

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED STATES MISSION IN BOSNIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues' attention to an excellent analysis of the difficult issues surrounding a possible United States troop deployment in Bosnia by our former Secretary of State and my good friend, Dr. Henry Kissinger. The article, which appeared in last Sunday's Washington Post, rightfully calls for Presidential leadership and congressional approval for a well-defined and realistic mission in Bosnia—including American military forces.

Dr. Kissinger offers a persuasive argument for why a U.S. participation in such a NATO mission is necessary, and he identifies the dire consequences for inaction. The President has extended a "commitment of U.S. troops for every foreseeable contingency," according to Dr. Kissinger, and therefore must lead Congress and the American public in a discussion of American objectives in the Balkans.

I enthusiastically agree with Dr. Kissinger's call for an open and frank discussion of these extremely important matters, and I hope that a debate of this magnitude, on an issue where American lives will be at stake, will not be tainted by partisan politics. I made that point during the recent International Relations Committee hearing on this issue with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Secretary of the Treasury William J. Perry, and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. John Shalikashvili. In the past partisanship stopped at the water's edge, but lately, unfortunately, our Nation's foreign policy has become a domestic political issue, and this has made it increasingly difficult to conduct a rational and effective international policy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read and carefully consider the issues raised by Dr. Kissinger and to fully participate in the upcoming debate.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 22, 1995]

WHAT IS THE MISSION?

(By Henry Kissinger)

President Clinton's pledge to contribute 25,000 American troops to a peacekeeping force for Bosnia has been greeted with a mixture of resignation and uneasiness. Resignation because, despite deep misgivings, it would be a grievous blow to NATO if America failed to back an agreement it had negotiated on behalf of NATO—an agreement that U.S. air power, buttressed by British and French ground forces, played a major role in bringing about. And uneasiness because failure to fulfill the president's promise would almost certainly lead to the withdrawal of British and French forces, testing yet another presidential promise: that U.S. troops will protect any allied withdrawal.

To send troops when there is ambiguity regarding the objectives, rules of engagement or relationship of NATO to non-NATO forces such as Russia's would be to stockpile dilemmas that the passage of time would be sure to magnify. Therefore, the administration, Congress and NATO must clarify goals and strategies in Bosnia. The agreements they reach must be incorporated into the peace negotiations slated to begin Oct. 31. Far better to pay the price to delay than to have a NATO peacekeeping effort break down under the weight of its internal contradictions or of American domestic pressures. Repeating the experience of Somalia, where an ill-defined commitment concluded in ignominious withdrawal, would gravely damage America's leadership position in the world as well as in the Atlantic Alliance.

Recent American efforts to bring peace to Bosnia have been constructive. American power was used skillfully, and our negotiator Richard Holbrooke has displayed persistence and ingenuity.

Nevertheless, before we go any further we must examine the two "commitments" made by President Clinton that created the dilemma on the horns of which we are in danger of being impaled. The first was to promise some 10,000 troops to assist in the withdrawal of British and French forces should our NATO allies abandon their effort. The second was to pledge an American contingent of 25,000 toward a NATO force of 50,000 if a Bosnian peace agreement is concluded. Both undertakings, amounting to a commitment of U.S. troops for every foreseeable contingency, represented attempts to ease immediate pressures without examining the full implications.

The commitment to facilitate British and French withdrawal was designed to provide a safety net to encourage our allies to continue NATO's role in Bosnia. If a peace agreement fails, the nearly inevitable British and French withdrawal is expected to last 24 weeks, assuming such a redeployment is possible at all.

Whatever the schedule, a situation in which American forces were being committed while allied forces were progressively being reduced could tempt the three Bosnian ethnic rivals to involve us in their brutal struggle, whether by inflicting casualties to speed up withdrawals or by trying to incite us against ethnic enemies by committing atrocities that would be blamed on the other side, as has already happened. And at a moment when our allies had washed their hands of the whole affair, our military commitment would become increasingly lonely. Thus the deployment of American forces to cover a British and French retreat is the most precarious option. But an American refusal to police a settlement would be likely to make such a deployment unfavorable.

I opposed the War Powers Act when it was legislated; current domestic realities, however, permit no other choice than to obtain clear and unambiguous congressional backing. As a first step, the administration must answer these threshold questions: What exactly is the peacekeeping force supposed to protect? And how do we measure success?

Until now, the administration has been extremely vague (or perhaps merely confused)

about its political objectives. This ambiguity may have been helpful in encouraging the cease-fire negotiations but when it comes to determining what is to be safeguarded, ambiguity is dangerous and, in the end, self-defeating.

Two schools of thought have dominated the debate about America's objectives. The first treats Bosnia as a case of Serb aggression calling for a collective response by the world community or NATO or the United States. Convinced that Serbia should be punished, this school of thought would fortify the Bosnian Muslims with American arms, instructors and perhaps air support to resist pressures and reestablish a multi-ethnic, unitary state. Advocates of this approach consider a cease-fire tantamount to collusion with aggression, and are willing to agree to American peacekeeping forces only to provide a secure basis from which to compel dissident Serbs and Croats to return to a unified Bosnia.

The other point of view sees Bosnia as an ethnic conflict sparked by thoughtless NATO decisions in 1991 to treat Bosnia as a unitary state, which it is not and never has been. Composed of Croats, Serbs and Muslims united only by their common determination never to be ruled by either of the other groups, the resulting—nearly inevitable—ethnic conflict was waged with the barbarities unfortunately characteristic of all its forerunners.

While the Serbs initiated the present round of slaughter, they would no doubt hark back to comparable depredations inflicted by Croats and Muslims within the memory of most family groups. Early resistance by the Western allies to ethnic cleansing might well have stopped the outrage, but by now too many brutalities have been wrought by all groups against their enemies to envision co-existence under a single government as a realistic option.

Indeed, such a project would court resumption of the slaughter. Any change in territorial boundaries by any side would produce ethnic cleansing; the quest for a unitary state is therefore a prescription for open-ended war and continued suffering.

So far the administration has tried to carry water on both shoulders. Its policy has promoted a cease-fire, which implies partition, while its rhetoric has advocated a unitary, multi-ethnic Bosnia that is unachievable without continued war. Our action on the ground is not synchronized with our rhetoric. As a result, the peacekeepers could end up in an intellectual as well as physical no man's land. Is the central government entitled to try to extend its authority? Can the various ethnic enclaves receive arms from the outside? Who controls the armed forces of the state and how?

We need to stop dodging the central issue. An independent, ethnically diverse Bosnia would require a concerted Western strategy with a vast program of troops, arms and training and constitutional tutoring for an indefinite time. Are we and our allies prepared for a program of transforming peacekeeping into nation-building—as we were not in Somalia—and for the casualties it entails? Would it actually work? How would other countries, especially Russia, react?

● 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.

The three ethnic groups have in effect been separated by the revolting ethnic cleansing they have practiced. The so-called Croat-Muslim federation is a fraud. No Muslim authorities are permitted in Bosnia's Croatian territory, and the currency remains Croat. Therefore, the first question to be settled is what the peacekeeping force is supposed to protect—the dividing lines between ethnic groups or the borders of a unified Bosnia? If it is the former, the political goal must be partition; if the latter, we need to be prepared for an open-ended, brutal conflict. Ironically, a continuation of the war in the name of a unified Bosnia is likely to be most disadvantageous to the original victims, the Muslim community. For it is likely to result in the partition of Bosnia between Serbia and Croatia.

Bosnia is not Haiti, where we can declare victory while the country relapses into historical squalor under only slightly modified oppression. In Bosnia, fudging the issue spells continued conflict; the only outcome that has a slight chance of surviving a time limit is partition, and even that is unlikely to be effective in the one-year period that so many American experts believe will be imposed by our electoral timetable.

It will not do for the president to try to propitiate media and congressional concerns by assuring his interlocutors that American troops will not be put in harm's way, as he has done in some recent comments. In Bosnia, troops are inherently in harm's way. And if we insist that the front lines be manned primarily by allies, with little U.S. participation, we will undermine the NATO alliance.

What the American people, Congress, and the allies must hear is precisely what the risks are in Bosnia, why they must be run and over what period of time. And we must ask ourselves where we will be a year from now, after casualties have been suffered and journalists and other observers report that they can discern no moral distinction among the warring parties.

No magic solutions are available to avoid the need for clarity and purpose. Defense Secretary William Perry mentioned a time limit of one year for American peacekeepers. He has yet to explain what will have changed in one year and who will then take on the burden if ethnic hatreds persist. The feasibility of withdrawal depends on conditions on the ground that cannot possibly be predicted at this juncture. Nor will the use of American peacekeepers to arm and train the Bosnians change the problems described here.

I favor abandoning the arms embargo, which in any event does not seem to have inhibited the Croats (and through them, the Muslims) from developing a significant military capability. But no military aid program, even backed by American instructors, can change the demographic realities in which Serbs and Croats between them outnumber the Muslims nearly 10 to one.

If we want an ethnically diverse, unitary Bosnia, we must be prepared to pay the price—which is not peacekeeping but the support of one side in a civil war. At the same time, if American peacekeepers are deployed for whatever purpose, care should be taken to convey determination, doubt and hesitation will invite attacks to speed our departure. Reducing the size of our troop contribution too much might also have the effect of limiting the risk to potential violators. Adversaries must understand in advance that attacks on the peacekeeping force will not, as in Somalia, go unpunished.

