN, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. On Thursday, October 19, 1995, they will hold the Annual Freedom Fund Dinner.

The Hammond NAACP, which has chosen the theme of "Building Family Values," was organized in 1934 by a group of residents that felt there was a need for an organization that would monitor and defend the rights of African-Americans in northwest Indiana. The national organization, of which the Hammond branch is a member, focuses on providing better and more positive ways of addressing the important issues facing minorities in social and job-related settings.

The Annual Fund Dinner is a major fund raiser for the Hammond branch of the NAACP. In addition, the dinner serves to update and keep the community aware of the accomplishments of the local and national chapters on an annual basis.

Moreover, awards are presented at the dinner to members who have given of themselves above and beyond the planned agenda or the President's request. Those special individuals who will receive awards are the following: Rocharda Moore Morris, President's Award; The Reverend Albert Johnson, Jule Alexander Award; Officer Pete Torres, Community Service Award; and Anthony Higgs, Program Support Award. Pearline Jenkins Scholarship Awards, whose joint contributors are the Hammond NAACP and the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., will be presented to Peter Adams, of Hammond High School, and Marquist L. Spencer, of Morton Senior High School. The Master of Ceremonies is Bernard Carter, Lake County Prosecutor, and the keynote speaker is Norman Van Lier, former star of the Chicago Bulls. In addition, Norman will receive a special recognition award.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate the Hammond Branch of the NAACP for commending these outstanding men and women, who have taken the extra step to improve the quality of life for the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

PET TECHNOLOGY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, last month I was invited to the University of Tennessee Hospital where I was given a tour and briefing concerning a new medical technology, Positron Emission Tomography, or PET for short. I should say that this is the latest advance in medical technology for humans and does not apply to pet animals.

PET technology is the latest advance in diagnosing diseases such as breast cancer,

colon cancer, lung cancer, brain cancer, heart disease, and epilepsy.

I have introduced H.R. 2194, the Medicare PET Coverage Act of 1995, because it is time that the average American has access to both this technology and the benefits from cost savings that PET scans provide. My bill would expand PET from research into widespread clinical use by permitting Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for PET scan procedures.

Despite the fact that CHAMPUS and private insurers like Blue Cross/Blue Shield already reimburse for this safe, cost effective procedure, Medicare and Medicaid do not.

PET scan technology is a diagnostic procedure that doctors can use without surgery to determine the rate of growth of a tumor and tell if it is malignant or benign. This knowledge saves patients from unnecessary surgery and even eliminates the need for many biopsies.

Over its 20-year history and some 1 million PET scans, the technique has demonstrated the ability to reduce the number, cost, physical pain, and mortality of expensive surgical procedures.

This results not only in improved care, but also reduced health care delivery costs.

For example, in the case of breast cancer, most patients undergo an expensive and painful surgery to evaluate the tumors. This procedure often requires hospitalization and anesthesia and can lead to complications. PET scans allow doctors to screen out the 75 percent of patients who can be treated by partial mastectomy and thereby avoid surgery. Almost 74,000 women per year would be spared the risk and the cost associated with this surgery.

Similarly, lung cancer patients would avoid 10,000 surgeries and 17,000 biopsies each year with the use of PET scans.

With today's rising health care costs, we need to push those technologies which provide cost savings into the mainstream of medical practice.

Data collected from peer review studies shows that PET technology offers the potential to reduce national health care costs by a net of \$5 billion a year. Approximately \$1 billion of these savings would be in Medicare alone.

I would like to commend my colleague, Mr. THOMAS of California, for his efforts to include PET scans in the Medicare Preservation Act we will vote on tomorrow. His language clarifies the scope of coverage and amount of payment under the Medicare Program. This would ensure that cutting-edge and cost-saving technologies like PET are reimbursable.

This language is an important step in enabling Americans who rely on Medicare to benefit from innovative new technologies while at the same time generating considerable savings to the Federal Government.

As important for me as the cost savings is the fact that the largest manufacturer of PET scan equipment in the world, CTI, is located in my district in east Tennessee. The technology and personnel that founded the company came from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory just outside of Knoxville, TN.

The savings from PET technology could start today. One million PET scan studies have been performed with no known negative reactions. Patients have avoided unnecessary surgery because of PET. Again, I say we are

not talking about animal pets, but a medical breakthrough called Positron Emission Tomography.

The Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] has not made a decision on reimbursement while the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] drags its feet in making a decision on whether and how to regulate PET—something that States have already been doing.

For over 7 years, the developers of PET scans have complied with HCFA and FDA procedures and requests only to have the rules changed and inquiries about progress met with minimal response.

While there has been some recent movement on the part of the FDA, the fact remains that we have no consistent regulatory plan that applies industry-wide to all uses of PET.

Mr. THOMAS' language will help move PET, and other technologies like it, out of this needless bureaucratic standstill.

Under this language, HCFA can no longer prevent Americans who rely on Medicare from the benefits of PET scan technology. It will no longer be able to keep the Federal Government from realizing the savings that PET scans can generate.

A hallmark of our health care system is the ability to constantly improve patient treatment by introducing new technology. Better technology often means a more intelligent approach to the diagnosis and treatment of illness. This often translates into better care at a lower cost.

To the person who can avoid surgery, the access to PET is an immediate health concern. For the taxpayer or individual insurance consumer, reimbursement can help relieve the burden of rising costs. Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement of PET technology provides access to a medical benefit that Americans should not be denied 1 more day.

Mr. Speaker, PET scans can save lives, discovering things that other types of medical scanning miss.

It will not be long before people will be demanding this technology. We should not deny its benefits to our senior citizens because of bureaucratic delays or unfair medical rules.

TRIBUTE TO BYRON MCKELVIE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Byron McKelvie of Cortez, CO, who recently retired after more than 30 years in the news business. As an acknowledgement of the many years of service Mr. McKelvie gave as an objective reporter and editor of the Cortez Sentinel and Montezuma Journal, those papers recently printed a wonderfully written farewell. I would like to insert that editorial into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, and I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Mr. McKelvie's devotion to his work, his community, and our country.

[From the Cortez Sentinel, Sept. 9, 1995]

There's an old joke about a little boy whose parents were very concerned that he

could not talk. He seemed to function quite well in every other way, and the years went by until, lo and behold, one night at the supper table an amazing thing occurred. "This roast beef is burnt," he said, quite clearly. His parents and siblings were amazed. "Jimmy," they said, "you can talk! Why have you never said anything before?" "You never burned the roast beef before," he said.

That's the way the newspaper business works; until we publish something disagreeable, every one of our thousands of readers remain silent. Much of an editor's time is spent fielding complaints about not printing enough information, printing too much information, printing information too soon or too late, and occasionally but not nearly as often as one might think, printing incorrect information. Newspaper work is thankless, but the time has come to say thanks to a man who has spent much of his life contributing to the public exchange of information.

Byron McKelvie retired this week, after 36 years in the news business, most of them at Cortez Newspapers. First as a reporter and columnist and then as editor, he has been responsible for shining a clear light on issues of great importance to Montezuma County. While covering topics too numerous to list, his primary area of expertise has been water issues. He reported the development of the Dolores project from the early 1960s until its fruition, and he accomplished the delicate balancing act required of an objective reporter who was also an ardent supporter.

Writers are often remembered for the subjects about which they've written, but the true story of a newspaper man's career is the story of line after line of copy, year after year of deadlines, meeting after meeting to attend, newspaper after newspaper after newspaper to put out.

That's why the profession is called journalism, because a newspaper done well is a journal of life in its community. A newspaper is not a collection of stories, but thousands of chapters in a single story. For 8 years as this newspaper's editor, "Mac" has been responsible for telling that story. His accuracy, fairness, persistence and dedication are appreciated by his readers and by those of us who follow in his footsteps.

Thanks, Mac. Cortez and Montezuma County will miss you, and so will the Sentinel and the Journal, and myself.

STATEMENT ON MEDICARE BY CLAIRDA POTTS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, Clairda Potts is a constituent of mine who came to Washington to make a statement regarding her concerns about the proposed drastic changes in the Medicare system that the House is considering today. I am a Member of Congress for the sole purpose of representing Clairda Potts and all of my constituents who would not have a voice before this body. Therefore, I am including here for printing Ms. Potts concerns in her own words. I believe her statement really says it all.

My name is Clairda Potts and I am from Louisville, KY.

I have worked since I was 9 years old and for much of that time I paid into Medicare and Social Security.

When Social Security first developed, Congress made a commitment to the American people—if we paid in to Social Security, we would be free from financial worry in our senior years.

I am appalled that here in our great country, there are actually senior citizens who go to bed hungry or without their medication.

Now, we have a new contract with America, to give tax cuts to the rich and solvent.

I ask that Congress keep its first contract with America before it starts manufacturing new ones.

I ask you honorable Members of Congress, please do not take from the vulnerable and needy in order to satisfy the wants of the greedy.

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Missouri National Guard in recognition of their great feat of transporting tons of military equipment from the Port of Balboa on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal to Jefferson City, MO. The following is the fact sheet for the project:

SEAGOING BARGES MOVE MILITARY EQUIPMENT FROM THE PORT OF BALBOA, PANAMA

Late 1994.—The Missouri National Guard, in cooperation with the 102nd Army Reserve Command, ships over 340 pieces of military equipment to Panama for a Jan.-May 1995 exercise that was part of the ongoing nation building program in the US Southern Command theater. The equipment ranged from giant earthscrapers to light trucks, collected at Fort Leonard Wood and Camp Crowder, MO and loaded onto railcars and shipped to Beaumont, TX. It was unloaded there and then loaded onto a ship for the trip to Panama. Four high dollar items, UH-1 "Huey" helicopters, were flown by C-5 "Galaxy" from Whiteman AFB to avoid potential rail movement and transloading damage.

February, 1995.—Changes at Fort Leonard Wood made it impossible to plan on the fort as a return site. Regardless, the gear had to eventually come to National Guard headquarters along the Missouri River in central Missouri for maintenance after five months in Panama, and there is no rail yard there. Guard officials begin discussing barge movement with military transportation and sea-lift planners. The idea of shipment by sea-going barge became a plan and a contract was let.

June, 1995.—At the port of Balboa on the Pacific side of Panama two 400 by 100 foot barges are loaded with all equipment, including the helicopters (protected by plastic shrink wrap), towed through the canal and up to the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, then pushed up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and in mid-July unloaded at a temporary wharf less than half mile from the Guard's maintenance shops. The helicopters are unwrapped and flown straight from the barge deck two miles to their maintenance facility.

The Results.—With four handlings en route to Panama, there was damage to numerous items of equipment, including significant

damage to vehicle windshields. With the equipment handled only twice on the return (by its "owners" both times) damage was almost zero. Personnel injury risk exposure was cut in half, and the offload was completed in the Missouri River bottoms with daytime highs in the mid to upper 90s without a single injury or heat casualty among the soldiers.

The move demonstrated the ability of an inland location to serve as a power projection platform for direct overseas movement or receipt of equipment in situations where seagoing barges can be used effectively as a means of filling shortfalls in current lift capability. The move avoided the costs associated with intermediate transloading operations, including avoiding personnel injury risk exposures and potentially significant equipment damage.

TRIBUTE TO AUTUMN KEYES-ITA

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen of the great State of Nevada. Autumn Keyes-Ita has been active in Republican and civic duties for the past 30 years. She has put many hours into improving the lives of her fellow Nevadans through her work at the Community College of southern Nevada, as well as representing Nevada at three Republican national conventions. Presently doing post-graduate work at the University of California, Dominquez Hills, Autumn was awarded a fellowship to research her paternal family, one of the founding families of Gonzales County TX, during the time that Texas was still a territory.

