

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO
ROLL BACK THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TAX**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to roll back the Harbor Maintenance Tax [HMT] and provide truth in budgeting. The HMT raises much more money than is needed for harbor maintenance and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund contains a huge surplus which is hurting our ports and being used to reduce the size of the Federal deficit. The current high tax rate raises the cost of U.S. exports and encourages shippers to divert cargo to Canadian ports where no such tax is collected. The HMT rate should be rolled back or reduced so that it raises only 100 percent of the costs of harbor maintenance.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 established a HMT of 0.04 percent of cargo value to pay for 40 percent of the harbor maintenance activities of the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1990, the Bush administration proposed raising the tax rate to 0.125 percent of cargo value to pay for 100 percent of harbor maintenance work, 0.115 percent, and certain extraneous activities, 0.01 percent, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The 1990 budget agreement approved the full tax rate increase but rejected the diversion of the trust funds to NOAA.

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund revenues have increased much faster than expenditures as a result of increased trade, stricter enforcement of the tax, fairly constant Corps harbor maintenance appropriations and the artificially high HMT rate. The surplus in the trust fund grew from \$120.6 million at the end of fiscal year 1992 to \$302.3 million at the end of fiscal year 1993 to \$451.4 million at the end of fiscal year 1994. The administration projects that the trust fund surplus will grow to \$644.3 million by the end of fiscal year 1995 and \$802.9 million by the end of fiscal year 1996.

In fiscal year 1994, the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund distributed \$497.1 million for harbor maintenance activities by the Army Corps of Engineers, but collected \$646.2 million, or 130 percent of expenditures. With the additional funds for enforcement of the HMT included in the implementing legislation for GATT, the trust fund surplus may grow even faster in the coming years.

This growing surplus is especially disturbing because of the way the HMT harms the competitiveness of U.S. exports in the international marketplace and diverts cargo to Canadian, and potentially Mexican, ports where no such tax is collected. For example, on all import containers coming into the Port of Seattle, the HMT adds an average cost of \$180 per box.

This is money that the importer could save by simply diverting the cargo to Vancouver, Canada.

The HMT is especially burdensome to U.S. ports in the Pacific Northwest, Great Lakes region and the Northeast which compete directly with nearby Canadian ports. The burden is even greater for northern ports like Seattle, Tacoma, and Boston that need very little harbor maintenance. The Ports of Seattle and Tacoma estimate that their shippers annually pay over \$50 million in harbor maintenance taxes while the ports receive less than \$1 million annually in harbor maintenance—this amounts to less than 2 cents back on the dollar.

The growing trust fund surplus may also violate article II of the GATT which only permits "fees or other charges," on trade which are "commensurate with the cost of services rendered." Several European nations have expressed concern to the U.S. Government about this possible GATT violation.

My legislation would rollback the HMT as follows:

First, reduce the harbor maintenance tax rate by 0.02 percentage points in three successive years to 0.65 percent of cargo value; and

Second, provide that in any year thereafter that begins with a Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund balance of under \$100 million, the HMT rate will be increased by 0.01 percentage point, and that, in any year that begins with a trust Fund balance of over \$100 million, the tax rate will be decreased by 0.01 percentage point.

This method will ensure that the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund will always have a positive, but medium-sized, balance. The trigger provision would probably not come into play for 6-8 years. The Hazardous Substance Superfund and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Funds operate with similar triggers.

A rollback of the Harbor Maintenance Tax is supported by many shippers, carriers, and ports involved in international trade. This legislation would be a modest step to control the growing surplus in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and check the deleterious effects of the Harbor Maintenance Tax.

RECOGNIZING THE GOLDEN STATE
WARRIORS AND FANNIE MAE'S
EFFORTS IN THE EAST BAY**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize a partnership which is making a significant difference in northern California. Fannie Mae, the Golden State Warriors and their owner, Christopher Cohan, have joined in an effort to alleviate some of our community's housing needs.

About a year ago, Fannie Mae and the Golden State Warriors basketball team created the Home Team Fund—a program which assists low-income families and first-time home buyers. In this short period, they have conducted an extensive consumer outreach effort, raised funds for actual construction, and have even pounded nails themselves during the construction of two new homes.

According to Fannie Mae, a lack of knowledge and a fear of the home-buying process prevent many qualified people from taking that first step to buying a home. To tackle this problem or should I say slam-dunk, Fannie Mae and the Warriors sponsored a free Home-Buying Fair at the Oakland Coliseum in April 1994. Local lenders, real estate professionals, counseling agencies, and housing nonprofits were there to encourage and educate those who thought owning a home was out of their reach. More than 5,000 people attended this one day fair to learn about how to buy a home.

The partnership has also raised funds which provide grants for actual construction. In fact, a portion of the gate receipts from this evening's game, and proceeds from a sports memorabilia auction prior to the game, will be contributed to this fund.

Their voluntarism has also included hands-on efforts. In a project managed by East Bay Habitat for Humanity, Warrior players, coaches and staff participated in the actual construction of two new homes in East Oakland. This year, two additional homes will be built and will be sold to families who contribute "sweat" equity to the project.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating this unconventional, but successful housing partnership. Mr. Cohan and the Warriors' altruistic concern for its community is deserving of special recognition, and we should encourage more organizations to enter into these sort of joint ventures.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY O.
IKENBERRY, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, last week the University of Illinois announced that James J. Stukel had been selected to become the 15th president of the University of Illinois. I would like to congratulate Mr. Stukel and wish him the best.

It will not be an easy job, though. You see, Mr. Stukel has a hard act to follow—my friend, Stanley O. Ikenberry. Stan announced his retirement last year and we have not been able to convince him to stay.

Stan Ikenberry has served as president of the University of Illinois for 16 years. He

● 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.

spearheaded the transformation of the University of Illinois at Chicago and helped it become the largest research university campus in the Chicago area. He has helped to lead Illinois into the 21st century with his dedication to the Beckman Institute and the National Center for Supercomputing Applications. Most importantly, he has dedicated his time to ensuring that the University of Illinois is a top notch educational institution.

Mr. Speaker, Stan Ikenberry celebrated his 60th birthday on March 3, 1995. The University could not have given him a present better than the selection of Jim Stukel to succeed him. With the selection of such a high caliber candidate, Stan now knows that his work will be carried on into the next millennium.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Stanley O. Ikenberry for everything he has done for Illinois. Stan, I hope you have a happy and productive retirement. You will be missed.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on March 2, 1995.

GOP WOULD KEEP SCHOOL LUNCHES AND LET STATES RUN THE PROGRAM

The notion was spread that Republicans in Congress are about to snatch school lunches from the mouths of hungry kids.

