

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MR. STEPHEN LEE,
LOCAL FARMER, PATRIARCH,
AND AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago our Nation celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday. It was a time to spend gathered with family and being thankful for all that we have. For the family of Stephen V. Lee, Jr., a local cranberry farmer back home in my district, it was a time to truly give thanks.

Stephen Lee is an American success story. After serving his country in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Mr. Lee returned to America and took up the family tradition as a cranberry farmer.

Although his family had successfully farmed their property as early as the 1870's, the Great Depression had forced its closure until Mr. Lee took individual initiative to restore and revive the family's agricultural heritage. After years of hard work, Mr. Lee and his sons reclaimed the land, restored old bogs, and built new ones used for growing the berries. His original loan of a couple thousand dollars in the 1940's has flourished into a multimillion-dollar farm. Throughout this productive return to the family heritage of cranberry farming, Mr. Lee has continued to be a strong father and grandfather as well as a leader throughout the community.

Mr. Speaker, recently *Modern Maturity* magazine published a story entitled "Crimson Harvest" which details the life of Stephen Lee. I would ask that this article also be included as part of Extension of Remarks as a tribute to Mr. Lee.

[From *Modern Maturity*, Nov.-Dec. 1995]

CRIMSON HARVEST

(By Mark Wexler)

On a brisk autumn afternoon Stephen V. Lee, Jr., looks out onto a sea of floating red berries and beams like a little boy who has just opened a bag of Halloween candy. "How that's what I call a pretty crop," he says with a big smile. "There's good crimson color on the fruit this year, and that means a sweet Thanksgiving."

Lee is a fourth-generation cranberry farmer living the American dream in the heart of New Jersey's scenic Pine Barrens region. In the late 1940s he used a \$4,000 loan to rescue his historic family farm from the brink of bankruptcy. Now, after years of hard work, he's turned the operation into a million-dollar business.

"This is my life," he says, pointing to the miles of red-colored bogs surrounded by trees and marshes. "I've got cranberry juice running through my veins." Today, at 85, Lee continues to put in long days in what he calls his "labor of love," and his two sons are by his side.

Family farmers like the Lees cultivate most of the world's cranberries on only

about 30,000 acres in the United States and Canada. There are 44 other families that grow the berries in the Pine Barrens, a 2,000-square-mile oasis of forests, wetlands and wildlife in southern New Jersey that in 1979 was designated a federal preserve, which protects the area by controlling development. Last year Pine Barrens growers produced more than 53 million pounds of cranberries, a figure only Massachusetts and Wisconsin farmers surpassed. "It's not the easiest way to make a living," says Lee, "but it keeps me young."

The object of Lee's affection is more American than apple pie. European settlers introduced the apple to this continent; the cranberry is native to North America. A slender vine that creeps along the ground, the cranberry plant produces a tart-tasting, finicky fruit that survives only in very specialized conditions: It requires an acid peat soil, sand, plenty of fresh water, and a growing season stretching from April to November. Under those conditions the vines can live indefinitely; some Cape Cod cranberry plants are more than 150 years old.

Cranberries don't actually grow in water. Instead, they blossom on the dense mat of vines that make up impermeable beds in marshy areas called bogs, which glacial deposits originally formed. Native Americans in the Northeast picked the berries from the natural bogs and used them to flavor their food and dye their blankets and clothing. Because raw cranberries have an astringent effect that contracts tissue and stops bleeding, the Indians also used the fruit to make poultices for wounds. And they made a tea from the leaves to use as a diuretic.

Legend has it that when the Pilgrims arrived in New England in 1620, the Wampanoag Indians who greeted them gave the settlers ibimi ("bitter berries") as goodwill gifts. Apparently the word ibimi didn't roll easily off the Plymouth colonists' tongues, so they coined their own names for the fruit. Noticing that the vine's flowers vaguely resembled cranes' heads, they eventually dubbed their new food "crane-berries."

Historians disagree over whether cranberries were actually served at the first Thanksgiving feast in 1621, but one fact is certain: They became a big hit with the English settlers, who found the fruit not only edible and useful as a dye but also "excellent against the Scurvy."

Word of the miraculous berries soon spread back to England, and the colonists recognized a good thing when they saw it. With a bottle of cranberries fetching several shillings in London, the colonists began picking as much of the wild fruit during autumn as they could get their hands on. They even tried to pacify their king with the berries: In 1677 the colonists sent "tenn barrells of cranburys," along with Indian corn and 3,000 codfish, as a peace offering to Charles II, who was angry with the New World residents for minting their own coins.

In 1816 American Revolution veteran Henry Hall made a discovery that would change the nature of cranberry-harvesting forever. At his seaside farm on Cape Cod, Hall decided to cut down some trees growing

on a hill overlooking the beach. Wild cranberries grew in a marsh behind the hill. With the trees gone, the wind whipped sand onto the vines. Hall expected the plants to die, but the opposite occurred: The cranberries flourished under the sand while competing weeds disappeared. Hall began transplanting his vines, fencing them in and covering them with sand.

Thus cranberry cultivation was born. Stephen Lee, a native of Ireland, bought 2,000 acres of New Jersey pinelands in 1868.

The area, he discovered, was perfect for growing the cranberries. Woodlands and freshwater marshes pockmarked the landscape, while he could easily flatten the sandy soil to cultivate the fruit.

During the 1870s Lee and his son, James, carved out a series of cranberry bogs, most of which are still in use. Cranberry farming in those days was not necessarily profitable, and for the next two generations the Lee family struggled. As the Great Depression took hold, the family shut down the farm operation and moved to a nearby town.

Meanwhile, cranberry growers elsewhere had developed new methods to improve their harvest. Around the turn of the century, Wisconsin farmers found they could harvest twice as many berries by flooding their bogs then scooping up the floating fruit. (Flooding also gets rid of insects and protects against frost.) A few years later Boston attorney and cranberry grower Marcus Urann had another idea: a canned sauce made from cranberries that, according to the label, was "like homemade." In 1930 he merged his company with two other firms to form the Ocean Spray cooperative, owned today by the very farmers who grow the berries.

One of those farmers, U.S. Navy veteran Stephen V. Lee, Jr. (great-grandson of the Stephen Lee mentioned earlier), survived both the Normandy invasion and fiery battles in the South Pacific during World War II before returning to New Jersey to pick up the pieces of the family farm.

Lee borrowed \$4,000 from Ocean Spray and began the arduous task of reclaiming the land. Starting with some of the original vines his ancestor had planted, he restored the bogs and constructed new ones. "It takes about seven years to develop a productive bog," he says.

Eventually Lee's cranberry bogs began to pay off, while the industry itself was expanding its product lines to include juices that were, according to the ads, "a food drink that aids digestion."

Then came "Black Monday."

Seventeen days before Thanksgiving 1959 federal authorities announced that some Oregon and Washington cranberries were contaminated with a herbicide that was known to cause cancer in laboratory rats. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare suggested that Americans "pass up cranberries this year." Growers protested, claiming a person would have to eat 15,000 pounds of contaminated cranberries every day for years to get cancer. Vice President Richard Nixon solemnly ate four helpings of cranberry sauce on television to demonstrate that the fruit was safe. But the damage was done. "We took a terrible loss that year."

● 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.

says Lee. "Nobody was buying the stuff. It took a few years for us to recover."

Today, cranberries aren't seen as posing a health threat; in fact, they're widely considered beneficial. In 1994 doctors at Harvard Medical School released a study that confirms an old folk remedy: Cranberry juice really does help prevent urinary-tract infections. The researchers reported that the women who drank ten ounces of cranberry beverage daily for six months were 58 percent less likely to have such infections than the women who drank a placebo beverage. Scientists had thought the berries' acidic nature knocked out infection, but the new study suggests that cranberries contain a compound that prevents infectious bacteria from adhering to the bladder walls. The doctors studied only older women because they are most prone to the infections. (Women in general have a much higher rate of urinary-tract problems than men.)

Motivated in part by such discoveries, Americans now consume more than 340 million pounds of cranberries a year. In the past decade Ocean Spray's sales have nearly tripled to more than \$1 billion annually.

"When I was young, there weren't a lot of choices with cranberries. You ate sauce—and more sauce," says Stephen V. Lee III, who returned home in 1973 to help run the family farm after serving as a flight instructor at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado. Today Stephen III runs the business end of the operation—a task his mother, Marjorie, performed until her death in the early 1970s. "My parent's policy was that their children should go off and try other occupations before deciding on careers as cranberry farmers," he says.

His younger brother, Abbott, decided on his career several years ago after studying agriculture at a nearby college. Today he maintains the family's 125 acres of cranberry bogs, using innovative harvesting equipment he himself invented to reduce manpower needs.

The brothers' father, Stephen V., Jr., bounds across a dirt mound bordering one of the bogs and scoops up a handful of berries from a flooded area. "There's a rule of thumb with a family farm like this," he says. "The first generation acquires the land, the second generation improves it, and the third gets to spend the money."

It didn't quite work that way for the Lee patriarch, however. "My sons are the fifth generation," he chuckles. "And they're the ones who are really getting to enjoy the fruits of all this labor."

EMPLOYER TRIP REDUCTION PROGRAMS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 325. As an original cosponsor of this legislation, I am pleased that this noncontroversial measure can be brought before the House today under the Corrections Day Calendar.

I grew up in a small oil refinery town just outside of Philadelphia. I can remember vividly the smell of burning oil in the air on a daily basis. Because of this experience, I have always supported strong clean air regulations. I voted for the Clean Air Act Amendments of

1990 [CAAA] and believe the goal of reducing air pollution should not be abandoned.

Over time, however, certain provisions of the Clean Air Act have proven to be unworkable. The implementation of employee trip reduction [ETR] requirements of the CAAA are of great concern to many businesses and employees in the Seventh Congressional District.

Due to a single air quality reading in Chester, PA, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] designated the Philadelphia Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [AMSA] as a severe nonattainment area under the CAAA. ETR is one of several strict mandates required by the CAAA for regions of the Nation which are classified as severe.

Significant scientific concerns have been raised about EPA's air quality monitoring and the single data point from Chester which places the entire Philadelphia CMSA into the severe category. Based on these and other concerns, I wrote to then-Governor Casey asking him to press the EPA to reclassify Philadelphia from severe to serious. Regions classified as serious are required to clean up the air sooner than those classified as severe, but are not required to establish ETR programs.

