

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REINTRODUCTION OF THE GIFT OF LIFE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL ACT OF 1995

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in reintroducing the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1995 along with our colleagues FLOYD SPENCE, JOE MOAKLEY, JAMES WALSH, GERALD KLECZKA, NANCY PELOSI, KAREN THURMAN, GEORGE BROWN, RANDY CUNNINGHAM, MARTIN FROST, and VICTOR FRAZER. I believe the enactment of this legislation will not only honor the individual organ donor and their loved ones, but will also heighten the awareness of the organ shortage—ultimately resulting in more organ donation.

Despite the numerous problems that organ donation programs have faced and conquered over the years, a major problem still exists—an undersupply of available and suitable organ donors.

Currently, there are 40,000 individuals waiting for an organ transplant in the United States. A new name is added to the national patient waiting list approximately every 18 minutes. Last year alone, more than 3,000 adults and children died while waiting for an organ. Just yesterday, approximately eight individuals, suitable for a transplant operation, died while waiting for a transplantation.

The demand for organs will continue to grow with the improvement of medical technologies, and without expanded efforts to increase the supply of organ donation, the supply of suitable organs will continue to lag behind the need.

According to some researchers, it may be possible to increase by 80 percent the number of organ donations in the United States through incentive programs and public education. A congressional medal recognizing donors and their families can play a very important and effective role in our efforts to encourage such donation.

Our proposed Gift of Life Medal Program will be administered by regional organ procurement organizations (OPOs) and managed by the entity administering the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. Once the very difficult decision to donate an organ has been made, the donor or the family member of the donor will be asked by the regional OPO whether participation in the Gift of Life Medal Program is desired. The OPO will give each donor or family of the donor the option of receiving a Gift of Life Medal, recognizing that some donors and families may not want to participate. If the donor or the family of a donor requests, a public presentation will be made to honor the donor. A presentation by a local official, community leader or Member of

Congress would be a tremendous opportunity to increase the awareness concerning the desperate need for organ donation.

Every action has been taken to insure that the issuance of the Gift of Life Medals results in no net cost to the Government. In addition, I am proud to report that the legislation has the strong support of the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) and the National Kidney Foundation.

It is with great pleasure that I ask our colleagues to join with us as cosponsors of the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1995 and recognize the enormous faith and courage displayed by organ donors and their families. They offer others a second chance by providing the most precious gift imaginable—the gift of life.

H.R.—

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall design and strike a bronze medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, to commemorate organ donors and their families.

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any organ donor, or the family of any organ donor, shall be eligible for a medal described in section 2.

(b) DOCUMENTATION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall direct the entity holding the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (hereafter in this Act referred to as "OPTN") to contract to—

(1) establish an application procedure requiring the relevant organ procurement organization, as described in section 371(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(1)), through which an individual or their family made an organ donation, to submit to the OPTN contractor documentation supporting the eligibility of that individual or their family to receive a medal described in section 2; and

(2) determine, through the documentation provided, and, if necessary, independent investigation, whether the individual or family is eligible to receive a medal described in section 2.

SEC. 4. PRESENTATION.

(a) DELIVERY TO THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver medals struck pursuant to this Act to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) DELIVERY TO ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall direct the OPTN contractor to arrange for the presentation to the relevant organ procurement organization all medals struck pursuant to this Act to individuals or families that, in accordance with section 3, the OPTN contractor has determined to be eligible to receive medals under this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), only 1 medal may be presented to a family under subsection (b).

(2) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a family in which more than 1 member is an organ donor, the OPTN contractor may present an additional medal to each such organ donor or their family.

SEC. 5. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services or the OPTN contractor may provide duplicates of the medal described in section 2 to any recipient of a medal under section 4(b), under such regulations as the Secretary of Health and Human Services may issue.

(b) LIMITATION.—The price of a duplicate medal shall be sufficient to cover the cost of such duplicates.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of section 5111 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 7. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

No provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods or services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. SOLICITATION OF DONATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may enter into an agreement with the OPTN contractor to collect funds to offset expenditures relating to the issuance of medals authorized under this Act.

(b) PAYMENT OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), all funds received by the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network under subsection (a) shall be promptly paid by the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) LIMITATION.—Not more than 5 percent of any funds received under subsection (a) shall be used to pay administrative costs incurred by the OPTN contractor as a result of an agreement established under this section.

(c) NUMISMATIC PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) all amounts received by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (b)(1) shall be deposited in the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund, as described in section 5134 of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall charge such fund with all expenditures relating to the issuance of medals authorized under this Act.

(d) START-UP COSTS.—A 1-time amount not to exceed \$55,000 shall be provided to the OPTN contractor to cover initial start-up costs. The amount will be paid back in full within 3 years of the date of the enactment of this Act from funds received under subsection (a).

(e) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall take all actions necessary to ensure that the issuance of medals authorized under section 2 results in no net cost to the Government.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "organ" means the human kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, and any other human organ (other than corneas and

● 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.

eyes) specified by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the OPTN contractor; and

(2) the term "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network" means the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network established under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274).

A SALUTE TO THE CHESTER YWCA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 80th anniversary of the Chester YWCA.

In 1914, the YWCA was established at 7th and Sprout, in Chester. Since that time, the YWCA has developed into one of the most significant contributors to the social and cultural vitality of the Chester community. Not only is it a meeting place for friends and relatives, it is also a home and source of comfort for many of the members of the Chester community.

In October 1995, the Chester YWCA proudly celebrated its 80th anniversary at the Ramada Inn in Tinicum. The ongoing success of the YWCA can be attributed to the young people who care for this organization such as its executive director, Vanessa Williams. I have worked with Vanessa on many projects, including the Y's pool and computer literacy programs. Vanessa Williams was honored at the celebration for being the first African-American executive director along with eight other individuals who were presented with "Cement of our Foundation Awards," for their contributions and dedication. In addition, Janet Frisch, board president from 1993 to 1995, Myra King Billups, the first African-American board president, and Joan Taylor, executive director from 1976 to 1992 were honored. To thank contributors, Ms. Billups, the current board of trustees president, recited a poem entitled "Working Gifts".

I hope my colleagues will join me today in wishing the Chester YWCA and its executive director, Vanessa Williams, a very happy 80th anniversary. I wish the Chester YWCA the very best in its continuing years of service to the Chester community.

H.R. 2517—BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the reconciliation bill Chairman KASICH has brought to the floor today. I wish to take my limited time to speak in rebuttal to my Democratic colleagues' criticism of the Resources Committee's title which occurred around dinner time last night. Listening to it made my stomach churn. It is the big lie, Mr. Chairman, which the five minority Members of the Resources Committee who spoke all reiterated about title IX. I have to hand it to them

though, they have been saying it so often they must be starting to believe it themselves.

But, the American public is not fooled. The giveaway mantra echoing down in the well last night rings hollow from these Members. For example, they complain bitterly about our proposed reform of the law governing mining rights on public lands, but where have they been for the last 40 years? My friend from Hawaii, Mr. ABERCROMBIE likened us to bank robbers, but failed to mention that the Democratic alternative we get to vote upon has no mining provisions as far as I can see. And if they think the alternative provision offered in our committee was so worthy, where is it now?

Mr. Chairman, it is missing because it was the same ludicrous job-killing, investment-robbing bill they have pushed for three or more Congresses. It had an 8 percent gross royalty provision that even the Clinton administration's own Interior Department said in 1993 would quickly cost us 1,100 American jobs and lose the U.S. Treasury \$11 million in just 3 years. And, other more reputable studies show a far greater negative impact than this.

But, we have opted to levy a net proceeds of mines royalty in our bill. It has a proven formula for generating revenue for the Treasury while at the same time preserves domestic mining jobs. The terms are modeled directly upon the State of Nevada's well-studied net proceeds of mines tax. Mr. ABERCROMBIE maintains that we have expanded the allowable deductions from gross proceeds beyond those of the Nevada tax, but this is simply not the case. We have clarified what is actual practice, which practice resulted in the collection of \$48.2 million in 1994.

Mr. Chairman, gross royalties distort the marketplace, encourage high-grading, and cause layoffs and closing of higher cost mines. Net royalties do not. Perhaps this is why gross royalties are fast becoming very rare in the world. The Federal Governments of Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Spain, Sweden, and Zimbabwe do not levy gross royalties on metal mining at all! Instead, they tax mining profits, just as our Government does as well.

Now, Mr. ABERCROMBIE notes that mining royalties paid to private mineral owners in Nevada average 3 percent of gross revenues, but he failed to note that such landowners are unable to levy income taxes—only governments can do that—so the only way an economic rent can be had in such cases is to seek as large a royalty as can possibly be sustained. But for the Federal Government to do the same would be to cut off its nose (corporate and individual income tax revenues) to spite its face (royalty receipts shared with States). Obviously, it is quite possible for Congress to levy a mining royalty which loses money when tax consequences for considered—which budget enforcement rules do not allow to be factored into a CBO score. And that is exactly what would happen if the 8 percent net smelter return royalty touted by the Democrats were enacted.

If my Democratic friends would acknowledge simple economic principles now and then they would not be ranting and raving about Jesse James. Even Fidel Castro is lately talking more sense than our friends across

the aisle. But then, he is looking for investment to flow into Cuba not away. Why does not the minority come out and say what we all know—they simply do not want hardrock mining on public lands in the United States. Adios, mineros. Vamos a Mexico!

But, Mr. Chairman, that was not enough. They knocked our efforts to simplify and make fairer the byzantine Federal oil and gas royalty collection system, too. There we go, robbing the Treasury again to give breaks to oil companies. If this were the case, why is it that the CBO says the royalty fairness part makes \$57 million for the Feds and \$33 million more for the States? It is the very same CBO whose numbers my friends across the aisle will quote until the cows come home when it fits their purpose.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE says we drastically modify the existing statute of limitations on the collection of royalties due taxpayers. But, in truth, our bill does not modify an existing statute of limitations, because there is not one! The Democrats would rather promote the status quo, which is to allow bureaucrats an indefinite period of time to collect royalties. As a result of this inertia, over \$450 million worth of royalty collections is outstanding—tied up in red tape and litigation. Our bill requires the Secretary collect all royalties within 6 years accelerating revenues and eliminating expensive bureaucratic delays.

Another falsehood about the royalty fairness provisions is the allegation that lessees of marginal wells could operate without paying any royalty. Absolutely nowhere does this proposal allow this consequence. And the prepayment of future royalty obligations for marginal leases which we encourage in this part requires the agreement of the Secretary of the Interior as well as the Governor of the affected State as to the present value of the future royalty stream. It is bullet proof for the Treasury, and the Democrats should know that.

Furthermore, our friends across the aisle charge that our provisions for equitable treatment of royalty payments on oil and gas leases would cost \$60 million over 7 years. But that is not what CBO said. In fact, the policy to treat royalty overpayments in the same manner the IRS treats overpayments—reciprocity of interest obligations—greatly simplifies accounting requirements and directly contributes to the collection of an additional \$117 million of royalties offset by the anticipated \$60 million cost. That is a net of \$57 million to the taxpayer which the Democrats suggest we should walk away from. We believe this sum is worth saving however, and so does the Clinton administration.

The truth is, our royalty simplification bill makes money because it makes everybody—lessee and lessor alike—work to get it right the first time. And, we empower the States to do the job on leases within their boundaries. After all, half the onshore royalty stream goes back to the States, why would they not be just as diligent as the Feds to ensure that the bills are fully paid on time, and for lower collection costs? Of course, the States will be vigilant in protecting their interests. The Governors of the two States with by far the most a stake—Wyoming and New Mexico—support this legislation because it allows them to do the same jobs better, fairer, and less expensively than the

Feds could ever dream of doing. No, it is not a loophole bill, it is a reduce the Federal bureaucracy bill, and that bothers supporters of the status quo.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Kasich budget reconciliation bill. The Resources title is sound. It stands the test of increasing direct receipts without bankrupting the Treasury because of lost job opportunities. Vote "aye" on H.R. 2517.

OPPOSITION TO THE HANCOCK AMENDMENT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I, along with several of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, appeared before the House Rules Committee in an attempt to delete the Hancock amendment from the reconciliation bill. This amendment threatens the long-term security of coal miner's health care benefits.

I strongly believe that our testimony has sparked a firestorm of debate on this issue that Congress can no longer choose to ignore. I further believe that this debate has hopefully prompted both sides on this issue to begin to come together, and common ground may be found. As we move toward the Senate with this monumental bill, I believe that the healthy debate which has been initiated on this issue can and will carry over to the Senate.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues in both the House and Senate to take another look at this important issue. I believe that agreement can be reached that would help those who should not be paying into this fund, while at the same time, secure the long-term stability of this important fund that supplies health care to our retired miners who have worked so hard to build America and make it prosper.

A MESSAGE FROM HIS EMINENCE JOHN CARDINAL O'CONNOR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the inspiring words and moral leadership of His Eminence John Cardinal O'Connor, the Catholic Archbishop of New York. Throughout the debate over balancing the budget and cutting taxes, both unfortunately at the expense of the most vulnerable of our citizens, Cardinal O'Connor has been a voice in the wilderness, crying out on behalf of the children, the poor, the aged, the sick and the afflicted.