Autumn has served under three Governors and two Presidents, as well as running the Clark County office of the Republican Party in 1972. Along with these accomplishments, Autumn has spent her life in the service of children and adults who are mentally challenged. Her love of the arts has led her to serve an assistant directorship of two major Broadway hits, Oklahoma and Carousel.

Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Autumn Keyes-Ita for her outstanding accomplishments and civic pride. She is a shining example of women making a difference in their community.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD AND JANICE SAMBOL

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize two remarkable individuals, Richard and Janice Sambol of Middletown, NJ. The Sambols will be honored this evening at the 1995 Testimonial Dinner and Journal Tribute for the Center for Holocaust Studies at Brookdale Community College.

Our community has been enhanced by the Sambol's civic endeavors and their personal

generosity. The Ocean County Association of Children with Learning Disabilities named Dick Sambol Man of the Year; the Monmouth/Ocean Counties National Conference of Christians and Jews has honored him with the Brotherhood Award; the Ocean County Council, Boy Scouts of America has presented him with its Citizen of the Year Award; and the Kimball Medical Center Foundation has given him the Kimball Humanitarian Award. In 1990, both Dick and Janice were honored with the first annual Theodore Herzl Leadership Award by the Ocean County Jewish Federation.

Dick has built a highly successful construction business known for excellence of its work and its ethical practices. Janice has served the community by her active participation in a host of community and philanthropic organizations, including Hadassah, of which she is a life member. Dick and Janice have set wonderful examples for those around them by making public service an integral part of their lives.

It has been my privilege to get to know such giving and consequential people. I am happy to join in honoring Dick and Janice for their years of humanitarian efforts and dedication to their community, and wish all the best to both of them and to their entire family.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIRFIELD, OH

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, today, the city of Fairfield, OH, marks its 40th anniversary. On this proud day, I extend my heartiest congratulations to its citizens, who have made Fairfield what it is today and what it promises to be tomorrow.

Although Fairfield became a city only 40 years ago, it boasts a proud history. Early in 1787, the New Jerseyite John Cleves Symmes heard from Major Benjamin Stites of a place in the western territories that was "the garden spot of any place that he had seen." Moved to visit the land, Judge Symmes formed a company to buy a large tract of land between the Little Miami and Big Miami Rivers, and ultimately, Judge Symmes was successful in buying just less than 1 million acres, at approximately 66 cents per acre.

Revolutionary war veterans moved into Ohio, seeking better lives for their families from the richness of the land. They traveled the country roads now recognized as U.S. Route 127 and S.R. 4. These pioneers began the statehood application process, and Ohio was accepted as a State in 1803. The opening of the Erie and Miami Canals in the 1820's brought greater prosperity and immigration to Fairfield's promising pastures, as farm goods and people moved freely between Ohio and major markets on the east coast.

In this century, Fairfield has grown and thrived, just as America has grown and thrived. While nearby Cincinnati grew into a truly large world class city, Fairfield maintained its uniquely American, town-of-the-heartland, entrepreneurial character. Incorporated as a

village on July 10, 1954, it officially became a city on October 20, 1954. Today, its outlook for the future is as sure as its roots in the past. As a thriving center of the small businesses that will lead America into the next century, Fairfield is truly an illustration of how citizens, politically and economically empowered, can take control of their lives and make a better world for themselves and their families. I sincerely and enthusiastically congratulate Fairfield on its 40th year of independent life as a city, and look forward to many more successful years to come.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF OAK PARK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on October 29, 1995, the city of Oak Park, MI, marks the end of its 50th anniversary celebration.

Since its incorporation 50 years ago, Oak Park's recent immigrants and long-time residents have helped transform it from semirural origins into a thriving community that is a good place to live, to work, and to raise families.

With the strong support of the Oak Park business community and the tireless efforts of city staff and volunteers, Oak Park has celebrated this milestone with fireworks, public safety programs, beautification projects, an international festival, recreation programs, and musical shows by nationally known performing artists.

The year-long celebration comes to an end October 29, with the annual dinner that honors more than 200 volunteers who serve on Oak Park's many boards and commissions.

It is my pleasure to share in the celebration and best wishes for continued success and prosperity for the city of Oak Park, MI.

TRIBUTE TO GEOFFREY SACKETT

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Geoffrey Sackett, a man who lived a remarkable life in Marin County, CA before he tragically passed away at the age of 48.

As a young child, Geoffrey Sackett was motivated to reach inside himself, to find and foster a courage that cruel necessities demanded. He spent 2 years of his childhood fighting polio, only to recover and face yet another disease, diabetes. Geoffrey celebrated his entry into adulthood with a quadruple heart bypass operation. Again, he was struck, only this time with an illness he couldn't beat—AIDS. And, again, Geoffrey found the strength to endure a long, long struggle with a terrible disease.

Last summer, Geoffrey's battles with his own body ended as his glorious spirit finally flickered out. Marin County, the State of California, and indeed our entire country, lost a treasure with Geoffrey Sackett's death.

Geoffrey's family and friends marveled at his ability, even as a child, to endure through debilitating diseases with little complaint. Geoffrey was always too busy helping others, and too busy working to make the world more humane.

As part of his commitment to making the world a better place, Geoffrey strove to keep others free from AIDS through the Needle Exchange Program in Marin County. He worked with the Marin County Board of Supervisors to have a state of emergency declared in Marin County, thus allowing for a legal needle exchange program. He spent countless hours, in the cold, in the rain, in the streets and in the parks, exchanging clean needles nonjudgmentally to humans in need. There are many who will never know his name, but who will live because of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is in those people, and in our hearts, that Geoffrey's great giving spirit lives on. The kindness and generosity Geoffrey demonstrated in his community is an example for us all.

THE LEGACIES OF J. GRAHAM BROWN AND THOMAS C. SIMONS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, at a public ceremony on October 25, 1995, in my district of Louisville, KY, the memories of two remarkable Louisvillians, J. Graham Brown and Thomas C. Simons, will be honored. This special ceremony will include the unveiling of bronze statues of the two gentlemen.

J. Graham Brown and Thomas Simons, each successful in business in their own right, were both deeply committed to assuring the strength and vibrancy of our community. Their contributions are many and it is most appropriate to recognize them.

The corner of 4th and Broadway in Louisville, home to the grand Brown Hotel, serves as a connection between the lives of J. Graham Brown and Thomas Simons. J. Graham Brown opened his magnificent building for guests in 1923, and over the years the hotel has provided lodging for many, many visitors to our city.

In 1982, Thomas Simons spearheaded a drive to renovate the Brown Hotel. After 2 years of dedicated work, it opened once more in all its glory.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to J. Graham Brown and Thomas C. Simons. The residents of visitors to Louisville will forever be the beneficiaries of their foresight.

DR. CHARLES A. BRADY—THE NAME BURNS BRIGHTLY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker,

Gold passes.
Kinsmen die.
Die we, too, in the end.
One thing only dies never—
The bright name one wins for oneself.

Thorvald Erikson, brother of Leif Erikson, sings this verse as he dies following an epic battle in "This Land Fulfilled."

Mr. Speaker, this past spring I included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the obituary and a related article on the passing of Dr. Charles Brady, a native western New Yorker and one of this country's brightest intellectual beacons.

Today I submit the following eulogy of Dr. Brady which was delivered by his son Erik Dr. Brady left us with volumes of his writings, which include novels, short stories, poems, children's stories, critical essays, and reviews. This eulogy, however, helps us better understand why he left too a name that continues to burn so brightly.

CHARLES A. BRADY—APRIL 15, 1912—MAY 5, 1995

Charles A. Brady died May 5, 1995, at 12:58 p.m. at Sisters Hospital in Buffalo. He was 83. This eulogy was delivered by his son Erik on May 8 at a Mass of Christian Burial at Christ the King Chapel on the campus of Canisius College.

Mark Twain said biographies are the clothes and buttons of a man—they tell you something about him, but not nearly enough. Charles Brady felt much the same about eulogies. He said they too often told too much about what a man did and not often enough about who he was.

I'll try not to make that mistake today. We all know the wonderful things Dad did—the books he wrote, the students he taught, the literary criticism he crafted. So let's talk instead about who he was.

He was a man who loved books, to be sure. But he also loved family, friends, tennis and cats—if not not always in that order.

He loved Christmas, too. Not the Christmas of colored lights and shopping malls, but the real thing. The World Made Flesh. Take his homemade Christmas cards from a lifetime and his Christmas poems from America, the Jesuit magazine which has run them since 1948, and you have a wide-ranging look not at the Ghost of Christmas Past but at the essence of the Christmas story—its mystery, its beauty, its strangeness.

That he was attracted to stories of the Incarnation more than of the Resurrection tells you something about him, I think. Maybe it is as simple as the difference between birth and death.

He did not dwell on death, though it often seemed not far off. He'd been in precarious health for more than 35 years. The temptation is to say he was living on borrowed time, except that would not be correct. Here is a man who hated to borrow anything maybe money most of all. If you picked up a quart of milk for him he wanted you to have back the \$1.67 before you sat down. So, no, there was nothing borrowed about these last decades and years. The time was all his, for which we are all most grateful.

His last first cousin on the Brady side died in 1990, leaving him as an unlikely patriarch, the last of his generation of 60-some Brady first cousins. The last of his five beloved brothers, Joe, died in 1988. We all grieve in different ways. Dad added some lines to a poem he had written about Joe and himself some 40 years earlier. Among the appended lines were these:

Remember how we used to clip our scores

Out of the sporting pages the next day?
Today I clip your ultimate score, my brother,
From the page they call the Irish sporting page
In Buffalo bars—we're Irish enough for that. They grouse, those drinkers, if their friends' obituaries
Run too short; the same if they run too long. Yours is exactly right, I think, my brother. It's all down here: the things that really counted. . . .

Only one thing wrong about all this, O my brother.

On the day they post new pairings, you'll not be around

To clip my final score as I clip yours.

Well, we are all around to clip Dad's final score, and his is exactly right, too, for which we can thank Karen: It's all there, the things that really counted, the tennis victories and poetry awards, the books and book reviews.

Take all he wrote and read across a lifetime of writing and reading then consider this preposterous fact: He was allergic to printer's ink! Michaelangelo may as well have been allergic to paint.

Because he wrote like an angel. And his ability to dissect the writing of other literary angels was so widely known some scholars consider his criticism of C.S. Lewis and Sigrid Undset the definitive studies in this country. He corresponded with both. Letters he received from Lewis are in Oxford's Bodleian Library. And just last fall, an Undset scholar from the University of Massachusetts came to visit with him—a pilgrimage, she called it, as he later recalled with a pleased grin.

In his 80s, when most folks have long since put away their professional tools, scholars came calling; his name turned up in the footnotes of books he was sent for review; and his literary caricatures were sometimes requested by their subjects. One was from author Louis Auchincloss, half-brother of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who wrote offering to pay for a caricature of him that accompanied Dad's review of his book last May. Dad was delighted and sent back the original as a gift. Not bad for a self-taught artist who, so far as is known, was the only book critic in the country who illustrated his own reviews.

Some of the originals are held by the Burchfield Art Center at Buffalo State College. Most were given to the library at Canisius College, as were the manuscripts for his novels, hundreds of books from his personal collection and dozens of his scrapbooks containing, among many other things, 50 years of his book reviews in The Buffalo News. All of which makes him one of the most generous benefactors in the history of the library at the college named for Peter Canisius, the saint who said better a college without a chapel than a college without a library.