It's not going to happen. It hasn't even been proposed. Such talk is part of a gross misunderstanding, orchestrated by critics of a GOP plan that would transfer the school nutrition program from the federal government to the states.

Nobody is proposing that the school lunch program be eliminated. Nobody is recommending that low-income kids be denied free lunches. Certainly nobody is urging that less be spent to keep poor children properly fed—and therefore attentive—during the school day.

Neither does the issue have anything to do with shutting down the cafeteria lines. Some Republicans merely believe that the states can feed the kids more efficiently and bring the program's runaway costs under control. Those Republicans may well be right.

Critics say that states have a poor record in providing social services. Some states have indeed done poorly, although the critics sometimes have to reach back to Mississippi or Alabama in the 1950s or 60's to illustrate their contention. Times have changed. No good reason exists that Governors Nelson, Branstad and Romer and their colleagues shouldn't have the opportunity to show whether they can run the lunch program more efficiently and compassionately than the federal government has run it.

If the states revert to the behavior of a Mississippi in the 1950s, of course, Congress should take another look. But nothing suggests that they would do that.

Unfortunately, the GOP plan has been widely misrepresented. President Clinton said it threatens the interests of children. Ellen Goodman, a Boston Globe columnist, made it sound monstrous when she wrote that the country "is simply not too broke to

feed poor schoolchildren." Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., called it despicable and declared that children would go hungry if it passed. An Agriculture Department official said decades of progress in good nutrition were about to be reversed.

Such overheated rhetoric.

Sponsors of the proposal deny that spending would be cut at all. In 1994, the federal appropriation was \$4.3 billion, with the states adding funds of their own. The GOP plan would allocate block grants of \$6.78 billion next year, rising to \$7.8 billion in 2000. That's not a cut. But critics have another way of measuring things. They note that earlier projections were \$5 billion to \$7 billion higher over the five-year period. That much will be needed, they contend, to meet population growth and inflation.

Whether the projects reflect genuine need, however, is debatable. Most beneficiaries in the school lunch program are kids from middle-income and upper-income families. They receive subsidized meals even though they are deceptively told that they pay "full price." In the language of the school-lunch bureaucracy, "full-price" means that the government is paying only 32 cents of the total instead of the \$1.90 it pays for low-income kids.

Under the Republican plan, there would be no subsidies for the rich and middle-income lunchers. But that hardly constitutes forcing children to go hungry. Since when did the government have the right to use the tax of low-income and middle-income people to subsidize families who live in \$400,000 houses and earn \$300,000 a year?

Other critics of the GOP plan stress the welfare aspect. They talk about the lunches as a way of fighting hunger among kids who may have no alternative to the subsidized meals they receive at school. Some of the critics say the number of needy kids is certain to grow in the next few years.

Suppose they are right. It would provide further vindication for the Republican approach, under which middle-income families and rich families would pay their own way to free more funds for the needy. That isn't a bad thing. Certainly it would constitute the dreadful assault on defenseless children that critics have so deceptively accused the Republicans of proposing.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH M. FERRAINA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 3, 1995, Mr. Joseph M. Ferraina of Long Branch, NJ, was honored by the Amerigo Vespucci Society in a testimonial dinner at the Squire's Pub in West Long Branch, NJ, in honor of a great career as an educator and community leader.

Mr. Speaker, it would take up an entire page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to simply set forth, in list form, the many associations, memberships and achievement of Mr. Ferraina. I would like to offer just a brief overview of some of his public accomplishments.

Mr. Ferraina emigrated from Argentina in 1963 and began his career in Long Branch as a Spanish teacher in 1973. In 1978 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the Long Branch Middle School, and in 1982 he was named

principal, a position he held for a decade. Two years ago he was promoted to assistant superintendent of the Long Branch Public Schools, and last year was named superintendent.

Joe Ferraina has many distinctions, associations, memberships, awards, citations and honors to his credit—testimony to the many friends he has made, the many lives he has touched and the real difference he has made.

He was named Principal of the Year by the Monmouth County Elementary and Middle School Administrators Association in 1991. Since 1980, he has served as a Governors Teaching Scholars Mentor. In 1988 he was named Man of the Year by the Amerigo Vespucci Society. Other awards include the Certificate of Merit from the Bilingual Society of Long Branch, the Distinguished Service Citation from the Rotary Club of Long Branch, the Community Service Award from B'nai B'rith, the Certificate of Appreciation from Rotary International, a commendation-resolution from the New Jersey State Senate, a resolution of appreciation from the city of Long Branch, the Community Involvement Award from the Knights of Pythias, the Community Service Commendation from the Superior Court of New Jersey, the Distinguished Service Commendation from the Superior Court of New Jersey, the Paul Harris Award from the Rotary Club of Long Branch and the Humanitarian Award from the NAACP of Long Branch.

Mr. Ferraina remains active in the Rotary Club of Long Branch, having served as president. He is on the Monmouth Medical Center Board of Trustees and the Ronald McDonald House Board of Directors. He continues to chair the highly successful Long Branch Columbus Day Parade Committee. His other community affiliations include: Figli Di Colombo (Sons of Columbus) Club of Long Branch, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council, the first aid squad, the Monmouth Medical Human Resources Committee and the Amerigo Vespucci Society of Long Branch. He is also on the Advisory Board of the Core State/New Jersey National Bank Monmouth/Ocean County, the board of directors of Greater Long Branch Chamber of Commerce, the Long Branch Free Public Library board of trustees, and the advisory board of Long Branch Tomorrow, Inc. Last October, he was the main speaker at the Latino American Committee of Monmouth County.

Mr. Speaker, it is great honor for me to pay tribute to Joe Ferraina, someone who represents an excellent role model for today's youth. With his strong communications skills, his fluency in three languages—English, Spanish, and Italian—his effective managerial skills, his dedication to the community and, most important, his commitment to the students for whom he has taken on such a serious responsibility, Mr. Ferraina exemplifies the best qualities we celebrate in an educator, a community leader and a citizen.

LITIGATION MAYHEM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, our Republican Contract With America continues to move on track. Last week we passed the Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act to stop out-of-control Federal spending and regulation. This week we will work to stop out-of-control litigation which is clogging our civil justice system.

Our current legal system is being abused and overused. Frivolous lawsuits and outlandish damage rewards make a mockery of our civil justice system. In the last 30 years the number of Federal lawsuits filed annually tripled. This tidal wave of trivial lawsuits threatens fast-growing firms and burdens consumers by adding big legal bills to the cost of doing business. Our Republican Common Sense Legal Reform Act, H.R. 10, works to correct this injustice.

