

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CORRECTION OF TAX RULES WILL ENCOURAGE BETTER FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE MANAGEMENT, AND A STRENGTHENED RESOURCE BASE FOR THE U.S. TIMBER INDUSTRY

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the debate in this House concerning Tax Code reforms traditionally has been focused on two primary issues: Is the current tax law fair, and does the code encourage economic growth and new jobs?

Today, I want to suggest that we address one other question: does the code encourage sustained management of an increasingly threatened national treasure—our 350 million acres of privately owned, commercial forest land.

Global warming, the deforestation of tropical timberlands, and our own efforts to preserve our dwindling supply of native, old growth timberlands have all led us to reevaluate our planet's crucial need for trees.

As many of my colleagues are aware, I have for years advocated the position that our Tax Code contains severe disincentives for private forestry. With many of my colleagues from the Congressional Forestry 2000 Task Force, I have worked for reasonable changes in the law to overturn unfair obstacles to small woodlot owners who wish to keep their lands in long-term, sustained-yield, timber production.

Today, I and 16 of my colleagues reintroduce legislation which takes dead aim at one of the most egregious of the code's disincentives to private forestry, IRS passive loss rules. Our bill, the Forest Stewardship Act of 1995, puts our tax policy on the side of jobs, wildlife conservation and proper timber management—where the code always should have been.

This bill will restore to tens of thousands of small woodlot owners the right to deduct reasonable business expenses in managing their nonindustrial private timberlands. Incredibly, the Internal Revenue Service in the mid-1980s stripped these woodlot owners of this favorable tax treatment even though it would cost States like Oregon, which has more than 42,000 tree farmers, an untold number of timber industry jobs and undercut proper forest management.

I believe the IRS' position is entirely inconsistent with the intent and will of Congress in enacting the 1986 tax reforms. At the heart of the problem is the agency's stringent rule on material participation, the test that separates passive investors from active managers. Under the IRS' interpretation, which is based on an inflexible hours-per-year activity stand-

ard, many tree growers have been unfairly barred from deducting costs of doing business. That means they can't even use professional foresters to help manage their lands without endangering their active status under the law. The resulting mismanagement can mean less timber, inadequate conservation measures, and, ultimately, loss of the lands from the timber base.

This bill redefines the code to allow these farmers to deduct normal business expenses.

I'm proud to be joined in this effort by a bipartisan coalition of cosponsors—Representatives HERGER, CALLAHAN, DEAL, CRAMER, COOLEY, EMERSON, DEFAZIO, STUPAK, KLUG, WILSON, OBERSTAR, SPRATT, HAYES, FURSE, CHAPMAN, and RICHARD BAKER—who have worked very hard with me in crafting this legislation.

I would also point out that besides having the broad support of major timber associations representing both tree growers and the wood products manufacturing industry, this legislation has been advocated by environmental organizations including the Sierra Club, One Thousand Friends of Oregon, the Audubon Society, and others.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that both the timber products industry and the environmental community agree on congressional legislation affecting forests management. The reason both of these often warring factions back this bill is quite simple: they understand that this narrow Tax Code change will: First, encourage better forest management by allowing tree growers to deduct the cost of professional forestry consultants; and two, discourage tree farmers from converting their increasingly valuable lands to non-forest uses.

As a consequence, wildlife habitat, watersheds, recreational values, and timber resources will be preserved.

In Oregon, we have something in excess of 3.3 million acres in small woodlot management. Our State forecasts on future timber needs already have identified these acres as an increasingly important source of trees for our mills. Already, these woodlands account for more than 10 percent of our tree harvest—public and private—in Oregon.

My colleagues, these forestlands account for real dollars, and real jobs. Discouraging their best-use management will have real, long-term, adverse impacts on employment and, consequently, IRS tax collections. No less a conservationist organization than our own One Thousand Friends of Oregon has sued the IRS, asking that the agency reconsider its regulations in this area.

I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this vital legislation.

TRIBUTE TO HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, I rise today in tribute to a great legislator, our former colleague, Representative Chet Holifield of California. This remarkable man served in Congress for 32 years, from 1943 to 1975, and during those years he was a member and later chairman of committees that were predecessors of the present committee. Last Sunday, February 5, Chet passed peacefully in Redlands, CA, at the age of 91.

During my first term in Congress, it was my privilege to serve with Chet as a member of the Committee on Government Operations, of which he had become chairman in 1970, following the passing of its prior chairman, Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois.

Chet's extraordinary record of accomplishment in legislation and oversight covers such diverse and pioneering areas as Government reorganization, atomic energy, Federal procurement, Federal property and administrative services, national security operations, and Federal paperwork reduction. As a subcommittee chairman in 1949, he presided over the creation of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. These matters have been well chronicled in many publications. I would cite among them CONGRESSIONAL RECORD issues for March 25, 1970, March 7, 1972, November 26, 1974, and December 20, 1974, offering extensive tributes from colleagues. I am told, by the way, that this year, we may expect to see published the only authorized biography of Chet Holifield, dealing with his career as a legislator and nuclear statesman.

It is very fitting on this occasion to speak about the personal character of Chet Holifield. Chet was an American original, a leader, largely self-educated, morally courageous, enterprising, persevering, and unswerving in the service of his fellow men and his democratic principles. He was a model of the traits and values woven into the American ideal, not the least of which was the beautiful family life that he and his lovely wife Cam created with their daughters and their now 31 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

This personal character was a key factor in Chet's being able to achieve what he did. It enabled him to win respect, trust, and confidence from colleagues in both bodies of the Congress, from Presidents, from Federal officials, from representatives of the academic and business worlds, and from representatives of international agencies.

As I said, I did not know him long. Perhaps the best testimony about Chet's character is

● 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.

that of Members of this body who knew him well and worked with him over many years. Their remarks have provided inspired recognition of the man and his works. I should like to cite here three examples from remarks by committee colleagues in the December 20, 1974, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Chet by this time had announced his retirement.

The late Craig Hosmer of California, who, as the ranking Republican, served with Chet on the Joint Atomic Committee, stated:

Unique and extraordinary is the only phrase I know that properly characterizes our departing colleague Chet Holifield. He is a most special and most precious person. One cut out of no mold, but individually fashioned and endowed with inimitable style, extraordinary wisdom, inexhaustible energy, great physical stamina, and total perseverance of purpose.

The late Benjamin Rosenthal, a member and subcommittee chairman on the Government Operations Committee, paid this tribute to Chet:

His numerous achievements are far too many to chart or catalog. But it is a mark of Chet's distinguished career that those achievements resulted not so much from his House seniority as from his creative energies.

* * * * *

Chet and I have disagreed, from time to time, on certain public policy issues. But I know that his public positions were formulated with only one test in mind: Will the public interest benefit? Perhaps the greatest tribute I can pay him is that I will always remember him as a doer, an innovator, and a builder.

One person uniquely qualified to speak is our recently retired colleague Frank Horton. For 30 years, Frank was a member of the Committee on Government Operations. For 12 of those years, he and Chet served opposite each other as leaders of their parties either on Chet's subcommittee or on the full committee. They dealt with issues before the committee in full bipartisanship. Frank has stated that their relationship grew as close as father and son. Chet, he said, treated him, and I can quote him, "like he was my father." Out of this hard work together, many of the great and lasting accomplishments of the committee became realities. They include creation of the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, the landmark 1973 Report of the Commission on Federal Procurement, on which both Frank and Chet served as members, and the Report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, which Frank himself chaired.

Addressing the House on December 20, 1974, Frank remarked about Chet:

During 32 years of service to his constituents and to America and mankind, he has shown himself to be fair, compassionate, objective, hard-working, and brilliant. He more than any man I know, has lived his principles each day of his life. He is true to his family, to his country and to his ideals.

Evidence of Chet's hard work and iron purpose is found in Frank's statement that at his prime as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Chet was the most knowledgeable layman in the country concerning atomic energy.

But I want to return to Frank's remarks to the House and conclude. It is good to listen to

this deeply felt encomium, which speaks movingly to the virtues and principles of Chet Holifield as well as to virtues and principles to which all of us as legislators are called.

Mr. Speaker, there are few combinations of people in human experience who get to know each other better than the chairman and ranking minority member of a committee—who must work day-in day-out to solve problems on issues, and to forge compromises on bills in the heat of pressure and controversy.

For all my 12 years in the House, it has been my privilege to serve with Chet on the Government Operations Committee. Ten of those years have been spent serving opposite each other as leaders of our parties in subcommittee, and 2 of those years, during this Congress, we led the full committee together.