Charles Brady loved Canisius. But if you had looked at his Bene Morenti plaque—the one he got for 40 years of distinguished service that hung for many years in his panelled study on Deerpark—see you would have seen a curious thing. He taped a small scrap of paper over the part that said: "Well done, oh good and faithful servant." He complained the tone was patronizing. "That is a judgment best left to Jehovah," he said. And so, on that scotch-taped scrap he wrote these words, in French: "I am not good, I am not faithful, I am no man's servant."

And yet there are few who served Canisius better or more faithfully in its history than Charles Brady. He graduated from Canisius

High School with highest honors in 1929 and from Canisius College with highest honors in 1933. He returned from graduate work at Harvard to teach for 42 years at the college, retiring from the classroom at the same time Kevin, his youngest, graduated in 1977. He relished that symmetry, though he retired in name only. For Dad never actually gave up that vital connection with the school whose history was so intertwined with his. Even from his deathbed he could see the college's Golden Dome, as well as the rooftop of the Humboldt Avenue home where he grew up and the Mediterranean-blue Delaware Avenue apartment building which was his last address.

So why the scotch-taped dissent on that plaque? Well, here was a good man who saw himself as not completely good—a man of high morals who fancied himself a rogue. And here was a faithful man who was also fiercely independent—unflinchingly loyal and yet always his own man.

His relationship with the church was little like that, too. He dissented respectfully in certain matters. I can remember as a child, when we were required to stand and repeat an oath from the Legion of Decency about attending movies, he stooped and whispered that we should repeat nothing. More recently, when he made out his church envelope each Year's Day, he crossed out the designation 'Feast of the Solemnity of Mary' and filled in the former name, 'Feast of the Circumcision.' Then in his familiar, compact handwriting it would say: "There is no point in substituting a redundant piece of Mariolatry for a meaningful feast attesting Christ's Jewishness, his maleness and the beginning of His Passion." No one ever called to wonder about the altered envelopes.

You could say all this made him a man of contradictions, but you would not be right. These things may sound like contradictions, but they're not. They're who he was. Like the mythic griffin, who is eagle and lion in the same beast, Dad was rebel and loyalist in the same man.

He was an early critic of the Vietnam war, long before it became fashionable, yet when asked years later to shut down his class on a day of war protest, he refused. Some who asked were students, some were colleagues. He was in sympathy with their cause and held it against no one who stayed away, but he was paid to teach and so, for those who wanted to come, teach he did.

And he was a most marvelous teacher. As his children, none of us ever tire of hearing, as we often do, what a great teacher he was. We run across his former students so often it is sometimes hard to believe. But their testimony is not: always we hear of his greatness in the classroom. Everyone thinks his or her father is the greatest man who ever lived. The six of us have had the distinct pleasure of frequently running into strangers who agree with us about ours.

It was Dad's distinct pleasure that Kristin has taken up that greatness in her own classroom and in her own books. He took great pleasure in all of us. Karen. Moira. Sheila. Kristin. Myself. Kevin. His beloved wife of nearly 58 years, Eileen. And their 17 grandchildren. It's odd, but children nearby always made him both joyful and nervous—that apparent contradictory nature again. He took his post as patriarch joyfully, too. "Who would have bet on that?" he would ask, shaking his head with a bemused look.

Then again, who would have bet the lad whose first published poem came at the age of 16 would still be publishing 68 years later? And save for his time at Harvard, all of his

writing years were spent in his native Buffalo. He said he had for Buffalo—and the Niagara Frontier, including the Canadian shore—what the Romans called *genius loci*: That is, love for a locality and true sense for a region's spirit of place. When he won the Poetry Society of America's first prize in 1968, it was for "Keeper of the Western Gate", a poem that was a paean to this region's Seneca past.

His love of place was exceeded only by his love of family; the poem was also a tribute to the Seneca blood of the family of John Roberts, Moira's late husband. In Dad's final days, he thought of John—and of many of our family's other Absent Friends. His voice cut off by a tracheotomy, he penned his thoughts in a kind of poetic shorthand. Of beloved brother Fran: "Unique." Of Joe: "War hero." Of Jack: "Our best." Of his parents: "I can see them." His images of long-gone loved ones grew clearer as his own end drew nearer.

Seven years ago, my wife Carol's grandmother died while we were on a visit to Buffalo. My son Steven was three at the time. Carol tried to explain to Steve what death was. She told him it's when you go to live with God. Steve thought about that a bit and announced somberly: "Well, I don't want to go to live with God."

"A very sensible reaction," Dad said. "I don't want to go to live with God either. Who does?" He said all this with that mischievous grin most of you remember so well, the one that flashed across his face when he was saying something mildly naughty, which was often.

Though he didn't talk much about death until these recent weeks, the theme figured prominently in his writing. As Thorvald Erikson, brother of Leif Erikson, dies after an epic battle in "This Land Fulfilled," he sings this verse (for Thorvald was a skald, the name for a viking poet):

Gold passes.
Kinsmen die.
Die we, too, in the end.
One thing only dies never—
The bright name one wins for oneself.

The name Charles Andrew Brady burns bright. Karen often called him The Great Man; when she wrote a Buffalo News Sunday magazine piece last summer on soul searching, the internal world of belief, she asked The Great Man about his beliefs.

"Belief is a gift," he said. "It comes from the Anglo Saxon *gefefan*. A cognate word from the same root, *lief*, means dear or beloved. Another cognate is *love*—and the simplest thought about God is 'God is love.'"

And what of the Afterlife. "A mystery," he said. What did he think it will be? His answer. "I don't think about it."

But he did write about it. In "Viking Summer," he cast himself as Professor John C. Desmond. And in one passage, inspired by the death of his mother, he wrote about his own doubts about eternal life:

"Death, thought Professor Desmond, wasn't a very progressive idea. It was the most stubbornly reactionary fact man ever came up against. He often wondered if, in the end, one didn't just go down into a great darkness. To gain salvation, they said, one had to believe as a child. The trouble was that, even as a child, he had not been able to believe as a child. The difference between him and most who disbelieved was that, as a Catholic, he was committed to belief. As a result, he simultaneously believed and disbelieved. He believed with the top of his mind. He doubted with his blood. . . .

"The idea of God was by no means dead in the 20th century. In some ways, it was actu-

ally more alive than it had been in the preceding 100 years. But the idea of personal immortality, of survival of the individual human personality after death, was definitely less vivid. It has never actually been as strong as the idea of God. Intimations of deity pressed one about on every side. One did not have the same imaginative conviction about the resurrection of the body. One believed, perhaps. If one was lucky. One never felt sure in one's bones. Not even the ancient Hebrews. Not even the old Egyptians, really. Not even the people of the high Christian ages. Only that strange people, the Irish, the people of the dead. The people to whom his mother had belonged. Even in Druidic days, the Irish had been confident that they should live again."

Charles Brady was Irish, and in the end he put all doubt aside. He was utterly sure he would live again. He underwent a terrible ordeal in his final weeks at Sisters Hospital. At one point early in this last hospitalization he came back from a painful bronchoscopy and nurses told us he was muttering gibberish. Jeanne d'Arc, Jeanne d'Arc, he said over and over. A nurse asked if it meant anything. Sheila explained it meant everything: He was saying Joan of Arc. And the rest of it was not gibberish. He was praying—in French.

Moments later he said goodbye, without ever using the word, in a most remarkable death bed scene. He expressed his love for each of us in a moving soliloquy that was equal parts instruction, benediction and farewell. Most moving was his salute to our Mom, his Norwegian wife. He called her his soulmate. Most of what he said is private. But this much I can add. He said he felt no fear.

That ought to be a consolation for those of us here—to know he had no fear to know of his final confidence in the Afterlife. It ought to be, but of course it's not. Because we will miss him here so terribly much—his knowledge, his wit, his writing, his counsel, his love.

We will have him always, in our hearts, and on our shelves, as he ambles the catlines byways of heaven with his brothers—holding aloft the black-thorn cane their father brought from Ireland much more than a century ago.

It that really what heaven will be like? Remember, Dad called it a mystery. It is a concept beyond our mortal grasp. But I know how I'd like to think of it. I imagine that as Charles Andrew Brady entered the Light, he heard the sweet baritone of Jehovah say, "Well done, oh good and faithful servant."

CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE INFRA-STRUCTURE TRUST FUND ACT OF 1995

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to establish a trust fund within the Department of Treasury for the development of certain tribal infrastructure projects for the Crow Creek Tribe. These projects were outlined in previous legislation but were never completed due to limited funding sources. The Crow Creek Development trust fund would be capitalized from a percentage of hydropower revenues and would be capped at \$27.5 million.

The tribe would then receive the interest from the fund to be used according to a development plan based on legislation previously passed by Congress, and prepared in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

The Flood Control Act of 1944 created five massive earthen dams along the Missouri River. This public works project, known as the Pick-Sloan Plan, has since provided flood control, irrigation, and hydropower for communities along the Missouri. Four of the Pick-Sloan dams are located in South Dakota.

The Impact of the Pick-Sloan plan on the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe has been devastating. Construction of the Big Bend and Fort Randall dams was severely detrimental to economic and agricultural development for the Crow Creek Tribe. Over 15,000 acres of the tribe's most fertile and productive land, the Missouri River wooded bottom lands, were inundated as a direct result of the Fort Randall and Big Ben dam construction. The tribal community has still not yet been adequately compensated for the economic deprivation brought about with Pick-Sloan.

Through the Big Bend Act of 1962, Congress directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior to take certain actions to alleviate the problems caused by the destruction of tribal resources and displacement of entire communities. These directives were either carried out inadequately or not at all. The legislation I am introducing is the first step toward keeping the promises Congress made to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

Congress established precedent for this legislation with the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act of 1992. At that time, Congress determined that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers failed to provide adequate compensation to the tribes when their lands were acquired for the Pick-Sloan projects. There is little controversy on finding that the tribes bore an inordinate share of the cost of implementing the Pick-Sloan program. The Secretary of the Interior established the Joint Tribal Advisory Committee to resolve the inequities and find ways to finance the compensation of tribal claims. As a result, the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act set up a recovery fund financed entirely from a percentage of Pick-Sloan power revenues.

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Fund Act of 1995 will enable the Crow Creek Tribe to address and improve their infrastructure and will provide the needed resources for further economic development at the Crow Creek Indian reservation.

This legislation has broad support in South Dakota. South Dakota Governor Bill Janklow strongly endorses this funding mechanism to develop infrastructure at the Crow Creek Sioux reservation. I am including a letter of support from Governor Janklow to be printed in the RECORD.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support this important legislation and correct this historic injustice against the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

June 22, 1995.

HON DUANE BIG EAGLE,
Chairman of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Post
Office Box 50, Fort Thompson, South Dakota 57501

DEAR CHAIRMAN BIG EAGLE: Thank you for giving me a copy of the proposed federal legislation that requires the federal government to fulfill the commitments made to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in the Big Bend Act of 1962.

I wholeheartedly support this legislation and your efforts to develop Fort Thompson with the infrastructure and community facilities that the Crow Creek community should have received long ago. The method for funding in the bill is fair and I hope a majority of both houses of Congress and the President will realize the importance of passing this bill and signing it into law.

In several different ways, all of the various groups of people who live in South Dakota have not received the benefits promised when the great dams were built in the 1950s. The persistence of the members of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe to right this wrong is worthy of high praise. Congratulations on creating an excellent proposal.

If there is anything I can do to help you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. JANKLOW,
Governor.

COALITION MEDICARE PROPOSAL

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the coalition Medicare reform alternative. In doing so, I will be voting against both the Democratic and Republican Medicare reform proposals considered today. I would like to explain why.