Common sense legal reforms like product liability, limiting punitive damages, and making attorneys accountable for their litigation tactics will work to stem the current tide of endless litigation. The Republican tort reform proposals work to restore accountability to the legal system and reduce costs to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the tort reform provisions proposed within our Contract With America will end baseless litigation and exaggerated jury awards. Our Common Sense Legal Reform Act will protect American manufacturers, consumers and workers. We must end this litigation mayhem.

REPUBLICAN MODEST PROPOSAL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I always thought that the 1729 "Modest Proposal" essay by Jonathan Swift about how to solve the terrible homeless and hunger problems in Ireland was one of the most devastating satires ever written.

The new Republican welfare bill, however, may cause Republican Governors to seriously consider Swift's proposal. By ending cash assistance as an entitlement and drastically cutting the funds available, the Republican bill guarantees that in the next recession, there will be millions of homeless and hungry children in America. To avoid the embarrassment of the failure of their social theories, the Republican Governors may adopt Swift's Modest Proposal and resort to eating the evidence. The following update of Swift's essay was found in the Ways and Means hearing room during the committee's mark-up of the welfare reform legislation. It appears to be 99 percent Swift and 1 percent update.

A MODEST PROPOSAL FOR PREVENTING THE CHILDREN OF POOR PEOPLE IN AMERICA FROM BEING A BURDEN TO THEIR PARENTS OR COUNTRY, AND FOR MAKING THEM BENEFICIAL TO THE PUBLIC

(An up-date of a 1729 proposal by an early Cato Institute thinker, Jonathan Swift, to be added to the Republican Welfare Reform bill)

It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great Capital, or travel in the country, when they see at red lights, in the streets, and on the steam grates herds of beggars, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags, and importuning every passer for Metro fare. These families, instead of being able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in washing car windows and begging sustenance for their helpless infants, who, as they grow up, turn thieves for want of work.

I think it is agreed by all parties that this prodigious number of children is a very great additional grievance; and therefore whoever could find a fair, cheap, and easy method of making these children sound and useful members of the Republic would deserve so well of the public as to have his statue set up (perhaps in a beggar-free Lafayette Park) as a preserver of the nation.

But my intention is very far from being confined to provide only for the children of professed beggars; it is of a much greater extent, and shall take in the whole number of infants at a certain age who are born of parents who live under duress, to wit: of minimum wage workers, temps, contract workers, legal aliens, illegal aliens, and farm workers.

As best can be computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a child just dropped from its dam may be supported by her milk for a solar year with little other nourishment, at most not above the value of \$20, which the mother may certainly get, or the value in scraps, by her lawful occupation of begging, and it is exactly at one year old that I propose to provide for them, in such a manner as, instead of being a charge upon their parents, or the local charities, or wanting food and Levi's and sneakers the rest of their lives, they shall, on the contrary, contribute to the feeding and partly to the clothing of many thousands.

There is likewise another great advantage in my scheme, that it will prevent those voluntary abortions, and that horrid practice of women murdering their bastard children, alas, too frequent among us, sacrificing the poor innocent babes, I doubt, more to avoid the expense than the shame, which would move tears and pity in the most savage and inhuman beast.

The number of souls in America being about 270 million and the number of babies born out of wedlock and without identity of father about 277,000 a year, the question therefore is, how this number shall be reared, and provided for, which in the current national mood seems utterly impossible by all the old socialist methods, for we can neither employ them in handicraft or agriculture; they can very seldom pick up a livelihood by stealing until they arrive at six years old, except where they are of towardly parts, although I confess they learn the rudiments much earlier, during which time they can however be properly looked upon only as probationers.

I am assured by our apparel sweatshop owners that a boy or a girl before twelve years old, is no salable commodity, and even when they come to this age, they will not yield above \$300, which cannot turn to a prof-

it either their parents or the Nation, the charge of burgers, French fries, and bluejeans having been at least four times that value.

I shall now therefore humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing Heritage Foundation scholar of my acquaintance, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled, and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee, or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to the Ways and Means Committee's consideration, that of every 277,000 children already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, whereof only one fifth part to be males, which is more than we allow to sheep, cattle, or swine, and my reason is that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining quarter million or so may at a year old be offered in sale to the persons of quality, and fortune, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump, and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salsa will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in February.

I have reckoned upon a medium, that a child just born will weigh ten pounds, and in a solar year if tolerably nursed increaseth to twenty-eight pounds.

I grant this food will be somewhat dear, and therefore very proper for the owners of plants which have moved to Mexico, who, as they have already devoured most of the parents, seem to have the best title to the children.

I have already computed the charge of nursing a beggar's child (in which list I reckon, as said, various aliens, minimum wage laborers, tenant farmers, etc.) to be about \$20 per annum, rags included, and I believe no gentleman would repine to give \$6 per pound for the carcass of a good fat child, which, as I have said, will make four dishes of excellent nutritive meat, when he hath only some particular friend or his own family to dine with him. Thus will the Merger and Acquisition dealers of the nation learn to grow popular among the working population for their purchase of these repasts, and the mother will have about \$150 net profit, and be fit for work until she produces another child.

Among the merits of this proposal I offer the following:

Whereas the maintenance of 250,000 children from year one upwards cannot be computed at less than \$1,000 a piece per annum, the nation's stock will be thereby increased a quarter billion dollars per year, compounded year by year, besides the profit of a new dish, introduced to the tables of all gentleman of fortune, who have any refinement of taste, and the money will circulate among ourselves, the goods being entirely of our own growth and manufacture and not from some pesky import.

Whereas the constant breeders, besides the gain of \$150 per annum by the sale of their children, will be rid of the charge of maintaining them after the first year.

Finally, this Modest Proposal would be a great inducement to marriage, which all

wise nations have either encouraged by rewards, or enforced by laws and penalties. It would increase the care and tenderness of mothers towards their children, when they were sure of a settlement for life, to the poor babes, provided in some sort by the public to their annual profit instead of expense. We should soon see an honest emulation among the married women, which of them could bring the fattest child to the market. Men would become as fond of their wives, during the time of their pregnancy, as they are now of their mares in foal, their cows in calf, or sows when they are ready to farrow, nor offer to beat or kick them (as it is too frequent a practice) for fear of a miscarriage.

TAXED TO THE LIMIT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in 1982, I first introduced a bill to replace our entire complicated tax code with one, simple flat income tax. Unfortunately, we were not given the opportunity to debate my bill or fundamental tax reform in general thanks to the Democrat-controlled Ways and Means Committee.