The ETR Program—while never fully implemented—would likely have proven costly to businesses with little real significant reduction in air pollutants. Last Spring, Governor Ridge announced that he would not implement the ETR requirements. The EPA concurred and publicly stated it would not force States to implement the program.

The legislation before us today will allow States like Pennsylvania to willingly opt out of the ETR Program without the threat of third party lawsuits based on noncompliance. This legislation is important for areas like Philadelphia where attainment goals are needed for improved air quality but where these goals can be reached without a costly unfunded mandate on businesses in and around the region.

I strongly support H.R. 325 and commend Congressman MANZULLO for his efforts to bring this bill to the floor today.

CIVILITY IN CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, December 6, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CIVILITY IN CONGRESS

In his recent press conference announcing why he would not be a candidate for President, Colin Powell mentioned the "incivility that exists in political life today". He's right. In national politics and in Congress we have seen a clear decline of basic civility. This year in Congress there have been mean personal attacks, shouting across the aisle, shoving matches, hissing and booing, and Members going out of their way to antagonize those of the other party. Press accounts have described the situation in Congress as "nasty", "full-scale partisan warfare", and "the politics of poison". Partisan tensions

are as bad as I can remember. As one senior Member recently noted, "Boy, it's mean out there."

President Clinton recently called for more mutual respect in public discourse, echoing the sentiments of President Bush who called for an end to the "climate of ugliness" on Capitol Hill. The situation certainly isn't as bad as in other countries where we see brawls and fistfights breaking out among members of parliament, but it does merit some attention.

HINDERS LEGISLATION

The bitter, contentious exchanges in Congress certainly do not reflect well on the institution, lead to public cynicism, and make the job of legislating more difficult. As Thomas Jefferson stated, "It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body." Excessive partisan bickering poisons the atmosphere of Congress and hurts the ability of Members to come together to pass legislation for the good of the country. In a democracy like ours, the willingness of Members of Congress to listen and to talk to each other in a civil way is essential to our ability to reach a consensus on the difficult policy issues facing our nation—from balancing the budget to sending troops to Bosnia.

Certainly spirited debate is appropriate for the many important policy questions before Congress. Members have strong feelings on particular issues, and naturally get upset when they believe that programs very important to their constituents are being gutted or when they feel the other side is putting up unnecessary roadblocks to their legislative agenda. But Members can carry the legitimate debate too far and argue in ways that undermine serious policy deliberation.

PAST HISTORY

The problem of a breakdown of civility in Congress is certainly not a new one. In past years, especially during periods of national turmoil such as the Civil War or the civil rights movement, there have been major breakdowns in decorum. Over the years, Members have been formally punished by the House for making statements such as describing another Member as one "who is the champion of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, and who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him would sicken imagination and exhaust invective". Heated debate at times led to fistfights, pistol duels, and a frequent response in earlier days, hitting another Member over the head with a cane.

ENFORCEMENT

Congress has two basic ways of disciplining Members for inappropriate speech. If the remarks occur during debate on the House floor, another Member can object and request that the speaker's "words be taken down". If the words are ruled inappropriate by the Chair, the speaker either can withdraw the statement or be prohibited from speaking on the floor for the remainder of the day. Broader enforcement can come from the House Standards of Official Conduct Committee—the House ethics committee—which has been given wide-ranging powers to punish Members for any actions which do not "reflect creditably on the House of Representatives". Formal charges could be filed against a Member, and the Standards Committee could recommend a range of sanctions. In the past, Members have been formally censured by the full House for disorderly words spoken in debate.

REMEDIES

The vast majority of the contacts between Members of Congress are civil and courteous.

But there are intemperate exchanges—often getting extensive media coverage—which hurt the ability of the institution to properly function. Several steps would be helpful in minimizing them.

First, the Standards of Official Conduct Committee should issue an advisory opinion to all Members of Congress spelling out to them what are the proper limits of discourse and what are the consequences of going beyond the limits. The Standards Committee has a separate Office of Advice and Education which was set up specifically for such an advisory role to help head off misconduct before it occurs.

Second, we need more consistent enforcement by the Chair and by the Standards Committee. Rulings by the Chair can be spotty and inconsistent, and the rules requiring penalties for improper remarks have at times been waived. The Standards Committee has failed to act on some fairly egregious cases of improper speech in recent years.

Third, outside groups can be helpful watchdogs in keeping an eye on Members' statements. A bipartisan group like the Former Members of Congress, for example, could play a useful role in monitoring and publicizing proper and improper discourse on the floor.

Fourth, we need tougher enforcement by the voters. At times a Member of Congress might rise to prominence through a negative, confrontational style. If other Members think the nasty approach to politics works, they will emulate it. The voters need to send a clear signal that negative and nasty doesn't work.

Finally, Members must take it upon themselves to uphold appropriate standards of debate. In the end, it is up to each of us in Congress to set the proper tone and to work with our colleagues to maintain decorum.

CONCLUSION

Breakdowns in civility in Congress can reflect the passions of the moment, the polarizing nature of the policy issues, or even a less civil tone in the larger society. But that is no excuse for letting particularly intemperate and inflammatory speech go unchecked. Reining in the excesses can go a long way toward improving the ability of Congress to tackle the tough legislative agenda before us.

(Information was taken from a Congressional Research Service report, "Decorum in House Debate")

IN HONOR OF GIRMA ZAID, FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN EMERITUS OF THE GRACE WAITING HOME FOR CHILDREN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Girma Zaid, a caring, committed man who has dedicated his life to improving the plight of abused and neglected children.

Girma began to acquire the educational tools needed for his crusade for children at Long Beach City College and California State University-Long Beach, where he earned his associate and bachelor of arts degrees in sociology. Zaid continued his education at the University of California, earning his master of social work degree in 1984.

In 1975 Girma combined his education with a compassion for children as a children's services worker with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services. Here he counseled at-risk children awaiting reunification with their families and developed therapeutic programs for them. Girma's hard work and dedication were rewarded in 1981 when he was promoted to supervisor of children's treatment counselors, a job in which he supervised a residential facility for neglected and at-risk children. His star continued to rise in 1985 with his elevation to deputy children's services administrator for the Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services. As administrator Girma was responsible for the supervision of children's services for more than 2,000 abused and neglected children. He also supervised 100 social workers, caseworkers, and related personnel.

Zaid's crusade took him to the Bay area in 1988 as program manager for the Black Adoption Placement and Research Center, where he developed, implemented, and supervised a therapeutic foster care program and helped review ethnically-matched and culturally-appropriate homes for dependent children. While in the Bay area Zaid also served as assistant director of the Department of Social Services for the city and county of San Francisco. He returned to the Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services in 1991 as the deputy administrator for the adoptions division.

One of Girma's crowning achievements came in January 1992, when he founded the Grace Home for Waiting Children and assumed the role of executive director. On behalf of Grace Home Girma worked with the Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services, community leaders, and elected officials to ensure a safe, nurturing environment for abused and neglected children. He provided in-service training as well as foster parent training, and monitored clinical program activities. Today Grace Home has three offices in Los Angeles County—Inglewood, Long Beach, and Panorama City. Offices will soon be opened throughout the State in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Sacramento.

Under Girma's leadership, Grace Home is also expanding its operations nationwide, with offices opening in Washington, DC; Atlanta, GA; Las Vegas, NV; and Milwaukee, WI. Girma has also traveled to Ethiopia and Eritrea in East Africa to set up programs for displaced children. He is currently utilizing his experience and talents as CEO of Management Services International, a consulting firm which plans, develops, and implements innovative child welfare programs both in the United States and abroad.

Despite his busy work schedule, Zaid has found time to serve on several boards, including the International Foster Care Organization, the PROVIDERS South Central Los Angeles Residential Facility, and the Martin Luther King Drew Community Advisory Counsel.

Mr. Speaker, California and the Nation owe a debt of gratitude to Girma Zaid's pioneering work with foster children. His deep commitment to improving the lives of abused and neglected children greatly benefits all of us. I ask that you join me, Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to this tireless and compassionate crusader for children.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSAULT ON MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republicans' \$270 billion cut in Medicare, and \$163 billion cut in Medicaid. Cuts of this magnitude will not only devastate these programs, but most importantly, they will seriously threaten the health status of the people which Medicaid and Medicare were designed to improve and to protect—children and seniors.

To jeopardize the quality of life—for millions of the most vulnerable in our society—for the sake of giving a tax break to the wealthy, is unconscionable. This tax cut giveaway will add millions of additional Americans to the already swollen ranks of the uninsured.

To gut critical quality of life health care services at a time when the health status of Americans is already compromised is irresponsible. Health status statistics confirm that now is not the time to destroy the Nation's health safety net system. This year alone nearly 1.3 million Americans will be diagnosed with cancer, over 500 thousand will die from the disease. Only about 40 percent of those who get cancer this year will be alive 5 years after diagnosis. Cardiovascular disease including heart attack and stroke, cause a death every 34 seconds in the United States, killing more than 900 thousand Americans each year. Nearly half of the 14 million Americans suffering from diabetes are not even aware that they have the disease. The gap in minority health continues to widen. The reemergence and spread of infectious diseases is on the rise. AIDS has become the leading cause of death for all Americans ages 25 to 44. Medicaid is especially critical to women and children suffering from AIDS.

It appears that the Republicans did not factor the adverse impact of these devastating diseases into their Medicare and Medicaid restructuring equation. If the Republicans are allowed to gut \$270 billion from Medicare and \$163 billion from Medicaid, the health status of the American people will deteriorate further. We must not tolerate the Republicans' blatant disregard for the needs of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the GOP assault on health status and health care services must stop. I applaud the President for his veto of the Republican budget, and I strongly urge my colleagues to stand up for the American people—vote "no" on measures to gut Medicaid and Medicare.

TRANSFER OF TWIN CITIES RESEARCH CENTER

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, December 5, the House unanimously passed H.R. 308, a bill to transfer certain surplus Federal land in Hopewell Township, PA, to the

Beaver County Corporation for Economic Development. The goal of the corporation, a non-profit entity, is to utilize the transferred land, in cooperation with Hopewell Township, as the centerpiece of a Hopewell Aliquippa Airport Industrial Park, and thereby promote economic development and create needed jobs for the people of Hopewell Township.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated during debate on this legislation, the Federal Government should be alert to opportunities like Hopewell that link property transfers to airports, industrial park opportunities and other core infrastructure facilities to create and promote jobs. The fact is that the only way to create job opportunities to succeed those that no longer exist because of industry closing or dislocations is to make property available for new business to locate there.