The Cardinal's statement, so desperately needed today as we prepare to vote on the budget reconciliation bill, is in the spirit of the great humanitarian message left with us by Pope John Paul II on his recent visit to the United States. It was a message beyond par-

tisan politics and personal or commercial greed, a plea for compassion and the highest principles of America.

It is a message shared by all of the great religions, but one that has been missing in much of this debate over Medicare and Medicaid. It is a message that should be heeded by all of us as we address political issues which carry with them the greatest moral implications. Therefore, I am offering for the edification of my colleagues, the following message from John Cardinal O'Connor, which first appeared in the New York Post on October 25, 1995.

[From the New York Post, Oct. 25, 1995]

HEALTH CARE IS ABOUT PEOPLE

(By John Cardinal O'Connor)

It is immensely difficult today for hospital and nursing-home administrators—even doctors and nurses—to avoid becoming commercialized, to avoid becoming caught up in the marketing terminology, in quantitative competitiveness.

There is even immense pressure on administrators, doctors and nurses to think of departments and clinics and even patients as "cost centers," to determine how long a patient needs medical or nursing attention strictly in terms of how much the government or an insurance carrier will pay for. There is a grave temptation for health care to become just another industry.

I know the problems. The annual operating costs of 17 Catholic hospitals and 15 Catholic nursing homes in the Archdiocese of New York is \$1.7 billion. Why do we struggle to keep our doors open? In order to compete with an industry? Of course not—it's because we care about the human person.

Why did we pioneer in taking care of persons with AIDS, so that shortly after this tragedy struck our city, we rapidly became the largest private-sector caretaker of persons with AIDS in the United States? Why do influential men and women of the Knights of Malta visit and care for persons with AIDS in our Catholic hospitals? Why did we open the first Huntington's Unit to take care of people with a dread disease not reimbursed by the government?

Why did I announce in October, 1984 and many, many times since that any woman—of any religion, of any color, of any ethnic background—who is pregnant and in need could come to us from wherever and we would insure her medical care, her hospitalization, her legal assistance if she needed it, so that she could either keep the baby or have the baby adopted?

Why did we continue doing that, year after year? Because there are thousands and thousands of women in such need who have been helped.

Why do we do whatever we do for the retarded, the handicapped? Why do we do whatever we do for the poor? Why do we specialize in the needs of the poor in our Catholic health-care system? Because of our very passionate belief that every human person is sacred, is precious in the eyes of God, whatever his or her religious belief, ethnic or racial origin. All are persons. All are welcome in our Catholic health-care system.

The ease with which health care can become depersonalized is little short of terrifying, particularly when dealing with the most vulnerable: the unborn, the frail elderly, the comatose, the cancer-ridden. I have told this story before, but I feel compelled to tell it again because it is a shocking reminder of what can happen:

Our own Calvary Hospital is considered by professional observers to be one of the finest hospitals in the U.S. for those ill with cancer which is, from a human perspective, incurable. Until not too many years ago, patients referred to Calvary from acute-care hospitals had an average length of stay of approximately six weeks. They lived for those six weeks in great comfort and love, given tender, gentle care by incredibly warm and dedicated doctors, nurses, administrators and staff.

Now, thanks to various new wonder drugs, patients may live six months or longer in the same loving and virtually pain-free environment, with added time to prepare both materially and spiritually for the death they know is coming, often strengthening bonds with families and finding peace at the end. I have never known a relative or friend of a Calvary patient who has not been deeply grateful for the extraordinary care given their loved one.

Some time back, however, the storm clouds gathered. A major insurance carrier called the leadership of Calvary Hospital to say, "You are keeping your patients alive too long. If you continue to do this, we will discontinue your insurance."

What a chilling effect on people trying to do good. It is so much easier to do evil than good, isn't it? Yet if we give up trying to do good, we lose our very reason for existence—we shrivel up and die.

William Lindsey White, in his "Captives of Korea," gave us all a grim reminder in his study of American Prisoners of war in Korea. Many were beaten and starved—but they cared enough about life to survive. Some prisoners, however, were not similarly tortured—yet they withdrew from all their fellow prisoners, curled into a fetal position and died of no medically identifiable cause.

White puts it starkly. "Those who believed in Nothing, died of Nothing at all."

Catholic health care will continue its struggle to survive because we believe in the sacredness of all human life at every stage of existence. We believe in the individual human person, the true heart of this city and every city, made in the Image and Likeness of God, precious infinitely beyond fiscal calculations or financial compensations.

We will struggle to survive because we care. We refuse to be depersonalized. We care too much to compromise our moral and ethical principles, to abandon human persons to inexorable economic forces. We will never withdraw from our obligations to the poor—or to anyone else who needs us. We will not curl up into a fetal position out of fear of hostile forces that may surround us.

We will not shrivel up and die—because we believe.

New York City is still basking in the magnificent glow of the visit of Pope John Paul II. I have received more phone calls and letters than about any other event I have ever experienced, from Jews, Protestants, Catholics, Muslims and people of no religious persuasion. Millions never got near the Pope—but they sat glued to their television sets, watching and listening.

And what are they talking about now? The glamour, the air of power, the immense amount of security, the pageantry? No—that's not what they're writing to me and talking to me about. They are telling me over and over that this man has moved them deeply—even changed their lives—because they have seen how much he cares for everyone. He breathes love, he inspires hope—because he cares.

I conclude with the moving words the same Pope uttered in Central Park. They are equally and beautifully applicable to Catholic health care—indeed, to all of the activities in this great city, which this Pope calls “the capital of the world.” I quote him:

“In our bodies, we are a mere speck in the vast created universe, but by virtue of our souls we transcend the whole material world. I invite you to reflect on what makes each one of you truly marvelous and unique. Only a human being like you can think and speak and share your thoughts in different languages with other human beings all over the world, and through that language express the beauty of art and poetry and music and literature and the theater and so many other uniquely human accomplishments.

“And most important of all, only God’s precious human beings are capable of loving. Love makes us seek what is good; love makes us better persons . . . Love makes you reach out to others in need, whoever they are. Every genuine human love is a reflection of love that is God Himself . . .”

H.R. 2541, DIPLOMATIC SECURITY
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to support the activities of a key bureau within the Department of State—the Bureau of Diplomatic Security. This is the Bureau that is tasked among other things with maintaining the security of the lives of American diplomatic personnel overseas.

We have been repeatedly reminded that the world is still a very dangerous place. My bill will help strengthen America’s defenses against international terrorism targeted against individuals or governments, and will improve our ability to battle this deadly and cowardly scourge.

Recently, we have witnessed several attacks on American personnel and facilities; including the tragic death of two innocent American personnel viciously gunned down while in a United States diplomatic van on the streets of Karachi, Pakistan. There was also the recent grenade attack on the United States embassy in Moscow. It is still an unsafe world for American personnel and facilities abroad.

The Diplomatic Security Bureau is required to provide a secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy worldwide. Americans are sent to distant and sometimes unfriendly locations around the world to carry out our foreign policy goals. It is our duty to be sure that the best security is provided to these Americans and other nationals, who help carry out and implement our foreign policy abroad.

Unfortunately, there has long been precious little enthusiasm for many of these difficult, and often undiplomatic security type functions and safety efforts within some parts of our State Department. I fear that in the competition for resources, security of all kinds is getting short changed today.

The bill, I am introducing today, will help to provide greater leadership and professionalism within the Diplomatic Security Bureau. This re-

form is important given the extent of responsibilities assigned to this bureau.

In addition to protection of personnel assigned to U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, the Bureau provides physical protection for Department of State office and residential facilities, communications, and information systems; prevents the penetration of diplomatic facilities by foreign intelligence efforts, and certifies construction security procedures.

Diplomatic Security also conducts personnel background investigations for security clearances, investigates visa and passport fraud, protects resident and visiting foreign dignitaries, and makes semiannual assessments of the threat levels of overseas posts for terrorism, crime, human intelligence, and technical attacks on facilities.

My bill sets out new professional statutory qualifications for the Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security. This individual is in charge of the important day to day leadership in the State Department protecting our personnel and facilities abroad, as well as a key border security function, dealing with vital travel and entry documents. The bill also insures the Bureau’s permanent existence in any possible downgrading scheme.

The Diplomatic Security Bureau, besides these many responsibilities I noted, also investigates passport and visa fraud, which exists on a massive scale today. This fraud seriously threatens our internal security by facilitating the often undetected and easy entry into our Nation of international terrorists, drug traffickers, and other unsavory criminal elements.

The growing problem with visa and passport fraud requires professional law enforcement leadership and experience to help bring about successful prosecution of these criminal offenses in our Federal courts. I was pleased last year to take the lead in the crime bill that raised the criminal penalties for these offenses, especially if done to facilitate terrorism, or drug trafficking.

In addition, we must continue to adhere to high standards for construction and building security at the Diplomatic Security Bureau. We can not afford to have another Moscow Embassy episode that has cost the country in terms of expenditures required to rebuild this building and in terms of national security concerns.

On June 29, 1995, the International Relations Committee held oversight hearings on many of these security problems, including the recent attacks on American personnel overseas in both Karachi, Pakistan, and on our Ambassador in Burundi.

We identified the problem of the Ambassador’s driver in Burundi, who because of budget cuts and resource restraints, did not receive the needed defensive driving training as requested earlier out of concern for safety by our Embassy in Bujumbura.

In both instances in Pakistan and Burundi, the embassy vehicle drivers froze when the attacks came, and were not adequately trained to possibly help avoid injury to our United States personnel under transport. While such training would not have guaranteed successful avoidance, its omission, surely did not help matters.

It was plainly evident from those oversight proceedings that in the last few years the Dip-

lomatic Security Bureau has taken far too deep, and disproportionate cuts as part of the State Department’s own management initiated resource reductions. The State Department has started to cut into the very bone marrow of its own vital safety and security operations.

The cuts in staff, resources, building and construction security, and other personnel, security training, and/or contract related security activities, such as crisis management training, maybe today needlessly endangering the safety of our personnel, facilities, and overall national security abroad.

This is a cause of serious concern, which cannot be ignored, especially today when we are considering increased American presence in places like Bosnia, and in light of the rise of radical religiously motivated terrorism, often directed at Americans and our interests. Let us hope we have not forgotten the lessons of Beirut in the early 1980’s when our Embassy and other facilities abroad faced the deadly terrorist bombs and attacks.

Congress must help put an end to this unacceptable downward slide in diplomatic security at the U.S. State Department. We must help restore it to the priority status it deserves. After all, these are issues of vital national interest. In addition, we do a disservice to those Americans we send abroad to conduct our foreign policy, when we neglect their very security, and personal safety.

Disproportionate cuts in our diplomatic security efforts in the last few years, have been largely accepted without serious protest. The current incumbent in the post of Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security has no real formal background in law enforcement, the intelligence services, or the security field.

Professional qualifications related to this important and high level position within the State Department are not now required of any incumbent who holds, or will hold, that top security position in the State Department. Therein lies the potential danger to our national security.

My bill, helps correct this situation. This Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security position should be more than a ticket punch in the foreign service on the way up the career ladder at our State Department.

It is vital, especially in the current climate of reduced budgets and cutbacks in the State Department, that the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security have the relevant professional law enforcement, intelligence, and/or security qualifications and experience for this important job.

Professional qualifications that are essential, in order that he or she can carry on the fight for adequate resources and respect in a even more informed, and serious manner, befitting the threat to our national security, and do so, without fear or favor.

The bill, I introduce today, will require professional related qualifications hereafter for anyone appointed Assistant Secretary of Diplomatic Security, and charged with that important responsibility abroad in today’s ever dangerous and hostile world.

This reform embodied in my bill (H.R. 2541) is in America’s vital interest.

I ask that the full text of the bill be printed hereafter:

H.R. —

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

There shall be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for matters relating to diplomatic security. The Assistant Secretary shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of law enforcement, intelligence, or security and shall be appointed and compensated as provided under section 1(c)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: NATALIE HELENE JACOBS CAVE**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege and pleasure to take note of an eminent constituent and model American who should serve as a great "point-of-light" for all—Mrs. Natalie Helene Jacobs Cave. After over 50 years of exemplary Federal service to America's veterans, Mrs. Cave is retiring.

For 50 years, Mrs. Cave practices her profession as a certified social worker, beginning with a stint from 1945 to 1948 as a case worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, AL. It was here she met her future husband, Dr. Vernal G. Cave. In 1948, she transferred to what became the New York Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, where she continued as a case worker. A year later, she and Dr. Cave, a noted dermatologist, married and settled in Brooklyn, NY, where they still reside. In 1959, she was promoted to assistant chief of social work and was put in charge of the department's outpatient service. For the past 14 years she has been chief of social service work.

Mrs. Cave holds membership in a number of professional organizations, including the National Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Black Social Workers, the Society of Hospital Social Work Directors, and the National Social Welfare Forum.

In addition, Mrs. Cave has led an active extracurricular life. Among other positions in the auxiliary of the National Medical Association, she was its national president, 1975–76. Her community activities include membership on the advisory board of the Public Affairs Committee, the Brooklyn Chapter of Links, Inc., the YWCA, the NAACP, the Kings County Medical Society Auxiliary, the Provident Medical Society Auxiliary, the American Medical Association Auxiliary, and the Black Community Council of Crown Heights. She is an active archaous of the Sigma Phi Pi fraternity, trustee of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, board member of the United Nations Association of the USA, and an active and devoted member of various other social and civic organizations. She recalls her attendance at the 1963 march on Washington for civil rights as a pivotal event in her quest for social justice.