With the advent of Republican control of Congress, we finally have an opportunity to debate fundamental reform of the tax code. I believe that such reform should include the flat income tax.

Echoing that statement is our Senate colleague CONNIE MACK from Florida. In the March 2, 1995, edition of the Washington Times, Senator MACK wrote an article stating the case for the flat tax. I commend his article to the attention of my colleagues, and urge them to support the concept and implementation of the flat tax when Congress later considers tax reform.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 2, 1995]

TAXED TO THE LIMIT

(By Connie Mack)

Eighty-two years ago this week Americans' hard-earned money became subject to federal income taxation. After eight decades of misuse by lawmakers, lobbyists, special interests and income redistributors, the income tax system is in dire need of a complete overhaul.

Under the current income tax system, marginal tax rates that were 15 and 28 percent just a few years back are now as high as 45 percent—and in some cases high tax rates are combined with double and even triple taxation of income.

Our current tax system punishes success, stifles work effort, discourages saving and investing and fosters unproductive investments in tax shelters. Simply stated, our tax system hinders the full productive potential of our economy and reduces every American's potential for a higher standard of living.

Like our forefathers, we find ourselves at a crossroads of governmental evolution. The American Revolution was as much a referendum on tax policies as it was on government. Jefferson, Hamilton and Paine looked at the political realities of that time and concluded that the status quo could not meet the needs of the "New World." Today, as we enter the new millennium, the American people are demanding the same kind of imagination and

leadership that our forefathers provided. The Republican Economic Plan is a major part of the new revolution that began on Nov. 8.

The Flat Tax is a critical part of this revolution. A flat rate income tax would radically reduce the tax compliance burden currently imposed on every individual and business. People would be able to calculate their income tax liability with ease. The Internal Revenue Service would no longer need to publish 480 different tax forms. Taxpayers would no longer have to wade through 1,378 pages of tax code and 6,439 additional pages of federal tax regulation.

Not only is the tax burden (particularly on the middle-class) at a record high, but Americans waste some \$190 billion and 6 billion man-hours just to comply with our onerous tax code. To add some perspective, 6 billion man hours is equal to the amount of man hours it takes to produce all of the cars, trucks and airplanes in this country each year!

If adopted, a flat rate tax system would end the economic damage due to the perverse effects on work incentives caused by high marginal tax rates. The amount of after-tax money an individual keeps for each additional dollar earned can determine whether that individual works overtime, seeks out tax shelters, or goes fishing. Currently, people automatically forfeit more of their money to taxes when they increase their real income and are moved to a higher tax rate—cutting the government in on a larger share of people's hard work and success. It's no wonder Americans feel they have been working longer and harder with so little to show for it—they have.

These deterrents would not exist under a flat tax system. The prevailing "rich" vs. "poor" tax warfare, which has fostered higher taxes across the board to the disadvantage of everyone, would end. To the greatest possible extent, people would be treated equally under the law. There would be no tax loopholes or giveaways for special interests. A flat tax would provide fundamental fairness in the way we treat all taxpayers.

A generous individual allowance and dependent deduction would insure that low-income families would be completely removed from the tax rolls. Right now, our government takes a huge chunk of peoples' income and then bribes them with their own money by giving it back with a deduction here and tax credit there. A low-rate flat tax would allow tax payers to keep more hard earned money as they earn it; no other tax reform plan treats each individual with as much fairness, simplicity and clarity. The flat tax would eliminate government's current role of micro-managing people's behavior through the tax code, and would encourage individual initiative, ingenuity and opportunity to flourish.

Tax reform is critical to enhancing long-term economic growth. By eliminating destructively high marginal tax rates, the flat tax would boost investment, productivity, wage growth and overall standard of living. We know that reducing high marginal tax rates worked when Presidents Kennedy and Reagan cut them, resulting in two periods of our nation's most robust economic growth.

While Americans continue to work longer and harder to improve their lives, their efforts are being thwarted by an outdated and punitive tax code. Replacing the current income tax system with a flat tax will reduce both the time and amount Americans dedicate to taxes. A revolution began on Nov. 8—and flat-tax reform should be an integral part of this revolution.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MARTHA E. BOLDEN: CELEBRATING A LIFE OF ACTIVISM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in rising today to salute a resident of my congressional district, Mrs. Martha E. Bolden, who was recently profiled in the Plain Dealer newspaper. In the article which is entitled, "Four Score and Ten: A Life of Activism," the reporter explores the life of this outstanding individual and her contributions to our city. Mrs. Bolden is well known for her commitment to improving the lives of others. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding this outstanding individual.

Mrs. Bolden was the operator of a beauty shop in Mobile, AL, during the 1930's when she was encouraged to vote because she was a businessowner. Her \$200 poll tax fee was paid by one of the city's black physicians. In order to register to vote, Mrs. Bolden was also required to memorize the seventh amendment to the Constitution. With determination, she overcame this obstacle and became a registered voter, achieving celebrity status in the black community. This action and determination on the part of Martha Bolden represented the beginning of a lifetime of activism.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Bolden moved to Cleveland, OH, in 1953. Over the years, the Cleveland community has benefited greatly from her strong leadership. Upon arriving in Cleveland, Mrs. Bolden immediately became active in the Hough community, encouraging her neighbors to vote and work in political campaigns. When riots destroyed city neighborhoods in the mid-1960's, Mrs. Bolden was instrumental in helping to rebuild the city. She was a founding member of the Hough Area Development Corp., which was one of the first community-based development corporations in the country. The organization played a key role in revitalizing the neighborhood, including the development of shopping facilities and housing estates for residents.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Martha Bolden on the House Floor today. I can recall that she was one of my first clients when I began practicing law in Cleveland. As an attorney, I represented her when she purchased her home in the city. I also recall that Mrs. Bolden was an active worker in my political campaigns. At the age of 90, she is still politically involved as one of the "101 Women for Stokes."

Mr. Speaker, Martha E. Bolden is a hero to many, and an inspiration to all of us. Throughout her life, she has given unselfishly of her time and talent in an effort to make our city better and empower the community. Her political activism has made the difference in the lives of many. We salute her for her dedication and commitment. I want to share with my colleagues the article regarding Mrs. Bolden which appeared in the Plain Dealer. I ask them to join me in paying tribute to this exceptional individual.

[From the Plain Dealer, Feb. 6, 1995]

FOUR SCORE AND TEN: A LIFE OF ACTIVISM

(By Olivera Perkins)

CLEVELAND.—Martha E. Bolden says she was never afraid.