It would be impossible to sum up what this experience has meant to me, or to describe my respect for the man. Let me only say that I have never worked with any person who approached the needs of the public more objectively or keenly, or who was so devoid of selfishness or of either partisan or other prejudice. Chet Holifield, the legislator, comes as close as any man to the ideals Americans look to in a Congressman. He understands what the public interest is, and he puts it first—always. All other considerations, however worthy or tempting, however much easier they may be to serve, come second.

POVERTY DATA IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that will help Congress target billions of dollars annually in Federal program funds to populations most in need, as well as measure the effectiveness of public assistance programs in a timely way.

The Poverty Data Improvement Act passed the House unanimously in November, 1993. The bill requires the Census Bureau to produce and publish poverty estimates for States, counties, cities and school districts every 2 years. Currently, the only source of reliable poverty data below the national level is the decennial census. According to the General Accounting Office, \$22 billion is allocated through 19 Federal grant programs each year to State and local governments based on those poverty figures.

Clearly, the infrequent production of small area poverty data has undermined the ability of many critical Federal programs to reach their target populations effectively. As Federal dollars become more scarce in the effort to balance the budget, it will be even more important to ensure that these programs are serving communities that are most in need. Concentrations of poverty are not stagnant over the course of a decade. The movement of lower-income populations into rapidly growing areas, as well as the abandonment of older cities by the middle class, causes a shift in demographic patterns that must be measured more often than once every 10 years.

A notable case in point is the title 1 grant program for elementary and secondary

schools, which Congress reauthorized as part of the Improving America's Schools Act in the 103d Congress. The 1990 census income data, which reflects 1989 economic conditions, was used for the first time to allocate title 1 funds in the 1993-94 school year. At their best, the figures were 4 to 5 years old. And the year before that, 1980 census data—reflecting 1979 income—was still being used to allocate title 1 funds. Imagine using figures that are nearly 14 years old to allocate nearly \$7 billion to counties and school districts across the country. How can we have any confidence that those funds are reaching children and schools that need the most help?

Unfortunately, the Senate did not act on the Poverty Data Improvement Act in the last Congress. But Congress saw the folly in relying on outdated poverty numbers to develop and administer important programs such as chapter 1, the Job Training Partnership Act, Community Development block Grants, and rural housing programs, to name a few. In its reauthorization of the title 1 program, Congress called for the use of updated county poverty estimates by 1996 and updated school district poverty estimates by 1998, in allocating program funds. We also asked the National Academy of Sciences to undertake a multi-year study of the Census Bureau's effort to produce poverty estimates for States, counties, cities and school districts every 2 years. Timely data are an important factor in policy development, but it's also important for policymakers to have confidence in the numbers on which they rely.

To its credit, the Census Bureau has recognized the critical policy need for more frequent poverty numbers below the national level. The Bureau has started the research and development phase of its small area poverty estimates program, and reports that it is on schedule to release poverty figures for States and counties in the fall of 1996.

Given the significant amount of taxpayer dollars that are distributed according to poverty data, the Census Bureau's effort is a bargain. In fiscal years 1994 and 1995, the Bureau will spend \$600,000 per year to develop its first intercensal poverty numbers. In subsequent years, the annual cost will rise to approximately \$800,000, with additional costs likely to produce poverty estimates for school districts. Nevertheless, that's far less than a hundredth of a percent of the funds allocated each year on the basis of that data.

The Poverty Data Improvement Act addresses one important element of a growing debate about the accuracy of data we use for Federal program purposes. That element is the question of timeliness. Data that are old may look precise, but they simply aren't accurate.

The bill does not address broader—and very legitimate—concerns about the way we define poverty. In fact, today we are using definitions that were developed nearly 30 years ago. Fortunately, the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences is completing a comprehensive study of the definition of poverty. That study includes a review of consumption patterns, differences in cost of living across geography, and the effect of noncash benefits on living standards. The academy expects to release its findings and recommendations in May.

Mr. Speaker, we need the capacity to identify demographic and economic forces that are changing more rapidly than our ability to measure them using traditional data collection methods. Accurate, useful, and timely data can serve as a solid foundation on which to build sound and cost-effective programs. The Poverty Data Improvement Act represents an important start toward achieving that goal. I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile legislation.

BACK-TO-BASICS CRIME BILL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 40th day of our Contract With America. House Republicans have accomplished more to combat crime in 40 days than the Democrats have in the last 40 years. We are committed to keeping our promises.

Republicans promised to strike at the heart of violent crime. We are working to pass our back-to-basic crime bill which provides the tools necessary to fight crime and keep criminals behind bars.

The Republican crime package handcuffs criminals and releases resources to combat crime. We are replacing the revolving door with a trap door and making our streets safe for law abiding citizens.

American taxpayers will no longer pay for a criminal justice system that fails to put and keep criminals behind bars. Today we will work to deport criminal aliens and free up scarce prison space. In addition, I look forward to giving local law enforcement the flexibility they need to use their resources most effectively.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are waiting for action. Violent crime will no longer be tolerated. We must act now to give the police the tools necessary to catch criminals and the space they need to keep them where they belong—behind bars.

LULAC NATIONAL WEEK

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the League of United Latin American Citizens as they celebrate the week of the 12th through the 18th of February, 1995, as LULAC National Week.

LULAC, the oldest and largest Hispanic volunteer organization in the country, is an American success story. More than 110,000 members in 45 States have reaped the benefits of this exemplary organization since 1929.

This week honors the LULAC experience. From its roots in promoting civil rights to its activities in providing equal access to educational opportunities for all Hispanic-Americans, LULAC is committed to the promise of Hispanics in America.

This week we observe and honor the benefits of LULAC which include economic development, housing, education, employment, civil rights, and business development. My congressional district includes many LULAC chapters all striving to address the many complex issues impacting Hispanics at all levels.

Mr. Speaker, as LULAC celebrates its legacy this week, the organization is seen as an integral part of the American mosaic. Since 1929, LULAC has endured with honor and a proven record of success. Its proud supporters include the public and private sectors and other volunteer organizations. Today, its proudest supporters, the members themselves, look to the future for more of the same. LULAC has earned the support and respect of the Nation.

READ A BOOK OR GO TO JAIL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the February 5 issue of Parade Magazine there is an excellent article by Michael Ryan about the sort of program we all describe as something we would to see, but are rarely able to point to in fact.

The program in question is one which seeks to keep repeat criminals from committing further crimes, by a program which involves repeat offenders in an extensive reading program.

Of course no program is perfect, and in 4 years this program has seen 19 percent of the participants rearrested. But as the article points out, the statistical expectation is that, absent this program, a far higher percentage of these participants would have been arrested again—one study showed that 45 percent would be the expected figure.

The moving force in this program is Prof. Robert Waxler of the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. I have myself benefited in my job from the enthusiasm and knowledge that Professor Waxler brings to the task of educating young people, because he is an active and creative member of the southeastern Massachusetts community. But I ask that this article be reprinted here not because of my admiration for Professor Waxler but because it is an interesting example of how creative work on the local level can help us improve our efforts to reduce the crime which is a continuing social problem.

Professor Waxler, and Judge Robert Kane, who has used his judicial position to launch this program, deserve a great deal of credit. And I am glad that Parade Magazine highlighted their work, and I hope that other areas will profit by their example. To further that prospect, I submit this article from Parade magazine to be reprinted here.

[From Parade Magazine, Feb. 5, 1995]

THESE REPEAT OFFENDERS HAD A CHOICE:

READ A BOOK—OR GO TO JAIL

(By Michael Ryan)

Every university has students like Don Ross: bright individuals whose imaginations have caught fire with learning.

"Yesterday, everybody at my job was talking about Deliverance." Ross told me one afternoon at the University of Massachusetts campus at Dartmouth, Mass., near Cape Cod. He recently had read James Dickey's novel, a riveting tale of survival. "I started talking about how the characters related to each other, and everybody looked at me and went, 'Whoa.' They were talking about the movie, which was on TV."

Ross, 27, tells this joke on himself with good humor, as amused with his newfound interest in literature as anyone else. The interest has unusual roots. In January 1992, a judge in nearby New Bedford offered him a choice: Go to school and read books—or go to jail.

"This was an experiment," said District Court Judge Robert Kane, 47. "I had no confidence that it would work, but I had sufficient despair in the way we had always done things." "We were seeing this same faces over and over," added Wayne St. Pierre, 39, the probation officer who helps screen candidates for the program. Don Ross is one of just 100 repeat offenders who have entered the program. (His last offense involved the illegal use of uninsured automobiles.)

In the four years that the literature seminar has been in operation, 19 percent of its participants have been rearrested. A recent study by professors at the University of Indiana and UMass Dartmouth found that 45 percent of a similar group (matched by age, race, income, neighborhood and offense) had returned to crime. In other words, the convicts in the program were less than half as likely to commit new crimes as those not in the program.