This daughter of a Baptist minister, Rev. Frank Jacobs, and a school teacher, Mrs. Nat-

alie Taylor Jacobs, was born in Norfolk, VA. Her parents instilled in her a belief in education, a love for people and a philosophy of purposeful living to help others. Mrs. Cave devoted her life to these concepts.

She received her early education at the Alabama State Teachers College Laboratory School and in the public schools of Bridgeport, CT. In 1943, Helene graduated with honors from the preeminent Bennett College, commonly referred to as, "the Vasser of the South," located in Greensboro, NC. Interested in helping people, she continued her formal education and graduated in 1944 with a master's degree in social work from the Atlanta University School of Social Work and pursued additional advance education courses at the University of Michigan School of Social Work.

The family creed of devoting their lives to the enhancement of others is echoed by Mrs. Cave's two sisters and her brother. All three are former government administrators in people-oriented agencies. Mrs. Marie Jacobs Jones was employed by the Social Security Administration in Columbus, OH. Mr. Taylor Jacobs recently retired as manager of the Kalamazoo, MI Social Security office. Mrs. Frankie Jacobs Gillette served as division chief of the community service administration, region IX in San Francisco, CA.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that, along with her husband, Vernal, Helene Cave has always found time, despite her busy professional schedule, to contribute to the building of a stronger civic and empowerment infrastructure for the central Brooklyn community. The Caves have consistently supported elected officials who are advocates of greater citizen participation in decisionmaking. Leaders who refuse to compromise with oppression are always guaranteed the support of Vernal and Helene Cave.

In administering to needs of our Nation's veterans and those of society at large, this gracious and empathetic lady was contributed admirably to making this a better world. It is, therefore, my great honor to bring to your attention a life of great accomplishment. I celebrate the much-deserved retirement of Mrs. Natalie Helene J. Cave, a person who, without reservation, deserves to be honored as a "point-of-light" for all Americans.

PURPA REPEAL**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join my friend and colleague from Florida, Mr. STEARNS, in the introduction of important and long-overdue legislation to begin to reform the way in which electric utilities in this country are regulated. This bill would repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 or PURPA.

Section 210 of PURPA is unusual legislation. It requires utilities to buy power from certain privileged nonutility generators of electricity at a price that is set by the State, with guidance from the Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission. This price is supposed to be no higher than a utility avoided cost, the cost which the utility would have paid to generate the electricity itself or to buy the power from other sources. Unfortunately, in most cases, this avoided-cost calculation has turned out to be higher than the market price for electricity and consumers are paying billions of dollars for high-cost power which is not needed. In New York alone, it has been estimated that PURPA has resulted in billions of excess power costs. This harms business, costs jobs, and penalizes residential users who must pay electric bills which are higher than they need be. While this measure will not affect existing above-market contracts, it will eliminate the possibility that the problem will be made worse in the future.

The drafters of PURPA never anticipated the changes which are now sweeping through the electric industry. In large part, these changes were initiated by the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which opened up the Nation's transmission system and greatly expanded the firms who could compete to supply power. PURPA today stands pat as an outdated moment to a different era in our national energy policy. Simply put, PURPA's time has come and gone.

The restructuring of the electric industry is accelerating both at the State and Federal levels. Mr. Schaefer, chairman of the Energy and Power Subcommittee, has indicated that he intends to hold several hearings on this important issue and I applaud him for his foresight. Further change in the regulation of utilities, including the introduction of greater competition, is inevitable.

Repeal of section 210 of PURPA is an important step in this process of allowing competition to play a greater role in the electric industry. Repeal will also lower future electricity prices to our constituents.

I urge speedy consideration of this legislation.

A SALUTE TO PASTOR JASON COOPER**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Pastor Jason Jerome Cooper on the occasion of his retirement from the Berean Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and to congratulate him on his many years of service to the north Philadelphia community.

Pastor Cooper, educated at Lincoln University, Lincoln University Theological Seminary, New York Theological Seminary, Philadelphia School of Family Therapy, and Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, began his tenure with the Presbyterian Church over 32 years ago. He has proudly served on many committees within the church including the member of Stewardship, Promotion and Evangelism Committee and as a member of Presbytery's Coordination Committee. Pastor Cooper is an outstanding leader who should be commended for his numerous contributions to the spiritual health of the north Philadelphia community.

Pastor Cooper has also played a vital role in many programs in the Philadelphia community as the interfaith chaplain in the Philadelphia prisons, North Central "Seasoned Citizens" Program, and the Citizens' Model Cities Program. In addition, he served as a member of the board of directors at the Wharton Center, a community center established to promote intergroup harmony, guidance, and education in the artistic and cultural community. As an educator, Pastor Cooper served as president and vice president on the Temple Community Mental Health Administrative Cabinet which was designed to educate the community about comprehensive health programs.

I wish to join today with the Berean Presbyterian Church, Pastor Cooper's family and friends in recognizing him for his many years of service with the Presbyterian Church and the north Philadelphia community. I wish him health, happiness, and prosperity in his retirement years. It is well deserved.

REMARKS ON H.R. 2491

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, the House leadership recently removed from the budget reconciliation legislation a provision to auction the Southeastern Power Administration [SEPA]. I applaud this action as the measure would have increased SEPA customer power rates and established a poor precedent for other Federal power marketing administrations [PMA's].

SEPA ratepayers would be adversely affected by a sale as had been proposed in the original resources package. Simply put, that type of auction sale of SEPA would have almost certainly meant rate increases to consumers, and the larger the sale price, the larger the rate increase. If the facilities were sold to a private power company, the CBO estimates that consumer-owned electric utilities could pay as much as \$75 million more for PMA power; costs that would have been passed on to electric consumers.

Though I am not from the SEPA region, I am concerned about the precedent at PMA sale would create for other regions of the country. Millions of customers throughout the Nation are served by PMA's. As a Representative from Riverside, I am worried that the electric customers in southern California who receive their power from the Western Area Power Administration [WAPA] would see their electric payments increase if Western were sold. Costs for water delivered by the metropolitan water district would almost certainly go up, since power from Hoover Dam and Parker Dam is used to pump that water.

The reconciliation package does include language that will institute a study of SEPA, WAPA, and Southwestern Power Administration [SWPA] to evaluate possible sale structures and the effects of such sales. I support this language, and suspect it will bear out that WAPA is not a good candidate for auction and that any sale of WAPA should take into account a number of factors which would not be addressed in an auction sale.

While I do support the defederalization of PMA's, I believe there is a better solution than the one proposed by the Resources Committee—a solution that is fair to those entities that made substantial investments in the projects and facilities that comprise WAPA and the other regions' PMA's while at the same time, protects the customers who receive PMA power. I am in the process of reviewing a number of proposals that achieve these goals. I look forward to seeing that these views are fairly represented in the study called for in the reconciliation package.

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, as the House debates budget reconciliation I would like to give my support to the provisions in the bill renewing generalized system of preferences [GSP] duty-free import program. This program was designed as a way to help less-developed nations export into the U.S. market. The GSP program allows duty-free imports of certain products into the U.S. from over 100 GSP-eligible countries. The bill wisely provides that import-sensitive products are not to be subject to GSP treatment. Ceramic tile is a clear example of an "import sensitive" product and is exactly the type of product which should be subject to lower tariffs under the GSP program.

Imports have dominated the U.S. ceramic tile market for the last decade and they currently capture nearly 60 percent of the market. This extraordinary level of import penetration is a result, in part, of over 30 years of documented unfair predatory foreign trade practices including dumping, subsidies, customs fraud, import diversion, and abuse of a loophole in the GSP. The American ceramic tile industry, though relatively small, is efficient and competitive at normal tariff levels.

From its inception in the Trade Act of 1974, the GSP program has provided for the exemption of "articles which the President determines to be import-sensitive." In light of the history of unfair trade in ceramic tile and the significant and growing import participation in the U.S. ceramic tile market, the U.S. industry has been recognized by successive Congresses and administrations as "import-sensitive," dating back to the Dillon and Kennedy Rounds of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. During this period the American ceramic tile industry also has been forced to defend itself from over a dozen petitions filed by various designated GSP-eligible counties seeking duty-free treatment for ceramic tile into this market. If just one petitioning nation succeeds in gaining GSP benefits for ceramic tile, then by law, every GSP beneficiary country is also entitled to GSP duty-free benefits for ceramic tile. If any of these petitions were granted, it would eliminate American tile jobs and could destroy the industry.

A major guiding principle of the GSP program has been reciprocal market access. Cur-

rent GSP-eligible beneficiary countries supply almost one-third of the U.S. ceramic tile imports and they are increasing their sales and market shares. U.S. ceramic tile manufacturers, however, are still denied access to many of these foreign markets. Many developing countries maintain exclusionary tariff and non-tariff mechanisms which serve to block the entry of U.S. ceramic tile exports into these markets. Industrial countries, including the European Union [EU], may use less transparent methods such as discriminatory product standards and testing methods to control their ceramic tile imports and, in some cases, to divert ceramic tile manufactured in third countries over to the U.S. market by imposing restrictions on those third country exports to the EU.

I am in support of the reauthorization of the GSP program and trust that import-sensitive products such as tile will not be subject to GSP.

SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS RESOLUTION WAS A SHAM

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I cast a lonely vote. I was one of only five members of the House of Representatives to vote against a resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that legislation should be passed before the end of 1995 to raise the Social Security earnings limit.

My vote against this resolution was not a signal of my position on the Social Security earnings limit—because that's not what this amendment was about. I voted against it to protest a cheap political stunt. It's the kind of stunt that makes people cynical about Members of Congress and the promises they make.

The resolution passed today won't do anything to affect the Social Security earnings limit—the amount of money that seniors can earn before their Social Security benefits are reduced. It merely said that Congress thinks that such legislation should be passed this year.

It's no coincidence that the Republicans brought this resolution before the House just moments before we were about to debate their comprehensive budget bill—a bill that failed to make good on their promise in the Contract With America to increase the earnings limit. What a political ploy. Rather than actually proposing to raise the earnings limit in their budget—in the one bill in which such a measure would be included—the Republicans came up with an empty promise in the form of a non-binding resolution. This was a cynical, "CYA" proposition.

Games like this have got to end if we're serious about restoring Congress' credibility with the American people. If Congress wants to pass an increase in the Social Security earnings limit, Congress can do it straight away, with real legislation. But to do that, we'd have to find the approximately \$12 billion that it would cost to do it.

On just this point, an Associated Press story after the vote says that Republican DENNIS HASTERT, the sponsor of today's resolution, is still "looking for spending cuts to offset the \$12 billion cost but had not yet settled on a proposal." Isn't it quaint? It's hard to imagine a more transparent admission of political chicanery.

It's easy to promise to spend money without making the hard choices about how to pay the bills. It's just this kind of attitude that has created the mountains of Federal debt, and public mistrust, that we're supposed to be addressing today.

I look forward to the day when I'm not in such lonely company on votes like this.

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTER OF
MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS AT
WHITTIER COLLEGE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Center of Mexican-American Affairs at Whittier College.

With the leadership of its director, Mr. Martin Ortiz, the center has assisted many Latino students achieve academic excellence. Since 1970, the center has made its resources available to current students, as well as high school and junior college transfers, interested in attending Whittier College. Once on campus, students are encouraged to become members of the Hispanic Students Association [HSA]. Since many of these individuals are first generation college students, the HSA is a valuable support group for new students adjusting to the demands of achieving a Whittier College education.

The center, working with its adjunct groups, including the HSA, Hispanic Parents Advisory Council, "Alianza de Los Amigos," the Hispanic Alumni Organization, and the Business Advisory Council, is celebrating its 25th annual *tardeada* this year. This event brings together students, parents, and family members to spend a festive afternoon with the college's faculty members, administrators, staff, board of trustees, as well as elected officials and other guests. This annual event is always eagerly anticipated by everyone involved.

Because of the efforts of Mr. Martin Ortiz, his assistant Ms. Rose Hernandez, and the administrative staff, the Center of Mexican-American Affairs has continued to provide the resources necessary to assist Latino students. Their tireless efforts help these students succeed in college and become productive members of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the Center of Mexican-American Affairs at Whittier College and its director, Mr. Martin Ortiz. The efforts deserve special recognition for ensuring educational opportunity for deserving students from the Latino community.

FARM FAILURE ACT OF 1995

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, a farmer I met summed up the Freedom to Farm Act in a memorable and accurate manner: The only time a farmer is truly free is when he is broke.

Many farmers fear that this bill will drive them out of farming. The Freedom to Farm Act will mean that when violent price swings and volatile markets occur, farmers will lack both a safety net and the tools needed to try to manage risk.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts is the author of the Freedom to Farm Act. It would reduce agricultural commodity program spending by \$13.4 billion over 7 years. Republican congressional leaders want to save this amount from farm programs as a part of their overall tax reduction plan.