The transfer of Federal property, when done effectively, can reap untold benefits in terms of employment, economic development, and economic stimulus.

Such is the case with the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Twin Cities Research Center in Minneapolis, MN. The 225 outstanding and dedicated employees have provided world-class research capabilities for the mining industry for over 85 years. Their research has resulted in the development of advanced technologies that: First preserve and enhance the quality and integrity of the environment; second, mitigate health and safety in the work place; third, improve efficiencies and economics of current mining practice; and fourth, develop new and more environmentally-friendly mining systems.

With the impending closure of the facility, the Twin Cities Research Center Transition Task Force has been developing a vision to transform the center into an applied engineering and physical sciences research institute. In order to accomplish their mission, the title of the land, buildings and equipment must be transferred at no cost to the State of Minnesota so that the new institute is able to lease the facility from the State to work in conjunction with the University of Minnesota. In this new arrangement, it may be necessary to transfer the equipment to the Natural Resources Research Institute in Duluth, sell some of the property, and/or manage the facilities in an innovative and cost-effective manner.

This no-cost transfer of public property will preserve the research capabilities of the Bureau of Mines' Twin Cities Research Center, continue the University's partnership with the State, and create economic opportunities for Minnesotans and the mining industry.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons stated, this property transfer is important. That is why in the report accompanying H.R. 308 (House Report 104-372, p. 2) language is included directing the General Services Administration to expedite negotiations to transfer the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Twin Cities Research Center, in Minneapolis to be used in conjunction with the University of Minnesota. I am pleased with the inclusion of this language and look forward to the transfer.

TRIBUTE TO GERTRUDE MAXWELL

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to the founder and lifetime Chairman of Save a Pet, Mrs. Gertrude Maxwell. Dedicated to protecting the rights of animals, Mrs. Maxwell and Save a Pet have saved over 50,000 pets. And on the upcoming commemoration of Save a Pet Day this weekend, I want to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives and Senate, and the entire Nation, the remarkable work of Mrs. Maxwell and Save a Pet.

Founded in 1972 in Illinois, Save a Pet provides funds for surgery, transport, therapy, placement of pets in responsible homes to provide people with companionship. The organization promotes the idea that relationships between people and animals benefit both parties. It has a 100% adoption rate, does not support euthanasia, and promotes the widespread use of spaying or neutering to end overpopulation and neglect. Save a Pet is strongly committed to educating us to treat animals humanely with love and respect.

When a 1-year old nameless mutt was found paralyzed on South Dixie Highway, in South Florida, Nancy Mizelle found it difficult to fund treatment. She contacted Mrs. Maxwell who immediately funded the treatment. "I wasn't going to let an animal die because of money," she said.

Mrs. Maxwell has connected her organization with various other volunteer agencies to enhance service to pets. In 1994, a 5-year-old Labrador was shot by a Palm Beach County sheriff's deputy, the dog needed to be transported to the University of Florida veterinary facility. Mrs. Maxwell arranged for the dog's surgery and transportation.

Maxwell's philanthropies began long before she founded Save a Pet. As a teacher and social worker, she served her community and was able to form interrelationships between people and pets. Every week for 25 years, between 1949 and 1974 she would drive 60 miles to teach underprivileged children. She taught them about the love and responsibility involved in owning a pet and the proper way to treat animals. As a social worker she set up programs to bring the love of pets into the homes of inmates and retirees. Mrs. Maxwell provided loving companionship for people everywhere she went.

Her interest in solving community problems including prison reform, therapeutic policies for troubled children and adolescents, and for improving senior citizen lifestyles earned her the appointment of honorary State's Attorney for the 15th Judicial Circuit of Florida in September, 1981.

Gertrude Maxwell's philosophy can be a lesson to us all. In her words,

We do not live alone on Planet Earth. There are other living things here, too. The other living things are the animals whose useful service shares our homes and hearts, the pets and the wild creatures who are part of our daily lives.

This compassion for animals including promoting their freedom from want, from suffer-

ing, and from pain is commendable and will not be forgotten.

Mrs. Maxwell has been a true servant to my community and I thank her for a lifetime of dedication to such a noble cause. On this year's Save a Pet Day, and during this holiday season, let us all take time to thank valuable members of our local communities like Mrs. Maxwell, and give them the credit they deserve.

A TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM AND MARY FARRELL FOR 68 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I've been involved in Scouting for most of my adult life, and few things have given me more satisfaction. Scouting has always been and continues to be an apprenticeship in life, a preparation for citizenship and a source of our future leaders.

That's why I take great pride in drawing your attention to Malcolm "Mac" Farrell and Mary Farrell of Schuylerville, NY in my congressional district. One would be hard pressed to find a couple who have done more to fulfill these missions of the Boy Scouts of America throughout their lifetimes. In fact, Mac and Mary have each contributed 34 years of service to scouting. That's a total of 68 years worth of guidance for the youth of Schuylerville.

Through their years of service, Malcolm has held the position of cub master for pack 13 in Schuylerville, while Mary has been the secretary and treasurer of the pack. Their leadership in these positions has certainly shown through considering the success and direction of the entire Boy Scout community in Schuylerville. In addition, their commitment of 34 years has brought a great degree of continuity and success to cub scout operations. In fact, after undergoing this apprenticeship in life with Mac and Mary, generations of boys and young men have become valued members of their families, communities, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would add that those who worry about the direction of this country can take comfort in the sound guidance offered by people like Malcolm and Mary who have promoted the popularity of Scouting along with its principles of community service and moral values. In that regard, I have always been one to judge people based on what they return to their community. By that measure, Malcolm and Mary Farrell are truly great Americans.

This Sunday, friends and family will join the Farrell's in celebration and tribute to their decades of selfless sacrifice and service to Scouting. Mr. Speaker, knowing that many other Members of this body are also products of Scouting and share my high admiration for the Boy Scouts of America, I proudly ask them and all Members to join me in paying tribute to Mary and Malcolm Farrell and wishing them many more happy years, they have certainly earned it.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Lionel Hampton, a great artist, a great American, a great ambassador, and one of the greatest musicians America has ever known.

In tribute to Lionel Hampton, I would like to share with you and this House, some of the highlights of the life of this extraordinary man.

Lionel Hampton, the reigning king of the vibraphone for over half a century, and one of the few surviving internationally renowned jazz talents of the swing era, was born in Birmingham, AL on April 20, 1908. He was a member of the Benny Goodman Quartet which was the first racially integrated group of jazz musicians in the Nation, but left the group to form his own big band in the early 1940's.

His original ballad, *Midnight Sun*, written with Johnny Mercer and Sonny Burke, has become an American jazz and popular classic. His two major symphonic works, the *King David Suite* and *Blues Suite* have been performed by many leading symphonic orchestras throughout the world.

Nevertheless, whether you are familiar with his musical accomplishments, over the years, Lionel Hampton has known no status where he was not eagerly accepted, as he has been well received the world over by Presidents, politicians, kings, and queens. His very music has caused the walls of Communist nations to come tumbling down.

Allow me now to share with you Lionel Hampton, the constituent, the friend, the community leader. His fame and greatness have not let him forget the homeless and the hopeless. Long a supporter of public housing, he developed the Lionel Hampton Houses in the early 1970's, and upon completion, built the Gladys Hampton Houses, named for his late wife. To this day, those projects are considered among the best in the Nation.

The Lionel Hampton Community Development Corp. has built more than 500 low- and moderate-income apartments in my congressional district of Harlem alone.

Lionel Hampton holds more than 15 honorary doctorates and received the gold medal of Paris, its highest cultural award, from its mayor, Jacques Chirac.

He was appointed to the board of trustees of the Kennedy Center in 1991 by President George Bush, and in December 1992, he was awarded a prestigious Kennedy Center honor for his lifetime career achievements as a musician and teacher. Since then, he continues to produce educational events and considers the real highlight of his career as having the music school at the University of Idaho named for him, the Lionel Hampton School of Jazz.

Whether you are black or white, Democratic or Republican, liberal or conservative, Lionel Hampton represents the very best of America.

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute today to Ruth Varnado of my hometown of Milwaukee. Her many years of community service and dedication to making a difference in the lives of people are truly deserving of our appreciation and praise.

Ruth was raised in Jasper, AL where she completed her high school education. During her young adult years, she moved to Milwaukee to further her education.

We all know that Jasper, AL is a long way from Milwaukee. But I am very grateful that Ruth made the journey. Her years of community service span more than three decades, and the people of our community have benefited from her tireless service, dedication, and hard work.

Ruth has been a leader of efforts to save people from the ravages of guns, drugs, violence, and crime. Recognizing the importance of reaching out to people in despair, Ruth founded the Lincoln Park Community Center in 1989 and still serves as its director. Through her work at the center, she has helped to expand opportunities for people who have often felt hopeless. And she has helped to instill in them the values they need to succeed and endure in this society.

Ruth's efforts to reach out to inmates in penal institutions for insight into the root causes of crime have caught the attention of local, State, and national leaders including the President of the United States. For the first time in Wisconsin history, inmates nominated Ruth for a volunteer award sponsored by J.C. Penney, the Volunteer Center of Greater Milwaukee, and WTMJ-TV Channel 4.

Ruth's civic involvement and her countless contributions have earned her many other acclamations and awards. In 1991, she was named Citizen of the Year by the National Association of Social Workers.

"Boundless energy", "fearless", "determined", "compassionate" and "tough" are terms the Milwaukee Times newspaper used to describe Ruth when she was honored as the 1990 Woman of the Year.

Just as significant as all of the Ruth's achievements is the spirit of community service she represents. Her willingness to help individual community members of our society as a whole is what makes her especially deserving of our recognition and praise.

The spirit of service she actively portrays is something we see far too little of in this society. And we all would do well to follow the shining example that Ruth has given us.

I know that Ruth will continue to play an important role in our community for decades to come, and that America will continue to benefit from her dedication, service and hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting Ruth Varnado and in applauding this remarkable citizen for all she has done, and for all she has meant, to those of us whose lives she has touched.

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues today to extend my heartfelt congratulations and warmest wishes to Charles "Ken" Zisa. On December 18, 1995, Ken will be inaugurated as chief of police of the city of Hackensack, NJ.

For many years, the name "Ken Zisa" has been synonymous with a tradition of community service, dedication, and love of the city of Hackensack. Chief Zisa has dedicated his professional life to his career in law enforcement. He joined the force in 1975, was promoted to sergeant in 1983, lieutenant in 1989, and captain in 1993.