Today, we are considering only the Medicare portion of the Republican budget reconciliation package. This separation of Medicare from the rest of the Republican budget proposal is an effort to convince the American people that reduced spending in Medicare is not related to the rest of the budget. It is an effort to convince the American people that a \$270 billion reduction in Medicare spending is necessary to address the impending insolvency of the Medicare HI trust fund in the year 2002. It is nonsense.

The bipartisan Concord Coalition perhaps said it best: It all began with the irreconcilable goals announced in the GOP's Contract With America: Balance the budget while at the same time enacting large tax cuts and pushing many large programs, most notably Social Security, off the table. Inevitably, a disproportionate share of the budget-cutting burden fell on Medicare.

The coalition Medicare reform proposal, of which I am a cosponsor, proves that the solvency of the Medicare HI trust fund can be restored, within the context of a 7-year balanced budget, while cutting \$100 billion less in Medicare spending than the Republican proposal. I am disappointed that the Rules Committee did not make in order consideration of the coalition proposal on the House floor, because I

believe it is closer to the priorities of the vast majority of Americans than either of the two proposals that we will be debating today.

The American people deserve a complete debate of the choices we face as a nation as we begin to balance the budget. Today, we will debate two options regarding Medicare: reducing Medicare spending by \$270 billion in the context of a budget that contains a \$245 billion tax cut, and reducing Medicare spending by \$90 billion in order to restore solvency to the Medicare trust fund without balancing the budget.

There is a responsible alternative that sadly will not receive consideration: restoring the solvency of the Medicare program within the context of a balance budget without providing an immediate tax cut. I believe that this option represents the preferences of the majority of Americans.

The coalition alternative includes many of the same proposals contained in the Republican proposal: it allows the formation of provider sponsored networks, it means-tests part B premiums, and it expands the choice of seniors within the Medicare system.

However, there are many distinctions. The Republican plan raises premiums on all senior citizens. The coalition only raises premiums for wealthier seniors who are better able to afford an increase. The coalition plan also protects reimbursement rates in rural areas where hospitals are more likely to close, continues minimal standards for nursing homes, and maintains eligibility for health care at military facilities.

Finally, unlike the Republican plan, we do not include \$35 billion in unspecified cuts, which the Republican Senate Finance Committee chairman labeled "blue smoke and mirrors."

We need to keep in mind two things when considering these proposals today: First, we cannot continue to borrow from future generations in order to have things we are not willing to pay for now, and second, we cannot overlook the needs of current generations as we set national fiscal priorities. I believe that the coalition alternative does the best job of balancing these two concerns.

Further, let it be clear that while the impending trust fund insolvency is an extremely serious and real concern, it is not a new finding. For many years, the trustees' report has indicated the insolvency problem in the Medicare HI trust fund. In fact, recent estimates had actually extended the insolvency date, and the trustees report itself stated that the long-range status of the HI Program had improved.

What is new is that Congress has decided to balance the budget and must address this insolvency in doing so. In addition, it is new to enact a \$245 billion tax cut at the same time that the budget is being balanced—this means Congress must cut more spending in order to compensate for reduced tax revenue.

The coalition Medicare proposal represents the most sensible approach to achieving Medicare solvency because it does not lose sight of the larger health care picture in a rush to balance the budget. It extends solvency over a 10-year period, creates a bipartisan commission to address long-term solvency, protects beneficiaries, and eases the burden on rural hospitals which provide critical services to

rural communities but often rely on Medicare and Medicaid for a majority of their funds.

Therefore, the coalition Medicare proposal achieves and exceeds the goals of the Republican proposal while containing spending reductions to a level that can be absorbed by the health care market without reducing seniors' access to health care—particularly those seniors with low incomes—or quality of health care.

I know that the Utah Association of Healthcare Providers and others share my concern about the magnitude of spending reductions contained in the House Republican proposal. They estimate that some hospitals in Utah will close as a result of these cuts, particularly hospitals in rural areas where over 60 percent of funding can be received from Medicare and Medicaid.

The \$170 billion reduction contained in the coalition budget is almost identical to the amount that organizations like the American Hospital Association have said they can achieve without severely reducing the quality of, or access to, health care received by beneficiaries.

Let me make clear that I consider the need to balance the Federal budget the highest priority we face in Congress, and have worked hard for policies and specific spending cuts to reverse the spiraling deficit. But having agreed to balance the budget in a 7-year period, it is now crucial to have a thorough debate regarding the Nation's fiscal priorities. Tough spending cuts are necessary to achieve such a balance and seniors will have to share in these cuts. However, since the spending cuts contained in any balanced budget will be difficult, it is even more imperative that we cut spending first before cutting taxes.

Recent polls show that insistence on tax cuts in light of the tough decisions necessary to achieve a balanced budget does not reflect the priorities of the American people. Over 80 percent of Americans oppose cutting future costs of Medicare to pay for a tax cut. Higher income Americans are even less supportive of making Medicare cuts in order to finance tax cuts than other Americans.

In conclusion, containing health care costs is an essential part of the balanced budget equation. Health care is the fastest growing portion of the Federal budget, and if we do nothing, by the year 2030 all that our Federal tax dollar will pay for is health and retirement programs.

However, there is also more than one way to achieve a balanced budget and contain health care spending. There are important questions to discuss regarding how we can contain health care costs without decreasing quality or denying beneficiaries access to health care.

The Medicare reforms we are considering raise issues beyond simply balancing the budget and restoring solvency to the Medicare trust fund—reforms must include the impact of the costs of health care being shifted as the Federal Government pays proportionately less of health care spending.

I believe that it is critical for Congress to work with, and listen to, the American people as we attempt to determine which proposals are most appropriate and cost-effective.

The fact that the coalition Medicare proposal will not be considered in the debate today de-

nies a voice to the moderate mainstream majority of Americans. I regret that the full details of this proposal will not receive a fair hearing.

LEGISLATION MAKING FGM
ILLEGAL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I was glad to hear that the Senate has approved legislation making female genital mutilation [FGM] illegal and implementing education and outreach efforts to stop its practice in this country. I commend Senator REID for attaching his bill, which is a companion to mine, to the foreign operations appropriations bill that the Senate passed on September 21. The House passed its foreign operations bill on July 11 without a similar provision and now it is up to the conference committee to preserve the Senate language of FGM.

I have spoken on this floor many times regarding FGM, and some States are now passing or considering their own legislation to ban it. The problem in this Congress seems to be that Members still do not believe that such a brutal procedure happens in this country, something my bill and Senator REID's would seek to correct. Lest there be any doubt that it does happen here, I refer Members to the October Atlantic Monthly, which features an article by Linda Burstyn about the efforts of activist Mimi Ramsey to end FGM in this country.

TRIBUTE TO MILKEN FAMILY
FOUNDATION NATIONAL EDUCATOR
AWARD WINNERS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Milken Family Foundation National Educator Award winners. A recognition luncheon to honor these five exemplary individuals will be held Wednesday, October 25, at noon at the Marriott Hotel in Louisville. At the luncheon Dr. Wilmer S. Cody, Commissioner of Education; Foundation officials; leaders from business, government, and education; and the awardees' families will assemble to honor this year's recipients.

In 1981, the members of the Milken families conceived an educator awards program based on their belief that the most effective way to address the crisis in K-12 education was to focus on the needs and the resources of educators and to encourage bright young men and women to enter the profession. I applaud the Foundation's efforts to improve our Nation's educational system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of the distinguished award winners which I am submitting be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I hope that the teachers will continue their invaluable service to the cause of education.

The recipients are: Barbara Byrd Fendley, a teacher from Dupont Manual High School in Louisville; Jerry L. Hodges, a principal from Williamsburg High School in Williamsburg; David E. Jordan, a principal from South Junior High School in Henderson; Susan Bernstein Stucker, a teacher from Blazer High School in Ashland; and Joyce Ann Mason Winburn, a teacher from Eminence High School in Eminence.

THE BILINGUAL EDUCATION TRAP

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a column that appeared yesterday in the Wall Street Journal. The author, Michael Gonzalez, makes a compelling case against bilingual education and for preserving our common bond, the English language.

Mr. Gonzalez' article shares his personal experience with bilingual education programs as a new American growing up in New York City. His story is a cautionary tale of bureaucratic excess and educational ineffectiveness. Rather than helping children learn English, the bilingual education programs he describes actually hold them back.

A recent survey showed that in just 5 years, there will be 40 million Americans who can't speak English. Those Americans will be isolated, cut off from realizing the American dream, if they don't have the one skill that is required for success in America: fluency in English.

We should heed the warnings of people like Michael Gonzalez, who have experienced the negative effects of bilingual education first hand. I have introduced legislation that would end these misguided Government programs and shift our educational focus back to teaching new Americans English quickly and effectively. I hope you will join me in this effort by cosponsoring H.R. 739, the Declaration of Official Language Act.

I ask that the full text of Mr. Gonzalez' article appear in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 18, 1995]

THE BILINGUAL ED TRAP

(By Michael Gonzalez)

The push to make English the official language of the U.S. misses the point. If proponents of such a constitutional amendment aim to prevent Balkanization and preserve the ideal of the melting pot, they would do far better to channel their efforts into radically changing bilingual education programs. Immigrants will learn English if the social engineers will only let them.

I know about bilingual education firsthand. When my family came to this country from Cuba via Spain more than 20 years ago, the New York City public school system, in its infinite wisdom, put me in a bilingual program, despite my family's doubts. The program delayed my immersion into English, created an added wedge between new immigrants and other students, and was sometimes used as a dumping ground for troubled Spanish-speakers more fluent in English.

When I tried to transfer to a regular class, the system threw roadblocks in my way. Administrators finally relented, though it took a lot to convince them. The process was an education in itself, but it wasn't one a 14-year-old should be asked to go through.

One year later, the students who had stayed in the bilingual class were still there, and their English-language skills were little improved. They were every bit as bright as I; it was the system that held them back. Sadly, this picture has not improved in the past two decades.

While a bilingual program of short duration that truly aims at quick immersion in the English-speaking culture would be of value, the lobbying groups that support bilingual education appear to have other aims in mind: chiefly, pushing the Spanish language as something in need of protection and creating a multicultural, multilingual nation.

Spanish is my native tongue, and it is the native tongue of every member of my family. I work hard at not losing it and speak it as often as I can, especially in the street. It is beautiful, melodious tongue, especially suitable for poetry and other forms of literature. It is not a waif that needs the help of some concerned administrator. The language is alive and duly celebrated in Spain and 18 countries in Latin America, as well as in any other country where individuals have chosen to add it to the particular inventory of the foreign languages they know.

Paul Hill, research professor at the University of Washington's graduate school of public policy, says one hidden agenda of bilingualism's proponents may be to create demand for teachers who speak a foreign language. He also suggests a more Machiavellian agenda: Instilling in a child a self-consciousness as a member of a separate group virtually ensures that he or she will never fully feel a member of the larger society and will be more vulnerable to claims of ethnic pride, or resentment, by politicians and marketers alike. I fear Prof. Hill may be right on target.

As a correspondent, I have witnessed countries such as South Korea and Japan use unity of purpose to compete globally. I have also witnessed strife in countries that are multilingual and multicultural, such as Afghanistan and Cyprus. We should think twice before we toss out the corny goal of having a melting pot.

Yes, Americans, an English-speaking people, had better start learning foreign languages, such as Spanish, in order to better compete in the world. Yes, our diversity is a real strength: Americans of Eastern European, Asian and Latin American background are leading the charge in opening markets in those regions. But we cannot afford to become dissipated at the center—we have to understand one another, linguistically and culturally, back at the head office.