"I have always believed in the transformative power of stories," Prof. Robert Waxler, 50, told me. "They allow us to hold up a mirror to ourselves." A professor of English at UMass Dartmouth, he thought this power might help in rehabilitating criminals. One day, he brought up the idea with Judge Kane, his tennis partner. "He was very receptive to the idea," Waxler recalled.

Waxler volunteered to lead a 12-week literature seminar. His only stipulation that the convicts be fairly serious offenders. "The average participant has 16 prior offenses," said St. Pierre.

The group first reads a simple short story. Then, every other week for three months, they read novels of increasing complexity and meet for two-hour discussions. Only about half of the participants have completed high school or earned GED's, but Waxler gives them serious reading, such as Jack London's *Sea Wolf* and Russell Banks' *Affliction*.

St. Pierre thinks that the challenge is part of the success. "I come from an athletic background," he said. "I know that when you have a tough coach who pushes you beyond what you think you can do, the rewards are much greater. That's what happens here."

"When I first designed this, I looked for materials that would address issues of identity, of violence, of the individual's relationship to society," Waxler explained. "Often, that pushes everybody to an understanding of where they fall in relation to that character."

"I related to Wolf Larsen in *Sea Wolf*," said Manuel Amaral, 35, a former drug addict and small-time dealer. The Larsen character is a brutal ship's captain who meets a grisly end. "I was like him," said Amaral. "Reading about it opened my mind." Amaral is now drug-free and a student at Bristol Community College in Fall River, Mass.

The reading program has benefited more than the defendants. Along with Waxler and some of his colleagues, St. Pierre attends every session and does all of the reading. Judge Kane also attends but begins with the third session to avoid intimidating students.

"One night, we were reading Norman Mailer's *An American Dream*," the judge recalled. "There's a scene between a judge and a prostitute, and the people in the course started talking about the misuse of judicial power. I realized that it was important that I hear that. It has made me more expansive."

Mark MacMullen, 40, also was a drug abuser. Now he is a full-time student at UMass Dartmouth and has regained visitation rights to his two children. "I learned that Wayne St. Pierre is more than my probation officer—he's a human being," he said, "and Judge Kane is a human being, and they cared about me. That's made me care about me and start making the right choices."

The program has strict rules. While studying, participants are on probation and live at home. Anyone who misses class or skips readings can be sent to prison. Program graduates remain on probation and must attend a one-day career workshop. They must then make a career choice or plans that will increase employment opportunities, such as obtaining a GED or going to college. If they don't, they can be sent to prison.

The UMass Dartmouth program accepts only male offenders. There are now similar programs, for men and women, in the state—and more judges are studying it. "They should try it," Judge Kane said, "The things that are said here are more interesting than the conversation in the judges' lobby."

Don Ross—the fan of *Deliverance*, the book—said the course taught him to accept responsibility for the first time. "The day I came before Judge Kane was the turning point. That transformation has been gradual, week after week, book after book."

"This has taught me," he said, "to use my mind."

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL:
CELEBRATING 150 YEARS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious institutions in the United States, Congregation Emanu-El, which will soon be celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding. This remarkable temple, which is located on Fifth Avenue at East 65th Street in the heart of my district, has tended to the spiritual needs of its congregants as well as the social and philanthropic needs of the greater community for a century and a half.

I want to first congratulate Dr. Ronald B. Sobel, who has served as the temple's senior rabbi since 1973. Rabbi Soebel is a world-renowned scholar and spiritual leader who deserves enormous credit for helping to make Emanu-El into one of the largest and most respected synagogues in the world.

In fact, Temple Emanu-El is physically the largest synagogue in the world and boasts the largest membership of any reform temple. But its origins were indeed quite humble. In 1845, a handful of German immigrants pooled \$30

and rented a small room on the Lower East Side, thus becoming the first reform Jewish congregation in the city. As the congregation grew, its members found new locations, first a former Methodist church and then a former Baptist church. In 1868, Emanu-El congregants raised over half a million dollars and built a new facility on Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street. Finally, in 1925, construction began on the Temple's final and current home. In 1930, this magnificent structure was dedicated.

The history of Temple Emanu-El is the history of New York, the Nation, and indeed the entire World. Early in this century, the temple founded a committee to assist victims of the Russian massacres. Seven members of the congregation were killed serving in World War I and 22 were killed during the Second World War. During this war, the temple established a recreational canteen which ultimately served 1.3 million American men and women in uniform. In recent years, the temple instituted programs to address the pressing needs of New York City. The Sunday lunch program—developed in 1983—provides 140 homeless citizens with a hot lunch each week. In 1988, the temple opened a homeless shelter which has become one of our city's most successful facilities of its kind.

Over the years, the leaders of Congregation Emanu-El has read like a "Who's Who" of American civic leadership. Emanu-El members have included Adolph Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*; Oscar S. Straus, the first Jewish Cabinet Member, who served as President Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and Irving Lehman, who served as chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals. More recently, Emanu-El president Maxwell Rabb served as U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Speaker, for 150 years, Congregation Emanu-El has served as a beacon of community spirit and religious commitment. It is an honor to represent this institution in the U.S. Congress, and I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Temple Emanu-El on this auspicious occasion.

AMERICORPS' SUCCESSFUL INVOLVEMENT IN A COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM IN THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

HON. CARLISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the success of a partnership between AmeriCorps and community policing efforts in Illinois' Seventh Congressional District. It is a pleasure to be able to address the House today on the positive impact that the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety [CANS] and Bethel New Life Inc.'s Take Back the Streets Program is having on Chicago's West Side. By recognizing the accomplishments of this Take Back the Streets Program, I hope to increase awareness and support for successful partnerships

such as the one forged between AmeriCorps and community policing programs in my district.

Bethel New Life Inc., a community-based development corporation which was founded in 1979, is a member and partner organization of CANS. CANS has sponsored 21 AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteers who have helped organize community policing programs and who have played an essential role in the recent take back the streets campaign.

To implement this campaign, Bethel chose a drug-ridden 6-square-block area which included a public elementary school, 3 churches, and a city park, as the target area for its 40-day campaign. The key to Bethel's plan of cleaning up the target area or neighborhood safety zone was to organize high-visibility activities that encouraged residents to come out onto the street.

These community activities, which included anti-drug marches, job fairs, drug education and treatment workshops, all night prayer vigils, family nights, and cleanup efforts, took place at all hours of the day and night. The community leaders and residents worked together to take their streets back from drug dealers. In addition to the planned activities, the program included two ongoing events. They were setting up lemonade stands and organizing outdoor prayer services on corners where drugs were sold.

The community leaders and the residents found that their efforts paid off. The drug dealers were pushed out of the area, the cleanup effort greatly improved the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood, and it was once again safe for children to play on the streets.

In addition to these short-term victories, there were significant long-term effects. One of the greatest accomplishments of this program was that the fear that residents had about getting involved in efforts to fight crime were reduced. An estimated 800 residents got involved with the program because they could see their efforts were paying off. Their community looked and felt safer.

The success of Bethel's program was a direct result of AmeriCorps involvement in the program. CANS' AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteer Charles Jackson, the community leader that was assigned to Bethel New Life Inc., was essential in developing block clubs, increasing interest in community policing, and developing local leaders. The positive effect that the AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteer had on the community will last long after his leadership is gone.

The involvement of AmeriCorps made a significant difference in the overall effectiveness of the program. Without AmeriCorps volunteers, it will likely be difficult for community policing efforts in other neighborhoods to experience this degree of success.

I commend CANS, Bethel New Life, Inc., and AmeriCorps for their hard work and success at helping constituents in my district feel safer and more confident about their right to live in a drug-free neighborhood. As we review Federal programs in the weeks ahead, I hope that this success will be remembered by my colleagues who are quick to mislabel AmeriCorps and community policing efforts as ineffective and wasteful boondoggles and invite them to visit my district to find out what a

positive impact these programs have had on hundreds of Americans.

IN MEMORY OF GLEN WOODARD

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of one of my district's most honorable citizens. Glen Woodard passed away on January 25, 1995. Born in Washington, DC, in 1917, and educated in the Duval County, FL, public schools, Glen was vice president and director of community affairs for the Winn-Dixie grocery store chain.

During the 40 years he represented Winn-Dixie in Tallahassee and Washington, he touched many lives. There are many today who issue sweeping condemnations of lobbyists. It is safe to say those people never met Glen Woodard. The corridors of power were never graced by a more decent, honorable, and dignified man. Glen represented his company and his entire industry with a grace, a devotion, and a sense of humor not often found these days. His passing is a great loss to my community and to my State.

I would like to submit for the RECORD the eulogy delivered at Glen's services by Mr. Robert O. Aders, president emeritus of the Food Marketing Institute.