Endurance becomes vitally important if non-NATO, especially Russian troops join the peacekeeping operation. Given Russia's historical ties to Serbia, a Russian role in negotiations is desirable, and a Russian role in peacekeeping could prove useful, provided we are ready to maintain a symmetry of commitments.

Still, it would be ironic if Russian peacekeepers on the Serbian side and NATO peacekeepers on the Muslim side moved an East-West confrontation line from the Elbe to the Drina. And if we leave precipitately, we tilt the scales toward Serbia and enhance Moscow's influence in the Balkans—all in the name of peacekeeping.

The deployment of troops to Bosnia is a fateful decision requiring a full national debate that, in the nature of our system, must be led by the president. He must clarify America's political objectives—especially our view of the relationship of the three ethnic groups to each other—and explain the rules of engagement, the risks and the duration of our commitment. There must be public agreement with our allies about strategies and rules of engagement.

In addition, the Bosnian parties must agree on dividing lines and undertake not to change them by force.

And Congress must unambiguously endorse the program.

The word of the president is a national asset not to be trifled with; the cohesion of NATO remains a vital national interest. But we serve these causes only by devising undertakings that can command consensus and be sustained over a period of time.

TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARMEN ARROYO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Assemblywoman Carmen Arroyo, who was honored for her outstanding service to the community on October 6, at the 1995 St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center's Dinner Dance, in the South Bronx.

She is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being carried out at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

A native Puerto Rican who holds a Bachelor of Arts from the College of New Rochelle, Ms. Arroyo overcame many economic difficulties during her youth. She had to fight in a world where women were mostly relegated to the home. First, Ms. Arroyo was determined to become a bookkeeper, and studied to finish a course leading to secretarial-bookkeeper certification.

Her studies were interrupted when she moved to New York and started working at a factory. Her seven children joined her a year after, but unable to find day care services for them, Ms. Arroyo was forced to rely on public assistance. This experience moved Ms. Arroyo to help those who, like her, were struggling to improve their lives. She founded the South Bronx Action Group, an organization dedicated to empower women, Latinos and blacks in the

community. Later, suitably empowered herself, she became president of the Puerto Rican Women in Political Action Organization.

In 1977, Ms. Arroyo became the executive director of the South Bronx Community Corporation, an organization committed to aggressive urban development in the South Bronx. As a Puerto Rican woman, she understood the need to advance the socioeconomic condition of Hispanic women.

Ms. Arroyo is the first Puerto Rican woman elected to the New York State Assembly and the first Puerto Rican woman appointed to the New York State Medical Advisory Board.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Assemblywoman of New York's 74th Assembly District, Carmen Arroyo, for her lifelong career and dedication in the service of the poor, the disenfranchised, women, children, and the elderly.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH FABRY SMEJA

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sarah Fabry Smeja as she is recognized for her vast contribution to polka and the State of Michigan. Sarah Fabry Smeja was inducted into the State of Michigan Polka Music Hall of Fame on Sunday, October 1, 1995.

America was built by the hard work and commitment of settlers who brought with them a rich and varied heritage. Polka flourished in Michigan largely due to the devotion of those who brought with them their families' traditions and customs, as well as their love of polka. Sarah is just one of those special individuals who is proud to keep an honored tradition alive.

Sarah Fabry Smeja is from Swartz Creek, MI, especially enjoys Czechoslovakian melodies first introduced to her by her father at a very early age. Throughout her career she has played the piano, trumpet, and baritone. Sarah also conducted a choir which consisted of 56 regular members. With some help in language editing, Sarah researched, composed, and typed three song books which helped maintain the singers club. Sarah and her husband, Al Smeja, are now retired and reside in Plant City, FL. They are currently associated with the St. Petersburg, C.S.A. and are members of the Czech-American Tourist Club.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to Sarah's efforts, we are all able to enjoy an old musical tradition from many years ago. She was honored at a reception in Owosso, MI, because of her dedication and commitment to spreading the polka tradition and helping others enjoy this special music. I am confident that the musical legacy of this outstanding individual will be remembered for decades to come.

WORK FORCE DEVELOPMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 25, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

INVESTING IN A SKILLED WORKFORCE

As business technology has become more complex and the world economy more competitive, the strength of the American economy increasingly depends on the skills and training of our workforce. A strong back and the patience to do the same task over and over, day after day, is no longer enough to command a well-paid and secure job. Today's good jobs, including many factory jobs, require much more sophisticated skills. Some skills are job-specific but many are more basic, such as good math, communication, decisionmaking, and teamwork skills. People who develop these skills will be in high demand by employers as we move into the 21st century; people who don't will not.

SOUTHERN INDIANA

We have a good, hard-working labor force in southern Indiana, and employers understand that. But the changes that are taking place across the country are taking place here too, and the education and skills required for good jobs in the future will only increase.

As I travel around the Ninth District, I meet many people who would like to work but cannot find jobs. At the same time, many employers tell me they have openings for good-paying jobs but cannot find people with the right skills. We are seeing a growing mismatch between the skills many people have and the skills employers need. This is a double tragedy. People are frustrated by their inability to find work, while firms are forced to put expansion plans on hold or to go elsewhere to expand. That means the growth and development of southern Indiana will be hurt and so will our living standards.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A few weeks ago, I held two roundtable discussions on the subject of economic development in southern Indiana, one in Batesville and one in Corydon. Both featured representatives from various sectors of the economy, including local businesses (both large and small), economic development officials, university researchers, school officials, and farmers.

The participants raised many important issues—including the quality of local infrastructure, the burden of government regulations, tax abatements to attract industry, the threat of competition from foreign producers, and the high cost of medical insurance.

But I was particularly impressed by the fact that virtually everyone brought up the need to improve the quality of education and access to skill training in southern Indiana. This one topic dominated, and many concerns were expressed. One participant discussed the difficulties many working parents face in contributing to their children's early education. Others were concerned about the quality of secondary school education in parts of southern Indiana and insufficient higher education and vocational training facilities. Many of the business representatives indicated that the growth of their firms is

being restrained because trained, or even trainable, workers cannot be found to fill the job openings. One participant said that he had not hired anyone from the local high school in seven years.

Problems like these are not unique to southern Indiana. They are occurring all around the country. Nationwide we hear of companies having to screen thousands of applicants to find only a few who are qualified, and of basic math and English tests being routinely failed by applicants. Employers complain that many recently-hired workers do not show up ready to work, lack the capacity to learn, and frequently quit after a few weeks.

DEVELOPING A TOP QUALITY WORKFORCE

But we cannot use the widespread nature of this problem as an excuse for not tackling it vigorously here at home. It is clear that top priority needs to be given to developing a highly skilled and educated workforce in southern Indiana. This is especially crucial to the future prospects of today's young people, who will be working in an increasingly interconnected and competitive global economy. We need to focus our attention on the skills workers will need in the 21st century. They will need to know how to use computers to gather and process information. They will need to develop good interpersonal skills and be able to work in teams. They will need to understand how their own work fits into the work around them, so they can contribute to solving problems.

But even more important, workers in southern Indiana will need to be proficient in the basic skills of reading, writing, and math. Mastering the skills for a specific job can no longer guarantee a lifetime of secure employment. Without these basic skills, the other skills will be of little value. The important thing is that the education system in southern Indiana must produce people who will be comfortable with a lifetime of learning. Workers will need to be able to master new skills and adjust to new technologies in an economy that will be characterized by constant and unexpected change.

COMBINED EFFORTS

The task of better preparing our workers for these challenges falls on many of us. Parents need to impress upon their young people the crucial importance of good education and work skills. Local schools are giving more attention to linking academic training with on-the-job work experience and technology training at local community colleges. The State of Indiana has several programs to help make the school-to-work transition easier. The private sector has played a big role in training and retraining the workforce, especially in larger businesses.

The federal government has a secondary, though important, role. Congress is currently reforming federal job training efforts—streamlining various programs and giving more flexibility to the states. At the same time, House Speaker Gingrich has proposed deep cuts in youth job training, school-to-work transition programs, and vocational and adult education. Certainly we need to balance the federal budget, but making deep cuts in programs that would help upgrade the work skills of our young people and brighten their economic future does not make a lot of sense to me, especially at a time when Speaker Gingrich wants to provide very expensive tax breaks to the wealthy.

One of the best investments we can make is in the skills of our workers. It means improved quality of life, higher productivity

and living standards, stronger economic growth, better communities, and a brighter future for our young people. Helping to provide a better trained workforce just makes good sense.

THE FRONTIERSMAN: PIONEERS FOR PROGRESS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, when any one of us faces a problem, the right answer is to work toward a solution. The Frontiers Club has been an organization that has done just that—work toward a solution—for many years. This Saturday, at the 40th annual banquet for the Frontiers Club, we will again celebrate another year's accomplishments as we prepare for yet another year of challenges.

The Frontiers Club lives on cooperation. It brings together civic leaders, business leaders, education leaders, and a host of others concerned about how to make lives in their communities better. It is built on the ideals of concentration of local resources on matters of local interest. The club parallels itself on the early pioneers who forged ahead to make new and vital discoveries with no convenient road maps, taking risks as they found them and using their experiences to steel their later efforts. It is an image that should inspire all of us to do more because we have the opportunity to blaze new trails, not just follow after someone else.

Frontiers International began in 1936 as an organization that was all black, looking to help the black community. Over the years its membership has expanded, its focus has retained its core interest in the needs of the black community, and expanded to include other matters of similar importance.