Four Republicans joined with the Democratic members of the House Agriculture Committee to defeat the Freedom to Farm Act. Congressional leaders then decided to bypass the Agriculture Committee and fold the Freedom to Farm Act provisions into the overall budget plan the House will consider.

It is tragic that the House Agriculture Committee chairman failed to create a process that would allow for the development of innovative farm policy. Instead of a thoughtful discussion of how farm policy should be revamped, we were asked to vote on a 100-page proposal that we had received only a few days before.

No hearings were held on the Freedom to Farm Act. It is inconceivable that there would be no chance for public comment on the most sweeping change in U.S. farm policy in 60 years. After spending 10 months holding more than 30 town meetings on the farm bill, I did not have a chance to share with other committee members the comments I received at the meetings.

I do support some aspects of the Freedom to Farm Act. This proposal dramatically simplifies farm programs, provides almost complete flexibility in planting, more effectively limits payments to huge farm operations, and provides fair treatment of all major program crops.

However, the faults in the act outweigh its merits. Without a chance to eliminate these tragic flaws it was impossible for me to vote for the proposal.

One flaw is that the act provides no safety net for farmers to control risk. The proposal requires automatic payments to farm operators regardless of crop prices. The real beneficiaries of this policy are landowners, not farmers. Automatic payments will quickly become an important factor in rental rates and land values. This automatic payment approach will discredit farm programs in the eyes of the American people. It is not designed to meet crises faced by family farmers. The devastating impact of plummeting crop or livestock prices has been the underlying justification for farm programs. How can we justify guaranteed payments for landowners if crop and livestock

prices are high and the Federal Government has a deficit?

Another problem with the Freedom to Farm Act is that it spends money unnecessarily. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and most others who have studied markets project strong, increasing demand for U.S. commodities. That demand will drive up prices for the next several years. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, in fact, estimates that if the current farm program were simply extended it would cost \$10 billion less than the automatic payments in the freedom to farm proposal. There is no justification or need for automatic payments in such times.

Still, the prospect of good times cannot lead us to strip budget authority for farm programs. We must maintain our readiness for farm programs when they are needed. We cannot unilaterally disarm.

Developing and implementing improved and innovative insurance-based programs is the direction we should take. We can budget for insurance programs and marketing loans. A trust account can be established and funded. Unfortunately, the Republican leadership has no vision and proposes to reduce the budget authority for agricultural programs by 60 percent over 7 years.

We need this budget authority to create an innovative farm policy. Once lost, this is budget authority we will not be able to reclaim. The Freedom to Farm Act really is the demise of farm programs.

TENTH ANNUAL ANTIDRUG
NATIONAL RED RIBBON WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues attention to important and timely efforts to help bring greater awareness to drug abuse in our Nation, through the excellent work of Red Ribbon Awareness campaigns across America.

I am particularly proud of the work the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council of Orange County, NY, is doing in this vital drug awareness program.

The important and critical efforts surrounding Red Ribbon Activity Week in many communities such as in the Mid-Hudson region, are intended to curb the use of drugs before it's too late, and future generations of Americans are adversely impacted by this deadly and costly scourge. These awareness efforts are extremely important, and worthy of our full support.

All across America, communities are tackling this drug abuse problem, and trying to raise awareness of the impact of drug abuse on our citizens, and especially the young.

The rise once again of increased drug use, especially among the young in grade schools and high schools makes these local community awareness efforts, more important than ever, and deserving of our Nation's highest attention and support.

A University of Michigan drug use survey early last year, indicated that drug use among

the young was making a clear comeback and was once again on the rise. The rise in drug use among our young was especially sharp as to marijuana use, and sadly also included increase use of stimulants, LSD, and inhalants as well.

The Michigan study went on to find that important attitudes and beliefs about drugs began to soften for the second year in a row among grade school children. The study indicates that once these attitudes and beliefs as to the dangers associated with drugs and personal disapproval change, a critical deterrent has been lost.

It is evident from these survey results and experience that each new generation must learn the hard lessons surrounding drug use and abuse. It is best that this learning take place before it's too late, and lost lives follow, and future generations are adversely impacted by this destructive behavior.

The costs from this destructive behavior on our society, are enormous. Vice President GORE recently put the annual cost from illicit drugs on American society at \$67 billion. I tend to believe it's much higher than that figure. However, whatever figure you might use, we all know the damage from drug use are enormous in the crime, incarceration, lost worker productivity, health care, and other costs associated with drug abuse.

Earlier this year the Congress had former First Lady Nancy Reagan, who was famous for her very effective "Just say No" campaign on drug use, testify on this subject. She appeared before the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight on which I am proud to sit. She said in very moving and important testimony " * * * I'm worried that this nation is forgetting how endangered our children are by drugs."

As the earlier study I cited on rising teen drug use makes clear, the former First Lady was right on the money, and she voiced the concerns that many of us have today on the problem of drug use among the young.

In moving and powerful testimony Mrs. Reagan went on to say:

With my own eyes, I've seen the human destruction drugs can cause. During my eight years as First Lady, I travelled hundreds of miles around this country and the world meeting with young people, listening to the heartbreaking stories of what drugs did to their lives. That suffering is something I can never forget.

Let us all never forget the suffering which Mrs. Reagan so eloquently recounted, and together with Red Ribbon Campaigns for A Drug-Free America all across this Nation, work together to help ensure further suffering is not needlessly repeated across our land.

This year, seven counties in the Mid-Hudson region of New York came together to commemorate Red Ribbon Week, October 21-31, with the theme of "Be Healthy and Drug Free!" The Red Ribbon activities were kicked off by the annual Run/Walk Against Drugs in Newburgh, NY, on Saturday morning, October 21. This event was followed by a red ribbon caravan across the Hudson, in which citizens from throughout southeastern New York drove across the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge in automobiles marked with large red bows on the antennas, to join in a drug-free

riverfront festival in Beacon. Participants from Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, and Ulster Counties came together to make these events on Saturday, October 21, truly memorable.

Two of my constituents, Joan Fawley, a senior at Goshen High School, and Alma Buffoe, a seventh grader at Greenwood Lake Middle School, delivered remarks which inspired all of those in attendance.

Between now and the conclusion of Red Ribbon Week of October 31—a week so big it needs 10 days—many other activities are planned by our Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council in Orange County, including pledge and sign up day, rally day, rap about day, a sports weekend, and, finally, just say boo to drugs day on Halloween.

Mr. Speaker, the enthusiasm of all the participants in Red Ribbon Week remind us all that substance abuse remains America's No. 1 enemy. I am pleased that our colleagues (Mr. ZELIFF and Mr. RANGEL) are organizing a bipartisan drug policy group, and I urge all of our colleagues to join with us in this most worthwhile endeavor.

This year, seven counties in the Mid-Hudson region of New York came together to commemorate Red Ribbon Week, October 21-31, with the theme of "Be Healthy and Drug Free!" Some of the red ribbon activities include the annual Run/Walk Against Drugs in Newburgh, NY, a Red Ribbon Caravan Across the Hudson, in which citizens from throughout southeastern New York will drive across the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge in automobiles marked with large red bows on the antennas, to join in a Drug-Free Riverfront Festival and ribbon-tying ceremony in Beacon, and the highly successful Red Ribbon Auto Rally coordinated by Lenny Rifkin each year in Goshen, NY. Lenny is the regional coordinator of DARE [Drug Abuse Resistance Education] and this auto rally raises money annually to conduct the many antinarcotics activities of DARE.

Participants from Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, and Ulster Counties will come together to make all of these events not only memorable but also inspirational.

Two of my constituents, Joan Fawley, a senior at Goshen High School, and Alma Buffoe, a seventh grader at Greenwood Lake Middle School, have been chosen to deliver remarks giving young people's perspective on the topic of substance abuse.

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KATARINA SCHMOLL'S VISION OF AMERICA

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, every year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest. I am pleased to announce that one of my constituents, Katarina Schmoll, is this year's European winner. Katarina was born in Denver, CO, and is a senior at Ramstein American High School outside of Frankfurt, Germany. She is active in her student government and plans to pursue a career in broadcast journalism. I would like to include her prize-winning script in the Record.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

My vision for America is a hopeful, confident and promising one. It can only be achieved by a great people who themselves are hopeful and confident about the future. Most certainly, our founding fathers exemplified these virtues and without their dedication our country would never have been born. To rest on the laurels of the past however, is not enough. Each generation needs dedicated people to build on the great tradition its founders started.

In my vision for America I perceive a diverse people; each making a vital and positive contribution. I see a strong military where proud people make sacrifices for the good of all. Men and women ready and willing to commit their lives, answering whatever the call of their nation may be; willingly leaving the safety of their own homes to go to unfamiliar areas of the world to protect America and its allies.

I visualize a confident people. Confident because they are educated, contributing members of society. They keep themselves informed through reading and involvement. They form their own opinions critically; not being dominated by the press and media but by an open mind and fairness. I see confidence in the working people of America because they are investing in the national economy, encouraging one another to do their best, challenging themselves through competition, opening new businesses, giving their valuable time to the youth; striving not only for the best in their own lives but looking out for others as well.

In my vision for America I see decisive leaders who make decisions with conviction. The president is supported by both political parties and backed by the American people. Where a difference in political opinion leads to debate, not hate.

I envision the youth of America to be highly motivated and eager to learn because they are encouraged by their parents, teachers and nation's leaders. I see teachers instructing their students with enthusiasm; believing in them and guiding them toward the future. The youth are graduating from high school and college, taking on the challenges and opportunities open to them. I see an optimistic future for those who are willing to learn and be actively involved.

In my vision I picture a nation that is not dominated by technology but rather assisted by it. A nation where the individual is always more important than the machine.

The family is focused and strong in my vision for America. Marriage is a life-long

commitment taken solemnly. Parents are able to effectively communicate with their children and be their most important teachers. No one has more faith in the future than parents themselves because they see children growing and learning every day. Children give hope to the future.

In my vision I see the young and the old sitting together, remembering the past and anticipating the future. The young are often in awe of the past and the old are fearful of the future. Through friendship, the young and the old reassure each other of what has been and what is to come. We learn from everything we do.

My vision for America pictures a hopeful and confident people continuing the never-ending process of development and growth: incorporating the knowledge and ideas gained in their own lives with the wisdom that has been passed on to them by their forefathers.

A bright vision is what I see. America keeps on shining! The more we learn, the more we shine on together as a strong nation.

HONORING MODEL UNITED NATIONS AT SPALDING UNIVERSITY

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Model United Nations that will take place at Spalding University in Louisville, KY on November 10, 1995. This will be the first time that the collegiate level Model United Nations [U.N.] conference will be held in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Model U.N. Conference will give college students a wonderful opportunity to gain insight into the substance of international affairs by having them serve as delegates of assigned countries. The students will also learn about the role of the U.N. in the international community and the internal workings of the U.N. The communication skills practiced during the conference will no doubt prove to be a valuable experience to all of the participants.

I am proud to host the Spalding University Model United Nations Conference in my district. Due to the vital role the United States must play in world affairs, a conference of this nature can only prove to be of worthwhile nature.

SALUTE TO EDDIE DEAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true legend, a man who has spent his life entertaining people around the world on radio, television, and the big screen—Eddie Dean.

When I was a child growing up in southern California, Eddie Dean was one of my greatest heroes. The singing cowboy who wore the

white hat and always saved the fair maiden, he represented everything that was fresh and new and good in America to a child in the 1950's.

One of the five singing cowboys, a group that included the great Gene Autry, Roy Rogers, Rex Allen and Monte Hale, Eddie always represented the good side of people.

There were many Saturday mornings growing up when I could be found sitting in front of a black-and-white television set watching Eddie ride and sing across the West.

Well, over the years that hero became a friend and I had the privilege of spending a good deal of time with Eddie. Sometimes we'd sit and talk about his latest tour, about his golf game, about one of his old movies or just about the music, the ability to deliver a heart-felt song that has never left him.

Mr. Speaker, a group of friends and fans will be presenting Eddie with some long-overdue recognition this weekend in Thousand Oaks, CA. At a time when we in America are searching for heroes and for entertainment that accentuates the positive side of life, this seems entirely appropriate.

I always think of Eddie as the kind of guy who personified the heart and the worthy intentions that are inside all of us. I think it is amazing that he is still at it today—still touring—and still spreading the same positive message he has for more than 50 years. I wish him all the best today and far into the future.

A SALUTE TO REV. RICHARD A. DENT

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Rev. Richard A. Dent for his many years of dedicated service at the First African Baptist Church in Sharon Hill, PA.

Reverend Dent, educated at Antioch College, Temple University, Cheyney State University, and Eastern Theological Seminary, has been the pastor of the First African Baptist Church for over 10 years. Not only does this spiritual man pastor his flock with compassion, humility, and love, he is always available to anyone in the community.

Reverend Dent has initiated many community outreach programs including the Community Health Program, the Holiday Feeding Program and the Emergency Food Cupboard. In Addition, Reverend Dent is responsible for the Project For The Homeless which provides food, toiletries, and clothing for the homeless in the city of Philadelphia.