Not when she was voting in the 1930s in Mobile, Ala., at a time when racial intimidation ensured most blacks didn't vote. Nor during the Hough riots of 1966, when many buildings burned throughout her neighborhood.

"I never was afraid of anyone," she said. "I knew what I was doing was right and would help blacks trying to get somewhere."

And, she will tell you, she has no regrets.

At 90, the woman nicknamed Mother of Hough sits in an armchair in the den of her home, spinning historical tales from her life. Time has weakened her body, but not the passion and precision with which she recounts her experiences.

Bolden remembers being in her Mobile beauty shop in the early 1930s when Dr. John Taylor, one of the city's black physicians, stopped by. Taylor told her she should vote because she was a business owner.

Taylor paid Bolden's more than \$200 poll tax, designed to keep blacks from voting. And she memorized the U.S. Constitution's Seventh Amendment, a requirement for her to register.

Disturbed that she could pay the tax, the white registrar was confident Bolden would be unable to recite the amendment from memory, she said.

"I was always good at remembering things," she recalled.

As a registered voter, Bolden achieved a celebrity status among the city's blacks.

Bolden became one of the few black women in Mobile invited to join the YWCA. But she wasn't treated as an equal to whites. "I had no voice," she said. "The only thing you could do is sit there like a log."

When a white member of the YWCA offered the black women a building so they would start their own organization, they accepted. Bolden said she knew the woman was racist, but she and the other blacks wanted the autonomy.

Years later, Bolden continued to talk about her voting experiences. In 1953, she moved to a city where blacks still didn't vote often. That city was Cleveland.

Many of her new neighbors and friends were surprised she had voted in the deep South.

"They would say: 'You mean you voted down South?'" she said. "But I was just as surprised at the number of black people in Cleveland who didn't vote. They had never voted in the South, so they assumed they couldn't vote here."

Bolden encouraged her Hough neighbors to vote. She said she worked in several political campaigns, including those of Rep. Louis Stokes and her son-in-law, the late Earl Hooper, a former Cleveland councilman.

By the time the riots came in the mid-1960s, Bolden was widely known in her community.

She recalled that the riots—with four people killed between July 18 and July 24, 1966—frightened many of her neighbors. Many wanted to leave; the flames had killed their civic optimism.

But she had no such thoughts. "Instead of focusing on the buildings that were burning around me, I tried to keep in mind on how things would be rebuilt," she said.

Bolden helped rebuild her neighborhood as a founding member of the Hough Area Development Corp., one of the first community-based development corporations in the coun-

try. One of the group's first projects was the Martin Luther King Plaza shopping center at Wade Park and Crawford Avenues. And in 1979, the group put together Crawford Estates, one of the first residential subdivisions built in a Cleveland inner-city neighborhood since World War II.

Claude Banks, who was president of the now-defunct corporation, said Bolden kept the group focused with her direct, but gentle manner.

"Often we would get carried away with our own importance or power base," he said. "She would tell us that we were not there for our own agendas, but the bigger purpose of empowering the community."

Ken McGovern, a former vice president at University Circle Inc., which worked closely with the Hough group, said Bolden never swayed from her mission.

"She was among a group of indigenous leaders who had the insight to seize control of the political climate of the late 1960s and early 1970s in a positive way," he said.

Hunter Morrison, former director of Homes for Hough, a subsidiary of the corporation, said, "There was always the ideal of being like her, or wanting what was best for the community."

Even with all of the community activism, Bolden found time to raise a family of 12 children. She credits her husband Gresson, an automobile mechanic who died in 1984, with helping her.

"People would say to me: 'We didn't know you had a husband,'" she said. "I said you wouldn't know because he's not involved in any of this. He stays at home and takes care of the babies."

Until she had gallbladder surgery four years ago, Bolden was still active in the community. She even volunteered at the Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center several times a week.

"You would have thought she was going to a job," said Ceola King, her daughter. "She would be very upset if she couldn't get there on time."

Today, she still does a few things—such as helping her daughter with an array of block club activities.

"Sometimes I say to myself: 'Martha, you have got to rest,'" she said recently. "But something inside of me says they need you. You can help."

BLOCK GRANTS WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN THE 36TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the pending legislative proposal to turn Child Nutrition Programs into a block grant will mean the end of school lunches in my congressional district—the end of 413,017 meals a day that keep the children in my district healthy and ready to learn.

Recently I met with the director of food service for the Manhattan Beach Unified School District. She explained that because most of the children who benefit from school lunches in my district do not receive fully-subsidized lunches, their schools would drop out of the school lunch program if it were changed to a

block grant. Districts such as the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District and the Manhattan Beach Unified School District would be forced to eliminate their successful school lunch programs because the schools simply couldn't afford to continue the program on their own.

Mr. Speaker, I am a deficit hawk and I am prepared to make tough spending choices. But let's not cut programs that work. Let's not cut critical investments in our children. Let's not cut the school lunch program by turning it into a wasteful and misdirected block grant program.

A WINNING GAMBIT IN HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of a group of young people from my congressional district in Harlem, members of the Mott Hall Middle School chess team, the Dark Knights. Through their dedication and enjoyment of chess, the Dark Knights have become city-wide and national champions in a demanding game. The team's members, who are black, Latino, and Asian, have, through their belief in themselves challenged us to believe in them, and students like them. I congratulate them and the coaches, parents, and private citizens who have assisted them. They challenge us all to raise the expectations and possibilities our Nation holds for all young people of color. I encourage you to read the attached article from the February 17 Wall Street Journal:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 17, 1995]

A WINNING GAMBIT IN HARLEM

(By Hugh Pearson)

NEW YORK.—Twenty-eight-year-old Maurice Ashley is standing before a classroom of students in Harlem's Mott Hall Middle School. Behind him, unsurprisingly, is a blackboard. But on it is displayed something unexpected: the diagram of a chessboard. Mr. Ashley is preparing his team of chess-playing hotshots for the following weekend's competition. "I'm going to show you a game that's so dramatic in exposing weak squares, it's ridiculous," he tells them.

The team calls itself the Dark Knights. Its members know they can trust Mr. Ashley's judgment: He is an international chess master—indeed, the highest-ranking black chess player in the world. Last year he coached the Dark Knights to the National Junior High School Chess Team Championship.

Mr. Ashley details the opening moves of the game, then dramatizes an unusual maneuver. "It's called a Dutch. And it's characterized mainly by the fact that this pawn goes to [position] F5 in order to get real serious control of this E4 square. As you can see, D5 and F5 pawns are controlling E4." He pauses. "What could go wrong with a move like this?"

"It blocks his C8 bishop," answers a student.

"That's right. The C8 bishop could have a very hard time getting into the game."