EULOGY TO GLEN WOODARD

(By Robert O. Aders)

Glen, it is an honor to be invited to eulogize you. It is not the first time that I or others have praised you in public but it is first time you won't have the last word. I speak on behalf of myself and Tabitha and your other close friends in the industry that you have served so well for so many years—on behalf of your many associates in FMI and other groups in Washington and the State capitols with whom you have worked to improve the food system and the supermarket industry—to improve the quality of government—and to improve the relationships between industry and government—in order to better serve the public. We have enjoyed considerable success in all these things and you have truly left your mark. You have made a difference. And today we celebrate your life.

We all lead our lives on many levels—our home, our church, our country, daily work, recreation. So did Glen Woodard. I would like to say a few words on behalf of those who knew him mostly in his Washington life, that part of his Winn-Dixie career where some of us in this room were his extended family. Glen where some of us in this room were his extended family. Glen was born in Washington, D.C.—says so in the Jacksonville newspaper so it must be true. But Glen always denied that. He didn't want to be a Washington insider. Instead Glen told a Supermarket News reporter who asked where he was born:

"Born in North Georgia in 1917, RFD 1, Clermont. Go out from Gainesville, turn left at Quillens store, going toward the Wahoo Church, and then past there up toward Dahlonega. We lived there till the Grand Jury met—then moved to Florida."

My friendship with Glen goes back a long way. We both joined the supermarket indus-

try 38 years ago. In 1957 Glen joined the supermarket industry 38 years ago. In 1957 Glen joined Winn-Dixie and I joined Kroger—he as a lobbyist, I as a lawyer.

These were the good old days of smaller government but it was growing and soon Kroger decided to form a government relations department. I was chosen to do it. We were going to lobby and all I knew about that was what you had to go through when you check into a hotel. Then I got lucky. The American Retail Federation was holding a regional conference in Springfield, Illinois, and the already-famous Glen Woodard was the featured speaker on "lobbying." Glen spoke on the nitty-gritty of working with government—the day-to-day task of dealing with small problems so they don't get big—the same way we all deal with our family and business problems. He spoke on the day-to-day things that government does, wittingly or unwittingly, that impose a great burden on business. While business is focusing on the big issues we tend to ignore the minor day-to-day interferences that cost us money and slow us down. The title of his speech was repeated at just the right time throughout his presentation, in that patented stentorian voice. It was "While you are watching out for the eagles you are being pecked to death by the ducks." And that was my introduction to the famous Glen Woodard vocabulary and the beginning of a long professional relationship as well as a personal friendship.

To Glen, a Congressman or a Senator was always addressed as "my spiritual advisor." Glen Woodard's world was not populated by lawyers, accountants and ordinary citizens but by "skin 'em and cheat 'ems," "shiny britches," and "snuff dippers." These people don't merely get excited, they have "rollin' of the eyes" and "jerkin' of the navel." Colorful he was. But Glen needed that light-hearted perspective to survive, for Glen was in the middle of what is now called "that mess in Washington" from Presidents Eisenhower to Clinton. Working his contacts, talking to representatives and senators, walking his beat—those endless marble corridors of power—doing as he put it "the work of the Lord." And, indeed, his work affected the law of the land.

And, indeed, that work was made a lot more fun for all of us by Glen's marvelous sense of humor and his wonderful delivery. I remember a meeting a few years ago with a top official in the Treasury Department. We had been stymied for years trying to change a ridiculous IRS regulation because of the stubbornness of one particular bureaucrat. One day Glen broke the logjam as follows: "Jerry, I had occasion to pay you a high compliment when I was with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee last week. I said you were just great with numbers. In fact, you're the biggest 2-timin', 4-flushin', SOB I've ever known." He got the point and the rule was changed.

With all his blunt talk and tough wit, he was a kind and generous man. In fact, my wife described him when she first met him as courtly and gallant. That was at a luncheon at the Grand Ole Opry years ago. My mother was also present and Glen was with his beloved Miss Ann. My mother was so charmed that for the rest of her life she always asked me "How is that wonderful gentleman from Winn-Dixie that you introduced me to in Nashville." Of course, Tab got to know the total Glen over the ensuing years at the many private dinners the three of us enjoyed when Glen was in Washington and had a free evening.

Those of us who worked at the Food Marketing Institute during Glen Woodard's career knew the many facets of this fine man. Always with us when we needed him, he was a brother to me and he was Uncle Glen to the young people on the staff.

Those young people he mentored over the years—young people now mature—carry the principles and values that he lived and taught. Here are some of them:

Integrity—stick to your principles.
Strength and toughness—take a position and stand on it.

Work ethic—It may not be fun at first. If you work hard enough you'll enjoy it.

Responsibility—Take it. Most people duck it.

Generosity—Take the blame; share the credit.

Reliability—Say what you'll do and then do it.

Fairness—It isn't winning if you cheat.

And finally, Grace under pressure.

On behalf of those young people, Glen, I say you brought a great deal of nobility to our day-to-day lives and you made us feel worthwhile.

A few years ago we tricked Glen into coming to a testimonial dinner on his behalf. He thought it was for someone else. The dinner menu was designed especially to Glen's taste. He always said he was sick of overcooked beef, rubber chicken and livers wrapped in burnt bacon. So we had a Glen Woodard menu prepared at one of the fanciest private clubs in Washington—The F Street Club. Their kitchen staff will never forget it. We had country ham, redeye gravy and biscuits with collard greens. We had cat fish, hush puppies and cole slaw. All the condiments were served in their original containers—ketchup in the bottle, mustard in the jar, and alongside each table in a silver ice bucket we had Glen's cheap rosé wine in a screw-top bottle.

The FMI staff had prepared a special plaque for this man who already had a wall covered with plaques, but this was different and it expressed how the staff felt about him. It went this way:

"FMI, to Glen P. Woodard, The Best There Is.

"For nearly 30 years you have served your company and our industry in the area of public affairs with unparalleled skill and devotion. Currently chairman of the FMI Government Relations Committee, recent Chairman of the FMI Fall Conference, untiring laborer in the vineyards of government on behalf of the American food system, you have accomplished mightily for our industry.

"We salute your dedication, your knowledge, your wit and your style. And we treasure your friendship. You are, indeed, The Best There Is. And we love you. Washington, D.C., October 22, 1985."

And that still goes Glen, old buddy.

CONGRATULATORY REMARKS FOR
ROBERTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the premier magnet schools in Texas, Oran M. Roberts Elementary School in Houston. Roberts Elementary recently received the Texas Successful Schools Award for Exemplary Academic Performance—one of

only 67 schools throughout the State to receive this prestigious and well-deserved honor.

The Texas Successful Schools Award is given each year by the Governor and the Texas commissioner of education to schools that demonstrate a high rate of attendance among its students and a score of 90 percent or above for grades 3-5 on TAAS, the statewide achievement test which measures students' proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics.

Roberts Elementary takes a unique and creative approach to learning. With students from over 40 countries and an emphasis on fine arts and physical development, Roberts has brought a highly international flavor and a diverse curriculum to its students. Strong parent involvement and vigorous community support, in addition to a cutting-edge science program, computer lab, and new library, enabled the school to excel in providing a quality education to all its students.

One of Roberts Elementary's most outstanding programs is its fine arts program. Student artwork has been displayed throughout Houston, at the Children's Museum, the Museum of Natural Sciences, and other local businesses. The school is currently working on a mural which will be sent to a school in Turkey as part of the Houston International Festival.

I congratulate the 525 students and their principal and teachers at Roberts, and I wish them well as they will continue to strive for achievement in the field of education.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY KING
BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ—KING
RAMA IX OF THAILAND

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to His Majesty the King of Thailand, on the commemoration of the Royal Golden Jubilee celebration which commences this month of January 1995 and continues through 1997. His Majesty will enter his 50th year of reign on June 9.

The ninth king of the Chakri Dynasty was born on December 5, 1927, in Cambridge, MA. He is now the longest reigning monarch in Thailand's history. When crowned King on May 5, 1950, at the age of 23, he said, "We will reign with righteousness for the benefit and the happiness of the Siamese people." The legacy of his royal forebears resonated with these words and his subsequent bonding with the Thai people.

His Majesty is the third constitutional monarch since absolute monarchy was abolished in 1932. He has built and strengthened his moral authority through unwavering integrity in decision making and constant pursuit of goals beneficial to his people. For nearly 50 years he has given Thailand the trusted, impartial leadership vital to surviving all threats to democracy.