Reverend Dent is also an educator. Since his retirement from teaching school, he has become an activist concerned about quality education. Reverend Dent has been the catalyst for many valuable programs such as the Community Tutorial Program and the Satellite Learning Center. Reverend Dent has also played a vital role in the initiation of the B.W. Watkins Scholarship which provides financial assistance to approximately 30 students in

college and professional schools. He made available to students such institutions as the Mary E. Watkins Multi Media Purpose Center which consist of a library, computer lab, and modern technology.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the Reverend Richard A. Dent for his many years of service with the Baptist Church and the Sharon Hill community. I wish the Reverend Richard A. Dent and the First African Baptist Church the very best as they continue their service to the Baptist community in Sharon Hill, PA.

PROTECTING JOBS IN THE AVIATION INDUSTRY

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, there has been some good news recently for the airline industry. After nearly \$13 billion in losses since 1990, the loss of nearly 120,000 jobs and millions of dollars in wage and benefit concessions, the airline industry is expected to earn a profit of more than \$1 billion this year.

Much of this improvement is due to the economic recovery under the Clinton administration. However, further congressional action is necessary to sustain this growth and to protect the jobs of airline employees. Growth in air travel has slowed in recent months. U.S. airlines face stiff competition from foreign carriers. In addition, U.S. airlines must spend an estimated \$75 billion over the next several years for new equipment—mostly new aircraft and engines—both to comply with Federal noise requirements and to increase their competitiveness.

At the same time, the airline industry faces an additional \$500 million in costs due to the expiration of the aviation jet fuel tax exemption. The costs of this tax will undermine the economic recovery of U.S. airlines and jeopardize thousands of jobs in the aviation industry.

As a cosponsor of legislation to make this exemption permanent, I believe this exemption is an investment in the economic vitality of the aviation industry and the jobs of thousands of airline employees and aircraft manufacturers.

HONORING NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GROUPS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to Fairfax County's Neighborhood Watch Program which will be celebrating its 16th anniversary on October 27, 1995.

In 1979, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County Police Department embraced the concept of citizen participation through Neighborhood Watch and formally endorsed its acceptance and establishment throughout the county. From that beginning 16 years ago, an outstandingly effective community-based crime prevention program has developed.

The growth of Neighborhood Watch in the county has been phenomenal, with more than 250 programs in operation by mid-1982. Expansion has continued at a steady pace, with more than 911 communities organized throughout the county. The number of participating citizen volunteers has increased from several hundred in 1979 to a 1995 total of more than 40,000 neighbors who care.

Even more impressive than the growth of the program has been its impact on the occurrence of crime in Fairfax County. Property crimes, such as burglary, larceny, and vandalism, had been increasingly steadily through 1980, but with the advent of Neighborhood Watch on a widespread basis, such crimes began to decrease sharply, as much as 50 percent in cases of reported vandalism. This program has enabled the county to hold its own against crime, with actual numbers of offenses increasing at a far lower percentage than the growth of the county's population. Overall today, Fairfax County is the safest jurisdiction in the Nation for an entity of its size.

The program's overall success and myriad of accomplishments have brought Fairfax County national and international recognition, including formal citations by the President of the United States and visitors from throughout the Nation and around the world to observe first hand the results of this cooperative endeavor between a local police department and citizens it serves.

Mr. Speaker, we know that our colleagues join us in honoring Fairfax County's Neighborhood Watch for its 16 years of dedicated service and commitment to make Fairfax County a better place to live.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF HERMES
LUCIANO CARABALLO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of Hermes Luciano Caraballo, who still remains with us in spirit through the many people he touched and served.

Today his memory will be honored by his family, friends, and members of the community at the First Annual Dinner of the Caraballo Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Born in Yauco, Puerto Rico, Mr. Caraballo started serving the Christian community at the early age of 6 at The Four Square Church of Ponce. One year after his marriage to Ms. Isabel Olan, he came to New York City and became an active member of the Church of God 3:16. He excelled at this church as leader of the men's ministry and was the Assistant Dis-

trict Commander of the Spanish Eastern District, A.G. of the Royal Rangers.

In 1964, Mr. Caraballo obtained the appointment of the Directorship and faculty of the Spanish American Bible Institute of New York after finishing 3 years in theological studies. Eighteen years later he served as an adviser at Glad Tidings Church and an elder of the Spanish Department. In 1995, he was founding trustee of Grace Tabernacle.

Mr. Caraballo's dedication to the well-being of the community was also evident through his involvement with many organizations including, Hunts Point Multi Service, Model Cities, Puerto Rican Community Development Project, "La Hermandad Yaucana Civica y Cultural, Inc.," "Hijos de las Piedras y la Fraternidad Isabelina," The Puerto Rican Day Parade, "La Federacion de los Pueblos," and "La Association del Niño Evangelico." In addition, he served as community liaison to Assemblywoman Carmen Arroyo.

A remarkable human being, Mr. Caraballo left a legacy of hope, encouragement, convictions, and joy. He was a father and a friend to those who needed him. He is survived by his wife and six children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying homage to the life of this exceptional individual who was committed to the service of the most vulnerable and of those in need of encouragement and hope.

A NEW DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a certain document to the attention of the House. The document is entitled "A New Declaration of Independence" and was authored by Bill Zimmermann, a long-time constituent and friend. I think a careful reading of this work would serve all the members of this body quite well.

The document follows:

RALLY FOR FREEDOM—A NEW DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bonds which have unnecessarily restricted them, and to assume the Freedom and Individual Responsibility which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God placed on them in the first instance, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel this action.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are entitled to equal opportunity, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and Property.

To secure these rights, our Government was instituted by Free Men, deriving its power from the consent of the governed.

Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of the rights of Free People, it is the right of the People to alter it as seems most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind is more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right them by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of socialistic abuses, invariably pursuing the same objective, threatens to reduce them under a tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty to change their government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security.

Such has been the patient suffering of our citizens; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their system of Government.

They, the Federal Government, have usurped authority never assigned to them by our Constitution, on the basis of which they have passed laws which are destroying our Society, our Economy, and our future as Free Individuals.

They have erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

They have spent the fruits of our labors without thought of the future. They have imposed harsh and unusual taxes, even with representation.

We, therefore, the sovereign citizens of the United States of America, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of Future Generations of Sovereign Citizens of America, solemnly publish and declare, that We Command that, during the next seven years, Congress shall pass no New Law, but shall confine its activities to such as will enable it only to Review, Revise, and Repeal such old laws as have oppressed and confounded our citizens, and reduced their Freedom, their Initiative, and their area of Responsibility, to the detriment of our nation.

We further Command that the Supreme Court and all other Federal Courts base their decisions on strict interpretation of our Constitution, and considering that the words "general Welfare" refer only to the nation as a whole and not to the welfare of citizens as individuals or as groups smaller than the whole. Having decided questions of Justice under the law, it should not be necessary for the courts to assume a continuing burden of administration and enforcement of those decisions.

For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD HOLLAND

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the assessor of the Charter Township of Shelby, MI, Mr. Donald J. Holland. After 35 years of devoted service to the people of Shelby Township, Mr. Holland has decided to retire.

For three and a half decades, the residents knew they could count on Donald Holland to perform his responsibilities with professionalism and competence. In his on-going attempt to serve the public more ably, he has taken

numerous leadership positions such as the presidency of the Macomb Assessor's Organization, presidency of the Michigan Assessor's Convention, and State representative to the International Association of Assessing Officers. His work record throughout the years has earned him a State level IV certification.

In addition to his role as the township assessor, Donald Holland has selflessly served on numerous township commissions and organizations including the Shelby Township Economic Development Corp. and the Building Authority. His many civic responsibilities did not prevent him from devoting his time, energy, and talents to many community projects through volunteer work. His role with the Y.M.C.A. and the Bicentennial Commission, as well as many other groups has helped make Shelby Township a popular place to live, work, and raise a family.

After 35 years of public service, I thank him for his efforts and commend him for his work. I am sure that many folks will miss Mr. Holland and he deserves all the best in the future. I ask that my colleagues join me in offering sincere congratulations to him and his family on the event of his retirement.

**A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE
ANDREW DOUGLAS: A TRUE
CHAMPION**

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland AFL-CIO, one of our strongest labor organizations, annually hosts a special reception to honor public officials who are considered champions of working men and women. I was proud to be selected by the AFL-CIO for this honor in 1994. On October 30, 1995, members of the AFL-CIO will gather at Three Old Factory in Cleveland for the 1995 reception. This year, the Cleveland AFL-CIO will honor Andrew Douglas, an individual who has utilized the high court to champion the cause of justice and fairness.

I am proud to join Cleveland AFL-CIO President, Frank Valenta, and Executive Director, Dick Acton, in saluting Ohio Supreme Court Justice Andrew Douglas. As the Cleveland AFL-CIO prepares to honor this distinguished individual, I want to share some information regarding Justice Douglas with my colleagues in this Chamber and others throughout the Nation.

In November of 1984, Andrew Douglas was elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was reelected to a second term in 1990 with one of the largest victory margins in State history. During his tenure on the bench, Justice Douglas has been a staunch defender of the Constitution. He is known on the Court as the absolutist in the area of the first amendment. Above all, he is a fair and compassionate jurist.

Mr. Speaker, prior to his election to Ohio's highest court, Andrew Douglas was judge of the Sixth District Court of Appeals. His career has also included 20 years of practicing law

as a partner with the firm of Winchester and Douglas. Additionally, Andrew Douglas made Ohio history in 1961 when he became the youngest person elected to the Toledo city council. He served as a member of the Council for 19 years. He is also a former special counsel to the attorney general of Ohio.

Justice Douglas is highly respected throughout the state. His memberships include the Toledo, Lucas County, and Ohio State Bar Associations. He is a member of the American Judicature Society, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the International Institute.

Justice Douglas is also the recipient of awards and honors which recognize his untiring dedication and commitment. He was recognized by the Ohio Public Employees Lawyers Association for his vigilant protection of the rights of the working men and women of Ohio. He is the recipient of the Equal Rights Award from the Ohio Employment Lawyers Association, and the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Toledo. Justice Douglas has also been honored by the Ohio Hispanic Institute of Opportunity, Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association, and the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the Cleveland AFL-CIO, his colleagues on the bench, and his many friends in saluting Supreme Court Justice Andrew Douglas. He is a true champion and role model. I am honored to count him as a friend and associate. He is an exceptional individual whom I take pride in saluting on this special occasion.

**A TRIBUTE TO STUDENT PRINCE
AND THE FORT**

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a Massachusetts institution celebrating its 60th anniversary, a restaurant with old world charm and atmosphere, the downtown Springfield landmark that features German food specialties known fondly as the Student Prince and the Fort.

Since 1935, the Student Prince has opened its doors for business each day for its fiercely loyal patrons. From its familiar Fort Street location, owner Rupprecht Scherff and his family have hosted a generation of satisfied customers who have made dining at the restaurant a continuing tradition. Known for its fine food and service, the Student Prince and the Fort has become a destination point for those accustomed to a good meal in good company.

With its signature stein collection, one of the largest and most interesting in the United States, the Student Prince offers its guests a unique dining experience. From the stained glass windows and original woodwork of the bar area, to the quaintness of the Heidelberg room, the restaurant evokes images of an earlier age. And whether you're enjoying such traditional German fare as Sauerbraten or sip-

ping a boot of Octoberfest, a visit to the Student Prince is always memorable.

Named after Sigmund Romberg's light-hearted operetta of student life, the reputation and lore of the Student Prince and the Fort continues to grow. In September, Rupprecht Scherff celebrated his 81st birthday surrounded by family and friends all of whom look forward to the restaurant's next 60 years.

Mr. Speaker, the face of downtown Springfield has changed dramatically in the last half century, but the Student Prince has thankfully remained the same. An enduring testament to excellence and tradition. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I congratulate the Scherff family and the entire staff of the Student Prince and the Fort on their 60th anniversary. Ein prosit.

**THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
YWCA OF WESTERN NEW YORK**

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising to recognize the outstanding achievements of the YWCA of western New York, which celebrates its 125th Anniversary on October 27, 1995.

The western New York YWCA has taken the lead throughout its history in supporting and fighting for the welfare of children. It was instrumental in working with the New York State Legislature for meaningful child labor laws. The YWCA also established some of the first well baby clinics in the area, and organized child care programs for working parents. Today, the YWCA operates the largest licensed after-school day care center program in western New York.

The YWCA was also in the forefront in working to improve women's health, establishing a health monitoring system for women as early as the First World War.

In the early days of this century, the YWCA established its International Institute to help foreign-born women learn the language and customs of their new homeland. The institute's programs taught them about America and assisted them in their search for employment, housing and education.

It can also boast of being the training ground, through its Institute for Public Leadership, of women who have developed outstanding careers in public service, including mayors, legislators and judges. Recognizing its importance, two Presidents of the United States from western New York, Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland, showed their appreciation and respect for the YWCA of western New York and its work by becoming life members. In fact, the YWCA's home in downtown Buffalo has long stood on the site of the residence of our Nation's 13th President, Millard Fillmore, a fitting location for an organization which has so ably served the people.

Mr. Speaker, there are many organizations which receive praise on the floor of the House of Representatives, but I know of few which can match the record of achievement and

service shown by the YWCA of western New York. For 125 years this outstanding organization has been in the forefront of providing for the needs of the citizens of the region. I know my colleagues will join with me in wishing it a Happy 125th Anniversary and extending best wishes for centuries more of public service and outreach.