Chief Zisa is a man of the utmost integrity who cares about his neighbors, his community, and his country. He is a man of vision who will continue to make the city of Hackensack proud of their police department.

Ken has been a member of HAPADA, the Bergen County Youth Services Commission, PBA Local #9, Knights of Columbus Trinity Council 747, B.P.O.E. Lodge 658, and Hackensack UNICO. Ken and his wife, Mary, reside in Hackensack and have two children, Anthony and Kristen, who attend the Hackensack public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes to Chief Charles K. Zisa on this most special occasion.

SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on December 6, 1995, the House passed the conference report on H.R. 1058, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. I am disappointed that the House approved this legislation. Many experts predict that it will only marginally deter frivolous lawsuits while causing significant harm to investors with meritorious claims.

By this time next week, President Clinton will have had to veto the bill or sign it. At this point, I would like to submit for the RECORD two articles that point out the serious flaws in this bill and why it should be vetoed.

[From the Bond Buyer, Dec. 5, 1995]

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES ASK CLINTON TO VETO SECURITIES BILL

(By Joe Bel Bruno)

LOS ANGELES.—The California State Association of Counties on Friday elected a new president—San Mateo County supervisor Mike Nevin—whose first action was sending a letter to President Clinton opposing the Securities Litigation Reform Act.

CSAC, a nonprofit corporation that promotes the interests of California's 58 counties before the state legislature and Congress, contends the reform act will severely hinder local governments' ability to recover losses related to securities fraud.

"We need to have the ability to recover losses in the case of securities fraud," Nevin said yesterday. "We just wanted to let the President know that this bill, if he signs it, would make things tough on local governments and the taxpayers. It would be sending the wrong message."

The letter to Clinton was signed by 106 county and other local government officials.

In addition to CSAC, signers of the letter include the California Association of County Treasurer/Tax Collectors, the city and county of San Francisco and the counties of Sacramento, San Diego, San Mateo, Riverside, Alameda, Kern, and Fresno. The letter was also signed by administrators of several county retirement systems.

A House-Senate conference committee has cleared the way for final congressional action on the bill. The Senate and House are slated to vote on it on Dec. 5 and Dec. 6. As currently worded, the bill would limit the type of securities-related lawsuit that could be filed, as well as the dollar amount of damages requested.

Steve Szalay, executive director of CSAC, said the legislation would have a dramatic impact on local governments. The legislation was a much-discussed topic at the association's 101st annual meeting in San Jose last week, he said.

"Local governments are victims of securities fraud; they need access to the courts to recover their losses," he said in a press statement. "Orange County, on behalf of 187 independent California governments, is suing to recover about \$1.5 billion on the grounds that the investments made on its behalf were unsuitable and violated the California constitution and statutes."

"This bill makes it very difficult for local governments and taxpayers to recover their losses in securities fraud cases, and it will give wrongdoers a green light to commit more fraud," Szalay said.

The letter was drafted and signed by the association's new board on Friday. Also elected to the association's board was Yolo County supervisor Helen Thomson, first vice president; and El Dorado County supervisor John Upton, second vice president.

Nevin represents urban counties, while Thomson and Upton represent suburban and rural counties, respectively. One of the association's goals is educating the public about the value and need for county programs and services. Founded in 1895, CSAC is headquartered in Sacramento and has a research office in the District of Columbia.

[From USA Today, Dec. 8, 1995]

SECURITIES LAWSUIT BILL MAY HURT INVESTORS

(By Christine Dugas)

A securities law aimed at reducing frivolous lawsuits also may make it harder for investors with legitimate claims.

The bill, approved by Congress this week and awaiting President Clinton's signature, means "investors are going to have to take a lot more responsibility for their own welfare," says Philip Feigin, Colorado Securities commissioner. "It will be harder to get a case started and more difficult to prevail."

Among the bill's provisions:

Companies would be able to say anything about future performance if they include some cautionary statements.

The amount of damages reckless wrongdoers would pay generally would depend on their share of liability. So a victim may not fully recover his or her damages if the main lawbreaker has claimed bankruptcy. In the case of Charles Keating's savings-and-loan

fraud, Keating claimed bankruptcy, so damages to victims were paid mainly by accountants and lawyers who might not pay so much under this bill.

A judge would require investors or their lawyers to pay defendant's legal fees if a lawsuit were considered frivolous.

Investors would have to have specific evidence of fraud before they could go to court.

Investors still would have only one year after fraud was discovered, or three years after it occurred, to file suit.

"Now more than ever, investors must go beyond what companies tell them, and do some independent checking," says Maureen Thompson, legislative adviser for the North American Securities Administrators Association.

Because efforts to stretch the statute of limitations failed, investors still would have to check their investment account statements promptly for irregularities. They also would have to carefully document problems and consult a lawyer quickly, says Gerri Detweiler, policy director of the National Council of Individual Investors.

But it might be hard to find a lawyer to take investor fraud cases. "The law tells us we can't just have a good case, we must have a great case," says Matthew Kelly, a lawyer who represents investors at Roemer, Wallens & Mineaux in Albany, N.Y.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, meanwhile, is unlikely to pursue investors' cases. "It doesn't have the resources," says Kim Schweitzer, counsel for the National Association of Securities and Commercial Lawyers. "Its mandate is enforcement, not recovery for victims."

The measure would benefit investors because companies would have to disclose more information, says Louis Thompson Jr., president of the National Investor Relations Institute.

And some investors support the bill because they are fed up with lawsuits that mainly enrich lawyers. The bill is aimed at a small number of "professional investors" and lawyers who file class-action lawsuits and take most of the proceeds.

"The money spent by corporations on frivolous lawsuits would better serve all shareholders if it remained in the company, resulting in higher net profits and earnings per share," says Kenneth Janke, president of the National Association of Investors.

But the legislation doesn't only stop frivolous lawsuits. "It's a balancing act," Feigin says. "Even good cases might not make it."

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MAXWELL R. THURMAN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart to announce that our country has lost a great soldier and friend, General Maxwell Reid Thurman. General Thurman, a soldier whose career spanned more than 37 years, died on December 1, 1995, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center after a 5-year struggle with leukemia.

General Thurman was a principal architect of the all-volunteer Army and served as the Commander-in-Chief of United States Southern Command during Operation Just Cause in December 1989. He learned that he had an

aggressive form of leukemia in July 1990, and retired from the Army 8 months later in March, 1991.

Born in High Point, NC, General Thurman attended North Carolina State University, graduating with a degree in Chemical Engineering in 1953. While at North Carolina State, he enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps and was commissioned an officer in the Ordnance Corps. Early in his career, General Thurman applied for, and received, a regular army commission in the field artillery. His professional military education included attendance at the ordnance and field artillery basic courses, the field artillery advanced course, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

General Thurman held a variety of staff and command positions, both in Europe and the United States. In Europe, he commanded light artillery and rocket units with the 11th Airborne Division, and he saw service in the 1958 Lebanon Crisis. He served in Vietnam, first as an intelligence advisor, and later as commander, 2d battalion, 35th field artillery, during the Tet Offensive. Returning to the United States, he commanded the 82d Airborne Division Artillery. Other assignments included duty as an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, the Army Field Artillery School, and the Army Training and Doctrine Command.

In 1979, General Thurman was assigned as the Commanding General of the U.S. Recruiting Command. It was during this assignment that he helped shape the post-Vietnam Army and helped transform it into the high quality, ready-to-flight force we have today. Under his leadership, General Thurman advertised the Army as a place where men and women with lots of drive and potential could be all that they could be, not a safe haven for under-achievers. This is still the Army's basic recruiting slogan: "Be All That You Can Be."

Promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1981, General Thurman became the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for the U.S. Army. In 1983 he was promoted to full general and appointed Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. He assumed command of the U.S. Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, VA in 1987. During these years it was largely through General Thurman's inspiration and leadership that the Army's new recruiting and training programs were implemented and the modern, volunteer professional Army fully came into existence.

In September 1989, General Thurman was named Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Southern Command, responsible for all American military national security policy and strategy in the region. It was under his leadership that the United States prepared and launched Operation "Just Cause" in Panama, which successfully removed dictator Manuel Noriega, and helped restore democracy to that strategic nation.

General Thurman held numerous awards and honors. His U.S. military decorations include two awards of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; two Distinguished Service Medals; two Legions of Merit; the Bronze Star Medal with Valor Device (with Oak Leaf Cluster); four Air Medals; Meritorious Service Medals; Army Commendation Medals; and the Joint Service Achievement Medal. Additionally, General Thurman was decorated by

the Governments of France, Germany, and Venezuela. He was a master parachutist and held the Army General Staff and the Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badges.

Since his retirement, General Thurman has been a Senior Fellow of the Association of the United States Army's Institute of Land Warfare and an executive-in-residence at North Carolina State University. General Thurman also served on the President's Commission on Women in the Armed Forces and the President's Commission on Panama. In 1992, he received the North Carolina Award for Public Service for a native North Carolinian living outside the State. In 1995, General Thurman was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from North Carolina State University.

Mr. Speaker, General Thurman was the epitome of selfless service to nation. He was always enthusiastic, and unstoppable tinkerer, sometimes abrasive, and yet humorous and warm when the pressure was off. He was a leader who truly made a difference, and his legacy can be found in the magnificent men and women who make up our trained and ready Army. He has our thanks—he served our Nation well. We will truly miss his leadership and friendship.

THE COALITION BUDGET

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 13, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE COALITION BUDGET

Budget negotiations between Congress and the White House have been difficult, but I am pleased that all parties have agreed to a common goal—balancing the budget in seven years and protecting Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment. Thus, the central question to the debate is not "when" the budget is balanced, but "how".

Both sides in this debate deserve credit for making progress on the deficit. Under the leadership of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Congress passed one budget version, which was vetoed by the President. The President has presented an alternative proposal, and negotiations will continue on a final agreement. Throughout the debate, both sides have moved slowly towards a proposal put forward by the conservative "Coalition", a group of centrist House Democrats.

The Coalition budget is a tough and remarkably sensible budget plan. It meets the stringent test of balancing the budget in seven years by cutting spending by more than \$850 billion, and it results in even less debt than the plan vetoed by the President. The Coalition budget does not borrow money to pay for tax cuts and it better protects important priorities such as health care, nutrition, job training, education, and infrastructure. Because it does not postpone tough spending cuts, the Coalition plan would leave a national debt of almost \$100 billion less than the Speaker's budget.