But if the liberals on one side confuse matters, the conservatives on the other side also send the wrong message with English-only drives. The first law that established English as the official language of a state, in Nebraska in the 1920s, restricted the learning of any other foreign language until secondary education. Any law that risks encouraging isolationism should be opposed. Globalism is real—anyone who doubts it should visit our business schools and see students grappling with how to overcome America's natural seclusion. In addition, if it's fair to speculate about the motives of bilingual-ed supporters, it is also legitimate to hypothesize that supporters of English-only may be animated by nativism, racism and ignorance.

Far from working toward union, making English an official language risks creating further divisions. It goes against the grain of how things have traditionally been done in this country, where there is no official religion nor family that represents the state. Reforming bilingual ed and restricting government literature to English does not require an official language. We've done without one for 219 years. We don't need one now.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute and expressing deep appreciation to a truly outstanding American, my good friend, the courageous and inspirational Rabbi Arthur Schneier.

Rabbi Schneier has earned his place among the great leaders in human rights of this century with his tireless efforts on behalf of the world's victims of ultranationalism, religious persecution, ethnic cleansing and intolerance. He has risen above religious differences to establish the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, which has, for 30 years, brought together Roman Catholic, Protestant, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, and Islamic religious and lay leaders to solve the problems that face our globe.

As a young man, Rabbi Schneier led a highly successful campaign to recruit young people at a time of religious disaffection in the 1960's to a program at the Park East Synagogue which eventually became a seven-story day school cultural center that continues to attract young people and currently educates 250 children.

This effort, begun in 1965, was the beginning of an extraordinary career in religious leadership for Rabbi Schneier. That year, he recruited and led a group of political and religious leaders for an Appeal of Conscience rally protesting religious repression in the Soviet Union.

Rabbi Schneier then established the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, which continues to this day to provide effective and increasingly influential leadership on behalf of religious freedom and human rights throughout the world.

Just a few weeks ago, Rabbi Schneier met with Pope John Paul II to discuss the problem of radical nationalism around the world and its inevitably negative effects on human rights and religious freedom, particularly the prevalence of anti-semitism and xenophobia in troubled countries.

The Appeal of Conscience Foundation and Rabbi Schneier have been involved in a wide range of the world's most intractable problems and most egregious human rights violations. From meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to discuss United States-Russian relations to meetings with the Presidents of Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia to discuss a lasting peace in that troubled region, Rabbi Schneier has taken it upon himself to provide inspirational and effective leadership that has won him praise around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Schneier is an inspiration to all Americans. He has taken his wealth of good will, tenacity and intelligence and brought his message to the forefront of international discussions. He has championed an issue that touches us all—the protection of the most basic human rights and the freedom to practice one's chosen religion. It is with the deepest appreciation and most heartfelt thanks that I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Rabbi Arthur Schneier.

IN HONOR OF REVEREND DANIEL CORREA, JR., SENIOR PASTOR OF THE GOSPEL TABERNACLE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Rev. Daniel Correa, Jr., for his dedication, spiritual leadership, and tireless commitment to the communities of North Bergen, Union City, west New York. He will be honored by the Gospel Tabernacle on October 22, 1995, at their annual Clergy Appreciation Day. This day seeks to acknowledge the contributions of American religious leaders in the 1990's.

Rev. Correa, born in Mayaguez, PR, moved to the south Bronx in New York when he was 6 months of age. He received his first call to ministry at the age of 10, when he preached his first sermon. In adulthood, he became an associate pastor at the Glad Tidings Assembly of God in the northeast Bronx for 7 years.

Two years ago, heeding to the call of God, he came to the Gospel Tabernacle in North Bergen where he currently serves as senior Pastor. At the beginning of his ministry, the congregation numbered 40 members. Under his leadership, the congregation has increased to more than 300 members.

Pastor Correa, about to receive his Masters in Theology, instituted several programs of great benefit to his congregation and the community. He established a full accredited Christian Training Academy, which provides a free GED program to the community and to members of the church. Through his conviction that "children are the church of today", he started one of the most successful Royal Ranger and Missionette programs. Other programs started by Pastor Correa include the AIDS Ministry to Broadway House in Newark and Jersey City Medical Center which gives guidance and counseling to patients and families.

Rev. Daniel Correa, Jr. deserves our highest praise for his dedication to his God and his community. I am proud to have him serving the residents of my congressional district and I salute him for his endless giving and years of service.

NATIVE AMERICAN POW WOW

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to draw the attention of the Congress to an event which I am very proud of that happened this past weekend in my region of California.

At the Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans' Medical Center in Loma Linda, CA, a pow wow was held on October 14 and 15 to honor native Americans who have served in defense of our Nation. The pow wow was entitled "A Celebration of Northern and Southern Traditional Values: In Harmony With the Land."

Over 180,000 native American men and women have served in the U.S. Armed Forces since World War I, defending our Nation with honor. Some of these men and women were in Loma Linda this past weekend.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago in Washington, a special joint session of the House and Senate was held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. I am particularly honored to mention that in Loma Linda were several of the famous Navajo Code Talkers who are widely credited with helping to win the war in the Pacific during World War II. I feel strongly that theirs is a story that needs to be told more broadly so that all Americans—young and old—are thoroughly familiar with one of the many important contributions that native Americans have made to the continuing freedom and evolution of our Nation. I, for one, am very proud to know that these honored veterans and other native Americans gathered and celebrated in the inland empire region of California this past weekend.

I hope all Members of Congress will join me in congratulating all participants in the October 14 and 15 Loma Linda, CA, native American Pow Wow.

WILLIAM J. HAWKINS—A MAN OF GREAT PURPOSE AND INTEGRITY**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a distinguished Rhode Islander who is being honored for his outstanding contributions as the Chief of the Division of Parks and Recreation in the State Department of Environmental Management.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, William J. Hawkins, Jr., has contributed greatly to the quality of life in our State. Rhode Island is proud to boast of many natural resources and public facilities which afford residents and visitors wonderful recreational opportunities. Bill Hawkins has been with the division for more than two decades. Under his leadership and vision, those resources have been protected, promoted, and enhanced for the benefit of all.

Bill Hawkins is a Marine Corps veteran and has been a volunteer fireman in his hometown

of Smithfield for over 25 years. In addition to his professional contributions, Bill and his wife, Anne, are the proud parents of six children, and their lives have been blessed with six wonderful grandchildren. He is a man whose family is truly his pride and joy.

He is a man of great purpose and integrity who has earned the admiration, affection, and respect of many. I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in recognizing an individual who has made a significant difference to the enhancement of our Nation's recreational resources.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH**HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Michael's Church as it celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Throughout its existence, St. Michael's Church has continuously demonstrated its commitment to its parishioners and its surrounding community. Under the stewardship of Father Michael Brennan and the distinguished leaders before him, the church has not only been a place of worship, but it has also been a place of comfort for the weary, a place of guidance for the lost, and a place of hope for those who despair. In essence, St. Michael's has been a center of inspiration for our community.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I salute St. Michael's Church and Father Brennan on this momentous 125th anniversary and offer them my best wishes for the future.

220TH BIRTHDAY OF THE U.S. NAVY**HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, Friday, October 13, marked a very special occasion in the history of our Nation. On October 13, 220 years ago, the Continental Congress authorized the two ships which were the foundation of the first U.S. Navy.

In honor of this very special birthday, I would like to say "Thank You" to the men and women of the U.S. Navy who work so tirelessly in the service of their country. Like all of our men and women in uniform, they endure a great deal of personal hardship because of their commitment to serve, and it is all too easy for those of us at home to take them for granted.

Right this moment, over 4,500 sailors from Mayport Naval Station in my district are at sea—far from home and months away from seeing their friends and loved ones. Mayport sailors are in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Persian Gulf, the Caribbean and elsewhere. And thousands of other naval personnel are maintaining a forward presence and representing U.S. interests around the globe.

I would like to urge my colleagues to take a moment from their busy schedules to say a little prayer of thanks for the commitment, the patriotism and the devotion to duty shown by the men and women of the U.S. Navy. They deserve our thanks, our prayers and our complete support as they do the difficult and important work they do so well. Happy Birthday, Navy, and many happy returns of the day.

SUPPORT FOR CELEBRATING 3000TH ANNIVERSARY OF JERUSALEM**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. Con. Res. 29, sponsored by the majority leader of the other body, which reserves our Capitol Rotunda for a ceremony celebrating the 3000th anniversary of King David's establishment of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I wish to thank Representative THOMAS for his assistance in bringing this legislation to the floor.

S. Con. Res. 29 further notes that Jerusalem has been the focal point of Jewish life for millenia, and has held a unique place and exerted a unique influence on the moral development of Western Civilization. No other city on Earth is today the capital of the same country, inhabited by the same people, speaking the same language, and worshipping the same God as it was 3000 years ago. Yet Jerusalem's special character, and its importance to Israel and the Jewish people, knows no bounds.

Mr. Speaker, we look forward to hosting Prime Minister Rabin and Mayor Olmert soon in the Capitol Rotunda for this celebration of eternal Jerusalem. This commemoration is only one component of the thousands of events scheduled to celebrate Jerusalem's 3000 years as the City of David. Yet it will be an especially memorable event, which I am certain will be cherished by all those in attendance.

STATE OF CHIAPAS**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, at the request of my constituents in Taos, NM, I would like to take this opportunity to express my views to my colleagues about the 22-month-old uprising in the southern State of Chiapas, Mexico.

The state of Chiapas, where a large indigenous population of various tribes of Mayanslives, is one of the poorest in Mexico. Only 67 percent of the households in Chiapas have electricity, only 41 percent have access to sewers, and only 58 percent have access to running water. The level of illiteracy is also astonishingly high. Only 71 percent of children under the age of 14 attend school and only 70

percent of the people over 14 can read. In addition, Chiapas has a history of human rights abuses which includes summary executions and torture.

To bring attention to the precarious situation of the Indians in Chiapas, armed guerrillas of the Zapatista Army of National Liberation [EZLN] seized several towns on January 1, 1994. They killed policemen, ransacked stores, freed prisoners, kidnapped the governor of Chiapas, and stole dynamite. Accompanying the armed uprising in Chiapas was a car bombing in Mexico City and the destruction of electricity pylons in two other Mexican States, the EZLN claimed responsibility for both of these actions as well.

The Zapatistas stated that they were declaring war on the "illegitimate" Government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari; denounced human rights abuses, lack of opportunities and discrimination against the Mayan Indians in Mexico, and called for the building of socialism in the country.

The Mexican Government quickly responded to the unrest by sending in the army. They strafed suspected guerrilla strongholds, engaged in house to house combat with the Zapatistas, and seized many Chiapan villages. Violations of human rights, particularly against the indigenous communities, were reported during the fight.

The guerrilla leaders demanded the recognition of the EZLN as a belligerent force; a cease-fire by both parties; the army's withdrawal from all communities; the creation of a national commission to deal with indigenous issues; and the suspension of indiscriminate bombing. They also asked for land distribution, justice for the indigenous population and major democratic and social reforms on a national level.

On January 10, President Salinas agreed to the cease fire and sought a political, negotiated settlement of the crisis. The Mexican authorities created a Commission for Peace and Reconciliation to begin negotiations for a lasting peace. In addition, on January 27, the Government and eight political parties agreed on a Pact for Peace, Justice, and Democracy, which included a far-reaching electoral reform.

During the peace talks that took place from February 21 to March 2, the Government agreed to address the land, health, education and other material needs of the State's poor indigenous communities. Among the tentative agreements announced to the public on March 3, 1994, the Government proposed to give limited autonomy to indigenous communities; legislation forbidding discrimination against Indians; redrawing electoral boundaries to permit more indigenous representation; distribution of land from large ranches; and major public works to construct roads, schools and health clinics.