THE SKY IS NOT FALLING

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, as many scientists have long suspected, and despite the public scare campaign by environmental extremists, the reports of destructive global warming have been greatly exaggerated.

Paul Harvey, the sage of the airwaves, put it well when he commented on October 17, 1995, that the sky is not falling.

I wish to submit for the RECORD Mr. Harvey's remarks regarding the scare campaign on global warming.

The remarks follow:

THE SKY IS NOT FALLING

Many scholars and institutions secure grant money for research by scaring people.

By producing bad news about population, about resources, about environment.

One recent-years bogey has been the claim by some academics that "the sky is falling."

Specifically, these scaremongers argue that our use of fossil fuels is figuratively burning a hole in the sky, letting in too much sun, threatening global warming.

This year's Nobel Prize was awarded to three disciples of that theory—that chemical actions are breaking down atmospheric ozone.

Robert Balling, Junior, is director of the Office of Climatology at Arizona State University.

He says those peddling this pessimistic prognosis are false-alarmists.

And, he notes, the New York Times is parroting this apocalyptic view of the future, giving its front page to the theory of planetary temperature increases over the past 40 years, retreating glaciers, increasing sea levels and the increase in both drought and heavy rain.

In rebuttal this climatologist responds with satellite measurements. Rather than "global warming," this most accurate of all ways of measuring the Earth's temperature shows a slight "global cooling" since 1979.

The Arctic area, where most warming should be expected, has warmed not at all over the past sixteen years according to our satellite observations. According to the measurement of standard weather stations there has been no measurable warming over the past 50 years.

And, says, this climatologist, while some glaciers have retreated—others have advanced—including large ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland.

Organizations within the United Nations, anticipating the inevitability of budget cuts, are desperately seeking to justify their existence.

The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (PCC) is composed of 2,500 scientists around the world.

Its recent book-length report, clearly labeled, "FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY. DO NOT DISTRIBUTE" *** was nonetheless distributed.

It was intended to be circulated among contributors for their further evaluation and further contributions.

Instead it was "leaked" to media people who focused on the summary section and sounded an alarm which has embarrassed many of the scientists who contributed to the study.

There is just enough "Chicken Little" in all of us so that the tabloids with the most gross headlines are the ones which sell best.

I promise, before the sky falls, to let you know.

COMMENDING OAK LAWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Oak Lawn Chamber of Commerce on their resolution expressing support for Midway Airport which is located in my district. In their resolution, the Oak Lawn Chamber of Commerce has stated their opposition to the development of a third Chicago airport or a metropolitan airport authority as both could have negative impacts on the future of Midway Airport. I support the efforts of the Oak Lawn Chamber of Commerce and share with you, my colleagues, the following:

OAK LAWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION

Whereas, the development of a third major airport in the Northeast Region on the State of Illinois has been and is the focus of ongoing studies and debate; and

Whereas, the comprehensive planning of a third major airport must encompass the future of the existing metropolitan airports; and

Whereas, Midway Airport, strategically located on the Southwest side of the City of Chicago, is the major economic stabilizing force in the Southwest region of the metropolitan area of the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, the citizens of the Southwest side of the City and the citizens of many nearby Southwest suburbs including Oak Lawn depend on and benefit from the economic development generated by the operations at Midway Airport; and

Whereas, strong support for the continuation of commercial air operations at Midway Airport has been urged by the Southwest Conference of Mayors; therefore, be it resolved that the Oak Lawn Chamber of Commerce is opposed to a proposed Peotone Airport and supports the existing Midway Airport, and

Whereas, we oppose the development of a metropolitan airport authority which would control the operations or finances of either O'Hare or Midway Airports.

IMPROVING AND PRESERVING MEDICARE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, over the past few weeks, I am sure we have all read the scary headlines or heard radio and television news stories and commercials about Congress cutting Medicare. People are understandably confused. It is true that Congress is working to reform Medicare as we know it today, but the changes are to improve, not ruin Medicare. Let me try to explain what will be happening to Medicare as it affects beneficiaries in my western Wisconsin district.

First and foremost, there are no cuts of Medicare benefits and services received by beneficiaries. No Medicare beneficiary will receive less than they do now. In fact Federal spending for Medicare will continue to increase from \$170 billion in 1996 to \$244 billion in 2002, a 40 percent increase over 7 years. How is that a cut?

The confusion comes from the fact that Medicare payments will not increase as fast in the future as they have in the past. We, as a Nation, can no longer afford a Medicare program that continues to grow at 10.5 percent a year. If we maintain this double digit growth, we would face a dilemma of either increasing premiums paid by beneficiaries to an unaffordable rate, turn Medicare into a welfare program funded by general tax revenues, or worse yet, do nothing and bankrupt the Medicare system. None of these options is desirable or responsible public policy.

Most of us agree that Congress needed to find a way to control Medicare growth, update and improve services and maintain the system for today's and tomorrow's beneficiaries.

H.R. 2525, the Medicare Preservation Act passed by the House of Representatives begins our effort to improve and preserve Medicare in a balanced, sensible way. It gives Medicare beneficiaries the right to stay in the traditional fee for service Medicare without an increase in copayments or deductibles. Beneficiaries also will be able to choose from private health care plans available in their community—managed care plans [HMOs], a new Medical Savings Account, or plans offered by new Provider Service Organizations [PSOs], a network of doctor and hospitals, especially important to an area like western Wisconsin where traditional HMOs are not always practical. Beneficiaries will not be forced to change to enroll in an HMO, MSA or PSO. Congress makes it an option that helps control costs.

For rural America, the House passed bill makes some of the most significant improvements to Medicare since the program was created in 1965. One provision in particular will do much to help establish and begin to make Medicare HMOs and PSOs a choice for beneficiaries throughout western Wisconsin. Pat Robert, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and I, as the Republican chairman of the Rural Health Care Coalition along with others negotiated an improved Medicare payment formula with the Leadership in the Adjusted Average Per Capita Cost [AAPCC] for

each county. Improving the payment formula will actually allow for greater health care options and competition in rural America.

Right now, in my home county of Trempealeau, beneficiaries do not have the choice of selecting an HMO or PSO. Traditional fee for service is the only delivery system available for Trempealeau County Medicare beneficiaries. Many may be happy with the fee for service system, and it will remain available to them, but an update of improved health care delivery systems is long overdue. It is important that Congress provide Medicare beneficiaries with health care options that are available to other Americans.

What does an increased AAPCC payment formula mean to beneficiaries in Trempealeau County? Currently, the Trempealeau County AAPCC payment is \$231 a month per beneficiary. Generally, managed care providers will consider offering a Medicare plan when the monthly payment reaches \$320 per beneficiary. The current payment of \$231 in Trempealeau County is not attractive enough for an HMO or PSO to offer health care coverage. Under the provisions we negotiated, the Trempealeau County payment will jump to \$300 in 1996 and a minimum of \$320 in the following year. Below is a chart demonstrating that this new payment formula is beneficial for western Wisconsin as well as other rural communities and efficient markets. Given this payment increase, a managed care provider might actually find it economically viable to set up shop in western Wisconsin.

HEALTH PLAN CONTRIBUTION LEVELS [SIMULATIONS] BY COUNTY UNDER H.R. 2425, THE MEDICARE PRESERVATION ACT [MPA]

County	Current 1995 AAPCC payment	1996 Update percentage	1996 AAPCC payment
Barron	\$258	9	\$281-\$300
Buffalo	238	9	259-300
Chippewa	271	9	295-300
Clark	273	9	297-300
Crawford	245	9	267-300
Dunn	241	9	262-300
Eau Claire	306	8	330
Grant	251	9	273-300
Jackson	246	9	268-300
La Crosse	266	9	289-300
Monroe	225	9	245-300
Pepin	265	9	288-300
Pierce	254	9	276-300
Polk	274	9	298-300
St. Croix	297	9	323
Trempealeau	231	9	251-300
Vernon	211	9	229-300

Note: These figures are simulations, which do not include the service index. The actual results could differ, but probably only marginally. For 1997, all counties will achieve a funding floor of \$320 or higher.

Some may paint a picture of doom and gloom suggesting that Medicare reform is bad, but nothing could be further from the truth. Working to reform Medicare does not destroy Medicare. Earlier this year the future of Medicare was uncertain. Today because of House passage of the Medicare Preservation Act the future is brighter and more secure. My support of this legislation helped to guarantee Medicare's survival. I hope you will agree with me that Medicare is worth saving.

PAJARO VALLEY WATER LEGISLATION

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to resolve a major water resource problem in the Pajaro Valley of Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties, CA.

My bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into any contracts or agreements he deems necessary to assist the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency to implement the provisions of their Basin Management Plan for the resolution of the groundwater overdraft problems currently being experienced in the area.

Mr. Speaker, the Pajara Valley is one of the most important agricultural regions in this Nation. Agriculture is the foundation for the local economy. The Pajara Valley is one of the Nation's major producers of strawberries and other vegetable and fruit crops. Last year, the valley produced crops with a value in excess of \$460 million.

For over 30 years, however, residents of the area have struggled to find a publicly acceptable solution to the problem of groundwater overdraft. Groundwater is the only major source of water for more than 30,000 acres irrigated in the valley. In 1984, the California State Legislature, and the citizens of the area, authorized establishment of the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency. The agency was directed to develop a comprehensive plan for the elimination of the groundwater overdraft problem and to find a long-term, stable water supply to preserve agriculture in the valley.

In November, 1993 the Agency finalized the Basin Management Plan which presents a comprehensive strategy for solving the groundwater overdraft problem in a manner acceptable to local residents. The plan—or BMP—is a comprehensive and thorough document. It examined every viable option and provides a reasonable set of solutions acceptable to local residents.

The BMP doesn't look to someone else to finance or solve the problems of groundwater overdraft. Rather, it presents a series of near- and long-term measures to correct the problem.

Further, the local resident will not send the bill to someone else. The BMP authorizes locally-imposed fees and other charges in order to finance implementation of the preferred alternatives. The local residents are committed to solving this problem, including paying their share of the costs.

There is, however, one major impediment to successful implementation of the BMP. The Secretary of the Interior currently lacks authority to enter into contracts or other agreements to implement various aspects of the BMP. As a result, the agency is not able to take advantage of its entitlement to 19,000 acre-feet of water from the San Felipe Unit, Central Valley Project. Without a contract, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the financing needed to build the facilities outlined in the BMP.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely vital that the groundwater overdraft problems of the Pajaro

Valley be resolved as soon as possible. The future of the local economy is based on continued supply of high quality groundwater for the production strawberries and other valuable crops.

The local residents have done their part. They have established a local water district, developed a sensible and cost-effective solution, and they are willing to pay for it themselves.

Now it is time for the Federal Government to do its part.

We should authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into such contracts or agreements as he deems appropriate to help the local residents solve this critical problem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt passage of this important legislation.

SUPPORT BAHAI'S IN IRAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday September 20, I introduced the "Baha'i Resolution" which condemns Iran's ongoing repression of its Baha'i community. American Baha'is, who reside in every congressional district, are deeply concerned for the fate of more than 300,000 co-religionists in Iran. The survival of the Baha'i community is threatened by the regime's denial of legal recognition and the basic rights to organize, elect community leaders, educate their youth and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding community.

Since 1982, the U.S. Congress has adopted six resolutions expressing its concern for Iran's religious persecution of Baha'is. There is good evidence that these congressional resolutions, together with appeals by other nations and the United Nations have helped to persuade Iranian officials to moderate their actions against Baha'is. During the 1980's, more than 200 Baha'is were executed and thousands imprisoned solely on the account of their religious beliefs.

While it is encouraging that the Iranian Government has not continued its barbarous policy of executing people simply for their religious beliefs, the ongoing repression of the Baha'i community continues and must be changed. Baha'is are currently being held under sentence of death merely because of their religious beliefs. It is imperative that we keep pressure on the Iranian officials until Baha'i community is no longer threatened by this repressive government.

The following honorable Members of Congress have already cosponsored this legislation: LANTOS, SMITH, HOYER, HAMILTON, HYDE, OBERSTAR, MEEK, WILLIAMS, GEJDESON, SCHIFF, NEY, KLUG, DURBAN, MORELLA, ROYBAL-ALLARD, KILDEE, MILLER, PELOSI, SPRATT, SLAUGHTER, BATEMAN, MCKINNEY, ENGEL, ABERCROMBIE, and BROWN. I am inserting into the record a copy of the resolution, and I urge my colleges to join me in support of this resolution.