I support the Coalition budget for several reasons:

1. It puts deficit reduction first: The Coalition budget makes spending cuts imme-

diately, and postpones tax cuts until the budget is balanced. In contrast, the Speaker's budget would give out \$245 billion in tax cuts early on and delays unpopular spending cuts until after the 1996 and 1998 elections. Under that plan, deficits would actually increase in 1996 and 1997. Congress has passed balanced budget plans before, but most failed because they made popular short-term tax cuts while postponing the tough medicine until many years later. This means that we borrow money to give ourselves a tax cut, leaving our children with the bill. Surely we have learned from recent history that when dessert comes first, we never get to the spinach. The coalition budget begins spending cuts immediately, and makes gradual cuts until the budget is balanced in 2002.

2. It spreads the sacrifice more fairly: The Coalition budget takes a balanced, fiscally responsible approach to major entitlement programs. It trims Medicare costs by allowing recipients to choose private insurance plans and charging upper-income enrollees higher premiums, but it takes \$100 billion less from Medicare than the vetoed budget. These Coalition savings are equal to those necessary to keep the program solvent for the foreseeable future, keeping promises made to both today's and tomorrow's seniors. Medicaid, the program of health insurance for the poor, survives at lower levels than under current law, and with a spending cap that adjusts for inflation and the number of enrollees. It preserves the guarantee of assistance to nursing home residents, the disabled, and lower-income women and children. The Speaker's budget proposal calls for much larger Medicaid outbacks and takes no account of future enrollment, inflation, or recessions. This approach often hits states like Indiana extremely hard with cumbersome block grant formulas that favor larger states with less efficient health care delivery. Without the Medicaid guarantee, state taxes, local governments, and the middle-class children of nursing home residents will bear the brunt of longterm health care costs. The Coalition plan also proposes cost-of-living adjustments for social security and other federal benefits, but designs those changes so that modest income families will not suffer.

3. It invests in the future: The Coalition budget rejects outbacks in student loans and job training, choosing instead to create new opportunities for younger Americans. It does not make cuts in research, technology, and export promotion, and it restores funding for education, rural health, research, and economic infrastructure. Overall, the cuts in the Coalition budget are 25 percent less severe than the harsh reductions proposed by the Speaker's budget.

4. It makes work pay, and welfare recipients work: The Coalition budget makes major welfare reform that balances compassion with a sense of personal responsibility. It requires people to move from welfare to work in two years, and provides limited job training and child care to those entering the workforce. The Coalition plan also eliminates the vetoed budget's tax increase on lower-income working families. Welfare should not pay more than work, and this plan helps families make that transition.

5. It enforces strict compliance: The Coalition budget provides the only meaningful enforcement of spending cuts to be found in any of the budget proposals. It uses non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimates and includes a line-item veto and tough enforcement measures to make it difficult for any future Congress to violate this

plan. This honest approach does not rely on "smoke and mirrors" to achieve a balanced budget. It rejects gimmicks like "unspecified cuts", as in the alternative plans.

Conclusion: I am pleased we have agreed to balance the budget in seven years. Congress and the President must now decide how we balance the budget. To have the long-term support of the American people, a balanced budget plan must make tough budget choices while reflecting the values Americans cherish: responsibility, honesty, fairness, compassion, and the promise that the future will be better for our children. Only a budget that is politically and economically sustainable over a period of years will actually achieve balance.

Although differences are large, I believe the American people want us to reach an agreement on the budget. It is the responsibility of Congress and the President to put aside partisan differences for the common good of the nation.

The Coalition plan offers Congress and the President a real opportunity to find common ground and unite the American people behind a tough, honest, compassionate, and fair balanced budget that reflects basic American values and invests in our future. The Coalition plan may not be perfect, but it is a good starting point for real progress on the budget.

MAYOR TIERNEY DEFENDS NEW BEDFORD ECONOMY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have been disappointed recently to read a number of very uninformed attacks on Indian-run casinos. A number of people have extrapolated from their own personal opposition to gambling to make unfounded criticisms of Indian casinos, to denigrate the very important economic advantages these casinos have represented for American Indians and to inaccurately claim that they have been a source of legal problems. In addition, in some cases casinos can be a very important source of economic opportunity for people in addition to Indians who live in areas which have suffered economic losses beyond their control.

One such area is the city of New Bedford, MA, which I am privileged to represent in Congress. The proposal to establish a casino run by the Wampanoag Tribe in New Bedford has been overwhelmingly supported by the people of that city, who recently voted for it by a 3-to-1 margin in a referendum. It has unfortunately been the subject of a good deal of unfounded criticism. I was therefore very pleased to read in the Boston Globe for December 12 a very well argued essay by New Bedford Mayor Rosemary Tierney, in which she states the case for allowing New Bedford and the Wampanoag Tribe to go forward with this casino in very persuasive terms.

I have worked closely with Mayor Tierney, with labor representatives, with business leaders, and with a wide range of citizens to support economic development for New Bedford. All of these groups share the mayor's and my opinion that the casino is a very important part of this effort. The very hard working people of

New Bedford have been hit by unfavorable international trade trends, and by the conservation driven restrictions on fishing. As we deal with these issues, we agree that the economic development that would result from the casino is essential in our effort to overcome the negative effects of these other trends. As the mayor notes in her well-documented and thoughtful essay,

New Bedford does not look upon gaming as a cure-all or quick fix for the local economy. The impact of the casino falls in two categories: employment and tax revenues. New jobs create new earnings and new spending. New spending, in turn, increases demands on suppliers, vendors, merchants, contractors. Thus new jobs create the need for yet more employment throughout the economy.

Mr. Speaker, because Mayor Tierney speaks with great authority on the need for economic development in the city of New Bedford, and because on this issue in particular she articulates a viewpoint that is shared by virtually all of us who are seriously concerned within the New Bedford area about economic improvement, and because the merits of Indian-run gambling operations are now a subject of some debate in this body, I ask the Mayor Tierney's article from the Boston Globe of Tuesday, December 12 be printed here.

[From the Boston Globe, Dec. 12, 1995]

GAMING AND NEW BEDFORD'S FUTURE
(By Rosemary S. Tierney)

The City of New Bedford is not unique among older New England cities when considering the economic challenges it is confronting as the 21st century approaches. As mayor of this proud and historic city, I believe it is unique in demonstrating a frank willingness to acknowledge those challenges and to develop a systematic, long-term plan for overcoming them.

Throughout its long history, New Bedford has been bound to both national and international economic trends. Whaling and shipbuilding dominated the local economy in the early and mid-1800s. As the whaling industry declined, textiles became the dominant industry. Companies with such household names as Hathaway and Wamsutta made New Bedford their corporate homes. The manufacturing base was broadened by glass and metal-working factories, such as Revere Copper and Pairpoint Glass. In more recent times, the city's economic fate returned to the sea. For several years, New Bedford was the nation's No. 1 fishing port in the dollar value of its fleet's catch. New Bedford also became a site for quality needle trade industries, Polaroid, Aerovox and the Acushnet Co.'s Titleist golf ball plant.

Today New Bedford faces a challenge from the continuing decline in manufacturing, coupled with a fishing industry in crisis. These factors may be beyond local control, but the city can have an impact on the regional economic environment by employing its potential resources to maximum advantage.

Let me cite a few of those advantages being developed in New Bedford: a harbor with potential to handle increased shipping traffic; a location close to major transportation routes; and airport with a foreign trade zone and plans for a \$30 million expansion; a coastal resource laboratory and aquaculture center at the University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth. In addition, plans are in the works for establishment of a New Bedford national park and a commuter-rail link to Boston.

These projects are being over-shadowed today by the debate over casino gaming in Massachusetts and, in particular, the Wampanoag proposals to develop a casino/entertainment complex in New Bedford. Critics argue that gaming will only provide short-term economic gains, while the cost to society in regulation, diversion of funds, crime and related social problems will outweigh the benefits. Implicit in these arguments is that New Bedford is susceptible to promises by developers of a better tomorrow because of the plight of its local economy. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Wampanoag gaming proposal is the most comprehensive economic development initiative in the history of southeastern Massachusetts. It will provide some 5,000 jobs (plus 3,000 construction and temporary jobs), spur tourism, generate millions of dollars in revenues for the state and cities and towns, and allow Massachusetts vendors the opportunity to contract for services and goods to support the gaming and entertainment complex.

This is not just a New Bedford issue. It is a Worcester issue, a Springfield issue, a Fall River issue, a Taunton issue, a Brockton issue, a Lowell issue. It is an issue each mayor understands: job creation and economic development go hand-in-hand. New jobs can give hope and opportunity to thousands of hard working men and women—and can help build a stronger economic future for generations to come.

New Bedford does not look upon gaming as a cure-all or quick fix for the local economy. The impact of the casino falls in two categories: employment and tax revenues. New jobs create new earnings and new spending. New spending in turn increases the demands on suppliers, vendor, merchants, contractors. Thus new jobs create the need for yet more employment throughout the economy.

If the local unemployment rate of 9.3 percent can be reduced to the statewide average of 5.1 percent, business in New Bedford and the area will certainly benefit. It has been the failure to reduce unemployment through new or expanded industry that has plagued this area for years. The Wampanoag project offers the city the opportunity to couple the project to other initiative, such as the harbor, airport and rail, to make them a reality.

It is estimated 25 percent of the gross revenue at the Foxwoods casino in Connecticut comes from Massachusetts residents. Those are revenues that leave this state by the busload every day. As Congress shifts federal responsibilities to the states, I urge the Legislature not to reject revenue sources that will be sorely needed in the not-too-distant future. Twenty-three states across the nation are beneficiaries of 130 compacts with 115 tribes. Massachusetts would not be reinventing the wheel.

Aside from minimizing or dismissing the economic potential of gaming, opponents employ the strategy of fear based upon threats of increased crime. As mayor of the host community, I am mindful of this threat. But there is no better prevention for crime than a job. The Wampanoag tribe not only supports strong regulation and has indicated a willingness to find its cost, it has encouraged the Legislature to maintain strict oversight over the new regulatory agency to ensure that it is composed of top professionals with knowledge of accounting and law enforcement. Instead of attempting to undermine a proposal legitimately put forward under federal law that will benefit this state and its people with economic opportunities, law enforcement personnel and prosecutors

should insist the Gaming Commission be staffed by people who will have impeccable reputations and integrity and be supported by a staff adequate to meet the job.