PROBLEM SOLVING

With such teaching Mr. Ashley guides the team through various moves and

countermoves that may come up in competition. Periodically he gives them a break from blackboard instruction and divides the class up into pairs. Over real chessboards, they puzzle out problems of increasing difficulty, sometimes competing with one another. The pairs choose names for themselves, which Mr. Ashley writes on the blackboard so he can keep score.

With the imagination and humor typical of 12-, 13-, and 14-year-olds, one pair decides to call itself "Storm Soldiers and One Fool"; another is "Men in Tights." Yet another chooses the name "Confused." When this pair gives a wrong answer, Mr. Ashley says: "I see why you call yourselves confused." Everyone laughs.

Mr. Ashley doesn't worry that his students will take his kidding the wrong way. They are good at chess, and they know it. He obviously feels no need to patronize them, reassure them or redeem them from feelings of disadvantage.

When Mr. Ashley coached another team—the Raging Rooks of Harlem—to a national junior-high-school chess championship in 1991, one team member, Sharu Robinson, wondered out loud at the national media attention: "Why is it that they're acting as though we're some Cinderella team that came out of nowhere and won? We went, we knew what we were doing, we kicked butt, and that's it. What's the problem?"

Of course the problem—or rather, the surprise—was the color of their skin. "One, it's about being black," says Mr. Ashley, reflecting on the odd reaction he gets when he tells people that he teaches chess to Harlem youths. "Two, it's the fact that it's chess, which has this mystique surrounding it. It's not the urban game; it's the urbane game, the game of the elite."

People are often skeptical of the value of chess instruction. "Chess players are considered to be in their own intellectual stratosphere," Mr. Ashley explains. "The strategy of teaching it to kids already seems wrong. And then to teach it to young black kids on top of that brings in all the stereotypes; that they're too disadvantaged to learn the game; that they aren't really smart; that they're more physical than intellectual. The stereotypes are just so dramatic on all levels that it's too far for most people to stretch."

Mott Hall defies such stereotypes regularly. More than a quarter of the school's students—who are black, Latino and Asian—receive chess instruction twice weekly, as part of an educational initiative that sees chess as a competitive, engaging way of learning analytical reasoning. The program is financed by a prominent New York real-estate developer, Daniel Rose, as part of his Harlem Educational Activities Fund. The fund itself is an unusual success story.

Besides its chess component, HEAF finances a program designed to improve the reading skills at the New York City elementary school with the lowest average reading scores. (Mott Hall, it should be noted, is the public school for gifted Harlem children; for the past four years its reading scores have been the highest in the city for public middle schools.) The fund also provides tutoring to Harlem youths, to help them prepare for the entrance exams to New York's three most exclusive public high schools (Stuyvesant, Bronx High School of Science and Brooklyn Tech). A mentoring program assists those who are admitted and eventually advises them about picking the right colleges.

HEAF's track record is impressive. One way or another, it has served more than 1,000 youths since its inception in 1988. Besides fa-

cilitating Mott Hall's chess victories, the fund has raised the reading scores at the city's lowest-scoring public elementary school substantially. In 1992, only 9% of its students scored at or above the city's average grade level; this past year 30% did. So far the fund's tutorial instruction has helped nearly 200 Harlem youths score high enough to enter the city's top public high schools.

Mr. Rose's efforts are just one of many privately funded programs by wealthy businessmen concerned about the lack of educational opportunities for children who live in poor urban areas. Many such programs, like the "Student/Sponsor Partnership" founded in 1986 by Dillion Read investment banker Peter Flanigan, are designed to funnel students from such communities into private and religious schools.

Mr. Rose, by contrast, believes in the importance of public schools. He feels that the private sector has a crucial role to play in making up for dwindling tax dollars. But he also feels that the private sector should lead the way in ensuring that school funds are spent more efficiently. "The gross expenditures in the New York City public school system are very high," he explains. "But it doesn't show up in the classroom. Given the horrendous number of students graduating as functional illiterates, obviously something isn't working. The resources we have must be redirected."

To Mr. Rose, chess instruction is one way of redirecting such resources profitably. Mr. Ashley agrees. "Kids have a natural excitement and curiosity for the game," he explains. "As they get deeper and deeper into it, they become more and more confident, more and more sure of themselves. Their self-esteem rises. I look at the kids I've instructed here in Harlem who have gone on to high school and they have this peaceful aura about them."

Both men are convinced that the mastery of chess complements—and encourages—academic success. Sharu Robinson, for one, will graduate this year from The Dalton School, one of New York's most prestigious private schools. There is every reason to believe that there are many students like Sharu—especially nonwhite students who may have absorbed a false message about the supposed limits of their intellectual abilities—who can benefit enormously from learning a game that requires of its practitioners analytic reasoning, mental discipline and strategic skill.

Mr. Rose dismisses the recent attention given to hereditary factors in intelligence sparked by controversy over "The Bell Curve." He strongly believes that environment plays the decisive role in intellectual achievement.

A FIRM GROUNDING

Mr. Ashley's personal experience lends support to this view. His family arrived in the U.S. from Kingston, Jamaica, when he was 12. In Kingston he was immersed in an environment where, as he put it, "I didn't have the word 'disadvantaged' pummeled into my brain." So when his mother brought him and his two brothers to live in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, he had a firm enough grounding to keep himself focused on his studies, even though drug dealers plied their trade nearby. "I just dealt with it," he says. He later graduated from City College and soon after became the chessmaster he is now, capable of leading classrooms of Harlem junior-high-school students to major chess championships.

The following weekend, it happened again. The Dark Knights of Mott Hall captured first

place in the New York City Junior High School Chess Team Championship. Team members received the top five individual awards as well.

Whatever Maurice Ashley is doing to register these victories, his efforts obviously help to demonstrate that private philanthropy and talented individuals have a crucial role to play in improving the quality of education in our public schools.

TRIBUTE TO VENOLA WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a very special person, Mrs. Venola Williams, a native of Camden, NC. She moved to New York in 1955 and joined the Berean Missionary Church where she is still an active member. She participates in the gospel ensemble and the pastor's aide club.

For a number of years Mrs. Williams was employed at Memorial Sloan Kettering Hospital. In 1986, she became a pre-K family assistant for the board of education in district 19. Venola supports many community activities, including voter registration, the NAACP, and the Berean Vacation Bible School.

Venola is the proud mother of three daughters, and the grandmother of seven. Her mother Lona Mae Bright, and her grandmother Elnora Ferebee, who is 99 years old, are her daily sources of inspiration. I am proud to recognize her contributions to the community.