H. CON. RES. 102

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 the Congress, by concurrent resolution,

declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas the Congress has deplored the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, and has condemned Iran's execution of more than 200 Baha'is and the imprisonment of thousands of others solely on account of their religious beliefs;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny individual Baha'is access to higher education and government employment and denies recognition and religious rights to the Baha'i community, according to the policy set forth in a confidential Iranian Government document which was revealed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1993;

Whereas all Baha'i community properties in Iran have been confiscated by the government and Iranian Baha'is are not permitted to elect their leaders, organize as a community, operate religious schools or conduct other religious community activities guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian Government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community, in a manner consistent with Iran's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of its citizens;

(2) condemns the repressive anti-Baha'i policies and actions of the Government of Iran, including the denial of legal recognition to the Baha'i community and the basic rights to organize, elect its leaders, educate its youth, and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding religious community;

(3) expresses concern that individual Baha'is continue to suffer from severely repressive and discriminatory government actions, solely on account of their religion;

(4) urges the Government of Iran to extend to the Baha'i community the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants of human rights, including the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and equal protection of the law; and

(5) call upon the President to continue—

(A) to assert the United States Government's concern regarding Iran's violations of the rights of its citizens, including members of the Baha'i community, along with expressions of its concern regarding the Iranian Government's support for international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

(B) to emphasize that the United States regards the human rights practices of the Government of Iran, particularly its treatment of the Baha'i community and other religious minorities, as a significant factor in the development of the United States Govern-

ment's relations with the Government of Iran;

(C) to urge the Government of Iran to emancipate the Baha'i community by granting those rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights; and

(D) to encourage other governments to continue to appeal to the Government of Iran, and to cooperate with other governments and international organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, in efforts to protect the religious rights of the Baha'is and other minorities through joint appeals to the Government of Iran and through other appropriate actions.

A THOUGHTFUL PROPOSAL ON UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, relations between the United States and Iran are and have remained for the past 15 years at an all-time low. There are disturbing signs that Iran is seeking to develop a nuclear capacity, and clearly Iran has been an unstable influence throughout the Middle East and Central Asia. The United States has—wisely in my view—pursued a policy of seeking to isolate Iran and to limit economic, political, and diplomatic relations with the extremist Iranian Government. We have undertaken a major diplomatic effort to urge our allies in Western Europe and Japan to join us in economically isolating Iran in order to bring about democratic and rational change in Teheran.

Mr. Speaker, I have been among those who have called for strong sanctions against Iran. Earlier this year, I proposed, and my colleagues on the Committee on International Relations accepted, my amendment to the American Overseas Interests Act which would impose tough sanctions, including reduction of foreign assistance, against Russia if that country goes ahead with reported plans to sell advanced nuclear technology to Iran. I have also supported legislation to impose tougher sanctions against Iran and restrict the ability of international oil corporations to deal with the Iranian companies and the Government of Iran.

The position I have taken on these issues involving Iran are taken because of my serious concern with the policies pursued by the Government of Iran, and not from any sense of irreconcilable problems with Iran. There are possibilities for change in Iran—for the evolution of government institutions that will allow the people of Iran to express their wishes through an open and free and democratic process and there are possibilities that will permit the people of Iran to enjoy the full spectrum of human and civil rights to which they are entitled. I would welcome the end of radical Islamic extremism in Iran and rejoice if we could witness the return to serious and responsible participation of Iran in the international community. The positions I have taken on U.S. policies toward Iran are motivated by that desire.

Mr. Speaker, last summer, the Washington Post, July 9, 1995, published an analysis and a thoughtful, but iconoclastic, proposal about the steps that might be taken by the United States in an effort to produce the domestic changes in Iran that will make it possible to bring an end to United States-Iranian hostility. I am not certain that this proposal will achieve its objectives, but it has been put forward by a gentleman whose experience, insight, and thoughtfulness I admire greatly. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this article—"Beyond the Great Satan How the U.S. and Iran Can Mend Their Rift"—be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful and thoughtful consideration.

This excellent article was written by Mr. Hushang Ansary. Mr. Ansary has an extremely distinguished record in business, government service, and diplomacy. He is an international entrepreneur with business interests in the United States, Europe, and the Pacific rim. He worked his way through high school serving as a correspondent for the International News Service and the King Features Syndicate. He later earned a Ph.D. in economics and international relations from the University of Seoul, South Korea. After World War II, Mr. Ansary worked in Japan, initially as a business consultant to Mitsubishi, Japan's largest trading company. In his native Iran under the previous government, Mr. Ansary served as Deputy Minister of Commerce, Minister of Information, Minister of Economics and Finance, and chairman and CEO of the National Iranian Oil Co., which at the time he served as chairman had after-tax earnings of \$18.2 billion. In the diplomatic realm, he served as Iran's roving Ambassador to Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, and the Ivory Coast, and he was also Ambassador to the United States, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress, as well as the leaders of the administration, to read and thoughtfully consider Mr. Ansary's well-reasoned arguments.

BEYOND THE GREAT SATAN

(By Hushang Ansary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Such a plan should let the people of Iran normalize the state of the nation. At home, it should aim for democracy, respect for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

signed to help Iran reintegrate into the world-economy and to realize its economic potential, estimated to reach \$100 billion in annual trade and economic opportunities.

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF THE CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 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 Nation's 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—e.g., 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, increased 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 re 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.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR.
CHARLES PATTERSON

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special tribute to my constituent and dear friend, Dr. Charles Patterson, superintendent of the Killeen Independent School District, Killeen, TX. Dr. Patterson has been named Superintendent of the Year for the State of Texas by the Texas Association of School Boards.

Dr. Patterson has a distinguished list of accomplishments. A past-president of both the

Texas Association for the Gifted and Talented and the Texas Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, he currently serves as president of the American Society for Curriculum Development and as a board member of both the Military Impacted Schools Association and the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools. In these capacities, he is widely known and respected as a champion for impact aid and as someone who cares about studying and expanding curriculum development.

Dr. Patterson has also distinguished himself in civic service to his community. He is a deacon and Sunday school teacher at the First Baptist Church of Killeen, a past-president of the Greater Killeen Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Killeen Exchange Club. He is a fine example of someone who is devoted to serving his community and Nation. I extend my sincere appreciation and congratulations for his dedication to excellence and his commitment to guide the future of our youth toward a brighter future.

Mr. Speaker, my admiration for Dr. Patterson and my appreciation for his leadership and commitment runs deep. That is why I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring a true gentleman for his contribution to the school children of central Texas and of our Nation.

THE WIPE OUT OF THE CRA IS A
BAD INVESTMENT

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to comment on some of the provisions in this ill-conceived bill that embody recommendations of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

The bill before us contains a gratuitous and needless attack on the Community Reinvestment Act [CRA]. Without directly repealing the CRA, the bill nonetheless wipes out the CRA. It is clear that the less than \$30 million in savings achieved by these amendments to the CRA is not the reason, they were contained in the Banking Committee's recommendations—In fact, the committee exceeded its budget targets by billions of dollars. The amendments' inclusion in the reconciliation package was part of a failed scheme by the chairman to free another, wholly unrelated piece of legislation from these gutting amendments because they were sure to incur a veto.

The CRA is a law that simply requires regulated financial institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities they are chartered to serve, including low- and moderate-income communities. It is reported that this law has resulted in the infusion of \$60 billion into credit-starved communities across our Nation.

As a result of complaints from the banking industry about the burden of demonstrating compliance with the CRA, President Clinton ordered the regulators to revise CRA regulations, with an emphasis on performance over

paperwork. After a nearly 2 year effort by the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of Thrift Supervision the regulations have been issued and have just gone into effect. Each of these regulators have objected to the committee's action to destroy the CRA. Clearly, we should give these regulations a chance to work before we reevaluate the CRA.

Most importantly, at a time when this Congress is slashing the funding that has assisted low- and moderate-income Americans, it is critical that we save a tried-and-true program that relies on private dollars. To do otherwise would be tragic for communities across this country. Moreover, to dismantle the CRA under the ruse that it is a necessary measure to save money is simply shameful.

HOUSING PROVISIONS

The lion's share of the committee's savings comes from affordable housing programs in the Republican majority's relentless political pursuit of savings at the expense of our Nation's low-income families.

The bill before us gratuitously wipes out the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] Affordable Housing Programs for a paltry \$31 million savings—again a savings that is completely unnecessary to meet the targets of the Banking Committee for budget reconciliation. This home ownership program has been a real success story for the RTC. More than 104,000 dwellings have been sold at a value of \$1.5 billion under the RTC Affordable Housing Program, providing shelter to hard-pressed working families of modest means. Although the RTC shuts down after this year, there will still be properties to dispose of after December 31. Once the RTC is shut down, these properties and the Affordable Housing Program will be transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. To wipe out this program will have serious consequences for low-income family home ownership opportunities far beyond the meager savings gained, particularly as direct Federal spending for affordable housing dwindles.

The bill also will permit HUD to sell all HUD-owned multifamily property without providing tenant protections or making any effort to preserve affordable housing. Last year we made significant reforms to the multifamily property disposition program with an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote of 413 to 9. The reforms balanced the need to preserve affordable rental housing, protect low-income tenants from displacement and outlandish rent increases, accelerate the property disposition process and save the Federal Government as much as \$475 million. Nothing has changed since then. The committee's contribution to reconciliation saves more than enough money without including the virtual repeal of the Multifamily Property Disposition Reform Act and without harming low-income families who will surely be displaced with no assistance and no place to go.

Finally, the bill requires section 502 single family rural housing borrowers to repay Federal subsidies at the time a home is refinanced. While I concur with the requirement that borrowers repay Federal assistance at the time of sale, I believe that the provision in the

committee recommendations provides the best evidence yet that we are engaging in policy by the numbers. Simply to raise \$39 million from low-income families, this bill would discourage families from graduating from a Federal Loan Program. A low-income family which has scrimped and saved to purchase a home in our rural communities may be forced to pay not only the principal and interest on a refinanced first mortgage, but would have to pay at least interest on the interest credit subsidy that would now be recaptured upon refinancing.

Like so much else about this bill, much of what is in the banking title makes no sense and is indefensible from any reasonable point of view.

THANKS TO CECIL G. CHRISTIAN, JR., FOR YOUR 42 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cecil G. Christian, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Office of Records. Mr. Christian retired from the INS after 15 years overseeing and managing the INS' records activities. He left his position as the Records Officer on September 29, 1995. In 1990, he received the Commissioner's Award for Promoting Equal Employment Opportunity.

Before joining the INS, Cecil Christian was employed at the National Archives and Records Administration. There, he worked in the Office of Records as Management Analyst and Branch Analyst.

Prior to his time at the National Archives and Records Administration, Mr. Christian served his country with distinction for 20 years as an Army aviator, staff officer and commander. He served in Europe, the Middle East, and Vietnam earning the Legion of Merit, Bronze star, Air Medals, Meritorious Service Medal and Army Commendation Medal.

Cecil G. Christian, Jr. has given 42 years of honorable service to our country. It is with pride and pleasure that I commend him for the good work he performed and his sustained commitment.

BEST OF LUCK TO BOB SCHUFREIDER

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding newsman in my district. Bob Schufreider, news director for WCCM-AM in Lawrence, MA, is leaving the station after 8½ years of dedicated service to the listeners of the Merrimack Valley and southern New Hampshire. His talents will sorely be missed.

Bob came to the station from Chicago in 1987. He worked his way up from a part-time on-air personality, to covering fires, storms, and city council meetings full-time. He has hosted numerous public affairs shows, sharing important information on topics of interest to his listeners. In addition, he has broadcast countless high school football and basketball games in communities throughout my district. He will be remembered by his listeners for his smooth play-by-play and uncanny command of statistics and sports trivia.

His is a special craft, Mr. Speaker. In this era of media mergers and superstations, what Bob, and others like him in small and medium-size markets do, is vitally important to stitching together the fabric of a diverse community. It takes a sharp eye, and a good ear, to stay rooted and connected to the community one serves. Bob has demonstrated those abilities time and time again.

He does not depart greater Lawrence with only the memories of persons interviewed and stories filed. He leaves with his wife, Kathleen McEvoy, a native of North Andover, MA, and their daughter Hannah.

On behalf of the many listeners of WCCM-AM, I wish Bob, Kathleen, and Hannah well in their new endeavors, and look forward to their return visits to his many fans in the greater Lawrence area.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA C. HESTER HOUSE

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding community service rendered by the Julia C. Hester House in my hometown of Houston, TX.

Hester House, a multiservice agency, was chartered by the State of Texas as a nonprofit corporation in June 1943. It was named for Julia C. Hester, a distinguished public servant, who lived and worked in Houston's fifth ward during the early decades of this century. Ms. Hester, a teacher by profession, welcomed neighborhood children into her home and provided a safe location for organized social activities for children of the Houston community. She was also the State leader of a fraternal organization known as Heroines of Jericho.

Unfortunately, Ms. Hester did not live to see her deeds for young people of Houston gain the wide recognition that they deserved and eventually received. In 1943, when the Houston Community Chest, now the United Way, supported the first community center in an African American neighborhood, the fifth ward was chosen, in part, due to the contributions of Ms. Hester.

Today, I am extremely pleased to state that Hester House faithfully carries on the work of its namesake. It has a board of directors composed of 24 members and is affiliated with the United Way of Texas Gulf Coast. On an annual basis, Hester House serves over 10,000 participants, many of which have no other place to turn for assistance.

I salute Hester House for fulfilling their mission, which is "to provide social services that enhance the quality of life for the residents of the fifth ward and surrounding communities."

In a period in which so many families are in transition, I especially commend Hester House for providing services that are extremely vital to families. Hester House offers child care services, before and after school programs for older children, and a 10 week summer day camp.

One outstanding program, the Hester House's kid's way enrichment program, provides guest speakers, educational tours and trips and self-esteem training.