The task of rebuilding New Bedford and the region is vital to southeastern Massachusetts. The Legislature has an opportunity to make an important contribution to this effort by approving the compact between the state and the Wampanoag tribe. The area has always had an enormous potential for economic growth and development. The gaming/entertainment complex offers New Bedford a catalyst for the full economic recovery. I urge the Legislature to approve the compact expeditiously and to avoid arguments that seem more focused on scoring short-term political points than on seeking pragmatic solutions to bring to this state a well regulated and managed gaming industry.

COMMEMORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, by Presidential proclamation, December 10-16 has been designated Human Rights Week. As Americans prepare to celebrate the holidays and the coming new year, I hope that each of us will reflect upon the blessings we reap because of the deep commitment to human rights that America stands for. Indeed the world looks to us as a beacon or hope because of our tradition of respect for and continual effort to bring to life the freedoms enshrined in our Constitution.

Those who have suffered from a denial of the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, that we, in this country, often take for granted, know how important the achievement of human rights really is. In countries such as North Korea, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Burma, and Bosnia, people struggle to win the liberty that we have enjoyed for over 200 years.

In the United States, respect for international human rights has long been supported on a bipartisan basis. We have enjoyed many successes in advancing human rights, evidenced by the collapse of communism in Europe, the defeat of Communist subversion in Central America, and in the defeat of aggression in the Persian Gulf. We understand the role that human rights can play in advancing democracy and economic development with free markets. For instance, in the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and its satellites, human rights was a key aspect of the difference between the quality of life in Western and Communist societies, and therefore became decisive as the people of the Communist bloc rose against their governments.

The importance of restoring human rights has been recognized in the Dayton peace agreement for Bosnia. We hope and pray that as our troops are deployed, the Bosnian people will seize the opportunity for justice and reconciliation, so that all the people of Bosnia can rejoin the community of nations as a free people. In Rwanda, success in restoring an acceptable standard of human rights will determine whether Rwandan refugees can return

home in peace and safety, and rebuild shattered lives.

Maintaining international standards for human rights, promoting these standards, and encouraging their adoption where necessary remain a key aspiration of our Nation's policy. Let us resolve to continue our efforts to ensure for all the enjoyment of human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to submit for the RECORD Ambassador Madeleine Albright's remarks on the human rights situation in Burma to the U.N. General Assembly Third Committee. I join Ambassador Albright's endorsement of the U.N. resolution to urge the Government of Burma to cease its violations of internationally recognized human rights.

I also want to take this opportunity to commend Ambassador Albright for her tremendous work on this issue. I encourage all Members to support the work of our U.N. Representative as she relentlessly pursues the cause of Burmese democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Ambassador Albright had a great meeting in Burma this fall Aung San Suu Kyi.

Recent developments in Burma have given us cause for great concern. It is imperative that the governing State Law and Order Restoration Council understand that the United States and the international community will not tolerate threats or actions that suppress the advancement of the democratic movement in Burma.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE, HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN BURMA, DECEMBER 11, 1995

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss my Government's decision to join consensus on the resolution concerning the human rights situation in Burma, despite some reservations that prevented us from cosponsoring.

The resolution reflects a tremendous effort by the Swedish mission to develop a strong consensus text, and my government endorses strongly the purposes and recommendations contained in that text.

We join with the other members of this Assembly in urging the Burmese Government to cease its violations of internationally recognized human rights. And we urge the government to begin a substantive political dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi, other democratic leaders and representatives of ethnic groups concerning the future of the country. These recommendations are at the heart of the Assembly resolution, and we believe the Government of Burma should respond favorably to them.

The United States was not able to cosponsor the resolution because of three issues that we believe could have been dealt with more precisely or urgently.

First, we would have tempered the language in paragraph 17, which welcomes the cessation of hostilities between the Government of Burma and various ethnic groups,

because the Burmese Army has not fully honored those ceasefires.

Second, we believe the resolution should have included language similar to that adopted by the UN Human Rights Commission last spring, encouraging the Secretary-General to hold discussions with the Burmese Government for the purpose of stimulating progress towards democratization and national reconciliation.

Third, we believe specific mention should have been made of the International Labor Organization's decision last June to condemn Burma's continued use of forced labor and forced portage, especially of members of ethnic minorities, for military and civilian infrastructure projects. The ILO recommends, and my government strongly agrees, that Burma should bring both its laws and its practices into compliance with internationally recognized standards of workers' rights.

Finally, we believe that more specific and urgent attention should have been given in the resolution to important events that occurred in Rangoon near the end of last month. I refer, of course, to the withdrawal and subsequent expulsion from the National Convention of delegates from the National League for Democracy.

The governing State Law and Order Restoration Council, or SLORC, has asked the world to view the Convention as a representative mechanism for drafting a new constitution and facilitating a transition to democracy. Clearly, it is not that if the National League for Democracy, which received 60 percent of the votes in the 1990 election, is not free to participate openly, freely and without fear of intimidation. We must remember that the SLORC handpicked all the delegates, greatly under-representing those from the democratic movement.

Following the release from detention last July of Aung San Suu Kyi, there were hopes that the National Convention would, in fact, become a meaningful forum for discussion about Burma's future. Instead, the Government has maintained its habit of rigid control, and the few representatives of the democratic movement and of the various ethnic groups have been prohibited from voicing dissenting views.

The SLORC has said that its goals for Burma include economic prosperity and multiparty democracy. Burma's democratic leaders share those goals. The General Assembly should continue to express strong and unyielding support for actions that would close the great divide that now exists between what the SLORC professes to want and what it has thus far been prepared to do.

In this connection, my Government also wants to express its very great concern about recent statements from Rangoon that brand Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters as "traitors" and speak of "annihilating" those who criticize the National Convention. The SLORC should have no doubt that it will be held responsible for any actions that result in physical harm or unjust punishment against those who have simply engaged in the peaceful exercise of internationally recognized rights.

In closing, Mr. President, let me once again congratulate the Swedish mission for its leadership on this resolution. Let me restate my Government's strong endorsement of its core recommendations in support of human rights and a substantive political dialogue. And let me re-emphasize my Government's concern about recent events and its hope that the Government of Burma will reconsider its policies and begin now to move down a democratic path.

LET'S HEAR IT FOR QUEEN ISABELLA

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following letter to the Editor in the Trenton Times on November 26, 1995.

LET'S HEAR IT FOR QUEEN ISABELLA

Nov. 26, 1504, is a milestone in history that should never be forgotten, especially by New Jerseyans and Pennsylvanians.

Why? Because that's the date that Queen Isabella of Castile, the great woman who was instrumental in the discovery of America, passed away at her castle in Medina del Campo, Spain.

A year ago, Nov. 6—yes, that far back and the news just reaching our shores—the worldwide BBC/TV in London aired a documentary for their "Time-Watch," its peak-audience program, in which their scholarly panel exonerated Queen Isabella of Spain from historical lies attributed to her regarding the Inquisition.

That Queen Isabella did not act out of any anti-Semitic, racial or religious hatred or bigotry can be firmly substantiated by her unequivocal condemnation and personal interventions to stop riots and acts of violence against Spaniards of Jewish descent even before her formal accession to the throne, and sometimes at the loss of support of wealthy and influential partisans.

Lastly, an intelligent response to the long-time assault upon Queen Isabella and her legacy requires knowledge of the actual history of her now celebrated reign.

So, on this 491st anniversary of her death, let's tip our hats, and on April 22, her birthday, let's let loose with a big "Ole!"—John Paul Paine, Philadelphia, PA.

EXPRESSING SORROW AT THE PASSING OF MRS. ELLA H. BECTON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to announce the passing of Mrs. Ella H. Becton on December 11, 1995. Mrs. Becton formerly served as executive director of the Phillis Wheatley Association. At the time of her death, she was an associate on the staff of the Murtis H. Taylor Multi Services Center. With her passing, the Cleveland community suffers the loss of a dedicated human being. I want to share with my colleagues and others throughout the Nation some information concerning a special individual who touched the lives of many.

Ella Becton was the daughter of Ella H. Wilson and the late Kalep Wilson. She was reared in Birmingham, AL, and went on to earn a bachelor of arts degree in psychology from Wilberforce University. Ella earned a master's degree in psychology and rehabilitation counseling at Wayne State University. After completing her education, Ella Becton

began her professional career at the Lapeer State Home and Training School for the Mentally Retarded in East Lansing, MI. She relocated to Cleveland, OH where she married Leroy Becton, and began working for Vocational Guidance Rehabilitation Services.

Ella Becton's most significant career challenge came when she was selected as executive director of the Phillis Wheatley Association. The association is one of the oldest social service organizations in the area. Under Mrs. Becton's leadership, the Phillis Wheatley Association reached out to the elderly population, families, and the youth of the community with services and programs to assist them. During her tenure, the organization developed a summer camp, an elderly meals program, a day care program, a music school, and the Youth Computer Center created in conjunction with Case Western Reserve University. Ella Becton was a dedicated individual who sought to improve the lives of others.

During her lifetime, Ella Becton also earned the respect and admiration of her colleagues and others throughout the community. She was the recipient of numerous awards and honors which recognized her commitment and dedication to service.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Ella Becton brings to a close a life of love and compassion. Those of us who were the beneficiaries of her unselfish devotion will miss our friend and colleague. She was a woman of grace and dignity, and she was very special to all who knew her. I take this opportunity to express my sympathy to Ella's mother, Ella H. Wilson, and her loving husband, Leroy. I also extend my sympathy to her sons, Leroy, Jr., and Aaron, and other members of the Becton family. God has called Ella Becton home to rest, but she will always be in our hearts.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE PREVENTIVE BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Medicare Preventive Benefits Improvement Act. This bill seeks to amend Medicare by adding new preventive benefits to the program—benefits that not only save lives, but improve quality of life, and will save Medicare expenditures in the long run.

My bill would improve Medicare by adding the following new benefits:

Mammography: The benefit would be expanded so that all women over age 50 would be eligible for yearly mammographies and the deductible is waived.

Screening pap smears and pelvic exams: Expands the benefit from the 3-year limitation so that women of childbearing age or at high risk of developing cervical cancer are eligible for yearly pap smears and cervical exams. The deductible is also waived.

Colorectal cancer screening: Adds procedures for the purpose of early detection of colorectal cancer. These tests would include: screening fecal occult blood test, screening

flexible sigmoidoscopy, and colonoscopy for high risk individuals. The Secretary also would make a decision within two years about covering screening barium enemas as an alternative to flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. In addition, changes in technology would be taken into account to update the benefit in future years.