The creed of the club sets an ideal for all us: to be committed; to know the club's agenda; to be prepared to change with changing conditions; to never be satisfied that matters are good enough; and that the key point of the organization is to help others who still need help. Every member is viewed as a potential leader, and can count on being called to be a leader. Every member is expected to meaningfully participate in planning club activities, club expansion, and club success.

The list of projects supported by the Saginaw Frontiers Club is most impressive. The United Negro College Fund, the Children's Christmas Party, the Vitiligo Foundation, Education Scholarship Sponsorship, First Ward Community Center, Opportunities industrialization Center of Metropolitan Saginaw, Saginaw County Senior Citizens' Picnic, Lake Huron Area Boy Scouts, Saginaw High School Attendance Lottery, Friendship Games, Trinity-St. John Community Center, Edith Baillie School Washington, DC, Field Trip, Saginaw Community Education Science Fair, the NAACP, Frontiers City-Wide Youth Tennis Tournaments, and the Ruben Daniels Educational Foundation are all projects that benefited from the wonderful, selfless activism of Saginaw Frontiers and its members.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that one passage of the induction ceremony for new members says

it all. Members "are bound by duty, honor, and gratitude." What a wonderful, simple and provocative mandate. It is one which would serve all of us well to follow. At a time when we are expecting the Federal Government to do less, and for people to do more within their own communities, organizations like the Frontiers Club are vital and deserve to be heralded. I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking and congratulating the leadership and membership of the Frontiers Club for its efforts, and urge them to continue to lead by example.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, as of October 1995 the world population is estimated to be 5.7 billion with an annual growth of 88 million. World population is an issue that the citizens of the United States and people all over the world should be concerned with due to its wide spread environmental, social, economic, and political impacts.

The people of Oregon recognize the need for greater awareness of population levels and their implications. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting this statement from Governor John Kitzhaber of Oregon into the RECORD, proclaiming October 22 through October 29, 1995, World Population Awareness Week.

The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
State of Oregon.

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

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

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

Whereas the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States—Now therefore, I, John A. Kitzhaber, Governor of the State of Oregon, hereby proclaim October 22-29, 1995: "World Population Awareness Week," in Oregon and encourage all Oregonians to join in this observance.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO SHARON A. JOSLYN

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sharon A. Joslyn, who was honored, on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict The Moor Neighborhood Center's Dinner Dance for her great contributions to our community.

Ms. Joslyn is one of the eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict The Moor Neighborhood Center.

As a nurse and a member of the International Grail Women's Movement, Ms. Joslyn has worked in community health projects in the United States and in Brazil. After her relocation to the South Bronx, she has continued working as a nurse at the Dominican Sisters Family Health Service on Alexander Avenue. Ms. Joslyn also served as an active member of the St. Ann's Development Corp., which branched out from St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

Along with other members of the corporation, Ms. Joslyn had risked bodily harm by operating an office and living in a building scheduled for demolition, in order to save it and to preserve the office that services our community.

Ms. Joslyn currently works at St. Luke's Catholic Church where she is responsible for community programs and is the coordinator of the U.S. Grail International Team.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sharon A. Joslyn for her undying sense of commitment to our community, which has in turn embraced her efforts and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO BILL MILANO

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Milano of Pittsburg, CA, who was honored by his brothers and sisters in the labor community and the city of Pittsburg last Saturday, October 14, 1995, when the United Steelworkers Union Local 1440 renamed its union hall for him, their founder and distinguished leader.

First and always, Bill Milano is a union man who grew up in the coal mines of Kansas and moved west to work in the steel mills of Pittsburg, CA. He is the very heart and soul of the United Steelworkers Local 1440, having served in every possible capacity for over 50 years. Even in retirement, he is a constant source of pride, enthusiasm, and inspiration for his fellow union members.

Not only is Bill Milano a leader in union halls, he has also served his community with distinction and honor as a former member of

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the Pittsburg City Council, founder and member of the Pittsburg Boys club, and service to the Pittsburg Red Cross, Pittsburg Community Hospital, Contra Costa Park and Recreational Council, Pittsburg Schools PTA organizations, Pittsburg Lions Club, Boy Scout troops, American Cancer Society and many, many more community service organizations. His long-time support of Ducks Unlimited and his keen interest in hunting is legendary among his family and friends.

I grew up hearing about Bill Milano from my father and how he organized local party politics in Pittsburg at a time when only shoe leather and hard work got your people elected to office. Bill Milano supported my father in his campaigns for the California State Senate, as well as my elections to the U.S. House of Representatives. He has been a friend of our family for three generations, and I am proud to call Bill Milano my friend.

I would like to share with my colleagues the attached article from the Ledger Dispatch, Wednesday, October 4, 1995, "Bid for Better Life Lead to Long Union Career."

[From the Ledger Dispatch, Oct. 4, 1995]

BID FOR BETTER LIFE LED TO LONG UNION CAREER

(By Sam Richards)

PITTSBURG, CA.—Bill Milano came to Pittsburg on a freight train in 1939, looking for a better life for his family.

Now, almost two decades after retiring from his job as financial secretary of United Steelworkers Local 1440, Milano will have his name attached to the Steelworkers' building in Cumberland Street.

For a guy who has spent the past 53 years either working or volunteering at the union hall, a guy who helped oversee tremendous growth of the local during World War II, and then saw the union shrink again as local steel employment declined . . . is this honor a surprise?

Yes, in a way, the 82-year-old Milano said. "I've been retired 17 years and they've never done a damn thing to honor me," said Milano, with a smile on his face. "But I never really pursued that anyway."

Milano's time has finally come. Local 1440 will formally rename their building after Milano at a ceremony Oct. 14 at the building, 677 Cumberland Ave. Everyone is invited to attend that, and a reception following at the Marina Clubhouse, 31 Marina Blvd.

"This isn't just any man . . . this is the man," said Rose Cavallaro, office secretary for Local 1440 since 1959. "He's the 'god-father' of the local union; he's the one who got the union going."

Milano grew up in Kansas, and was working in the coal mines there in strip mine shafts and driving a steam locomotive shuffling coal hopper cars. But he wanted something better for his family.

"The coal mines just weren't working too good," he said. "We'd heard a lot about California, so we went to California."

Without enough money to take a passenger train, Milano and a friend hopped a Frisco Railway freight train near Cherokee, Kan., Aug. 14, 1939. A week later, they arrived in Pittsburg on a Santa Fe freight train. Within days, both were working at the Columbia Steel Co. mill, Milano as a "reeler" putting steel wire onto reels to be galvanized.

Also, Milano found the local union office quickly.

"I'd had 'union' drilled into me by my dad and everyone around me for years," Milano

said. "The first thing I did was go down to the union."

In 1942, he was elected 1440's financial secretary, a post he held until 1979. During that time, he saw the union change from the Steelworkers Organizing Committee to the United Steelworkers Union of America. Milano also oversaw wartime expansion at Columbia Steel swell union membership from about 265 to more than 4,000.

Milano also plunged into community involvement in Pittsburgh. He served on the City Council from 1944 until 1952, helped found the Pittsburgh Boys and Girls Club, was a secretary for the Contra Costa Grand Jury and numerous other civic, fraternal and local school activities.

His wife, Virginia died in 1990. And the USS-POSCO Industries plant in Pittsburgh employees number fewer than 1,000 people now. But he is still involved with Local 1440 activities.

"Anytime there's something wrong here down at the union, Bill gets involved," said Carl Meilicke, 43, a former U.S. Steel employee in Pittsburgh. "He started the union, and he knows more about it than anyone."

The union hall opened in the 1940s. It almost didn't outlast Milano, because the city had wanted to knock it down as part of redevelopment in 1992.

As it was. The Village at New York Landing housing tract was literally built around the union hall, which also includes the Union Club tavern.

"If you start pushing us, we'll get the whole rank and file coming after you" Cavallaro said. "We're never going to leave this building now."

Still a hunter and fisherman, Milano gave up abalone diving only two years ago. But he hasn't given up being involved in politics; in keeping with union tradition, he's supported, almost exclusively, Democrats over the years. This includes three generations of George Millers, including. Assembly candidate George Miller IV... sort of.

"I know him and I'm friends with Tom Torlakson (Miller's election opponent)," Milano said. "I told them, 'Whoever wins the primary, I'll put my full weight behind you.'"

Tickets to the Bill Milano Building's dedication are \$10 each, and are available by call 432-7396.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: JOSEPH FRANCOIS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Joseph Francois, an individual who has tirelessly dedicated his life to making our society better. This individual is directly responsible for community enhancement efforts that impact education, social/human services and health care. His vision, sincerity and competence have resulted in the writing of winning grant proposals and valuable research studies that empower the community. Mr. Joseph Francois is a great "Point-of-Light" whose work must not go unappreciated or unnoticed.

Since 1978, Mr. Francois has been chief executive officer of the Brownsville Community Development Corporation. He is also the

project director of the Brownsville Multi-Service Family Health Center, responsible for the overall management of a comprehensive health facility. He is responsible for proposal writing, financial and budgetary conditions of the corporation, and is in the process of developing an alcoholism outpatient clinic and halfway house. Joseph Francois is also planning the creation of a birthing center.

Throughout the years, Joseph Francois has worked diligently in top positions that he found to be beneficial to his community. He was personnel director of the New York City Board of Education, Community School District No. 23. As such, he was responsible for the employment of all pedagogical and administrative staff necessary for the operation of elementary and junior high schools in district No. 23.