IRISH EYES ARE SMILING THIS GLORIOUS ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1995

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a great deal of joy and pride to join with the many millions of Americans of Irish descent to help honor St. Patrick's Day that will soon be celebrated here, and around the globe.

The Irish and all those who are Irish at heart will soon celebrate this great and joyous holiday.

On March 17, in the city of New York, thousands will proudly march down the magnificent Fifth Avenue. Millions more will watch on television the oldest continuous parade in these United States.

I have been privileged annually to march in the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York City. It has always been a special honor to march with our friends along the beautiful and majestic Fifth Avenue, past the magnificent St. Patrick's Cathedral, weather accommodating or not.

Truly, one can see Irish eyes smiling on each and every face along the parade route, and among the marchers on each of those glorious March 17s, which sometimes are cold, windy, and sometimes rainy days, but always glorious.

Neither weather, which is often not very accommodating, nor controversy, has ever deterred that great parade and the true celebration of Irish-America on St. Patrick's Day in the great city of New York.

That magnificent city, especially with its deep and long historical and cultural ties to Erin, is a fitting place for such a great and historic parade of so many very proud traditions and Irish personalities.

This year the grand marshal is His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of the city of New York John O'Connor, who has always watched the parade from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Now he will proudly and fittingly lead it down Fifth Avenue this year as he approaches possible retirement.

Many of the Irish who emigrated to America, first either landed in New York City, or made it their home, or in the nearby suburbs.

I was recently surprised to learn that the current Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dick Spring, once tended bar in the great city of New York before his return to Ireland and rise to high authority.

I am particularly proud to have, and more importantly proudly represent, a great many constituents and close personal friends in my district of proud Irish heritage.

Numerous other cities, towns, and villages around New York State, and throughout our great Nation as well will also have parades and other joyous celebrations of St. Patrick's Day across America in the coming weeks.

We in this great Nation have more than 40 million Americans who can trace their roots to Ireland. They are proud to celebrate that heritage with many others, and will do so proudly in the days ahead.

These many Americans of Irish descent and their forebears have contributed much to America's success and prosperity from the time of the American Revolution, through the Civil War, and all our wars abroad, to today.

In the arts and in literature, culture, law, politics, commerce and industry, sports, the judiciary, law enforcement, our armed services, and many other fields and endeavors, the Irish in America have excelled.

The Irish have been highly successful in helping to build and expand America and to make it a stronger and more vibrant Nation with their many significant contributions in these and other fields.

This Nation has a very special relationship with Ireland, based upon this heritage of those millions of our citizens of Irish descent, who themselves, or their forefathers, emigrated here and contributed so much to our heritage and to our Nation's history.

The events and struggle for peace in Northern Ireland today because of that heritage, are of particular interest to them, and to all of us. We now have the best prospects for peace in that troubled region in the last 25 years or more.

The joyous St. Patrick's Day celebrations around the globe by the Irish people, which is a national holiday in the Irish Republic, are again this year particularly filled with a special hope and joy that lasting peace in the north of Ireland may finally be within reach.

Many today hope that finally the diverse traditions and all the concerned parties and both

Governments in the region, can finally bring about peace and lasting justice in that long troubled region of Northern Ireland.

The courageous and forward-looking December, 1993 Downing Street Joint Declaration, and the recently released framework document developed under the leadership and efforts of the Prime Ministers of both Great Britain and Ireland give us great hope.

Along with the efforts for peace and reconciliation of John Hume of the SDLP, Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein, and many others, today because of all these developments, the best opportunity for peace in the region in many years, now exists.

The cessation of violence in recent months and the eventual all-party-inclusive talks in the current peace efforts based upon that declaration, and the framework document give us and the whole world a sense that a lasting end may finally be in sight to the violence of the past.

What we want, and what we all hope for, is a true, fair, and just settlement and lasting peace for the north of Ireland. We all wish that this will become a lasting reality as we approach another St. Patrick's Day celebration.

The United States because of our special relationship with both Ireland and Great Britain, must be prepared to play a major role in facilitating and fostering that long desired lasting and just peace in the north.

We here in the United States must be prepared to help move the peace process along, when and where needed—especially if it stalls—as President Clinton pledged during the 1992 Presidential campaign when he talked of appointment of a special envoy for peace.

We will soon be holding historic full committee hearings on Northern Ireland before the International Relations' Committee which I am now proud to chair.

In addition, along with some of my colleagues, I will soon be visiting Ireland in mid-April to continue this commitment to play a constructive and important role in helping promote peace, justice, and a shared and equally distributed economic future in the north of Ireland.

Ireland is rightfully today on America's foreign policy agenda and should be for the foreseeable future. We must all work together until lasting peace and justice become a reality in the Ireland we know and for which we have such a high regard.

Let us all hope and pray once again that this will be the beginning of many St. Patrick's Days when lasting peace and justice will prevail over all of Ireland.

COLA FOR CIVIL SERVICE
EMPLOYEES

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an issue brought forth by a constituent of mine, Mr. Charles Stewart, of Gladstone, MI, and to have his letter inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. While it is

not my usual practice to insert such letters into the RECORD, as I receive and reply to thousands of letters every year, Mr. Stewart has written in very clear terms about an issue of great concern to thousands of Americans in Michigan, and across this country.

Mr. Stewart is one of the many civil service retirees whose Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) has been delayed. Mr. Speaker, every year this delay causes a budgetary crisis for thousands of our retirees. Mr. Stewart, and others, joined the civil service and signed up for a plan that was to carry them through their retirement. Now, at a crucial point, the rules of the game have been changed and Mr. Stewart, and others, are being forced to wait three months every year for the adjustment they have been promised, and have worked hard for. This is simply wrong.

As Mr. Stewart's letter suggests, there is no reason why retirees should pay such a great price for the budget crunches of today. There are more equitable ways for this Congress to generate revenue without picking on a certain class of citizen. I suggest we continue looking more toward equitable and fair cuts and less toward balancing the budget on the backs of our retirees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Mr. Stewart's letter appear directly following my remarks.

REPRESENTATIVE BART STUPAK,
House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR BART: For the second year in a row I have received my new year's present from Congress. No increase in my civil service annuity until April 1, 1995.

Year after year as a postal employee I was penalized by Congress, and postal service management. We either received no raise, or raises that were much lower than independent studies indicated we should have been granted. As a result I worked a second job (Bay DeNoc Lure), plus some tax and book-keeping to support my family.

Now, in retirement we are still "whipping boys", and are expected to pay for budgetary mistakes which we did not create, and who should not be held responsible, but are being penalized. It would be easier to accept this discrimination if it was reasonable, and fair which it is not.