Prostate cancer screening: Adds procedures for the purpose of early detection of prostate cancer in men. The tests would include a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test. In addition, changes in technology would be taken into account to update the benefit in future years.

Diabetes screening benefits: Adds two new diabetes benefits. First, coverage of diabetes outpatient self-management training services which teach people with diabetes how to properly care for their disease and avoid unnecessary medical complications. Second, Medicare would cover the costs of blood-testing strips as durable medical equipment.

Many of you should recognize this package of preventive benefits. It is the same as the benefits we included in the Democratic alternative Medicare proposal that was considered on the House floor earlier this year. In addition, the coalition budget proposal includes a similar package of benefits. President Clinton has also included a preventive benefits package in his new Medicare proposal.

Congress is currently facing the daunting task of making the most dramatic changes to Medicare ever contemplated. We keep hearing the words "Medicare reform" in relation to the variety of plans being put forth at this time. My contention is that if we are to accomplish real Medicare reform, we must make needed improvements to the program.

Medicare is 30 years old and its benefit package shows its age. What I am proposing with these new benefits is not a major cost item for the program. Of course there will be an upfront investment in these new screening procedures—and we expect that cost to be around \$2 billion over the next 7 years based upon CBO analysis of earlier versions of the bill. However, this is a small price to pay at the beginning compared to the benefits Medicare will reap in the long run by covering such procedures. As we all know, preventive medicine saves money as well as lives. Early identification of a disease allows less costly, more effective treatment techniques to be used.

For example, in the area of colorectal cancer, the second deadliest cancer in this country, 138,000 new cases will be diagnosed and 53,300 people will die from this disease this year. Most of these people will be Medicare beneficiaries. These patients often suffer through years of chemotherapy, surgery and hospitalization. In fact, the most recent data has shown that colorectal cancer has led to over 125,000 Medicare hospital admissions in one year. Each of these admissions led to costly diagnostic, surgical and medical therapeutic interventions. Surely, it is both more cost effective and more medically appropriate to prevent than to treat this disease.

To continue using colorectal cancer as the example, this disease is one of the most preventable and curable types of cancer when detected early. Most colorectal cancers develop from benign polyps. Finding and remov-

ing these polyps reduces the risk of developing cancer by 90 percent.

Screening for colorectal cancer and other preventive services included in this bill must be covered by Medicare if we hope to stem rising health care costs. We must not continue to be "penny wise and pound foolish" by covering the expensive treatments and ignoring preventive services. These efforts are supported by broad-range of organizations representing consumers and health professionals. The following organizations have endorsed our bill: the American Cancer Society, the American College of Gastroenterology, the American Gastroenterological Association, the American Nurses Association, the Digestive Disease National Coalition, the American Diabetes Association, the American Association of Clinical Urologists, the American Foundation for Urologic Disease, the American Urological Association, the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, the Cancer Research Foundation of America, the Association of American Cancer Institutes, the Association of Pediatric Oncology Nurses, and the United Ostomy Association. I have also attached a letter to the congressional leadership signed by 15 organizations supporting the identical provisions included in my bill.

It is my hope that this legislation will be used as a model for the preventive benefit package that should be added to Medicare as we seek to reform the system. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this bill and look forward to continuing to work on this important issue as Congress grapples with the difficult task of reforming Medicare.

NOVEMBER 16, 1995.

HON. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE AND SPEAKER GINGRICH: In crafting the future Medicare system, the 104th Congress would be remiss to overlook the most significant key to the future health status of our nation's citizens—preventive health services. The undersigned organizations urge you to include preventive services coverage for Medicare recipients during the Reconciliation Conference.

When details of the draft Republican health plan first became known this summer, we applauded the foresight of Congressional policymakers for including Medicare payments for a small number of proven preventive health services. While we recognize the fiscal constraints dominating this first round of Budget Reconciliation decisionmaking, we urge your reconsideration of the critical omission of colorectal cancer screening, mammography expansions, pap smears and pelvic examinations, prostate cancer screening and reimbursement for diabetes care and education. We believe strong bipartisan support exists for including these limited preventive benefits under Medicare.

In revamping Medicare, now is the time to provide reimbursement for:

Annual mammography screening services for all women over the age of 49, without a twenty percent copayment.

Pap smear and pelvic exam screenings as well as clinical breast examinations for female Medicare beneficiaries, without copayments.

Colorectal screening services for Medicare beneficiaries, including screening of fecal-occult blood testing, flexible sigmoidoscopies and colonoscopies.

Prostate cancer screening for men.

Diabetes care and education, specifically the coverage of outpatient self-management training services and blood testing strips for diabetics.

We strongly urge that you include the above screening services as part of the revamped Medicare program. In the long run, providing preventive services to Medicare beneficiaries will save not only money, but more importantly lives. The Senate and House are uniquely poised to better the lives of millions of Medicare beneficiaries who stand so much to lose or gain from this historic legislative opportunity.

We respectfully request the opportunity to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss including these preventive benefits in the final package.

Sincerely,

American Cancer Society, American College of Gastroenterology, American Diabetes Association, American Foundation for Urologic Disease, American Public Health Association, Cancer Research Foundation of America, Digestive Disease National Coalition, Families Against Cancer Terror (FACT).

National Breast Cancer Coalition, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, The Oncology Nursing Society, The Association of Pediatric Oncology Nurses, The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, United Ostomy Association, The V Foundation.

A TRIBUTE TO HEMAYETUDDIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the very finest diplomats with whom I have had the pleasure of working during my tenure as former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Asia and the Pacific.

Hemayetuddin is truly an outstanding diplomat. He represents his country with dignity, pride, and warmth. His knowledge of the workings of the U.S. Congress and the American body politic would be impressive for a citizen of this country, nonetheless for a foreign diplomat. It was through cooperation with His Excellency Ambassador Humayun Kabir and his very able Minister Hemayetuddin that our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific held the very first hearing ever on "The Other South Asia—Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Afghanistan."

Perhaps Hemayet's greatest contribution to diplomatic life in Washington is his passion for his native Bangladesh. It was through Hemayet and Ambassador Kabir that my staff and I first learned of the tremendous economic reforms and opportunities for American business in Bangladesh. It was from Hemayet and his colleagues that I learned of Bangladesh's commitment to a secular, pluralistic society. And it was from Hemayet and Ambassador Kabir that I learned of the tremendous commitment Bangladesh has made to improve child labor practices in a nation struggling to develop.

While Hemayetuddin is unquestionable a diplomat of the highest caliber, he is also one

of the finest gentlemen it has been my pleasure to work with in Washington. He, his lovely wife, Zeenat Jahan, and their beautiful children have indeed left their mark on this town.

I know my colleagues and I on the House International Relations Committee will miss Hemayetuddin and Zeenat. We wish them well at their new post in Beijing. All of us who know and admire Hemayet fully expect to see him back in Washington as his Nation's Ambassador some day.

FOOD AID MUST CONTINUE, H.R.

2775

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have worked long and hard on the issue of world hunger. Key U.S. Government initiatives, like the Food for Peace and Food for Progress Programs, are the cornerstones of our efforts to wipe out hunger.

Recently, the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development approached my committee, asking to extend the authorities of these programs which are set to expire at the end of this year. While a new farm bill would be the preferred way of extending the life of these programs, it is becoming clear that will not be possible during this session of Congress. I have been working with Chairman ROBERTS and Chairman LUGAR hopefully to preserve these programs while a new farm bill is finalized.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that has been cosponsored by the ranking Democratic member of our committee, Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. It protects authorities for programs that directly save lives. For example, one-third of all Bosnians depend on this program for food. We can all agree that keeping the food flowing to Bosnia is a key part of our peace efforts in that region of the world.

This bill will extend the authority of the title II minimum tonnage requirements, the Food Consultative Group, the Food for Progress Act, and the authorities for Agricultural Exports to Emerging Democracies under the Food, Agriculture and Conservation Trade Act of 1990.

This bill is needed to keep these life-saving programs functioning while a new farm bill is finished. As chairman of the International Relations Committee, I will call on my committee to mark up this bill shortly. I will also work with the Agriculture Committees of both House and Senate as well as the administration to seek its swift passage in the Congress.

I request that the full text of H.R. 2775 be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 2775

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480.

(a) LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE FOR TITLE II.—(1) MINIMUM ASSISTANCE.—Section 204(a)(1)(E) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1724(a)(1)(E)) is amended by striking "for fiscal year 1995" and inserting "for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

(2) MINIMUM NON-EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—Section 204(a)(2)(E) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1724(a)(2)(E)) is amended by striking "for fiscal year 1995" and inserting "for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

(b) FOOD AID CONSULTATIVE GROUP.—Section 205(f) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1725(f)) is amended by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

(c) EXPIRATION DATE FOR ASSISTANCE.—Section 408 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1736b) is amended by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES UNDER THE FOOD FOR PROGRESS ACT OF 1985.

(a) EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES.—Section 1110 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (known as the "Food for Progress Act of 1985"; 7 U.S.C. 1736o) is amended in subsection (k) by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

(b) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE IN ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Section 1110 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1736o) is amended in subsection (1)(1) by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO EMERGING DEMOCRACIES UNDER THE FOOD, AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND TRADE ACT OF 1990.

Section 1542(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5622 note) is amended by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

CROATIA'S VIOLATION OF HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 4 years of war, the leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia have made a tangible commitment to peace. The Dayton peace agreement is, as Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic stated, an unjust peace, but less unjust than the continuation of war. We can be hopeful, though, that the peace can be more just if there is international resolve to keep the signatories to the agreement in line with the commitments they have undertaken, not only in Dayton but, more broadly, in the OSCE and in international law.

Most of us recognize that the chief concern in this regard will be the adherence to the agreement on the part of the Serb militants who have engaged in aggression and genocide against non-Serbs, and have undertaken a massive propaganda campaign to garner support from the Bosnian Serb population. However, there is a real cause for concern regarding the recent policies and actions of Croatia, and the Bosnian Croats over whom it exercises control.

For example, since retaking last summer territory occupied by Serb militants, Croatian authorities have tolerated and even encouraged the harassment of fleeing Serbs, the looting and burning of their property, and the killing of dozens of Serbs—many elderly—who remained behind, in their homes. I commend my colleague and fellow Helsinki commissioner, FRANK WOLF, for taking the lead in raising this issue here in Congress.