Their successful program for teens provides social and career development, tutorial services, athletics, recreation, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, juvenile delinquency and teenage pregnancy prevention programs during those most influential and impressionable teenage years.

The agency's reach has extended significantly beyond just offering services for children. For seniors, they offer health screening activities, nutritional meals, community service projects, exercise classes, and several other activities.

Hester House also provides emergency food and clothing distribution, student internship placement, volunteer opportunities and emergency rental assistance.

I congratulate the board of directors, the advisory board, and the staff of Julia Hester House for their outstanding and dedicated service to the House community and wish them continued success.

TRIBUTE TO JESUS "CHUEY" GARCIA

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to honor a community leader who passed away this week—Jesus "Chuey" Garcia.

Chuey's life was woven together by his efforts to improve the lives of those around him, especially in the San Diego community of Barrio Logan.

The center of this activity was his Chuey's Numero Uno Restaurant, which became a focal point for friends and family and a site for charitable fundraisers and community meetings. Chuey often offered his restaurant to local community groups, and every Christmas would prepare in his kitchen a holiday meal for orphans in Tijuana.

Chuey Garcia first came to the United States in 1927 from his home in Central Mexico—and he never let circumstances stop him from achieving his dreams. A true reflection of the American dream, he worked as a field worker, cook, and chef's assistant. By 1950, he was head chef, and after running a kitchen for 3 years, he became an entrepreneur and opened the restaurant we all came to know and love.

He made a real difference in the lives of many in the Latino community, and served as

a role model for all of us who know that one citizen can make a difference.

In our lifetime, we all come across a small number for special people—those who touch our minds, hearts, and souls with their optimism and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Mr. Garcia was one of those select few.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his family and friends. I know how people looked to Chuey Garcia for guidance and inspiration—and I know how many people share my grief at the loss of this amazing man.

LAPD OFFICERS DONALD LINT
AND HONG KIM—TOP COPS

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, what makes the news these days often is very different than what really takes place day after day on the streets of a big city.

This is perhaps no truer than in the coverage the news gives police departments and the men and women who comprise their ranks.

We all know from our personal experiences that the vast majority of police men and women are ordinary individuals doing extraordinary jobs. The news sometimes suggests otherwise. But, fortunately, there are occasions, like the one last night, where we can correct the record and the false impressions the news programs often leave.

Last night, here in Washington, two patrol officers from the Los Angeles Police Department were among 14 men and women honored as the Nation's Top Cops by the National Association of Police Organizations. I am proud to join the Vice President and my fellow Angelenos in extending congratulations to all 14 distinguished public servants, and especially to 2 of LAPD's finest.

Officer Hong Kim and his partner Donald Lint were honored for their selfless bravery in rescuing several individuals hurt and trapped following the 1993 Northridge earthquake. In one instance, they fought through a 150-foot wall of flames to rescue a motorist trapped in a burning truck. Then they rescued an elderly man from a flame-engulfed house.

For them, it may have all been in a day's work. For us, their actions are nonetheless the source of great inspiration.

We place profound responsibilities on our Nation's police officers, asking them to combat crime, uphold the law, and defend our lives and property by risking their own.

At minimum, these courageous and skilled individuals deserve our support and the resources necessary to make their jobs easier, and our safety more certain. In my 3 years of service in Congress, I have supported tough changes strengthening our criminal laws. I have supported removing assault weapons from the streets and making handgun possession more difficult. And I have supported increased funds to assure that our police have the best technological resources available for catching criminals.

But my actions pale in comparison with the contributions Hong Kim, Donald Lint, and all LAPD and South Bay police officers make each day. To all of them, I offer my deep appreciation and heartfelt gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG PEER
MEDIATORS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate an extraordinary group of young people from my district. On Saturday, October 28, 1995, the Hispanic Youth Advisory Board of Camden County, NJ, will honor 30 students from Camden City and Pennsauken by appointing them to the Peer Mediator Program. Peer mediators are chosen to serve as positive role models to their fellow students; they provide academic tutoring, as well as personal counseling, to adolescents who are struggling with pressures at home and school, and in their neighborhoods. The project is staffed by volunteers whose participation represents a profound commitment to their peers and their communities.

The names of the peer mediators are: Michelle Rivera, Neridan Garcia, Evelinda Martinez, Carmen Delia Santos, Angel L. Nieves, Yariana Nater, Henry Martinez, Carlos Parrales, Ivelisse Cruz, Carolyn Dona, Omar Senabria, Noel Caban, Lourdes Caban, David Rivera, Carlos Aponte, Antonella Pagan, Angel Pacheco, Marvin Ruiz, Julio Inostroza, Carlos Martinez, Jr., Willie Rodriguez, Maribel Mendez, Melinda Martinez, Zueji Quinones, and Evelinda Martinez of Camden; and Madelyn Lopez, Reinaldo Lopez, Melissa Lopez, Ricardo Lopez, and Marisol Reyes of Pennsauken.

As these distinguished young people complete their 4-month training and prepare to enter the Peer Mediator Program, it gives me great pleasure to salute their accomplishments and wish them well in their endeavors.

HONORING THE DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, the Michigan Legislature adopted a resolution commending the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service [DRMS] for its exceptional success fulfilling its mission of selling and reusing surplus property from our armed services. DRMS has instituted reforms over the last several years which have vastly improved the agency's efficiency and have allowed it to attain an operating profit. I join the Michigan Legislature in its praise of DRMS and ask that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 109

A concurrent resolution to recognize the success and innovations of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service and to memorialize Congress to encourage continued reform efforts throughout the Department of Defense and all of the federal government.

Whereas, In response to the call of officials and citizens alike, the United States Department of Defense, through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, has achieved remarkable success as a pilot project committed to bringing sound business practices to a worldwide governmental operation. This initiative, which has been made more important by the reorganization of military facilities and base closures around the world, has been nominated for major recognition through the Innovations in American Government program coordinated by the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government; and

Whereas, The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service is charged with the mission of selling Department of Defense assets, reutilizing resources, transferring property and materials, and encouraging the recovery of metals. With the ever-increasing speed of change in technology and the unique demands of military preparedness in our volatile world, the task facing the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service is a substantial one, representing enormous sums of capital. Fittingly, the Defense Logistics Agency of the Department of Defense selected the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service as a pilot project under the Government Performance Results Act of 1993. Since that time, this operation has constituted a wonderful example of reinventing policies and attitudes in government; and

Whereas, Michigan has been the recipient of numerous benefits through the efforts of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service. Products from around the world have gone to Michigan schools, youth groups, universities, museums, local units of government, and police departments. Several million dollars worth of materials, ranging from camping equipment to heavy machinery, have been put to good use; and

Whereas, The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service responded to its challenge with true business strategies of putting customers first, improving processes and the use of technologies, empowering employees to get results, and meeting customer requirements at a reduced cost. With emphasis on maximizing return to the taxpayer, the service has achieved remarkable success in increasing total assets by nearly 200 percent and attaining self-sufficiency with an operating profit of \$17 million. These impressive figures represent a wonderful beginning. Most importantly, the success of this effort has generated a rethinking of all levels, with employees adopting attitudes consistent with those found in a sound and productive business. We hope all governmental agencies will follow this lead; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we recognize the achievements of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service in being recognized nationally for representing the re-invention potential that exists within the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to continue to encourage the progress of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service and similar programs in all governmental units; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to officials of the National Performance Review, the Department of Defense, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

THE NATIONAL PARKS CHECKOFF ACT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the National Parks Check-Off Act.

The National Parks Check-off Act will amend the Internal Revenue Code to require that Federal income tax forms contain a line which will allow taxpayers to donate one or more dollars to the National Park Service. This legislation will provide more money for the care of our National Parks at no cost to the Federal Government.

A recent study released by the National Parks and Conservation Association indicated that nearly 8 out of every 10 people surveyed would be willing to increase their tax contribution by \$1 to benefit the National Park System.

A similar checkoff for presidential campaigns raised over \$71 million in 1994 alone. I believe that our National Parks are far more popular than presidential campaigns. Therefore, I believe we could raise hundreds of millions of dollars for our National Parks through this type of checkoff on income-tax forms.

Recently, James Dufius, from the Government Accounting Office, testified at a joint hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks, Historical Preservation and Recreation and the House Subcommittee on Parks, Forests and Public Lands. During his testimony, he stated: "Since substantial increases in appropriations are very unlikely in today's tight budget climate, difficult choices need to be made on the future of the national parks."

I believe there is at least one easy choice that can be made which will provide our parks with additional funding—the choice to allow taxpayers the opportunity to donate money for the care of our National Parks.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation which will help us improve the quality of our National Parks.

REMOVING BARRIERS TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the House is today considering H.R. 2491, the Seven-Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995. We have a moral responsibility to cease building a flawed Federal bureaucracy on the backs of our children. This legislation,

the most important in years, will free our economy from the burden of wasteful Government spending and empower the private sector to build a brighter future for the next generation.

There are few provisions of the Reconciliation Act which do more to unleash the creativity and productivity in the private sector than the research and experimentation tax credit. Since 1981, the R&E tax credit has proven a powerful boost to American competitiveness in our global economy. By extending the R&E tax credit, this legislation will ensure that our Nation's research base continues to be a dynamic source of job creation and technological innovation. Though many of us hoped that this credit might be made permanent, I fully understand the revenue constraints under which we all must operate and therefore applaud the decision to favor an extension.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to extending this useful credit, the Budget Reconciliation Act we're currently considering will hopefully eliminate a Government-created barrier to growth in the electronics and biotechnology industries. As Gordon Steel, V.P. and CEO of the Xilinx Corp., and others have pointed out, the current tax code unfairly denies full eligibility for the R&E tax credit to companies which began operating between 1984 and 1988. This arbitrary policy has proven to be a significant roadblock to U.S. business development.

To correct this inequity, the budget reconciliation bill before us includes commonsense guidelines to determine qualification for start-up R&E credit—regardless of the year a company began operations. I am delighted to support this important effort to remove existing penalties for companies that invest in long-term R&D, and I urge all my colleagues to join with me in voting for this landmark legislation.

IN HONOR OF MILDRED ALESSI MIGLIACCIO

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Mildred Alessi Migliaccio, an Italian-American who has made great contributions to American society through her business and community work in the city of Bayonne. She will be honored by the Sicilian Citizen Club of Bayonne on October 28, 1995, at their 68th annual dinner dance.

The Sicilian Citizen Club is a political and social organization for Italian-Americans. Established in 1929, it is the oldest Italian club in the city of Bayonne. Mrs. Migliaccio, a grandmother of three, is an active member of the organization. The leader of the club, Frank Carine, Sr., describes her as "a warm-hearted woman who is always there for everyone."

Mrs. Migliaccio, known to family and friends as "Millie," was born in Bayonne to Sicilian immigrants, Nicola and Guiseppina Alessi. Her father, one of the first members of the Sicilian Citizen Club, taught Millie the value of family, the importance of community and pride in her Sicilian heritage at an early age.

This year is also the 75th anniversary of the Migliaccio Funeral Home, the business she ran with her husband, William R. Migliaccio. At 82 years of age, Millie is still an active part of the business which is now run by her daughter, Carol McNulty. The Migliaccio family has always been community-minded and has sought to contribute to the vitality of Bayonne and its residents. Millie is a parishioner at the Lady of the Assumption Roman Catholic Church in Bayonne and a member of the Saint Anne Society, a women's club connected to the church.

Please join me in saluting a lifetime of achievement and a proud Italian-American, Mildred "Millie" Alessi Migliaccio.

GETTING THE HOT AIR OUT OF GOVERNMENT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the Seven-Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995 gives taxpayers plenty to cheer about. Previous speakers have talked about the many ways in which this bill attacks wasteful government spending. I'd like to take this opportunity to talk about one boondoggle in particular which our Balanced Budget bill will eliminate: the National Helium Reserve.

Humorist P.J. O'Rourke once described the National Helium Reserve as "amazingly stupid, even by government standards." First established in 1925 so America could field a fleet of blimps in time of war, the Federal helium program has now piled up a debt of \$1.4 billion and loses tens of millions more every year. It's incapable of competing with private industry, which accounts for 90 percent of the nation's helium sales and is fully capable of supplying the entire demand. But no Congress—until this one—had ever taken action to terminate this "poster child of government waste."

Mr. Speaker, I'd also like to point out that the true cost of maintaining this wasteful government anachronism has been much greater than its \$1.4 billion debt might indicate. A more accurate price tag might be \$250 billion—that's the amount in new taxes the American people had to endure under the 1993 tax bill signed into law by President Clinton.

Why is it appropriate to link the helium reserve to the Clinton tax bill? The answer can be found in Bob Woodward's *The Agenda* and in numerous other press reports at the time of the 1993 budget debate: President Clinton promised Rep. Bill Sarpalius—the Democrat who until this year represented Amarillo, Texas, the home of the helium reserve—that the reserve would be protected if Sarpalius changed his vote, and voted for the Clinton tax bill. Sarpalius did change his vote, allowing President Clinton a one-vote margin of victory on House passage of his tax bill.

Privatizing the National Helium Reserve, then, is an achievement steeped in symbolism. While I am pleased that President Clinton