Mr. Francois served as a program analyst, responsible to the New York State Minority Leader for the analysis and evaluation of problems facing New York City and State. Recent publications on which he served as chief analyst included "Study of Men's Shelter," and a study of anti-poverty programs entitled "Serving the Poor," which was nominated for an award for outstanding legislative research and was jointly recommended by the then city council president, Carol Bellamy.

Mr. Francois also served as director of operations for Wildcat Service Corporation in New York City where he was responsible for the overall management of more than 350 employees. His primary area of expertise is evident by his effort in creating the first health group in the city where community and hospital leaders jointly planned to coordinate health needs for the community with a private hospital in Brooklyn. There he acted in the capacity of chairman of the board. In 1969, this group was known as the Brownsville Brookdale Health Coalition. Mr. Francois was affiliated with the Mayor's Organization Task Force for Comprehensive Health Planning. He also headed the Anti-Poverty Program for Brownsville which planned and devised programs which assisted the community in receiving grants from the National Institute for Mental Health [NIMH] to run demographic studies relevant to community needs. He is a past member of the New York City Council Against Poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Joseph Francois is truly a "Renaissance Man" whose interests and deeds extend to all critical areas of community survival and development. Mr. Francois has never hesitated to speak out and fight against political abuse and corruption. In 1982, Joseph Francois personally drove nonstop from New York City to Albany to deliver legal briefs to the New York State Court of Appeals in the case where the Kings County political machine plotted to rob congressional candidate MAJOR OWENS of a Democratic Party primary election victory. His heroic ride to meet the filing deadline resulted in the declaration by the State's highest court that MAJOR OWENS was unquestionably the winner of that 1982 election.

Along with Mr. Francois' dedication to his community, in addition to his traditional educational achievements, he completed 4 years of theological training and was ordained a Deacon by the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens.

Married and a resident of Brooklyn, NY, Joseph Francois' distinguished life marks one of

dedication to community, to God, and to family. Undoubtedly, his input in New York State legislative policy, outstanding research, and effective design of programs have improved the overall quality of life for many children, men, women, and families. Joseph Francois is a great "Point-of-Light," not only for the people of his New York community, but for all of the people of America.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE KILLING OF LEON KLINGHOFFER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been 10 years since a band of terrorists hijacked the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship, holding the crew and passengers hostage for several days.

It has also been 10 years since these murderous terrorists shot to death Leon Klinghoffer, a wheelchair-bound American citizen, and threw his body and his wheelchair overboard. This hijacking and murder stunned all of us, and showed us—in no uncertain terms—that terrorism threatens all Americans.

In the decade since the *Achille Lauro* incident, we have seen many more incidents of terrorism around the world and in this country. Each incident underscores that we need to pass tough antiterrorism legislation. We cannot tolerate the terrible and cowardly acts of violence that have rocked the United States and the world. It is time to close the door on terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, Leon Klinghoffer's death was a horrible tragedy. And now, a decade later, it is clear that we have not done enough to stop terrorism. We must do more to ensure that no other families face the tragedy that Mr. Klinghoffer faced 10 years ago. We must pass tough antiterrorism legislation.

JACK LASKOWSKI, A TRUE LEADER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us know how important the labor movement has been for the improvement of working conditions and fair compensation for millions of Americans. None of this would have happened if it had not been for tireless, visionary individuals who were willing to work on behalf of their coworkers. Jack Laskowski, the current director of UAW region 1D, has been such an individual who is being honored for his dedication at a retirement party this Friday.

Jack has been a member of UAW Local 362 since 1958 when he started to work at General Motors' CPC Powertrain plant in Bay City. He followed on the traditions established by his father, Walter "Bullet" Laskowski, who took part in the UAW's first strike at the Chevrolet plant in Bay City in 1936, which led to the formation of Local 362.

Since 1958, Jack has served as a member of the bargaining committee, chaired by his father. He also was a benefit plans representative and editor of the local paper until he joined the staff of the international union. Jack served on the staff of 1D since 1971, and then became the assistant director in June 1986, and finally director on June 17, 1992. He has been a vital component of labor's presence in Saginaw, Bay City, and the northern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula.

Jack's involvement in matters affecting people extend beyond his activities in the UAW. He has served as a member of organizations like the NAACP and the Coalition of Labor Union Women. He served a 3-year term as a city commissioner of Bay City. He has throughout his adult life been active in the Democratic Party, including his current membership of the Kent County Democratic Party executive committee.

He and his wife Sally also raised three wonderful sons, Greg, Tim, and Mike, who have become a bilingual special education teacher, a director of labor at Occupational Health Care, and another generation of GM worker and member of UAW Local 2031, respectively.

I have had the good fortune to know Jack personally for many years. I consider him to be a friend, a capable advisor, and someone I am proud to know. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of a career of devotion and a lifetime of leadership, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Jack Laskowski a happy, and well-deserved retirement from his years with the United Auto Workers.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHER MARTHA
OVERALL

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mother Martha Overall, who was honored for her tireless contributions in the service of the community on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center's dinner dance, in the South Bronx.

Mother Overall is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

A native New Yorker, Mother Overall finished law school at New York University. Soon she was helping tenants and providing volunteer legal services for the improvement of residential buildings.

While taking care of an ailing brother who died from AIDS, she was called to the priesthood. She received a master's in divinity from Union Theological Seminary. Mother Overall was ordained at the Cathedral of St. John The Divine and began working at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, next door to St. Benedict the Moor.

In her public and private life, she has never given up the commitment to help those who need her. Mother Overall became the mother

of her godson Joey Daniel Spearman II, after his biological mother died from breast cancer. Her dedication to the community has gained her the admiration and respect of all of us in the South Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mother Overall for her immense love and devotion in helping those who are the least fortunate among us.

LEGISLATION TO ENCOURAGE
FRANCE TO HALT NUCLEAR
TESTING

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA and Congressman STARK have joined me in introducing legislation today to encourage the French Government to stop exploding nuclear test devices. Despite an international nuclear testing moratorium in effect since 1992 and the important progress made by the permanent extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, France has detonated two nuclear test devices at its facilities in the South Pacific. Additional tests are planned.

This legislation is very straightforward: Until France's nuclear tests stop, the bill makes importing France's celebrated Beaujolais wine more expensive in the United States and therefore less palatable to American consumers.

As this year's ripe French grapes are pressed into another vintage of France's prized Beaujolais wine, French nuclear testing in the South Pacific is reaping a bitter harvest: A harvest of worldwide criticism, protest, and censure. We are sending France a clear and simple message: To paraphrase Ernest and Julio Gallo "You will sell no wine during testing time."

The bill increases the current import fee on Beaujolais by 800 percent. All France needs to do to stop this year's Beaujolais from going down the tubes is to stop testing nuclear weapons.

The French Government has pledged to sign a comprehensive test ban next year that will outlaw all future nuclear test explosions. President Chirac recently has said that France will shorten its planned series of test explosions in the South Pacific. In addition, last Friday, France promised to sign the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty by the first half of 1996. These steps are encouraging. However, France should take them now instead of making promises while continuing to blow up nuclear test devices on fragile coral reefs in the middle of the ocean.

France's underground nuclear test explosions at these reefs produce radioactive materials that will, over time, leak into the surrounding environment. In fact, scientific studies conducted in the area around the test site have found evidence that this is already occurring. In 1987, marine researcher Jacques Cousteau examined the reefs and collected water samples. In his report, Cousteau indicated that the water samples contained con-

centrations of the radioactive isotope cesium-134. Cousteau also noted that reefs are the "worst possible choice" for locating a test site because of the potential for leakage of radioactive contamination.

In addition to environmental damage, French nuclear testing also severely undermines ongoing efforts to conclude a CTB outlawing all tests for all time. French testing slows the momentum toward global nuclear disarmament which was achieved at the U.N. conference permanently extending the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

I am pleased that Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA and Congressman STARK have joined me in this effort, and I hope that France listens to the message we are sending today and stops testing immediately.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN T. AND
LORRAINE HEDRICH

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John T. and Lorraine Hedrich as they are recognized for their vast contribution to polka and the State of Michigan. John and Lorraine were inducted into the State of Michigan Polka Music Hall of Fame on Sunday, October 1, 1995.

America was built by the hard work and commitment of settlers who brought with them a rich and varied heritage. Polka flourished in Michigan largely due to the devotion of those who brought with them their families' traditions and customs, as well as their love of polka. John and Lorraine are two of those special individuals who are proud to keep an honored tradition alive.

John T. Hedrich of Chesaning, MI has been playing the drums since the age of 5. His wife Lorraine has been playing the accordion since she was 11 years old. John and Lorraine first met in 1962 when Lorraine played with John's Hot Shots at the Quaker Inn in Corunna. The two were married in February of 1965. In 1973 they began playing together in a two-piece band still known today as The J & L Bluetones. Currently, John and Lorraine are members of the Saginaw Musical Association Local 57.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to John and Lorraine's efforts, we are all able to enjoy an old musical tradition from many years ago. They were honored at a reception in Owosso, MI because of their dedication and commitment to spreading the polka tradition and helping others enjoy this special music. I am confident that the musical legacy of these outstanding individuals will be remembered for decades to come.

MEDICARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 18, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE GINGRICH MEDICARE PLAN

Congress will consider soon proposals to reform the Medicare system. Everybody agrees that reducing the growth in Medicare spending is essential to eliminating the federal budget deficit, but there is disagreement over the level of cuts that should be made.