Loved and admired by his people, he is never far from them. He has visited all 72 Thai provinces to observe first-hand the needs of

small communities and the challenges of working people. Over the years His Majesty has been involved in numerous projects promoting small business development and the welfare of farmers, including co-op farming, irrigation, re-forestation and watershed development. In conversations with his people, he emphasizes education, public health, and self-improvement—key factors in developing and improving quality of life. He supports his theory with generous endowments to educational institutions and special projects, and he has set aside substantial space in Chitralada Palace for experimental agricultural projects.

One of His Majesty's foremost commitments is the protection of authentic Thai culture through promotion of the arts and preservation of ancient cities. Part of the authenticity of Thai culture lies in religious diversity. The Thai constitution prescribes that the King not only defend the Buddhist faith, but uphold all religions. His Majesty gives equal protection and support to all forms of worship.

His Majesty's influence can be discerned in all his numerous projects, his lifelong interest in public health, his efforts to bring peaceful solutions in times of conflict, and his generosity in helping refugees in neighboring countries. His contributions, on both a large and small scale, have made King Bhumibol the prime source of inspiration, pride and joy among the Thai people. If a country can be defined in terms of a soul, King Bhumibol Adulyadej has become the soul of Thailand.

THE 325TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH IN HARTFORD, CT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the history of Hartford, CT—the 325th Anniversary of the Second Church of Christ, best known as the South Congregational Church.

This church, a beacon of calm in downtown Hartford, actually had its origins in a prolonged and bitter religious dispute. Reverend Thomas Hooker, who left the Massachusetts Bay Colony to settle Hartford, was the pastor of the First Congregational Church. After his death, however, his successor adopted a more rigid, autocratic view of religion. This led to a generation-long conflict that ultimately led to the General Court of Connecticut's granting a petition to establish a second church. In February 1670, 33 men and women under the direction of the Reverend John Whiting established the South Congregational church.

Since that time, this church has been an architectural presence and spiritual beacon in Hartford. The church's meeting house, its third, was completed in 1827, and is Hartford's third oldest public building. The structure has endured fires, hurricanes, and tornadoes. In 1977, it was named to the National Register of Historic Places.

Amazingly, in its 325 years, this church has had only 15 senior ministers. The roll includes: Thomas Buckingham (1694-1731), a founder

and original trustee of Yale University; Elnathan Whitman (1732-1777), a prolific preacher during the Great Awakening; Edwin Pond Parker (1860-1912), a distinguished historian, writer, and hymnwriter; the Reverend Dr. Henry David Gray (1955-1970), Congregational Scholar and founder of the National Association of Pilgrim Fellowship; and Dr. John Robert Elmore (1970-1992), a national recognized leader in family and marriage counseling.

Today, the congregation is once again led by a dedicated pastor, who understands both the church's historic past and the role it can play in the city's future. Dr. Jay Murray Terbush has worked to maintain South Congregational's presence and participation in downtown Hartford and in the greater Hartford area. Under his stewardship, the church and its ministries are well-positioned for the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to commemorate this important milestone, and offer my most sincere congratulations to the South Congregational Church on its 325th Anniversary.

OPPOSITION TO NOMINATION OF
DR. HENRY W. FOSTER, JR.

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to the President's nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr., as Surgeon General of the United States. Although this body will not take part in the confirmation hearings, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to deny the approval of this nominee.

Dr. Foster has not been straightforward with the American people. He has misled the public about his record in performing abortions. Dr. Foster stated that he performed abortions primarily to save the lives of women or in cases of rape and incest. These statements were not true.

Dr. Foster has performed numerous conventional abortions for birth control, and I understand he has also been on the cutting edge of developing a more efficient means of taking unborn life. Dr. Foster has been a leader in researching and testing experimental drugs to induce abortion.

In addition, Dr. Foster has a history of working against legal limitations on abortions. He has served on the board of directors of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and was recently listed as a member of the National Leadership Committee of Planned Parenthood's campaign to keep abortion safe and legal.

Dr. Foster's record on abortion is troubling enough to me, but his unwillingness to live up to that record is of even greater concern. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that all medical professionals take an oath to do everything possible to save human life. Abortion is clearly contrary to, and a violation of that oath.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a sudden emergency in my family, I left Washington for my home in Los Angeles on the evening of Tuesday, January 31, 1995. I spent the remainder of that week as well as the first day of the following week in Los Angeles.

As a result, I missed a number of recorded votes on amendments to H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995, as well as H.R. 2, the Line-Item Veto Act.

My constituents have a right to know how I would have voted on the various amendments and bills considered during this time. For the record, I would like to indicate my position on each missed vote:

Mink amendment to H.R. 5 (rollcall 77)—“aye.”

Beilenson amendment to H.R. 5 (rollcall 78)—“aye.”

Moran amendment to H.R. 5 (rollcall 79)—“aye.”

Sanders amendment to H.R. 5 (rollcall 80)—“aye.”

Doggett amendment to H.R. 5 (rollcall 81)—“aye.”

Moran amendment to H.R. 5 in the nature of a substitute (rollcall 82)—“aye.”

On final passage of H.R. 5 (rollcall 83)—“no.”

On final passage of H.R. 400, the Anaktuvuk Pass Land Exchange and Wilderness Redesignation Act of 1995 (rollcall 84)—“aye.”

Moran amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 85)—“aye.”

Slaughter amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 86)—“aye.”

Skelton amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 87)—“no.”

Kanjorski amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 88)—“aye.”

Spratt amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 89)—“aye.”

Wise amendment to H.R. 2 in the nature of a substitute (rollcall 90)—“yes.”

Orton amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 91)—“no.”

Waters amendment to H.R. 2 (rollcall 92)—“aye.”

Stenholm amendment to H.R. 2 in the nature of a substitute (rollcall 93)—“aye.”

On motion to recommit with instructions (rollcall 94)—“aye.”

On final passage of H.R. 2 (rollcall 95)—“no.”

Mr. Speaker, I wish to also advise that over the next several weeks family circumstances may require my presence at home in Los Angeles more frequently than the current legislative calendar might otherwise permit. My wife Carolina and I are expecting our second child in 3 months. Under doctor's orders, Carolina has been confined to bed rest until she has completed her pregnancy. As committed as I am to fulfill my legislative responsibilities, I intend to do what I believe I must to tend to my responsibilities as a husband and father.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP, HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS, SHOULD BE ISSUED. HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, along with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. TALENT], it is my honor to introduce legislation that expresses the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to honor the 100th anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans. I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. TALENT] who as an original sponsor of this important measure, has reaffirmed his continued support for our Nation's brave service men and women.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the Jewish War Veterans [JWV] is an organization dedicated to upholding the principles and the freedoms that our Nation stands for. The JWV is the oldest duly chartered veterans service organization, and its members have proudly served the American people for the past 99 years. Whether on the battlefield or on American soil, Jewish-Americans have answered the call to service. In fact, during World War II alone, more than 52,000 awards for outstanding service in the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Medal of Honor, the Air Medal, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart, were issued to Jewish veterans.

I believe it is appropriate to honor our Nation's dedicated Jewish service men and women, with the celebration of their 100-year anniversary on March 15, 1996. I can think of no more fitting a manner in which to commemorate the JWV's many years of patriotism and service.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in sponsoring this important legislation, House Concurrent Resolution 26. If postage stamps can be issued honoring gunfighters from the Old West, like Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp, surely the postal officials can find reason enough to issue a stamp that pays tribute to Jewish war veterans, who have given so much for all of us in times of war and peace.

H. CON. RES. 26

Whereas the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, an organization of patriotic Americans dedicated to highlighting the role of Jews in the United States Armed Forces, will celebrate 100 years of patriotic service to the Nation on March 15, 1996;

Whereas thousands of Jews have proudly served the Nation in times of war;

Whereas thousands of Jews have died in combat while serving in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas, in World War II alone, Jews received more than 52,000 awards for outstanding service in the United States Armed Forces, including the Medal of Honor, the Air Medal, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart;

Whereas, in World War II alone, over 11,000 Jews died in combat while serving in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas members of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America have volunteered over 10,000,000 hours at veterans' hospitals; and

Whereas honoring the sacrifices of Jewish veterans is an important component of recognizing the strong and patriotic role Jews have played in the United States Armed Forces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a postage stamp should be issued to honor the 100th anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Postal Service should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a postage stamp be issued.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE R. URBAN

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to George R. Urban, who after serving the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers [IAMAW] with distinction for 42 years, has retired.

George was initiated into the union while employed by Alloy Products Corp. in Waukesha, WI. He later became a member of the bargaining committee and a shop chairman at Alloy Products. George has served as a business representative of District 48, which merged with, and became known as, District 10 in 1973. He has held this highly regarded position for 27 years.

As president of the Waukesha County Labor Council since 1975, George Urban has devoted countless hours to ensure the well-being of working men and women and their families in southeastern Wisconsin and throughout our Nation. Our young labor leaders would do well to follow George's fine example of union representation.