By this time, EZLN's demands had gained relative support throughout Mexican society and guerrilla's leaders announced that they would consult the local indigenous communities to see if the tentative agreements were acceptable. Tensions mounted after the assassination of the PRI's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio on March 23, 1994. On March 26, the Zapatistas suspended peace

negotiations, accused the Salinas government of complicity in the murder of Colosio and stated that the murder was being used as a pretext for a military offensive against guerrilla strongholds.

Meanwhile, peasant groups in Chiapas were seizing thousands of acres of land, and landowners started to press for action claiming that they would take matters into their own hands if the Government did not take action to prevent seizures of the land in the area. In April, the EZLN claimed a local leader had been shot by a landowner, and a military roadblock in Chiapas was attacked by an unidentified group.

On June 11, the EZLN leadership announced that they were rejecting the Government's March peace plan. After the election of President Zedillo, the EZLN claimed that the gubernatorial elections were fraudulent, objected to the election of PRI candidate Eduardo Robledo as Governor of Chiapas, and threatened to renew the armed rebellion unless Robledo resigned.

Robledo offered to resign if the guerrilla leaders laid down their arms, and agreed to form a non-partisan State government. He appointed a PRD member as his interior minister and a PAN leader as his health minister to show his good intentions. Robledo also pledged to develop a pluralistic government, to address the serious needs of Chiapas, and to revise the State constitution and electoral law to make future elections more credible.

In February 1995, President Zedillo instructed the Attorney General to arrest the Zapatistas leaders on the basis of evidence that they were preparing for further violence in Chiapas and other States in Mexico. President Zedillo also stressed the importance of full observance of the law and affirmed that channels for the peaceful resolution of the conflict remained open.

Following the results of a national referendum the EZLN called in last August, which suggested that the Mexican people wanted the Zapatistas to lay down its arms and become a political force, President Zedillo called on the rebel army to take part in a national dialog for political reform. In September 1995, the negotiators reached a modest agreement that set an agenda for discussions of social issues that contributed to the conflict.

The United States-Mexico relationship has greatly matured over the last decade. Our mutual interests have expanded from strategic concerns to economic and social matters that are vital to each nation's domestic stability. Our commitment to a strong relationship with Mexico was embodied in the NAFTA agreement which acknowledged Mexico's eligibility to take advantage of free trade and the global economic marketplace. The American commitment to Mexico was reinforced by President Clinton's courageous move to open a \$20 billion line of credit to Mexico to rescue the troubled peso.

The financial package designed to hasten the stabilization of Mexico's economy will benefit all Mexicans by lessening the impacts of the crisis. As all Mexicans work to resolve the Chiapas problem, the United States should continue to urge restraint, respect for human

rights and full compliance with the legal process. We should encourage Mexico to determine the best way to re-establish law and order, to address social problems, and to work toward a new political order in Chiapas. We should support all efforts underway to provide amnesty for EZLN members who give up their weapons and agree to channel their demands peacefully within the political process.

The promotion of democratic values in Mexico increases stability and legitimacy in our valued southern neighbor. Domestic violence and insurgencies are among Mexico's greatest threats, and the United States should play a constructive role in encouraging peaceful democratic solutions to address these concerns. Despite rumors to the contrary, the State Department insists that the United States did not pressure the Mexican Government to take a harder line in Chiapas as part of the financial assistance package for Mexico. Nor does the United States Government provide military assistance to Mexico beyond some low-level training programs. United States State Department personnel have travelled to Chiapas to assess the situation there, but have never accompanied or advised Mexican military troops stationed there. I am comfortable that the above claims are correct.

I support the willingness of President Zedillo's administration to solve the conflict through dialog and peaceful negotiations and every effort of the Government to solve not only the crisis in Chiapas, but also similar social problems that affect other parts of the country.

BURIAL BENEFITS TO INCLUDE CERTAIN VETERANS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to expand eligibility for burial benefits to include certain veterans who die in State nursing homes. My distinguished colleagues, SONNY MONTGOMERY, TERRY EVERETT, and LANE EVANS, join me in introducing this bill.

Currently, the Department of Veterans Affairs pays burial benefits for veterans who were either compensation or pension recipients, or who died in a VA medical center. About 2,500 veterans die in State veterans homes in a given year. About 12 percent of those—or 300 veterans—do not qualify for priority care in Veterans Health Administration facilities, are not service connected, or are not pension recipients.

This bill would provide, at an insignificant cost, more equitable and consistent coverage for our Nation's veterans receiving domiciliary, nursing home and hospital care at VA expense in State nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Mr. MONTGOMERY and me as cosponsors of this bill.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
NCUSIF

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating the credit union community in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. This fund was established by Congress in 1970 and has provided unparalleled security and stability for America's credit union members since that time. This insurance fund has an impressive history—it has never received any Federal support or any taxpayer dollars in start-up capital or bail-out funding. No credit union member has ever lost money in a credit union protected by the fund.

Senator Wallace Bennett, the father of Utah's current Senator ROBERT F. BENNETT, was the author of the legislation creating the credit union share insurance fund. In his remarks during the debate over the legislation, Wallace Bennett said, "Since many credit unions deal primarily with individuals having limited incomes, it is particularly important that they enjoy the same insurance protection enjoyed by savers and depositors in other financial deposit accepting institutions." This belief endures today.

So on this special occasion, I wish the credit union community continued success and prosperity. Happy 25th Anniversary to the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

CANOLA AND RAPESEED ACT

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the support of Representatives POMEROY, CHENOWETH, and BROWN of California, to introduce the Canola and Rapeseed Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act.

Canola produces oil that is lower in saturated fat than any other commercially available edible oil. Since its approval by Federal Drug Association [FDA] in 1986 as a food, consumption of canola oil in the United States has grown from virtually zero, to the equivalent of over 333,000 acres in 35 States in 1994.

This act will enable the industry to create a producer-driven and producer-controlled checkoff program. Similar to other successful checkoff programs, the available funds would be used to promote canola oil, meal, and other products; provide consumers with helpful information; and conduct essential research that the Federal Government is unable to fund.

Please join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNFINISHED ARMS CONTROL
BUSINESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cord Meyer wrote a column entitled "Unfinished Arms Control Business" which appeared in the Washington Times on October 13, 1995. I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to his thoughtful article. The text follows:

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 13, 1995]

UNFINISHED ARMS CONTROL BUSINESS

(By Cord Meyer)

Sen. Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican, has taken on a heavy responsibility in trying to impose on President Clinton his vision of how the important aspects of foreign affairs should be organized. He has used his role as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to demand that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) be brought back under the State Department's jurisdiction and control.

In the case of the ACDA, with its comparatively small budget and specialized staff, the domineering North Carolina senator has run into a solid wall of resistance within the Clinton administration and within the ACDA itself to any attempt to merge it with the State Department and cut off its direct access to the president. To bring pressure to bear, Mr. Helms has delayed in his committee the approval of any action on the START II treaty and on the Chemical Weapons Convention. Both these essential arms control measures are being held hostage to Mr. Helms' demand that the ACDA be integrated into the State Department.

The able director of the ACDA, John D. Holum, has made a persuasive case for maintaining his organization as the lead agency for negotiating, implementing and verifying arms control agreements. He points out that in January of this year, the vice president's National Performance Review reaffirmed ACDA's role as a vital agency "whose independence is essential to effective work in the area of arms control and nonproliferation."

Moreover, the State Department's own office of Inspector General conducted a thorough review of ACDA from April 3 to June 9, 1995, including inspection visits to Washington, Geneva, Vienna, and the Hague. It concluded that an independent arms control advocacy role was vital. It cited ACDA's leadership in obtaining the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Also, the ACDA was virtually the only agency in the U.S. Government which pushed for a Chemical Weapons Convention. In the face of strong opposition from the State Department, ACDA finally convinced the administration not to certify Pakistan's nuclear program in view of evidence of evasion.

In a speech last month to the American Enterprise Institute, Mr. Holum warned that the delay forced by Mr. Helms in the ratification of START II could have the effect of encouraging Russian nationalists to oppose the treaty, while the delay in acting on the Chemical Weapons Convention increases the danger of proliferation. Warning that this is not the time to bury arms control two levels

down in the State Department bureaucracy, Mr. Holum pointed out that "an assistant secretary of state is not going to tell the president that the secretary of state is wrong."

Gen. Andrew Goodpastor, who served as staff secretary to Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1954-1961, remembers that Eisenhower was very insistent that the responsibility for overseeing arms control be vested in a separate office under a single, competent individual. He was convinced that if it was assigned to the State Department, it would inevitably be "submerged" under a host of other issues. Gen. Goodpastor is convinced that Eisenhower was correct in this judgment, and has strongly supported Mr. Holum.

It is only fair to add that the support for ACDA is not unanimous in the foreign affairs community. There are former officials who believe the State Department could do a better job, but they do not have the support of Mr. Clinton and his principal advisers.

In his speech, Mr. Holum defined some important, unresolved problems. He warned that some critics in the United States have tried to place "unworkable" limits on the U.S. financial contribution to the Korean nuclear problem, and he advised against "lead-footed attempts to make political points at China's expense." He has joined Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman John Shalikashvili in urging the Senate to recognize that unilateral legislation to break the ABM treaty could derail START II ratification in Russia.

Mr. Clinton has correctly described some of the measures proposed by Mr. Helms as "the most isolationist proposals to come before the U.S. Congress in the last 30 years." There are signs that the tide is turning in warnings against isolationism by former President George Bush and by former Secretaries of State James Baker and Lawrence Eagleburger. Arms control is too important to be left half-done.

CHARACTER COUNTS

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrate the importance of personal responsibility, mutual respect, and good citizenship. This week we salute these important virtues that are essential to the American character. This week we pay tribute to the millions of Americans who contribute billions of hours to help their neighbors achieve their potential and improve their lives.

This week is Character Counts week. So it is appropriate to bring to your attention the work of the Character Counts Coalition. The Character Counts Coalition focuses attention on the six pillars of character: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, caring, fairness, and citizenship.

These pillars are more than simply words. They are a code by which millions of people have been able to achieve extraordinary dreams for themselves and their neighbors. These are a framework for a self-governing nation. And these six simple pillars have made the United States of America the economic, social, and political lighthouse for the world.

But today, as these pillars of character are being embraced around the globe from Moscow to Managua, they are too easily ignored

or forgotten at home. Illegitimacy rates have spiraled 400 percent since 1960. Divorce rates have doubled over the past 30 years. A rising tide of suicide, teenage pregnancy, and violence have often turned our shining cities into gruesome nightmares.

We must work together within our own communities, our churches, our synagogues and mosques, our schools, and our workplaces to reverse these trends. Today the question for every American is not only what can you do for your nation but what can you do for your school, your neighborhood, and your community.

Character Counts week celebrates the work of those Americans who are answering this call. The Character Counts Coalition is answering this call. We salute the message and encourage all Americans to heed the pillars of character.

SUPPORT FOR THE ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a veterinarian, I am well aware of the importance of animal health products for maintaining the health and well-being of companion animals and food-producing animals. Unfortunately, during the past two decades, the drug-approval process at the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine has become increasingly prolonged and complicated. In fact, the FDA has approved only eight new drugs for food producing animals over the past 5 years.

The drug approval process needs to be streamlined so that useful health products are made readily available on the market while essential safety standards are preserved. Animal drug regulations exist to ensure that our family pets are safe and the integrity of our food supply is maintained. Any part of the regulatory process which does not promote these ends, but merely serves as a needless hurdle that delays the approval of beneficial drugs should be reformed. That is exactly what we aim to do with the Allard-Klug-Stenholm-Ganske Animal Drug Availability Act of 1995. This measure would maintain what is right about the current system while it would modify those portions that serve to lengthen the approval process while providing negligible offsetting benefits for safety.