Is the Medicare system broke? Medicare consists of a Part A program, which pays for hospitalization of older Americans and is financed through a payroll tax of 2.9% of wages, half paid by employers and half by employees; and a voluntary Part B program, which covers doctor bills and outpatient expenses and is financed by general tax revenues and monthly premiums paid by beneficiaries.

Part B is not in danger of bankruptcy because it is financed from general revenues. The Part A trust fund, however, will not have enough money to fully cover the benefits required by law, according to the program's trustees. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which oversees the federal budget, and the Medicare trustees say that \$90 billion in cutbacks are needed to ensure the future solvency of Part A over the next 10 years. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the non-partisan budget arm of Congress, estimates that around \$150 billion in cutbacks are needed for the next 10 years, which is as far as CBO will measure it.

The trustees have issued similar findings for almost every year since 1970, and Congress and the President have always raised taxes or adjusted benefits in plenty of time to prevent bankruptcy. The real problem for Medicare is long term. Its costs are growing rapidly and soaking up a large share of the federal budget. Significant structural changes are necessary early in the next century. To illustrate, there are almost 4 workers paying taxes for each person covered by Medicare today. The ratio will fall to 2½ workers per beneficiary in 2025.

Why are costs increasing? The costs of Medicare are increasing for two basic reasons. First, the population is getting older and living longer—which means more health care problems, greater health care spending and more demands on the Medicare system as the number of beneficiaries climbs (there are presently 37 million Medicare beneficiaries). Second, health care costs are rising, driven largely by inflation and the advance of medical technology.

What is Speaker Gingrich's plan? Speaker Gingrich would cut \$270 billion from projected Medicare spending over 7 years. He would control costs by shifting beneficiaries into private plans and Medical Savings Accounts, holding down payments to doctors and hospitals, and doubling premiums paid by beneficiaries.

Does the plan cut Medicare benefits or just slow the rate of growth in spending? The answer is both. To provide the benefits required under current law, the amount the government spends for each Medicare beneficiary is projected to rise from the current level of

\$4,800 to \$8,400 in 2002. Gingrich's plan would reduce the projected increase to \$6,700 per beneficiary. The increase, however, would be inadequate to keep pace with inflation and more expensive medical treatments. Consequently, Medicare will buy fewer services for each beneficiary.

Will Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) and managed care networks save money? Gingrich's plan relies on MSAs and managed care to save money. MSAs offer retirees the option to buy with government money a catastrophic policy to cover large medical bills along with a tax-free savings account to pay routine medical bills. The MSA in his plan may include a \$10,000 deductible. This option appeals mostly to healthy retirees who expect small medical bills and therefore could expect tax-free buildup of money in the MSA. The sicker patients would remain in Medicare, driving up costs.

Gingrich's plan also seeks to generate savings by encouraging seniors to enroll in managed care networks, such as health maintenance organizations. The theory behind managed care is that networks can offer more comprehensive coverage than traditional fee-for-service plans because they are better able to hold down costs. Managed care may save money (at least in the near term), but it also entails less physician choice for beneficiaries.

Does the plan add up? CBO has indicated that Gingrich's plan falls short of the projected savings of \$270 billion. Gingrich proposes a "fail-safe" to make up for any shortfall by taking additional (but unspecified) budget-cutting steps in the future, such as further reducing payments to doctors and hospitals.

Are there alternative plans? An alternate House plan has been introduced which would make \$90 billion in cuts over seven years, the amount recommended by Medicare trustees to ensure Medicare's solvency for 10 years. The plan includes modest reductions in hospital payments, limits on physician reimbursement, tough fraud and abuse prevention, and a commission to address the long-term solvency of Medicare. There would be no increased costs to beneficiaries. A similar plan has been introduced in the Senate.

What is my view: I believe that Medicare must be cut and reformed, but changes have to be made in such a way to protect the lower income elderly and the disabled who lack the means to buy their own health care. The Gingrich plan extracts two to three times what is necessary in order to help pay for a huge tax cut, and does this too fast. We need to ease up on Medicare and find savings elsewhere.

Managed care should be an option, but we do not want to shove beneficiaries into it if they prefer to choose their own doctor. The Gingrich plan will likely make physician choice too expensive for beneficiaries, and could push doctors into managed care arrangements. We should also eliminate the "fail-safe" devices in the Speaker's plan which will bring about direct price controls.

Medicare is a vitally important program to the American people and it must be protected. The congressional leadership and the President must work together in a cooperative spirit to ensure the program continues to be there when people need it. I think this is what Americans want. Time is running out for careful deliberation in 1995. We all want affordable, high quality health care—goals we must be careful not to undermine.

TRIBUTE TO BILL MARX

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday evening, October 26, 1995, the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners [CIBO] will pay tribute to its founder, Mr. William B. Marx, in honor of his retirement. I would like to join his family, many friends, and associates in honoring his distinguished career and the many contributions he has made to the industrial community and the energy industry of this great United States of America.

Bill Marx was born in Easton, PA on December 20, 1923. He graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from Lafayette College in 1948, including 3 years as a first lieutenant in field artillery. He earned a masters degree from the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy in 1949, and began working for the CIA in the Far East and other locations. After marrying his wife Marge 45 years ago, he returned to the States where he raised three bright and independent daughters. His career in the energy industry included TransAmerica, Babcock & Wilcox, and executive director of the American Boiler Manufacturers Association, finally founding the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners. In 1986 Bill was named "Coal Man of the Year" by the Washington Coal Council.

In 1978 Bill saw the need for a voice to represent the highly diverse industrial energy user community to bring the facts of the industrial situation, the production base of the United States, to Washington to ensure the development of technically sound, rational and cost-effective energy and environmental legislation and regulations. Bill, through his leadership, initiative, foresight, and perseverance in unifying this group, brought reality to the public policy debates on these issues; and, was instrumental in achieving the dual objective of maintaining a strong industrial energy base and simultaneously improving the environment.

The task that Bill successfully accomplished was extremely important to the long-term economic health of the industrial energy community, and it helped improve the Nation's environment. His accomplishments are numerous and will benefit the United States in ways yet to be seen in the many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and my colleagues as we recognize, with honor and respect, Mr. Marx's contributions as he retires to enjoy the benefits of this great country he has helped promote and preserve.

TRIBUTE TO MARY KAY

LOUCHART

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Kay Louchart, a dedicated social worker who was honored for her generous service to the community on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict's Moor Neighborhood Center's dinner dance, in the South Bronx.

Ms. Louchart is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

Born and raised in Michigan, Ms. Louchart devoted 10 years to helping Mexican migrants through the Saginaw Catholic Diocese Committee, and another 10 years assisting the elderly with the Saginaw County Commission on Aging.

In 1981 she came to the South Bronx to work with the Grail Team, with whom she remodeled burned out apartments at 383 St. Ann's Avenue and led the community to create the original park and garden. The St. Ann's residence currently houses women and men recovering from drugs and alcohol.

Ms. Louchart is a U.S. delegate to the Grail International Council and serves on the U.S. International Team. She earned a master degree in adult education and an APD in religious studies.

One of her most significant achievements has been through her work at the Bronx Grail Women's Group helping to empower them and to improve their self esteem.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Louchart's efforts in the community should not pass unnoticed, therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing her today on this special occasion.

POLICE OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago I delivered a statement on the occasion of National Peace Officers Memorial Day, a day dedicated to the thousands of peace officers who have given their lives to protect their communities.

I listed the names of 17 Twin Cities' area police officers who were killed by a gunman's bullet since 1970. These names are inscribed on the walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, located just a few blocks from the Capitol.

Two other brave Twin Cities officers—John J. O'Brien and John Harold Larson—are also immortalized on the memorial's walls. These two men also sacrificed their lives serving their communities.

Officer John Larson died tragically on August 10, 1974, in a collision with a fire vehicle responding to the same emergency to which he had been called.

On April 16, 1981, Officer John O'Brien was killed in an auto accident resulting from a high-speed chase. John's older brother Frank and younger brother Michael are still serving on the St. Paul police force.

These two men epitomize the finest qualities of our brave men and women in law enforcement—dedicated to serving their communities and selfless in their sense of duty, putting their lives on the line daily for people they may never know and people who may never be able to think them.

Their ultimate sacrifice will live on forever, not only on the walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, but also in the hearts of the people they served and the officers who served with them.

On behalf of a grateful State and a grateful Nation, I salute these two brave men and the thousands like them who lay down their lives every day so our streets can be safer and our children have a secure place to grow up.

COALITION BUDGET RECONCILIATION SUBSTITUTE

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2491, The Seven Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act. This amendment reflects the changes to amendment No. 7 which I submitted on Friday. The changes that we have made to our alternative are technical changes that we have made as the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed our language. As a minority within the minority party, we have been at the back of the line in having our substitute scored by CBO. CBO provided us with preliminary estimates on Monday and has continued to supply us with additional scoring throughout the week. We did not receive final scoring of some of the items until a few hours ago. This delay in having our substitute scored has prevented us from submitting our amendment earlier, because we are committed to ensuring that our substitute will balance the budget by 2002.