George, best wishes during your well-deserved retirement with your family and many friends.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE ON THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read an excellent editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle on the United Nations. The Chronicle and Ambassador Madeleine Albright, our permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, are to be commended for their compelling argument for maintaining the integrity of the United Nations.

We are in an era of opportunity—we have the extraordinary opportunity to create a more peaceful, more humane, and more orderly world now that we have entered the post-cold-war era. This is not the time for the United States to enter into a new era of isolationism.

Mr. Speaker, I commend your attention and the attention of my colleagues to this excellent and timely editorial, and I ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle]

U.N. PEACEKEEPING IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Madeleine Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, threw down a gauntlet two weeks ago: "This administration," she pledged, "will not allow the hullabaloo over (the GOP Contract with America) to cause the Charter of the United Nations—the 'contract' of Truman and Vandenberg and Dulles and FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt and the generation that triumphed over the Nazis—to be ripped to shreds."

This week, President Clinton himself should publicly join in that pledge with a veto vow when the House of Representatives takes up passage of the misnamed National Security Revitalization Act—a transparent effort to fatally undermine the U.N.'s central security role: peacekeeping.

Under the guise of making the U.S. rule in U.N. peacekeeping more accountable to Congress, the bill would dramatically cut U.S. financing, virtually prohibit the deployment of U.S. forces under foreign command and require congressional approval before a single American soldier is sent into a U.N. peacekeeping operation—something Congress has never before found the political courage to do.

The financing restrictions are ludicrous in the extreme. By requiring that all voluntary U.S. military contributions to missions approved by the Security Council—such as logistics and transport support—be deducted from the U.S. peacekeeping assessment, the legislation could actually result in the U.N. owing money to the United States.

As Secretary of State Warren Christopher has testified: "Such a proposal would eliminate all U.S. payments for U.N. peacekeeping. It would almost certainly lead our NATO allies and Japan (which also make large voluntary contributions) to follow suit. * * * It would threaten to end U.N. peacekeeping overnight."

Certainly the explosion of U.N. peacekeeping demands in the wake of the Cold War, their rising costs and the increasingly complexity and danger of the missions require more critical attention. But Washington has already unilaterally reduced its peacekeeping assessments from 31 percent to 25 percent, and the Clinton administration last May imposed strict new standards for U.S. participation.

Today, fewer than 1,000 Americans are wearing blue helmets, and the U.S. financing contribution is less than 0.5 percent of all foreign policy and national security spending. What we get for that is enormous global leverage and burden sharing in pursuit of direct and indirect U.S. interests—the ability, in many cases, to achieve goals at a fraction of the cost of unilateral action.

Passage of this legislation would, in effect, turn this 50th anniversary year of the United Nations into a de facto funeral. That must not be allowed to happen.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION ACT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Fire Services caucus, I am proud to introduce the Fire Safety Education Act.

Every 113 minutes, this Nation incurs a civilian fire death. Every 17 minutes, this Nation incurs a civilian fire death. Every 17 minutes, this Nation incurs a civilian fire injury. On average each year, we lose about 6,000 lives, experience 29,000 civilian injuries and incur several billion dollars in property losses. These are bone-chilling statistics which should concern all of us. I believe, in many instances, these fire-related losses probably could have been avoided had the individuals affected received proper fire safety education. All too often, we all read stories in the paper about innocent children burning to death in a home without a smoke alarm or about the senseless death of fires started by children playing with matches or adults not adequately putting out cigarettes. I have introduced the Fire Safety Education Act to help avoid these types of occurrences in the future.

This legislation will create a grant program through the U.S. Fire Administration for State and local fire prevention efforts. Half of the grant money in the bill is designated for established fire prevention programs which have demonstrated success. The bill will encourage communities to continue their fire prevention programs by offering Federal assistance if they do so.

In addition to encouraging fire prevention grants, the Fire Safety Education Act also seeks to improve our country's collection and analysis of fire data. The bill also sets recording requirements so that we can be sure Federal and local resources are being used efficiently.

It is extremely important that we provide resources to help combat our Nation's fire problem. This bill serves as a preventive measure which will move us a step closer to achieving our goal of preventing senseless loss of life and property.

THE SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT OF 1995

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, we do not have to sacrifice our principles for profit. Corporations can look beyond the bottom line to ensure that decent human and worker rights are guaranteed to their foreign workers.

Some U.S. corporations, like Levi Strauss have articulated socially responsible policies and provided active oversight over these standards. They have shown that their considerable economic and social influence can be a force for positive change.

Yet, many multinationals have not joined the movement to promote corporate responsibility.

There are cases in some U.S. affiliated factories abroad, where children as young as five toil for more than 12 hours and less than 20 cents a day. In other instances, contractors are found to combine warehouse, workplace, and dormitory facilities contributing to dangerous and inhumane working and living conditions. We can and must do better.

Today, 25 of my colleagues are joining me in reintroducing The Socially Responsible Business Practices Act of 1995. This bill calls for a voluntary code of conduct based on internationally recognized principles to ensure that U.S. foreign investment remains competitive while also creating a socially responsible climate for trade and investment.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation to ensure that international trade and investment is a positive force in all countries—not a license to exploit workers.

A JOURNEY FOR PERMANENT PEACE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an article penned by Camelia Anwar Sadat, the daughter of slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The subject of her writing concerns a program called Givat Haviva, which Ms. Sadat recently became acquainted with in her first trip to Israel.

The Givat Haviva Institute is an educational foundation program whose purpose is bringing Arab and Jewish children together to learn how to live in a united future. Education of the youth is crucial to the future of peace in that troubled region.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend this article, initially printed in the Boston Globe, to my colleagues, and ask that it be inserted at this point into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Boston Globe, Dec. 30, 1994]

THE KEY TO MIDEAST PEACE

(By Camelia Anwar Sadat)

Middle East peace has been a dream that my father worked for and paid for with his life, and ever since, I have dedicated my life to this cause.

It wasn't until recently, however, that I made my first trip to Israel; the time was finally right for me to follow in my father's historic footsteps. Had I gone earlier I would have created a conflict. Those who did not accept my father or Camp David would not have accepted me. But now treaties are being signed, and the dreams of our forefathers are close to being fulfilled.

However, recent events demonstrate an overriding ambivalence to the benefits of peace—the Israeli Cabinet is debating whether it will withdraw troops from the West Bank as promised; a recent Jerusalem report noted that Jordanians are reticent about welcoming Israelis into their communities.

In order for peace to succeed in the Middle East, there must be a foundation for understanding and acceptance. This can be realized only through education—the vehicle for lasting peace in the region. As the leaders of

the peace process have made clear time after time, the people who are living by the treaties must change the way they live and think.

Today's children—the keepers of future peace—must be taught how to nurture the peace their predecessors began. It is up to today's leaders to ensure that those who will lead in the future receive the tools necessary to strengthen the fraternity between Arabs and Jews. They must learn how to coexist in a solid, integrated society.

War and violence are still fresh in the minds of those of us who have experienced its brutality. Indeed, violence has been a daily occurrence for generations. Now the generations must learn how to tolerate coexistence and different ways to settle disputes.

Although no peace treaty has addressed the fundamental issue of education, successful programs are bringing Arab and Jewish children together to learn how to live in a united future.

One of the most successful programs is the Givat Haviva. Since the Givat Haviva Institute was established in 1949, Jews and Arabs have had the opportunity to participate in programs that advance and protect democratic values and peace.

At Givat Haviva, I watched Arab and Jewish children teach each other and learn how to coexist. I saw young people, their parents and teachers being given survival tools to move forward toward new and beneficial vistas.

I observed the next generation of Arabs and Jews preparing to come to age during a new time of peace and understanding. It was thrilling to take part in the peace process started 14 years ago by Menachem Begin, Jimmy Carter and my father. I observed harmony between Arab and Jew.

Now, with the dramatic, meaningful and lasting changes that are occurring in the Middle East, I want to help ensure that the message of yesterday's leaders is not forgotten during this great era of opportunity.

When my father went to Israel in 1977, a wall came down for me, a wall that prevented me from seeing many things—most importantly, a wall that blocked me from seeing Jews and Israelis as anything but enemies. Today's leaders must realize that this wall still blocks the vision of many Arabs and Jews. It is only through education that a lasting peace will flourish.

My life has been surrounded by war. My sisters were married to army officers. My uncles served in the army. My cousins marched off to war. My life was not so different from the Israelis. They, too, have been surrounded by war. They, too, watched loved ones march off and die for peace. Many who died in the violence of the Middle East shared a vision—a vision of a peaceful future for us, their children.