The Animal Drug Availability Act would expedite the animal drug approval process by expanding the list of studies that FDA can use to prove a new drug's effectiveness and by allowing FDA more flexibility in determining whether a field investigation is necessary to prove drug's efficacy. In addition, the act would provide flexible effectiveness requirements for previously approved animal drugs for use in minor species and for minor uses. In order to ensure more predictability in the approval process for drug applicants, FDA officials would be required to convene a pre-submission conference with an applicant for the purpose of outlining what types of stud-

ies will be necessary in order to achieve final approval. This agreement would be binding upon both parties unless a subsequent scientific development conclusively demonstrates that an additional study is essential to proving the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

I am pleased that this bill is a bipartisan approach which enjoys the support of over seventy other members of the House. In addition, it has the broad support of producer groups and feed groups and is endorsed by the Animal Health Institute and the American Veterinary Medical Association. I urge my colleagues to join us in improving the health of family pets and food-producing animals by supporting this commonsense reform to the animal drug approval process.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL DENTAL HYGIENE MONTH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the importance of recognizing October as National Dental Hygiene Month.

The Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York will celebrate its 75th anniversary October 20-22. With the advent of this anniversary, we should take note of this outstanding association.

The Dental Hygienists Association was developed to improve the oral health of the public; advance of the art and science of dental hygiene; maintain the highest standards of dental hygiene education and practice; represent and protect the interests of the dental hygiene profession; improve the professional competence of the dental hygienist; to foster research in oral health and finally, to provide professional communications.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in saluting the members of the Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York for their dedication to their profession and to the oral hygiene of the people of this United States of America.

OCTOBER 19 IS PART-TIME PROFESSIONAL DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Association of Part-Time Professionals [APTP] has designated October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. In honor of this special day, the APTP is hosting an open house at the association's headquarters in Falls Church, VA.

More than 4.5 million professionals work part time. These professionals prefer part-time work to accommodate changing priorities and lifestyles. Many of these individuals are parents seeking a better balance between work

and family needs. Many are retirees who are interested in continuing their active participation in the work force.

Many companies, on their own, are moving toward family-flexible policies such as part-time employment because they recognize that companies that help employees balance work and family needs have reduced turnover and absenteeism and increased productivity. Over the past 5 years, the number of part-time employees in the workplace has increased dramatically, and it is estimated that the part-time work force will continue to grow during the next 5 years.

The APTP was founded in 1978 as a national nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting part-time employment on the professional level. APTP holds workshops, seminars and conferences, and provides updated information on employment trends and practices. The association publishes a monthly newsletter of interest to part-time professionals and their employers.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Association of Part-Time Professionals for calling attention to the important role part-time professionals play in the workplace and establishing October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. On this important day, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the millions of men and women who strive to achieve a healthy balance between career and personal goals through flexible work policies.

HONORING AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Tom Stoddard, one of our Nation's most eloquent and respected advocates for the civil rights of lesbians and gay men. On Friday, October 27, Mr. Stoddard will be honored by the New York University School of Law, which has established the Tom Stoddard Fellowship under the aegis of the law school's prestigious Arthur Garfield Hays civil liberties program.

Each year, one second-year law student will be selected to spend a year as the Stoddard Fellow, working with leading public interest organizations on gay and lesbian rights cases and other civil liberties matters.

I am told that this is the first fellowship at any law school in the world to be dedicated to securing and advancing the cause of lesbian and gay rights. It is hard to imagine a more fitting tribute to one who has done so much to reshape the law in this area from a sword of persecution into a shield of justice.

Tom served as counsel and, later, as legislative director, of the New York Civil Liberties Union, where he came into contact with most of the major civil rights causes of our time. He left the ACLU to devote his full attention to the rights of lesbians and gay men and the rights of people with HIV as head of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. Under his stewardship, the organization grew from a staff of 6 and an annual budget of \$300,000 to a staff of 22 and a budget of \$2.2 million. Although he retired from that position in 1991,

he was lured back into public service 2 years later, when he spent 6 months commuting to Washington as director of the Campaign for Military Service.

Since 1980, Tom has served on the adjunct faculty of NYU, where he has been a mentor to a generation of law students searching for a way to use their skills in the service of humanity. He is a vice president of the American Civil Liberties Union and vice chairman of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

Tom has also shown immense courage in his personal struggle with AIDS. He expresses gratitude—not for the disease, but for the way in which it has deepened his sense of connectedness to those he has represented so ably for so long. As he said to the *New York Times*, he has become the client as well as the lawyer: the "they" has become "we." His experience has broadened his perspective into what he has described as "an all-encompassing vista, one that connects the past to the future, one that ties me to all other people who have suffered."

In a similar way, Mr. Chairman, the Stoddard Fellowship connects the aspirations of lesbian and gay Americans with the larger struggle for social justice and human dignity. I join with Tom's spouse, Walter Riemann, and their family, friends, and colleagues, as they inaugurate this fellowship and celebrate the extraordinary man for whom it is named. May this endowment enable a new generation of leaders to further his vision of a society that is "fairer, more humane and more inclusive" of every human being.

ANTICOUNTERFEITING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Representatives HYDE, CONYERS, MOORHEAD, MCCOLLUM, FRANK, GEKAS, SMITH of Texas, COBLE, CANADY, BONO, HEINEMAN, FLANAGAN, and DAVIS in introducing the Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995. This legislation, which will provide much-needed additional protections against copyright and trademark counterfeiting, may be the most proconsumer, probusiness bill this Congress will consider. It directly addresses a practice that costs American business more than \$200 billion a year, that results in the loss of an estimated 750,000 jobs, and that threatens the health and safety of every American man, woman, and child.

There is a myth that counterfeiting is just a penny ante crime, a \$2 watch or handbag. In fact, counterfeiting involves billions of dollars, gangs, highly sophisticated equipment, organized crime and terrorists.

No area of the United States, no product is safe from the modern counterfeiter. We have seen counterfeits ranging from watches and sunglasses to auto and aircraft parts, from shampoo to baby formula, from food products to computer software. Counterfeit videotape copies of the movie, "Waterworld," were avail-

able before the real movie was even released in theaters. The simple fact is that if it is a product sold in America, there is probably a counterfeit being made and sold somewhere around the world.

The cost of counterfeiting is staggering. The U.S. Customs Service has estimated that in 1993, counterfeited goods resulted in the loss of 750,000 jobs. Fake auto parts such as brake pads and oil filters cost our domestic auto industry losses of over \$12 billion. If the sales of these fake parts alone were eliminated, the industry estimates that it could hire an additional 200,000 workers.

The U.S. software industry has estimated that sales of pirated software account for more than 40 percent of total revenues. The counterfeiters have become so sophisticated in duplicating the label, the packaging, and even the hologram that appears on the software package, that it is almost impossible to distinguish authentic products from the fakes. In fact, the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition estimates that American businesses lose nearly \$200 billion a year due to the sale of counterfeit products.

Every day, the intellectual property of American businesses is being stolen. It often costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to ready a product for marketing, to make sure that it is not only effective but safe. But today, with powerful computers and copying equipment, it only costs counterfeiters a few dollars to manufacture a copy. They do not have to worry about safety or quality. They prey on the good name, the research, the talent, and the hard work of others.

Because of the lure of enormous profits compared to the relatively low risk of being arrested, prosecuted, and sent to jail, it has not taken long for organized crime to get involved in counterfeiting operations. For example, in three recent raids conducted in Los Angeles, counterfeit Microsoft software and other material with a potential RICO value in excess of over \$10.5 million was seized. Implicated in this activity were three Chinese triads: the Wahching, the Big Circle Boys, and the Four Seas. The vast majority of the counterfeit product was produced in southern California. Sheriff deputies seized software, manuals, and holograms. They were surprised when they stumbled upon four pounds of plastic explosives, two pounds of TNT, shotguns, handguns, and silencers.

Last month, U.S. Custom agents led massive raids in several States, including California, New York, New Jersey, and Georgia. They seized \$27 million worth of counterfeit merchandise such as clothing, accessories, and sporting goods found in a network of factories, warehouses, and shops. Over 30 U.S. trademark holders were affected. Forty-three Korean nationals were charged for manufacturing, selling, and trafficking counterfeit merchandise. The scale of this operation demonstrates the pervasiveness and level of sophistication that is involved.

Recently, \$400,000 worth of counterfeit handbags were seized in New Jersey. During the raid, law enforcement officials using drug sniffing dogs discovered heroin had been stitched into the walls of a number of counterfeit designer Louis Vuitton handbags.

Even more disturbing, however, is the growing threat counterfeits pose to public health

and safety. For example, there have been reports of the seizure in 16 States of counterfeit Similac, an infant formula. Such a counterfeit could be deadly to any child who is allergic to the contents of the faked product. In a recent raid in Boston, a bogus butterscotch candy was seized that had been stored unwrapped and in unsanitary conditions. This candy was illegally labeled as a Borden Eagle brand, however, that company does not even produce such a candy.

Even the sale of fake watches is not a victimless crime. The head of the Born to Kill Gang based in New York City, was making an estimated \$13 million a year selling fake Cartier and Rolex watches. This revenue stream financed other criminal activities, from extortion to murder.

Despite these facts, the risk of arrest, prosecution and incarceration for counterfeiting is slight. Counterfeiting operations have become highly sophisticated, well-financed, mobile and international in scope. These criminal networks have distribution systems as diverse as any modern corporation. Counterfeiters know that although criminal penalties exist on the books, because of the inadequacy of the criminal penalties and prosecutors' misperceptions about the gravity of the crime, criminal actions are rarely initiated against counterfeiters. As for private enforcement actions, trademark and copyright owners are consistently frustrated by an inability to recover any meaningful damages.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will help law enforcement officials contend with the sophisticated nature of modern counterfeiting. First, it increases criminal penalties by making trafficking in counterfeit goods or services a RICO offense, consequently providing for increased jail time, criminal fines, and asset forfeiture.

Second, the legislation allows greater involvement by all levels of Federal law enforcement in fighting counterfeiting, including enhanced authority to seize counterfeit goods and the tools of the counterfeiters' trade.

Third, it makes it more difficult for these goods to re-enter the stream of commerce once they have been seized.

Fourth, our bill also adds teeth to existing statutes and provides stronger civil remedies, including civil fines pegged to the value of genuine goods and statutory damage awards of up to \$1,000,000 per mark.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will provide law enforcement officials with the tools they need to fight back, and to protect American business and the health and safety of American consumers. The time has come to make sure that our fight against counterfeiting is as sophisticated and modern as the crime itself.

TRIBUTE TO BILL CRIVELLO

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Crivello, of Cudahy, WI, who was recently named 1995 Veteran of the Year

by the Allied Veterans Council of Cudahy. Bill will be honored Saturday, November 4, at the Polish Legion of American Veterans Memorial Hall, In Cudahy.

I want to take this opportunity to tell you, and my distinguished colleagues, a little about Bill and his efforts on behalf of America's veterans.

Enlisting in the Air Force when he was just 17 years old, Bill served with distinction in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. His military service obviously had a profound affect on Bill, now an active member of the Polish Legion of American Veterans [PLAV], the Disabled American Veterans [DAV], the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW], the American Legion, the American Veterans, and the Air Force Sergeants Association [ASA].

The veterans of southeastern Wisconsin are proud of Bill Crivello as a volunteer for parades and other patriotic events, to ensure that today's generation, and many generations yet unborn, appreciate the sacrifices made by the men and women of the U.S. military over the years. And, in recognizing these sacrifices, that all Americans today to exercise their democratic rights, including free speech, and the right to vote.