Most of the changes in this amendment are minor changes in the drafting of individual provisions that were necessary to clarify out intent for CBO. Other minor changes in the amendment were necessary to achieve the savings that we anticipated in certain areas. The changes in the amendment I am submitting today are as follows:

MEDICARE

Based on CBO scoring and interpretation of our Medicare proposal, we had to make several changes in order to achieve the objectives we had set out in our plan:

The capitated payments to Medicare Choice plans was reduced to 6 percent in 1996 through 1998 and to 5.5 percent in 1999 and thereafter. Payments in areas with reimbursements between 85 percent and 100 percent of the national average would be set at 160 percent of the national average. Payments in areas with reimbursements above 120 percent of the national average would be set at 35 percent of the national average;

The freeze on clinical labs and durable medical equipment was extended from 4 years to 7 years;

The medical economic index floor on payments to physicians was reduced to 91 percent in order to achieve the level of saving from physicians we had anticipated; and

We corrected drafting errors to clarify that PPS hospitals were included in the 1-year update freeze and that the 10-percent reduction in capital payments is extended for 7 years. In

addition, we corrected effective dates for several provisions.

MEDICAID

Because CBO scored the per capita limits on Medicaid significantly differently than it had scored similar proposals earlier this year, we had to reduce the per-capita growth rate on Medicaid to CPI minus 0.5 percent in 1996 through 1998 and CPI minus 0.3 percent in 1999 and thereafter; and

In order to have the savings from targeting the Disproportionate Share Payments to hospitals with low-income utilization of more than 25 percent scored by CBO we had to write in National DSH limits of \$6.5 billion in 1997 and 1998, \$5.5 billion in 1999 and 2000 and \$5 billion thereafter. These lower national limits are consistent with the savings that will result from targeting DSH payments.

WELFARE REFORM

After reviewing the work provisions and other welfare reform provisions that were in the Deal welfare reform substitute, CBO concluded that the welfare reform provisions would achieve greater savings than it had estimated when the Deal substitute was considered in March. As a result, we have made changes to the welfare reform provisions to remain consistent:

Section 9806, "Narrowing of SSI Eligibility on the Basis of Mental Impairments" was dropped; and

The participation rates in the Work First program were increased by 4 percent a year in each year from 1997 through 2001. The new participation rates are 20 percent in 1997, 24 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, 32 percent in 2000 and 36 percent in 2001.

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS

The discretionary spending limits were adjusted slightly in each year. The new outlay caps are as follows: \$536.6 billion in 1996, \$530.2 billion in 1997, \$526.1 billion in 1998, \$524.2 billion in 1999, \$523.3 billion in 2000, \$529.5 billion in 2001, and \$529.5 billion in 2002.

DEFICIT TARGETS

After receiving final estimates from CBO, we adjusted the deficit targets to reflect the deficit reduction glide path that we anticipate will result from this bill. The deficit targets are as follows: \$179.2 billion in 1996, \$160.4 billion in 1997, \$132.5 billion in 1998, \$111 billion in 1999, \$85.3 billion in 2000, and \$41 billion in 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to review this amendment carefully and join me in voting for "The Common Sense Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act" tomorrow.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding young individual from the Third Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in the Scouting career. Joseph Michael Bulvan, a young

man from Boy Scout Troop 475, Saint Daniel the Prophet Parish, Chicago, IL, will be honored at an Eagle Scout court of honor.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities.

Joe has been actively involved in Scouting since September 1985 when he joined Cub Scout Pack 3475. There his enthusiasm and eagerness earned him consecutive years of perfect attendance and Scout of the Year awards. The Parvuli Dei Award, the Christian religious award meaning Family of God, was presented to Joe on behalf of his religious beliefs and practices. Joe also earned the Cub Scout World Conservation Award and reached the highest Cut Scout rank, the Arrow of Light.

Joe began his trail to Eagle Scout in September 1988 when he joined Boy Scout Troop 475. Since that time, he has earned 30 badges, 9 more than were required of him. Joe displayed leadership abilities by serving his troop as den chief, quartermaster, historian, instructor, patrol leader, and senior patrol leader. The Ad Alteri Dei award was presented to Joe for his continued Christian beliefs and knowledge of the sacraments. His duty to country was displayed various times when Joe marched in the annual Memorial Day parades paying tribute to our veterans. He also helped organize a collection of basic necessities and support letters for the troops in Desert Storm. He volunteered his help to homeless shelters, soup kitchens, handicapped functions, and visited nursing homes. Joe was in charge of a clothing drive to benefit the Saint Vincent DePaul Society and the homeless.

Joe put his camping and scouting skills to use on numerous weekend campouts and his five summer camp excursions to Owassippe Boy Scout Camp in Whitehall, MI. He also had the opportunity to be part of the 1993 National Jamboree held at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. Joe again earned the World Conservation Award, this time at the Boy Scout level. His fellow scouts honored him by electing him into the Order of the Arrow, a brotherhood of fellow campers.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joseph Michael Bulvan for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the rank of Eagle. Let us wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO RON NOWACZYK

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ron Nowaczyk as he is recognized for his vast contribution to polka and the State of Michigan. Ron Nowaczyk was inducted into the State of Michigan Polka Music Hall of Fame on Sunday, October 1, 1995.

America was built by the hard work and commitment of settlers who brought with them a rich and varied heritage. Polka flourished in

Michigan largely due to the devotion of those who brought with them their families' traditions and customs, as well as their love of polka. Ron is one of those special individuals who is proud to keep an honored tradition alive.

Ron Nowaczyk of Saginaw, MI started his musical career as a drummer for a band he and his friends called the Melody Boys. Over the past 40 years, Ron has been privileged to play the drums for several bands including the Jimmy Chronowski Band, John's Polka Band, and the Andy Nester Band. He even recorded two albums with the John Lipinski Orchestra. He was awarded the European American Music Award from radio station WOAP in 1994, and currently volunteers and serves as a radio personality on WKNX in Frankenmuth, MI.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to Ron's efforts, we are all able to enjoy an old musical tradition from many years ago. He was honored at a reception in Owosso, MI because of his dedication and commitment to spreading the polka tradition and helping others enjoy this special music. I am confident that the musical legacy of this outstanding individual will be remembered for decades to come.

TRIBUTE TO STEFAN R. ZUCKER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stefan R. Zucker, who was honored for his service in aiding individuals to recover from their substance abuse problems on October 6, at the 1995 St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center's dinner dance, in the South Bronx.

Mr. Zucker is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being carried out at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

Born in Germany in a U.N. refugee relief camp, young Stefan Zucker came to the United States in 1949 at the age of 3. He graduated from Muhlenberg College and obtained a master's degree in anthropology from Hunter College.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Zucker's achievements in the community are in addition to his important work as a teacher. He has dedicated 20 years to teaching students at the elementary school level and served as a coordinator of the community school program at Public School 30. In 1992, he received the Samuels Award for Excellence in Teaching from the Fund For New York City Public Education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Zucker, an individual who has made the United States his home and who through his tireless efforts has contributed greatly to our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, it is now crystal clear: When it comes to cutting corporate welfare the Republican majority in charge of the 104th Congress does not get it. They are determined to balance the Federal budget during the next 7 years on the backs of the most vulnerable Americans—our Nations' sick, elderly, and children.

Corporate welfare programs in the Federal budget add as much as \$125 billion to the Federal deficit every year.

But Speaker GINGRICH and the Republican budget that will probably be approved by the Republican majorities in the House and Senate cut virtually nothing from corporate welfare over the next 7 years. Instead, they prefer to slash Federal funding for programs for millions of Americans who are struggling to provide for themselves and their families and for some measure of economic security.

Like many Americans, the members of the Progressive Caucus ask this fundamental question: Why won't the Republican majority cut the immense corporate welfare benefits provided every year by the Federal Government to very profitable corporations and wealthy Americans as an essential component of any fair plan to balance the Federal budget during the next 7 years?

This is very unfair. There is a better way. That is why today several members of the 49-member Progressive Caucus and myself introduced legislation to cut \$800 billion in corporate welfare over the next 7 years. We call our legislation the Corporate Responsibility Act and it represents one of the foundations of the 11-part Progressive Caucus alternative to the Contract With America and the rest of the GOP agenda in the 104th Congress.

We have identified dozens of tax breaks, subsidies and other Federal benefits for corporations and upper income taxpayers which should be considered for cutting or elimination. These cuts would save \$570.8 billion over a 5-year period according to estimates by respected economists such as the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Tax Committee of the Congress.

Some of these programs are outright subsidies, such as for Export-Import Bank loans. Others are indirect subsidies through charging less than market rates—or nothing at all—for goods and services sold to corporations—for example uranium enrichment, irrigation water, use of public land for grazing. Still others are indirect subsidies through Government purchases for unnecessary programs, such as the strategic petroleum reserve or the space station.

Tax expenditures are special provisions of the Tax Code which reduce rates, increase deductions, provide advantageous depreciation, or otherwise reduce the taxes corporations and wealthy individuals pay.

A number of reports have been issued on the subject of corporate welfare in recent months, and we have used data from all of

them. However, every selection of programs that can be cut involves choices, and the principles that guided our selection should be made clear. In general, we have chosen to favor: Family farms over agribusiness; small businesses over multinational corporations; domestic investment and job creation as opposed to offshore production; consumer health and safety over short-term profitability; and sustainable economic development over environmental exploitation.

We have emphasized supporting the needs of the average working people of America and cutting programs in which taxpayers' money is used to help companies and wealthy individuals who can, and should, be self-sufficient.

A summary of this 80-page bill is available through my office. In it, the corporate welfare programs are grouped by the industries which benefit from them and are listed with estimates of their cost over a 5-year budget period based on the sources cited at the end of the summary. Projections were then estimated for an additional 2-year period to have some rough frame of reference for different approaches to balancing the Federal budget over the next 7 years.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 25th anniversary of the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund which was celebrated earlier this month.