My father gave his life for peace. Only through such programs as Givat Haviva, which is educating our children on how to live in peace, can the memories of all who died for this cause be best remembered.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1995"

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Public Health and Safety Act of

1995." This legislation, also introduced last Congress by Senator JOHN CHAFEE and myself, would prohibit the transfer or possession of handguns and handgun ammunition, except in limited circumstances. It would go a long way toward protecting our citizens from violent crime.

The need for a ban on handguns cannot be overstated. Unlike rifles and shotguns, handguns are easily concealable. Consequently, they are the weapons of choice in most murders, accounting for 10,000 homicides a year and nearly 13,000 suicides a year. In fact, handguns account for 78 percent of all firearm crimes even though they represent only 25 percent of all firearms in circulation.

Most other industrialized countries have a virtual ban on handgun sales, which accounts for the vast difference in homicide rate between the United States and these other nations. In 1990, handguns killed only 22 people in Great Britain, 13 in Sweden, 91 in Switzerland, 87 in Japan, 10 in Australia, and 68 in Canada. In the United States, handgun fatalities totaled 10,567.

Unfortunately, gun violence is getting worse in this country, not better. Between 1960 and 1980, the Nation's firearm death rate increased 160 percent while the rate for other homicides declined. In 1993, death rates from firearm injuries and motor vehicle injuries were statistically equal, making it almost certain that firearms will emerge as the Nation's leading cause of traumatic death in 1994 once the figures have been tabulated. At these rates, 3 million people will have been shot (including 350,000 fatalities) by the end of the year 2000 since the beginning of 1993.

Dr. James R. Hughes, a fellow with the American Academy of Pediatrics, has analogized the epidemic of handgun violence in this country to that of polio in the early 1950's. At that time, there were 10,000 cases of crippling polio a year in the United States. By the late 1980's, that number had been reduced to 10. Today, instead of enduring 10,000 cases of polio, we watch as 10,000 people are murdered by handguns each year. Yet somehow, there are many people in this country who do not feel we need to search for a cure for the disease of violence. I could not disagree more.

If we do not act now, the "gun culture" will continue to thrive, sapping our health care system of its much needed resources. As the victims of gun violence pour in, hospitals across the Nation are closing affiliated trauma centers because of the spiraling costs associated with treating gunshot wounds. From 1989 to 1991, the average per-patient cost of gunshot wounds at a major New York hospital was \$9,646. That figure does not even consider the costs of ambulance services, follow-up care, medication, and rehabilitation.

Furthermore, studies have shown that firearm injuries are more costly than any other type of injury. The total cost of firearm injuries in 1990 was \$20.4 billion. That figure includes direct costs, indirect costs, and life years lost. It represents a 42 percent increase in costs from 1985 to 1990.

Over the same 5-year period, direct medical costs from firearm injuries exhibited the greatest increase—55 percent—and totaled \$1.4 billion for 1990. Other studies have placed direct medical costs as high as \$4 billion a year.

The "Public Health and Safety Act of 1995" would abate the rising tide of handgun violence and its negative impact on the viability of our health care system. It would prohibit the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns and handgun ammunition. Violators would be subject to penalties of up to \$5,000 and up to 5 years in prison.

A 6-month "grace period" would be established during which time handguns could be turned in to any law enforcement agency with impunity and for reimbursement at the greater of \$25 or the fair market value of the handgun. After the grace period's expiration, handguns could be turned in voluntarily with impunity from criminal prosecution, but a civil fine of \$500 would be imposed.

Exemptions from the handgun ban would be permitted for Federal, State, or local government agencies, including military and law enforcement; collectors of antique firearms; federally-licensed handgun sporting clubs; federally-licensed professional security guard services; and federally-licensed dealers, importers, or manufacturers.

I urge the Judiciary Committee to consider this legislation without delay. While passage of the Brady bill and assault weapons ban were good initial steps toward reducing gun violence, passage of this bill would be the giant leap forward this country so desperately needs.

The "Public Health and Safety Act of 1995" represents an approach to handgun control which deserves the support of all Members of Congress who want to stop gun murders now. If this legislation is not passed swiftly, handguns will continue to be sold "over the counter" as easily as aspirin; the nation's at-risk youth will continue to attempt to resolve their problems by turning to handgun violence; and all of us will continue to fear for our lives when we step out of our homes at night.

THE COLON CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION ACT—INTRODUCED

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act. This legislation provides for Medicare coverage of preventive services to enhance the early detection and treatment of colorectal cancer—the second deadliest cancer in America.

Colorectal cancer is more common than either breast or prostate cancer, and strikes men and women in almost equal numbers. This year alone it is estimated that over 138,000 new cases will be diagnosed and more than 55,000 lives lost.

If colorectal cancer is not found early, less than 60 percent of persons diagnosed will survive for 5 years. Early detection, however, can boost the 5-year survival rate to 91 percent. That is an astonishing difference which can be appreciated in terms of both lives and dollars saved.

With well documented and highly effective detection and prevention strategies, colorectal cancers have become almost completely preventable. Every major Federal employee health plan recognizes the importance of colorectal screening measures and provides coverage for these services. Yet—although the average age at the time of diagnosis is 71—Medicare does not provide coverage of screening and preventive services for colorectal cancers.

With this legislation Medicare beneficiaries are eligible for two screening services at specified intervals. For those at high risk of developing colorectal cancer—due to previous experience of cancer or precursor polyps, a history of a chronic digestive disease condition, the presence of recognized gene markers, or other predisposing factors—a more comprehensive and invasive procedure is also covered.

Specifically, the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act first enables early detection of colorectal cancers by providing for an annual fecal occult blood test [FOBT]. This is a non-invasive test that checks for blood in a stool sample, at an average cost of only \$5. Research shows that this simple test, with follow-up examination of a positive result, reduces the risk of death from colorectal cancer by between 33 and 43 percent.

Second, this legislation includes benefit coverage of a flexible sigmoidoscopy examination, which enables a doctor to inspect the lower part of the colon where 50 to 60 percent of polyps and cancers occur. This preventive service would be available no more than once every 4 years.

Third, the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act allows individuals at high risk for developing colorectal cancer to receive a screening colonoscopy exam no more than once every 2 years. This procedure allows examination of the entire colon and, if necessary, biopsy and removal of suspicious polyps, which are the precursors to almost all colon cancers.

The preventive screening services in the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act are standard medical procedures recommended by the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, the American College of Gastroenterology, the American Gastroenterological Association, and the American College of Physicians. Among the many professionals who have provided the scientific and technical information underlying this legislation, I particularly appreciate the efforts of Marvin Schuster, M.D. of Johns Hopkins University, who serves as treasurer of the American College of Gastroenterology.

The ACG worked closely with me last year in developing this legislation and documenting the need for this benefit. The Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act has been endorsed by many consumer groups, including the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation, the United Ostomy Association and the Digestive Diseases National Coalition, as well as professional societies such as the American Medical Association and the American Nurses Association.

In an environment of rising health care costs, this amendment will save Medicare dollars. Screening to detect colorectal cancers

and providing necessary treatments early in the course of the disease not only improves the quality of life for patients but is much cheaper than providing intensive, expensive medical treatment to individuals in the late stages of colorectal cancer.

Many of my colleagues recognize the gap in Medicare coverage resulting from the failure to provide sensible, preventive colorectal screening benefits. This legislation, which received strong bipartisan support during the 103d Congress, closes that gap, providing Medicare beneficiaries with necessary, cost-effective services. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act.

OPPOSING THE MINIMUM WAGE IS BAD POLICY AND BAD POLITICS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD a column by Gregory Freeman that appeared in the February 7, 1995, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I have long contended that if you want Americans to work, you must pay them a living wage. Inflation has reduced the real income of minimum wage workers by almost 50 cents since the last time the minimum wage was raised. Stated another way, minimum wage workers have seen wages decrease by 12 percent. A 12-percent reduction in real earnings, when one is only earning \$4.25 an hour to begin with, raises the very real specter that, despite their best efforts, a worker will be unable to support his or her family. Two-thirds of all minimum wage workers are adults. Fifty percent of all minimum wage workers are providing half of their families' total income. Opposing an increase in the minimum wage will only serve to drive even more families deeper into poverty. That is bad policy. As the following article clearly indicates, it is also bad politics. I commend Mr. Freeman's article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, Feb. 7, 1995]

GOP STANCE ON WAGE IRKS WORKING WIDOW

(By Gregory Freeman)

Barbara A. is having second thoughts about her votes in November for the "Republican revolution."

Back in November, Barbara voted for John Ashcroft for senator and Jim Talent for Congress. She was thrilled election night when she learned that Republicans had taken over the House and the Senate.