Croatia held elections in October of this year in an effort to capitalize on military successes. By severely cutting back the representation of the Serb community in the parliament, the electoral process sent departed Serbs the message that they are not welcome back. At the same time, they sought to sway the loyalties of Croats from Bosnia and Herzegovina by giving them large representation in parliament. While observers concluded the elections to be free, controls on the media and other subtle manipulations of the electoral process made them less than fair.

Croatia states its readiness to cooperate with the International Tribunal in the Hague where alleged war criminals from the former Yugoslavia are to be tried, but in reality the Croatian Government has refused to do so. One indicted Bosnian Croat general, Tihomir Blaskic, was transferred to the Croatian Army rather than surrendered to the court, while Ivica Rajic, a Bosnian Croat commander indicted for his role in the slaughter of civilians at the village of Stupni Do; was just released from custody by Bosnian Croat authorities who were holding him for unrelated reasons.

Last Sunday's newspaper reported on the massive burning and destruction of property in Croat-controlled parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are to become parts of the Serb entity under the Dayton agreements.

These actions, Mr. Speaker, are an outrage. As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, and as a Member of Congress who condemned the Serb aggression to which the international community allowed Croatia to be a victim, I nevertheless find these acts in violation of Helsinki principles to be inexcusable. Tactically, they do more to validate the fears of the average Serb than the most efficient propaganda machine, and damage Croatia's image abroad. Strategically, they feed on a cycle of hate, and ensure that Croats will again someday be the victims of that cycle. Morally—above all, morally—they are reprehensible, and deserve our condemnation.

Beyond this expression, we should consider, for the new year, the implications of these policies on our relations with Croatia. If the burning, looting, and killing go on; if the indicted are not surrendered; if intolerance continues to dominate Government policy; then we cannot maintain the good, friendly relations with Croatia that we may nevertheless want. Our State Department may want to consider diplomatic action, such as the recalling of ambassadors, and possible economic actions as well.

Let there be no mistake about it, Serb aggression remains the main problem in the former Yugoslavia. That does not mean we can turn a blind eye to the violations of others.

THE STERLING FOREST

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce, along with my colleagues RICHARD POMBO and FRANK LUCAS, the Federal Lands Prioritization Act of 1995. This leg-

islation will sell idle public lands deemed pointless for Federal ownership and will use the proceeds to purchase Sterling Forest; therefore ending the funding deadlock that has existed in Congress with regard to Sterling Forest.

With the help of Representatives POMBO and LUCAS, I now introduce a bill that, not only saves Sterling Forest, but also specifies a funding source for its acquisition. Last week I heard of Representative FRANK LUCAS' desire to sell public lands in Oklahoma and approached Representative POMBO of the House Resources Committee to propose that Sterling Forest be the beneficiary of funds from those Federal lands being reverted to private ownership.

Together, we were able to propose a bill that makes the Federal land acquisition process more fiscally responsible, and sets a precedent that the Federal Government reprioritize its land holding policies and streamline its inventory to better target budget resources and meet environmental goals.

As a Passaic County Freeholder, I understood early on the need to take action to protect Sterling Forest. In fact, during my service on the Passaic County Board of Freeholders, the board was the first entity to secure part of Sterling Forest in 1993—purchasing 2,000 acres. I have since been looking forward to the day that the reserve would have complete Federal protection. Selling dead-weight public lands to buy Sterling Forest is a fiscally responsible solution to a decade-old stalemate.

Located in southern New York and bordering northern New Jersey, Sterling Forest, in its current undeveloped State, is important to the residents of both States for a variety of reasons.

Sterling Forest is a 17,500-acre water and recreational reserve that area residents and public officials have repeatedly requested the Federal Government protect. Stalls in the actual purchase have been attributed to budget-cutting times and the concern about adding more public land to the already bloated Federal Government inventory.

As a recreational area for New York and New Jersey, Sterling Forest offers a haven for families and individuals interested in leaving behind stresses of everyday life. The picturesque beauty of this natural sanctuary provides a wide variety of outdoor activities for the enjoyment of everyone. Sterling Forest even serves as a connections to the Northeast with the Appalachian trail winding its way through the forest's rough terrain.

Most importantly, however, Sterling Forest is a watershed for most of northern New Jersey and the surrounding area. It provides nearly 2 million New Jersey residents with clean and safe drinking water.

Proposed development and urbanization of this area will destroy a great bounty of natural resources to the entire Northeast. Furthermore, if the land is developed, the water that flows from Sterling Forest could become polluted. The only viable solution at that point would be to build a water treatment center at the cost of \$150 million to New Jersey taxpayers. Not only would this cost the taxpayers revenue they just don't have, but it is, at best, a second-rate solution. Truthfully, Mr. Speaker, there is just no comparison between treat-

ed water and water from a natural watershed such as Sterling Forest.

Sterling Forest is an issue of national significance, involving one of Government's most essential functions: the preservation of a vital, life-sustaining resource—water. As stated before, Sterling Forest provides clean water for 2 million Americans in New Jersey alone—a fact that transcends any suggestion of parochial interests.

For this reason, an alliance of governmental agencies and public interest groups have joined together in the fight to save this vital resource. This legislation sets up a management and fiscal partnership between all levels of Government. In fact, purchasing this land is just a one-time expense. The Department of the Interior will not be burdened by the costs of managing and maintaining the forest, for this will be done jointly by New York and New Jersey. A partnership such as this of local, State, and Federal Government is positive for all involved and should serve as a model for future land acquisition. It is our responsibility to protect Sterling Forest and assure an ample water supply for generations to come.

It is important to note that there is a bipartisan consensus to save Sterling Forest. Senator BILL BRADLEY of New Jersey has already sponsored a bill in the U.S. Senate, Gov. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey signed the appropriation and authorization of \$10 million toward the project, and Gov. George Pataki of New York approved the 1995-96 budget including \$18 million for land conservation. Many members in the New Jersey delegation have been active in the collective pursuit of this achievement, and I commend them for all they have done.

The States and the Federal Government have been working to preserve this vital resource to insure that Sterling Forest is around to meet both the recreation and environment needs of the area. It is time that we realize our goals.

No matter how you look at this project, saving the forest yields no negative repercussions. The preservation of a vital source of water to one of the most populated areas of the country is not simply a laudable aspiration, but rather a necessary undertaking. Furthermore, the residents are opposed to development; the local governments are opposed to development; and the taxpayers are opposed to development.

Three sites totalling 56,000 acres will be put up for sale to the private sector: Optima "Lake"—the failed flood control project, which now consists of a 17,000-foot earthen dam and a dry lake bed (13,500 acres), Black Kettle National Grasslands (30,710 acres), and Rita Blanca National Grasslands (13,576 acres). Both Black Kettle and Rita Blanca are odd-lot Federal tracts. These proceeds will be earmarked for the purchase of the Washita National Battlefield and Sterling Forest.

Please support this budget-friendly preservation of land that actually needs the Federal Government protection. Support the Federal Lands Prioritization Act of 1995.

EXTENDING AU PAIR PROGRAMS,
H.R. 2767

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to extend the authorization for a program important to many American families. This measure renews the authority for the Au Pair program that expired on September 30. This bipartisan measure includes as original sponsors the ranking Democrat on the International Relations Committee, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee, Mr. Smith of New Jersey the gentlelady from Maryland, Mrs. Morella, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Moran, the gentleman from California Mr. Baker, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Wolf, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Davis.

This measure will: Extend the authority for the program for 2 years; open it up to world wide participation; lift the limitation on the number of organizations that may participate and manage an au pair program; and, require the U.S. Information Agency to report on the compliance of the au pair organizations with recently adopted regulations.

Many families rely on the au pair program for their child care and particularly welcome the opportunity to broaden their children's experience by having someone from another country live with them for a year. The lapse in the program has caused untold inconvenience to many families turning their child care plans upside down. It is time to fix this problem.

Accordingly, I am pleased to be able to introduce this bipartisan bill and will seek rapid consideration by both Houses of Congress.

I request that the entire text of H.R. 2767 be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 2767

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AU PAIR PROGRAMS.

(a) **REPEAL.**—Section 8 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-454) is repealed.

(b) **AUTHORITY FOR AU PAIR PROGRAMS.**—The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to continue to administer an au pair program, operating on a world-wide basis, through fiscal year 1997.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than October 1, 1996, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit a report regarding the continued extension of au pair programs to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Inter-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

national Relations of the House of Representatives. This report shall specifically detail the compliance of all au pair organizations with regulations governing au pair programs as published on February 15, 1995.

AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN ATOMIC
HEROES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to talk about forgotten heroes. As we contemplate sending United States troops to Bosnia, we would be well-served to remember the fates of those men and women known as Atomic Veterans. Most Americans, and maybe many of us here in Congress, are not aware that there exists today a group of veterans who were exposed to ionizing radiation while in the U.S. military in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in the nuclear and thermonuclear tests in the Pacific, and the Nevada nuclear tests. Some were directly exposed, some were exposed by cleaning up contaminated sites, ships, or aircraft. Some, sadly, lost their lives. And, in the 50 years since nuclear testing began, many of our Atomic Veterans have fallen ill from exposure and, today, probably more than half of them are dead.

Our Government has recognized more than 40 cancers and conditions that are caused by exposure to ionizing radiation, but only the 13 named in PL100-321 and 2 in PL102-578 are deemed presumptive. Many of the Atomic Veterans don't think these laws go far enough. They tell me that the law we passed in 1984, PL93-542, under which most radiation claims are adjudicated, do not go far enough. They say, in fact, that we have a double standard. The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal Act of 1987, as amended, gives compensation to Marshall Islanders, presumptively, for cancers and conditions that are denied to U.S. servicemen. These veterans are exposed at the same time and places as the Marshall Islanders. Does that sound fair to you?

The President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments issued their final report of over 900 pages on October 3, 1995. President Clinton apologized on behalf of the United States for the human experiments performed on both civilians and the military. The report brought some long-overdue recognition by the executive branch of Government. Today, I would like to ask Congress to recognize the Atomic Veterans, throughout the country, for their valor and service. I know many of my colleagues join me in thanking them for their sacrifice, and I

know many of you will join me in working with the Veterans Administration to equalize the standards for those veterans with radioactive cancers and diseases.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, December 14, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to amend provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act relating to the minimum wage.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on Eric James Boswell, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security, and Anthony Cecil Eden Quainton, of the District of Columbia, to be Director General of the Foreign Service, both of the Department of State.

SD-419

DECEMBER 19

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine trends in youthful drug use.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226