I would like to include for the RECORD a message from President Clinton commemorating the 25th anniversary of the NCUSIF and join him in congratulating credit unions for the key role they play in so many communities across the Nation.

I think it is especially important to recognize the unique role that credit unions play now that Republican proposals are being pushed that would force credit unions to pay for Financing Corporation [FICO] bonds. The credit union NCUSIF is a fund totally separate and distinct from those at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that insure banks and thrifts. In fact, the credit union movement recapitalized and stabilized the NCUSIF itself, without any taxpayer or government support in the late 1980's. Charging credit unions for the FICO bonds used to pay for the problems of the thrift industry is not appropriate and could be the first step toward loading down and hindering credit unions. The next step could fold the entire credit union movement under the banks and thrifts deposit insurance fund rubric and shift complete control to the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, and the FDIC.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, October 11, 1995.

I am delighted to join in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of federal share insurance for America's credit unions.

Credit unions play an integral part in the development of our communities and in the financial stability of millions of families.

Providing fair loans, sound fiscal advice, and high quality consumer services to their members, credit unions have earned the trust of their shareholders and the respect of financial institutions throughout our nation.

The creation of share insurance for credit unions has played a vital role in this success story, helping to guarantee continued stability in the industry and peace of mind for the millions of Americans who rely on these unique financial institutions every day. I commend the members of the NCUA and all who have helped to make this legislation so effective over the past quarter-century. All of you can be proud of your commitment to the ongoing growth and prosperity of our nation.

Best wishes for a wonderful celebration and every continued success.

BILL CLINTON.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNITY
ACTIVISM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an extraordinary story of community activism in Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, a neighborhood guided by the strength of its parish. Local neighborhood bartender, Jimmy Houlihan, in a casual conversation with Rev. Dennis Farrell of Holy Name Church, learned of the ailing physical condition of the church's grade school. Anyone from Windsor Terrace knows that Farrell's Saloon, the bar where "Houlie" works, is also a solid neighborhood landmark well known for its involvement in community events.

As one who understands the importance of helping his fellow neighbors, Houlie immediately began soliciting others to paint the schools' 33 classrooms. He called upon Charlie Kawas, a firefighter for the New York Fire Department and a graduate of Holy Name School, to gather support among his friends and neighbors for this altruistic undertaking. Since almost everyone in the community had either gone to Holy Name or had children who currently attended, it was not long before their volunteer list reached 300 enlistees.

Through the efforts of Kawas, the entire community of Windsor Terrace became actively involved in the preparation and planning of this painting project. Local merchants also devoted resources to the painting crew, providing coffee, bagels, food, and beer. Farrell's donated money for the party afterward and the parish donated the paint.

The people of Windsor Terrace prove once again that community activism still exists in America. Men and women gave up a day off, donated money and resources and joined hands with their fellow parishioners to improve the appearance of their local school. This overwhelming tale serves as an inspiration to every community in every city in America. I commend these courageous and thoughtful citizens for exhibiting the true spirit of community and public service.

TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL BRAEN

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special resident of the Eighth Congressional District. Tonight in my congressional district there will be a ceremony honoring Mr. Samuel Braen, the 1995 Man of the Year for the Boys and Girls Club of Paterson. Mr. Braen was selected for this honor in recognition of his long history of involvement in civic and business interests throughout northern New Jersey and particularly for his philanthropic activities, especially those focusing on youth. Mr. Braen joins a select group of 29 distinguished men and women who have helped raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Boys and Girls Clubs in Paterson through the annual man of the year honor.

Samuel Braen is the chairman/CEO of Stone Industries, Inc., located in Haledon, NJ. The company is in the crushed stone and aggregate business. They are major suppliers of stone, aggregate, and asphalt in the northern New Jersey and southern New York area. Mr. Braen represents the fourth generation of his family in this industry.

Mr. Braen has lived in Wyckoff, NJ, all of his life. He was educated in the local schools and after graduation from Ramapo High School he attended Shelton College before his involvement in the family business. He has many years experience in the road construction, aggregate and road building industry. Many major highways, bridges, schools, and hospitals were built in Bergen and Passaic Counties by the Braen family.

Mr. Braen is married to the former Janet Knapp and they have six children and two grandchildren. Sam spends most of his weekends involved with his children in sports activities such as football, basketball, tennis, and golf.

Mr. Braen is very involved in many civic, business, and trade organizations. Some of these organizations include the board of trustees of the Wyckoff Library, advisory board of the Atlantic stewardship bank, the past president of the Wyckoff Rotary Club, executive board of the Passaic Valley Council of the Boy Scouts, Society of the Valley Hospital, life member of the Wyckoff Fire Department and Exempt Association, the New Jersey Asphalt Paving Association, and the board of trustees of Steven's Institute of Technology.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in congratulating Sam Braen for the contributions he has made to his community.

TRIBUTE TO ROLAND JONATHAN
LEWIS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Roland Jonathan Lewis, who was honored for his outstanding contribution to the

community on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center's Dinner Dance, in the South Bronx.

Mr. Lewis is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

Mr. Lewis earned his bachelor of arts degree from Columbia University, and both a master's in regional planning and a juris doctor's from Rutgers University.

Lewis is currently a partner at Dellapa & Lewis where he had been successful in facilitating the development of affordable housing projects. He is married to Faye Lewis and has two children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Roland Lewis for the generous service rendered for the benefit of our community.

FUNDING FOR JUDICIAL GENDER, RACIAL FAIRNESS TASK FORCES

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of funding for judicial gender and racial fairness task forces.

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 authorized research and education programs to enhance judicial knowledge and awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault. The act authorized \$700,000 for Federal court task forces studying gender and racial bias in the Federal judicial system. The Commerce, Justice, State, and judiciary appropriations bill as passed by the House included the full \$700,000 authorized by VAWA; the Senate version did not fund these important task forces. I would like my colleagues on the conference committee to stand firm for the House position and also that you fully fund the VAWA.

It is essential that funding for these important task forces be retained. To date, at least 40 reports on gender bias and racial bias have been issued by Federal and State task forces on gender and racial fairness. Many of the improvements suggested by these reports have been implemented.

Several years ago the court system in my home State of Missouri conducted a gender bias study which was received favorably by the legal community and the State judiciary. This study revealed that gender bias is a very real problem in the courts. It identified several key problems which ranged from the unequal treatment of women and minority witnesses, to statements of outright bias from judicial officers directed both to lawyers and to litigants.

To preserve the integrity of our judicial system, it is essential that bias be identified and eliminated. Gender and racial bias task forces are part of a longstanding effort on the part of Federal courts to look closely at their own performance in an effort to improve the administration of justice. Continued funding for these task forces is essential if the judicial process

is to be fair to all, regardless of gender or race.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support funding of these task forces for their continued efforts to ensure that all persons are treated equally in our Federal courts.

IN HONOR OF CHIEF DAVID G. WALCHAK

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to rise to pay tribute to David G. Walchak, Chief of Police for the city of Concord, NH, as he becomes the 83d President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Walchak has a long and distinguished record of service as a law enforcement officer, going back to his days as a patrolman for the LaCrosse, WI, Police Department in the 1960's. David Walchak also excelled in law enforcement positions in Minnesota and, for many years, in Maine, where he served as the director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy and the law enforcement director of the Maine Municipal Association.

For the past two decades, David Walchak has served as the chief law enforcement officer for the city of Concord, NH, the capital of our great State. He has earned the respect and admiration of the citizens of Concord, the city's elected leaders, his police department, and his colleagues from around New Hampshire and around the country.

Chief Walchak has served as the First Vice-President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and serves on numerous professional and civic boards at the local, State, and Federal levels. His long record of dedication to the field of law enforcement speaks volumes about his character, his honor, and his respect for the law.

I know that his family and friends are very, very proud of his accomplishments, and I know that he will do a fantastic job as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Chief Walchak in his new role representing law enforcement officers from around the country and across the globe.

COMMENDS PRESIDENT CLINTON FOR SUPPORTING ENDA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend President Clinton for supporting the Employment Non-Discrimination Act [ENDA]. This act seeks to extend Federal employment discrimination protections currently provided based on race, religion, gender, national origin, age, and disability to include sexual orientation under title VII of the

Civil Rights Act. It does not create any special rights for lesbians and gay men.

The bill prohibits employers from subjecting an individual to different standards or treatment because of that individual's sexual orientation. Hiring quotas are expressly prohibited. ENDA applies to Federal, State and local governments, including U.S. Congress. There are certain exemptions to this legislation which include small businesses, the Armed Forces, and religious organizations.

ENDA ensures that all Americans will be able to keep their jobs based on their performance and quality of work, regardless of sexual orientation. The bill is designed to protect the rights of all Americans to participate in the job market without the fear of unfair discrimination. Professional skills and job performance should be the sole factors by which employers judge their employees.

I am pleased that the President decided to endorse this very important piece of legislation. Currently, discrimination in employment on the basis of sexual orientation is legal in 41 States. Forty-one States. It shocks me that this blatant discrimination continues in our society. Solid, upstanding citizens in all walks of life—businessmen and women, doctors, lawyers, teachers, artists, and others—are subject to unfair treatment in the workplace simply because of their sexual orientations. The fact that sexual orientation has nothing to do with the quality of work product does not seem to matter in the face of this most onerous discrimination. Legislation such as ENDA is definitely needed. While the Federal Government is still trying to pass this bill, many local jurisdictions in my State of California have already enacted antidiscrimination laws.