"I was tired of the same old thing," Barbara said. "Lots of promises, nothing getting done. The Democrats fighting the Republicans. The Republicans fighting the Democrats. I figured, 'Let's give the Republicans a chance. They can't do any worse.'"

But now she's wondering. The issues are starting to hit home. And Barbara's afraid the hitting's being done below the belt.

Barbara is a clerical worker for a parochial school. The job pays \$4.25 an hour—minimum wage. It's not much, she realizes—her annual salary is below the poverty level—but it's a job and it pays the bills. A proud woman, she says she'd never even consider going on welfare.

Barbara likes her job because it's close to her home. On nice days, she can walk to work and save gasoline. She also enjoys her job because she gets to see kids each day.

But Barbara also laments that her job doesn't pay more. A widow in her late 20s, Barbara has difficulty getting by from pay-day to pay-day. When her husband was alive, the two of them were able to scrape up enough money to get by. But he died last year of cancer, and life's not easy without him. She's trying to save up so she can return to school, but it seems the harder she tries, the harder it gets.

That's why Barbara's puzzled by the Republican opposition to President Bill Clinton's proposal to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents an hour over two years.

"I'm working," she said. "I'm not taking handouts. I'm not on welfare. I'm trying to get by. So I can't understand why these politicians don't want me to get 90 cents for what I do. The Republicans promised to be for the average person."

It is bewildering, frankly.

A majority of the Republicans in Congress are against increasing the minimum wage—this time. There wasn't much opposition by Republicans to an increase in the minimum wage the last time it was proposed in 1990 by Republican President George Bush. Some of the same people now critical of the proposed increase voted for it under Bush.

The cost of living has gone up in five years. Why shouldn't the minimum wage increase as well?

Of course, it always seems that the people who oppose an increase in the minimum wage are people who don't work at the minimum wage. Those yelling the most—those in Congress—have voted themselves six-figure salaries over the years, yet they begrudge the working poor 90 cents.

Just who are these working poor who work at minimum wage?

Most are not teen-agers and minorities, as some might expect, researchers say. Instead, a majority of those in such jobs are people like Barbara—white women.

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 70 percent of minimum wage earners are white and more than three out of every five are women. The center estimates that 4.2 million workers paid by the hour in 1993 earned minimum wage or less, representing 6.6 percent of all hourly workers.

The 90 cents an hour comes to \$36 a week—less, once taxes are taken out. That may not seem like much to some. But for people in small towns making minimum wage at a factory, or department store clerks, or cooks, or folks like Barbara, that could make a real difference.

"I count my pennies every week," Barbara said. "I try to be as frugal as I can. But an increase in the minimum wage would sure go a long way."

Opponents insist that any raise in the minimum wage would hurt the economy, forcing employers to lay off workers. Proponents say that an increase could actually result in more jobs being created. Both sides cite studies that back their views.

Meanwhile, House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, says the country would be better served by getting rid of minimum wage altogether.

For Barbara, life won't end if the minimum wage isn't increased. It will just serve as a lesson in politics.

"It seems like every politician wants to be for the working person when election time rolls around," she said. "But as soon as it

comes time for them to stand up for you and be counted, then they abandon you."

INTRODUCTION OF THE "FIREARMS SAFETY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT OF 1995"

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, which product is virtually exempt from consumer regulation? Toasters, teddy bears, trucks, or guns? Most Americans would be surprised by the answer: handguns and other firearms for all intents and purposes are unregulated.

Almost every product sold in America comes under the health and safety regulation of a Federal agency. The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates the safety of consumer products used in and around the house and in recreation. The Environmental Protection Agency is in charge of toxic chemicals and ensuring that pesticides which present unreasonable and adverse effects on the health and environment are not sold.

In contrast, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF]—the Federal agency with jurisdiction over the firearms industry and its products—only can issue manufacture and dealer licenses while enforcing the few Federal gun controls that are in place. The agency has no power to ensure that guns sold are safe for their intended use and lacks the authority to prohibit the manufacture or sale of current or new firearms technology that poses a significant threat to public safety.

The gun industry has taken full advantage of this laissez-faire environment. In the wake of a handgun sales slump in the early 1980's, the industry moved to take advantage of this situation with a new focus on firepower and technology. The industry also expanded its market base. Recognizing the saturation of its primary market of white males, the gun industry—just like the tobacco and alcohol manufacturers before it—has directed its niche marketing tactics at minorities, women, and youth.

The result of the gun industry's actions has been a literal epidemic of gun violence. Guns claim more than 38,000 lives a year. And contrary to public perception, most of these deaths are not crime related. The most common means of gun death is suicide (18,885 in 1990), and the most common scenario leading to a homicide is not felony activity, but arguments between people who know each other.

Additionally, it is estimated that each year firearms injure more than 150,000 Americans. The resulting monetary costs are staggering. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that in 1990, the total lifetime economic costs of firearm death and injury were \$20.4 billion. What these figures reveal is that firearms violence has created a public health crisis of which crime is merely the most visible aspect.

Today, I am introducing a bill, the Firearms Safety and Violence Prevention Act, which takes the first step in beginning to reduce firearms death and injury in America by recognizing firearms for what they are—inherently dangerous consumer products. This comprehensive bill would give ATF the power to protect citizens from unreasonable risk of injury resulting from the use of firearms or related products. ATF would have the ability to set safety standards, issue recalls of defective firearms, and mandate warnings. Only if such measures failed to prevent the public from being exposed to an unreasonable risk of injury could ATF then prohibit the manufacture or sale of

a specific firearm. The bill itself does not ban any firearms.

The firearms industry's assertion that guns don't kill you rings as hollow as the discredited promises of the tobacco lobby that cigarettes don't cause cancer. For more than a century, America's gun manufacturers have operated in the shadows, avoiding public scrutiny. It is time for Congress to look behind the gun store counter to the industry that manufactures these deadly products.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee to hold hearings on this important piece of legislation.

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 Tuesday, February 14, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 15

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 141, to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, and reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for defense programs, focusing on Pacific issues.

SD-116

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of Alton W. Cornelia, of South Dakota, Rebecca G. Cox, of California, Gen. James B. Davis, USAF (Ret.), of Florida, S. Lee Kling, of Maryland, Benjamin F. Montoya, of New Mexico, and Wendi Louise Steele, of Texas, each to be a Member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

SD-106

Budget

To hold hearings to examine the funding of international affairs in a balanced budget environment.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the tax treatment of capital gains and losses, focusing on the economic and tax implications of a capital gains tax cut.

SD-215

Special on Aging

Business meeting, to consider pending committee business.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the court imposed major league baseball anti-trust exemption.

SD-226

FEBRUARY 16

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the military strategies and operational requirements of the unified commands.

SR-222

Budget

To hold hearings to examine proposed reforms for agriculture support programs.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

Finance

To continue hearings to examine the tax treatment of capital gains and losses, focusing on indexing assets to eliminate tax on gains caused by inflation; to be followed by a business meeting to consider the nominations of Shirley Sears Chater, of Texas, to be Commissioner of Social Security, Maurice B. Foley, of California, and Juan F. Vasquez, each to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

SD-215

Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for Indian programs.

SR-485

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine enforcement mechanisms for the proposed balanced budget amendment.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. policy toward Russia and the New Independent States.

SD-192

- Labor and Human Resources
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the effectiveness of the Federal child care and development block grant program.
SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Johnnie Carson, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Bismarck Myrick, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho.
SD-419
- Small Business
To hold hearings on the small business owner's perspective on the Small Business Administration.
SR-428A
- 2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine trade and investment in Africa.
SD-419

FEBRUARY 17

- 10:00 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Briefing to assess the goals of United States assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.
2200 Rayburn Building

FEBRUARY 22

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Selective Service System, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Consumer Information Center, and the Office of Consumer Affairs.
SD-138
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ryan White Care Act of 1990.
SD-430

FEBRUARY 23

- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965.
SD-430

- 2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the structure and funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
SR-485

FEBRUARY 24

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, and Cemeterial Expenses, Army.
SD-138

MARCH 1

- 9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans. 345 Cannon Building

MARCH 2

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MARCH 3

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Credit Union Administration, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation-Inspector General.
SD-138

MARCH 7

- 9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review Federal programs which address the challenges facing Indian youth.
SR-485

MARCH 9

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Transportation Safety Board.
SD-192

MARCH 10

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
SD-138

MARCH 16

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MARCH 17

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-138

MARCH 23

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Passenger Railroad Corporation (Amtrak).
SD-192

MARCH 24

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-138

MARCH 30

- 9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MARCH 31

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Court of Veteran's Appeals, and Veterans Affairs Service Organizations.
SD-138

APRIL 5

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SD-192

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the En-

vironmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

SD-192

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs.

SD-138