The Allied Veterans Council of Cudahy has made a wise choice naming Bill Crivello Veteran of the Year. Bill, his wife, Gertrude, and their children and grandchildren should all feel a sense of pride in receiving this honor.

Bill, on behalf of our area's veterans, and your friends and neighbors, I encourage you to keep up the great work. As you are proud of our veterans, they, too, are quite proud of you.

ASSEMBLYMAN ARTHUR ALBOHN:
PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend and former colleague, Assemblyman Arthur Albohn of Hanover Township who is retiring from the New Jersey General Assembly after 16 years of dedicated service.

Having served with Art in the Assembly for 11 of those years as the junior member of the 25th Legislative District, I must say that it was difficult referring to oneself as a fiscal conservative while sitting next to him in the Assembly Chamber. Art has voted "no" on so many spending bills during his career that he makes the 104th Congress look like the previous forty. In the process, he earned the respect of his colleagues, the appreciation of his constituents and the admiration of all New Jerseyans.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1979 after serving on the Hanover Township Committee for 27 years, including 5 terms as Mayor, 18 years as the Director of Finance and 12 on the Sewerage Authority.

However, Art's forte was developed earlier in life during his education in New York. Born in Queens, Art graduated from Columbia University and earned an additional degree in

Chemical Engineering. Since that time, Art had worked in chemical engineering and management consulting for Goodyear, Rayonier, Celanese and more recently retired from the Komline-Sanderson Engineering Corporation of Peapack-Gladstone.

Art has utilized his proficiency in this field while serving as Chairman of the Assembly Solid and Hazardous Waste Committee and as a member of the Assembly Local Government Committee and New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology. As former colleagues in the Assembly, Representatives JIM SEXTON, DICK ZIMMER, BOB FRANKS, FRANK LOBIONDO and BOB MENENDEZ can each attest to Art's commitment to legislation based on common sense and sound science.

Anyone who knows Art Albohn knows that he could not have been so successful without the love and support of his wife of 51 years, Regina, who has been at his side and often out in front during his political career. As far as we know, Regina is the only person to whom Art has never said "no"!

Although they will want to spend time with their three children and two grandchildren, I have no doubt that Art and Regina will remain active in public life and still have much to contribute to the quality of life in Morris County, N.J. I, for one, will still count on his friendship and good counsel. I will miss him as a fellow elected official, his strong, independent views, his dry humor and unfailing dedication to the Jeffersonian proposition "that government which governs least, governs best."

HEALTH OF OUR CITIZENS AT
RISK

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, we are not making health care policy. We have taken a number, randomly selected by the Budget Committee, and devised a mechanical computation to reach an arbitrary \$270 billion goal. In the process, we have placed the health of our citizens severely at risk.

The United States is renowned for its health care. Our hospitals are considered the finest in the world. This is because we, in America, place a unique value on each, individual life. It doesn't matter who you are, how old you are, or what you have chosen to do with your life—everyone deserves quality health care.

Under the Republican plan, this value will be challenged. Hospitals will no longer have the resources to provide quality care, and ill people of all ages will lack the security of knowing that everything possible is being done for them.

Moreover, the elderly will not be able to live out their final years in comfort. The vast majority of senior citizens in this country are not wealthy, and new costs imposed on necessary medical services will be prohibitively expensive. The question we must answer is whether a civilized society has a role to play in improving the lives and health of its older members. In the past, we have answered this question in the affirmative; today, the Republicans have a different response.

The Medicare system has been subject to careful reform virtually every year since its inception. These changes have been deliberate and grounded in thoughtful policy. Reforms have been made with the health of American citizens in mind.

I am saddened to see that the bill before us is not based on the same honorable values. Instead, it represents a mathematical solution to a cold, mechanical \$270 billion challenge. Calculations were made devoid of reason, research, and compassion. Quality health policy played no role. Our elderly and all American people deserve more.

FIRST ANNUAL PART-TIME
PROFESSIONALS' DAY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of the First Annual Part-Time Professionals' Day. This day was brought to my attention by the Association of Part-Time Professionals, a national nonprofit organization that is a leading authority on flexible work options. The First Annual Part-Time Professionals' Day recognizes the nearly 4.6 million men and women who currently work in part-time professional jobs.

Part-time workers comprise a diverse segment of the work force which includes men and women in search of nontraditional employment schedules to accommodate changing high-tech work environments and family priorities. These individuals include parents seeking better balance between work and family needs, retirees interested in continuing employment, students, and others pursuing outside interests such as volunteer opportunities in our communities.

More than 80 percent of the Association of Part-Time Professionals members live in the Washington metropolitan area. These members and others represent a growing segment of the work force which I am honored and delighted to recognize as valuable professionals in the American workplace.

STUDENT LOAN PROPOSAL HURTS
MIDDLE CLASS

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, last month the education committees of both bodies of Congress reported their respective versions of the budget reconciliation bill. Unfortunately, these proposals would harm our investment in education. Although the proposals are slightly different, their impact is the same: They will raise the cost of college and ultimately deny access to higher education to thousands of American families.

Instead of making a college education more accessible and affordable, the budget reconciliation proposals would cut more than \$10

billion from student loans over the next 7 years. One proposed change to the student loan program is a new tax on colleges and universities based on the volume of guaranteed loans used by their students. Twenty million students enrolled at more than 7,000 schools would be adversely affected by this proposal each year.

The proposed student loan tax would force schools to increase tuition or cut back in other services to pay for this fee. Such a tax not only penalizes students, but also unfairly impacts schools that admit students who need financial assistance. College students and their families now have more debt than ever before, and it has become increasingly difficult for students and their families to afford college. For many middle-income families college soon will be out of reach financially.

I strongly oppose the proposed changes and other savings taken from the Student Loan Program which would increase the tax burden of the middle class. As written, the student loan changes represent yet another slap at middle-class working Americans who must rely on Federal student loan programs to help finance their children's college education.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting in the RECORD an editorial written by the president of the University of Notre Dame, Rev. Edward A. Malloy, which appeared recently in the Chicago Tribune. Rev. Malloy points out that taxing higher education is indeed shortsighted. Such action by Congress will make the American dream of a college education for middle-class families nothing more than a mirage that is completely out of reach for most families.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 3, 1995]

FINANCIAL BURDEN—TAXING HIGHER EDUCATION IS SHORTSIGHTED

(By Edward A. Malloy)

Hidden away in recent news stories was a report that the Senate's Labor and Human Resources Committee proposes to tax colleges and universities based on the total volume of guaranteed loans used by their students. If such a tax were enacted, many institutions would face yearly assessments running into hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars. Not only would colleges and universities be burdened with yet another federally mandated fee, but we would most certainly be required to meet increased federal budget regulation for the "loan tax" program. Such an effort by the committee flies in the face of congressional rhetoric championing decreased taxation and less federal intervention in state and private matters.

Federal student loan programs exist to help students and their families afford college educations. Beyond a doubt, post-secondary education is the most significant factor in determining future income. Anything which increases the cost to students, particularly to those middle- and lower-income students who depend on student loans, will have a significant impact on their ability to start, or complete, college programs.

Students already are assessed a fee directly on their federal student loans. An additional fee on institutions of higher education, as proposed by the Senate could have several possible impacts on students—all of them harmful. Many schools simply will pass the fee along in the form of higher tuition. Others will handle the fee by reducing allocations for other priorities, such as under-

graduate teaching, financial aid or student services. Students will pay, in fact, they will pay twice—once directly, once indirectly.

The impact of this double tax not only places a financial burden on students, but also in the long run promises to restrict access to higher education and to leave more young people behind as our society enters an increasingly information-based and technology-dependent age.

In developing this fee scheme, the Senate attacks precisely the people it purports to represent, middle-class families who see higher education as the best means of achieving the American dream. In a Congress which is reducing spending for education, particularly higher education, the Labor and Human Resources proposal adds insult to injury by both making loans more expensive and at the same time reducing their buying power. In the end, the student loan fee is nothing more than a tax increase on the middle class, the proceeds of which will find a tax cut for the wealthy.

We know as well that once the federal government begins assessing fees it rarely reduces or eliminates them. In fact, over time the fee most likely will increase. We also will inevitably get more regulatory requirements with the fee. Our institutions already strain under the weight of enormous reporting requirements for programs like the Federal Family Education Loan program. We spend hundreds of man-hours and significant resources meeting federal requirements. Adding a fee structure to this process will only increase this burden. This type of over-regulation forces institutions like my own to seriously consider alternatives to the existing federal programs.

The committee is seeking an easy way to meet its budget obligations by imposing a tax on the nation's higher education system. Such a tactic is more than simply misguided, it is wrong. Higher education, including students and parents, already has been targeted for more than our fair share of budget cuts. We face reduced funding for basic research, for the humanities and the arts, a proposed reduction in the interest subsidy for student loans, elimination of the federal portion of Perkins Loans as well as State Student Incentive Grants and consistent underfunding of the Pell Grant program.

I believe I can speak with confidence when I say all of higher education would oppose an institutional fee on student loans. The government simply should not be taxing universities to pay for unwanted B-2 bombers and submarines.

Higher education is one of our nation's most successful enterprises and most valuable commodities. Why would Congress seek to undermine it by placing it out of reach for more and more families? To do so would be egregiously shortsighted. America needs the richness and diversity of its system of education. We must demand that Congress treat higher education as the national resource and national treasure it is, and not as some untapped "revenue stream" to subsidize other federal spending.

RECONCILIATION PROVISIONS

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, as Will Rogers once said "All I know is what I read in the

newspapers" and over the past few weeks, I have been reading about a provision that is, I am told, being wrapped into the massive reconciliation bill that is coming to the floor shortly.

Last month, after 7 hours of floor debate, this House passed H.R. 1594, the Pension Protection Act of 1995.

The purpose of that bill, we were told, was to protect America's seniors from the alleged dangers in the form of so-called economically targeted investments.

Because I have yet to be convinced that any action of Secretary of Labor Reich might have changed the rules under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] which require pension fund managers and trustees to act in the sole interests of the participants in pension plans, I could not support H.R. 1594.

The crocodile tears shed by the proponents of that legislation were almost legendary on this floor.

Now I read about something that should cause those same Members to shed more than tears, because, hidden in this massive tax bill is a provision that spells doom for the pensions of all Americans.

In the early 1980's, we saw corporations making use of so-called excess pension assets—those not needed to pay immediate pension benefits—for purposes that were certainly not in the interests of retirees.

It took a case like Pacific Lumber, and its cozy relationship with Executive Life, to bring out the significant dangers inherent in these activities.

As you may remember, Pacific Lumber was acquired in a leveraged buyout by another company, and the first thing the purchasing company, Maxxam, did was to terminate the pension plan that Pacific Lumber had provided for its employees.

Because legally they could not just walk away from the current retirees, they purchased insurance from Executive Life to guarantee the retirement benefits.

Of course, Executive Life was chosen because it was the low bidder, but it was also the holder of a significant proportion of the junk bonds issued in connection with the leveraged buyout, as well as other questionable investments. Executive Life failed, as we all know, and the retirees were left holding an empty bag.

Because of abuses like that, in 1990, Congress decided to limit the uses for which any company can put so-called excess pension assets.

And we limited access to those funds solely to allow the company to fund retiree health insurance programs, and imposed an excise tax of 50 percent where the company ended the plan.

Now, I am told, the Republicans, in the name of fiscal responsibility are seeking to expand the uses to which corporations can put these funds—to any purpose they wish to make of the funds.

They can use the funds to pay themselves even more lavish salaries or perks—to acquire other companies and close other factories—putting even more workers out of jobs—or just to have a party.

Of course, they could use this excess accumulation to provide a COLA or adjust benefits for participants, but I don't think that is likely.