I am an original cosponsor of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act. This bill is about ending discrimination in the workplace. Every American gay or not, deserves the right to equal opportunity. Discrimination continues to exist in our society and must be fought. We all must be willing to create jobs for all people who want to work and we must dedicate ourselves to end the hate which continues to plague our country.

RECOGNITION OF JUDE HARRINGTON

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, far too often the work of the men and women who are charged with preserving our Nation's natural resources goes unnoticed. These individuals, many of whom dedicate their lives toward maintaining America's treasures are rarely recognized for the importance of the service which they provide.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to such an individual from my own congressional district; Mr. Jude Harrington of Huntingdon, PA. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Harrington began his career with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1980 as a student intern with the Pittsburgh district. He received a bachelors degree in parks and recreation from Slippery

Rock University in 1982. After graduating from Slippery Rock, Jude has served the corps at several different locations and in the process has earned a solid reputation as a man of integrity and conviction.

Since 1992, Jude has served as the supervisory ranger for Raystown Lake. His work at the lake has enabled it to become one of the largest tourist and recreation attractions in my district. In fact, last year 1.3 million people traveled to rural Pennsylvania to visit Raystown Lake. Mr. Harrington's primary responsibilities at Raystown are centered upon the management of the lake's natural resources and recreation programs.

Recently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers selected Jude Harrington as the National Resources Management Employee of the Year. The corps hand-picked Jude out of a field of a possible 1,200 candidates from across the Nation. They recognized what we in the Ninth District have known for years, that Jude Harrington is the best of the best when it comes to natural resources management. His work on behalf of Raystown Lake is a testament to both his love for the area and his commitment to the preservation of natural resources. I will close by thanking Jude Harrington for his service to Raystown Lake and congratulating him on being recognized for this honor which he richly deserves.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL A.
BENJAMIN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Michael A. Benjamin, an active community leader and a dear friend who was honored for his outstanding contribution to health community issues on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center's Dance Dinner, in the South Bronx.

Michael A. Benjamin is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable achievements in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse problem. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict the Moor Neighborhood Center.

A Bronx resident, Mr. Benjamin started his career as an alcoholism counselor. He served in this capacity at various centers over a 7-year period, including Hunts Point Multi Service Corp., Prospect Hospital, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Health Center, and Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center.

After his exemplary career as a counselor, Michael worked as a special assistant to Assemblyman Hector Diaz. I had the privilege of bringing him on board in this same capacity while I was serving the N.Y. Assembly, just before I was elected to Congress.

Michael presently serves as parliamentarian of the executive committee of the Bronx Democratic County Committee and is a member of the community advisory board of the Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center. He also served as chairman of the Youth Services Planning Committee and has sat on

various committees and boards, including the South Bronx People For Change Anti-Drug Committee, the New York Lung Association Minority Task Force, and the Community Advisory Board at the Bronx Alcohol Treatment. He earned a bachelor of arts degree in political science at Syracuse University and has done graduate work at State University of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Michael Benjamin for his success and lifelong commitment to community health issues.

PROVIDING RELIEF FOR AKZO
NOBEL CHEMICALS

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation on behalf of a company in my congressional district, Akzo Nobel Chemicals of Chicago, that seeks to provide Federal relief to them for their past overpayments of U.S. Customs import duties.

In 1992, the Federal Government mistakenly collected excess import duties and Akzo Nobel has now exhausted all administrative remedies to recover money that rightfully is theirs. The U.S. Customs Service seems to agree with Akzo that the imported goods in question should have carried with them a lower duty rate, but at this point in time Customs' hands are tied, so to speak, in that the Service cannot refund the overpayments absent legislation requiring them to do so.

Therefore, the bill I am introducing today provides for the reliquidation of relevant customs entries, which would ensure that Akzo Nobel will have paid only the duties required by law and will receive compensation only for the excess import duties mistakenly charged them.

Last year the House Ways and Means Committee agreed to incorporate the language of my bill as an amendment to the GATT implementing legislation. Unfortunately, this language, along with other similar provisions, were not retained in the conference agreement.

I want to strongly emphasize that this legislation is not a "gimme." This bill is intended to right a wrong done to my constituent: It is intended to refund excess import duties that Akzo Nobel paid due to a series of other people's errors, including errors by the U.S. Government.

I am hopeful that my bill will move swiftly through the legislative process and finally rectify an unfortunate situation. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important and fair initiative.

CANCER-RELATED INSURANCE REFORM—COVERAGE OF CLINICAL TRIALS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

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

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

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

COVERAGE OF UNLABELED DRUG USES

Between one-half and three-fourths of all anticancer therapy involves uses of drugs for purposes other than those described in FDA-approved labeling. Frequently insurers will refuse to reimburse so-called "unlabeled" uses of approved anticancer drugs referring to the treatment as "experimental" or "investigational".

This trend has been criticized by the FDA as depriving the patients of the most effective therapy as well as discouraging drug development. The FDA has made it clear that the drug's label is in no way intended to regulate or restrict the ability of practicing doctors to use the drug for other purposes consistent with their professional judgment. Additionally, many of the unlabeled uses are for a combination of drugs. The FDA does not routinely approve combinations of drugs.

Any health care reform measure should include coverage of unlabeled drug uses in the treatment of cancer and other life-threatening diseases which has been referenced in the medical compendia or other peer-reviewed literature.

ACCESS TO SPECIALIZED CARE

The rapid increase in the number of managed care systems across the country has led to growing concerns regarding the ability to

access specialized cancer care. For example, often managed care plans do not include any pediatric oncologist in their networks. If no specialized care is available, the individual is often penalized for going outside of the network to find the proper care.

Managed care plans should contract with a sufficient number of oncologists and specialized cancer centers or allow the members to go outside of the network without penalization.

Managed care enrollees should have appropriate access to specialists providing cancer screening and diagnosis, as well as treatment. Timely screening and referral to specialized care not only saves lives, but also contributes to a more cost-effective and efficient health care system.

HONOR LEON KLINGHOFFER'S
MEMORY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago this month the world changed forever for the family of Leon Klinghoffer. A decade ago a gang of coldblooded Palestinian terrorists brutally shot Mr. Klinghoffer and threw his body into the sea. Nothing can ever repair the mindless horror that act of terror visited upon the innocent. Nothing can replace the love of a husband and father.

Yet we can learn from this cowardly act of terror and others like it. Indeed we must learn from it if we are to survive as a free Nation in a world stalked by the terrorist gun and bomb. First, we must understand that terrorism has gotten more dangerous to the United States since Leon Klinghoffer's murder. The bombing of the World Trade Center shattered the last hope that America would be spared the lash of international terrorism. America is a target. It will be hit again and again unless we act strongly.

Second, terrorism is becoming more and more lethal. The grotesque carnage of the Oklahoma City bombing may be only the beginning. Terrorists now have in their grasp technology capable of creating horror unthinkable 10 years ago. All Americans are at risk, here and abroad.

I urge my colleagues: Do not forget Leon Klinghoffer. Honor his memory by standing up now for strong action against international and domestic terrorism. Join me in seeking discharge of the terrorism bill. Do it now.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL THOMAS
DOYLE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Michael Thomas Doyle, who was honored, on October 6 at the 1995 St. Benedict The Moor Neighborhood Center's dinner dance, for his leadership and guidance.

Mr. Doyle is one of eight individuals who were recognized for their remarkable success in helping rehabilitate individuals who had been struggling with substance abuse. The rehabilitation program is being implemented at St. Benedict The Moor Neighborhood Center. Born in Manhattan, raised in the South Bronx and currently residing in the Bronx, Mr. Doyle's commitment to his community began early. While attending DeWitt Clinton High School in the late sixties, he volunteered his time as a tutor at an after school program sponsored by St. Peter's Lutheran Church in the South Bronx. Later, as a full time sophomore at City College of New York, he became the director of that program, working with troubled youths and youthful offenders. Mr. Doyle did not stop there; as part of his college studies, he became a student teacher at St. Peter's School and Brandeis High School.

Upon graduation from City College in 1974 with a B.A. in English, Mr. Doyle worked in the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services. He served as a drug treatment assistant at a residential center specializing in the treatment and detoxification of adult men.

Mr. Doyle's commitment to our community is demonstrated by these and many more accomplishments within his illustrious communal services career. His appointment as the area director of The Bronx Operations in 1995 is further evidence. He is now responsible for 6,900 occupied units of In-Rem housing for the city of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Michael Thomas Doyle for his endeavors in an area that provides an invaluable service to our community.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 26, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 31

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine changes in Federal law enforcement as a result of the incident in Waco, Texas. SD-106

Small Business
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Small Business to examine the cost of Federal regulations on small business. SD-G50

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

NOVEMBER 1

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform the United States shipping industry. SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 851, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reform the wetlands regulatory program. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To continue hearings to examine changes in Federal law enforcement as a result of the incident in Waco, Texas. SD-106

NOVEMBER 2

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine alternatives to Federal forest land management and to compare land management cost and benefits on Federal and State lands. SD-366

NOVEMBER 7

10:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1159, to establish an American Indian Policy Information Center. SR-485

NOVEMBER 8

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine mandatory victim restitution. SD-226

NOVEMBER 9

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 231 and H.R. 562, bills to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona, S. 342, to establish

the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado, S. 364, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, S. 489, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with, the town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National

Park, S. 608, to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and H.R. 629, the Fall River Visitor Center Act.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 14

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the operation of the Office of the Solicitor General.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 582, to amend United States Code to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding.

SD-226