May you and your family enjoy a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

CHARLES L. STEWART.

REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR'S ASSERTIONS THAT MIGRATORY BIRD SEASON REGULATIONS WILL BE IMPACTED BY H.R. 1022

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, last week during the debate on H.R. 450, the Regulatory Transition Act, I thought that I, along with my colleagues, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, expediently and prudently clarified language of that bill to address the

concerns of the Department of Interior with respect to potential delays in the opening of migratory bird hunting seasons. Such a postponement could have been disastrous to Louisiana's and our Nation's economy.

Now, much to my chagrin, the Department of Interior is at it again. They, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], claim that H.R. 1022, the Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act, would also adversely effect the promulgation of the annual regulations designating migratory bird hunting seasons. As you may know, the taking of migratory birds is specifically prohibited by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, unless rulemaking actions by the Department of Interior authorize such hunting seasons.

USFWS has provided as the primary basis for their contention that hunting licensure requirements, although actually instituted and collected by state authorities, cost the hunting public in excess of \$100 million per year, thus meeting the threshold requirement contained with the bill's definition of a major rule. Under H.R. 1022, any regulation that is likely to result in annual increase in cost of \$25 million or more is classified a major rule. USFWS also asserts that the inclusion of the term indirect in the definition of costs could provide an additional argument that the \$100 million makes hunting regulations applicable to the risk analysis requirements.

The intent of H.R. 1022 is clearly not to limit the ability of Federal agencies to move ahead with legitimate and routine annual regulatory processes, especially those rules that have positive benefit-to-cost ratios. USFWS is trying to create a dubious and incorrect connection between the definitions of indirect costs as germane to the threshold requirement of a major rule and the fees hunters pay to States every year.

H.R. 1022 clearly seeks to differentiate between those regulations which have a significant cost on our Nation's economy and those regulations which have a positive economic impact. By their own information, USFWS states that the economic multiplier associated with migratory bird hunting accounts for somewhere between \$700 million and \$1 billion per year. In my State of Louisiana, duck hunting pumps some \$57 million into our economy. This amount represents the benefits, not the regulatory burdens, that our economy reaps when hunters travel to hunting camps, eat at restaurants, buy equipment, etc., and all of these benefits are made possible by USFWS' regulatory process. Therefore, USFWS' interpretation of the threshold requirement contained within the definition of a major rule is in direct contrast to the objective and meaning of the language of H.R. 1022, and seems motivated more by politics than substance. In fact, the House Committee on Commerce has indicated that H.R. 1022 does not cover regulations for opening and closing of migratory bird hunting seasons.

Injecting risk assessment into the Federal regulatory process will be critical if the Federal Government is to appropriately allocate its limited resources toward our most pressing problems. The yearly analysis that is an integral part of USFWS' migratory bird hunting regulations provides the best available data on bird population to enable the appropriate designa-

tion of season lengths and bag limits. This information is crucial to ensure the future sustainability and conservation of the species. Accordingly, I believe that, should the USFWS continue to misinterpret the intent of the legislative history of H.R. 1022, they will be abdicate their responsibilities as the stewards of our wildlife and fisheries resources, and they will have no one to blame but themselves.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. AVELLAR
HANSLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of Avellar Hansley. She was born in Peachland, NC, and attended high school in Polkton, NC. She and her husband are the parents of three daughters. Mrs. Hansley considers her husband as her primary source of support and encouragement.

When Mrs. Hansley arrived in New York City in 1953, she sought to increase her training and to obtain work in the securities and stocks and bonds industry. She secured work with Chemical Bank and retired from Chemical Bank in 1991.

She is the founder and president of the Linden-Bushwick Block Association, and is directly responsible for transforming city-owned vacant lots into a beautiful Greenthumb Program flower and vegetable garden. Mrs. Hansley is also dedicated to community service. Avellar Hansley is a 9-year member of Community Board Nine in Brooklyn, in addition to the Eastern Star organization, the Local Area Policy Board, and the Greater Free Gift Baptist Church of Brooklyn. I commend her service to the community of Brooklyn.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE VETERANS
BENEFITS TO MEMBERS OF
THE PHILIPPINE COMMON-
WEALTH ARMY AND THE MEM-
BERS OF THE SPECIAL PHIL-
IPPINE SCOUTS, H.R. 1136

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce legislation, H.R. 1136, to amend title 38, of the United States Code, to provide that persons considered to be members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army Veterans and members of the Special Philippine Scouts—by reason of service with the Armed Forces during World War II—should be eligible for full veterans benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

We must correct the grave injustice that has befallen this brave group of veterans, since their valiant service, on behalf of the United States, during World War II.

On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued a military order, pursuant to the Phil-

ippines Independence Act of 1934, calling members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Forces of the Far East, under the command of Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For almost 4 years, over 100,000 Filipinos, of the Philippine Commonwealth Army fought alongside the Allies to reclaim the Philippine Islands from Japan. Regrettably, in return, Congress enacted the Rescission Act of 1946. This measure limited veterans eligibility for service-connected disabilities and death compensation and also denied the members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army the honor of being recognized as veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

A second group, the Special Philippine Scouts called New Scouts who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces After October 6, 1945, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific, were similarly excluded from benefits.

I believe it is time to correct this injustice and to provide the members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts with the benefits and the services that they valiantly earned during their service in World War II.

Accordingly, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1136, that will provide veterans of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts with the benefits, the compensation, and most importantly, with the recognition they courageously earned.

I urge my colleagues to carefully review this legislation that corrects this grave injustice and provides veterans benefits to members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the members of the Special Philippine Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of the bill at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 1136

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Filipino Veterans Equity Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CERTAIN SERVICE IN THE ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS DEEMED TO BE ACTIVE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 107 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking out "not" after "Army of the United States, shall"; and

(B) by striking out ", except benefits under—" and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) by striking out "not" after "Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 shall"; and

(B) by striking out "except—" and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

"§ 107. Certain service deemed to be active service: service in organized military forces of the Philippines and in the Philippine Scouts"

(2) The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"107. Certain service deemed to be active service: service in organized military forces of the Philippines and in the Philippine Scouts."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on _____.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—No benefits shall accrue to any person for any period before the effective date of this Act by reason of the amendments made by this Act.

TRIBUTE TO MARQUETTE POLICE CHIEF GEORGE G. JOHNSON ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and distinguished public servant, George G. Johnson, who is retiring this month as Police Chief of Marquette, MI. George Johnson's career spans over four decades of distinguished service as a patrol officer, motorcycle officer, detective and Marquette Chief of Police.

Simply put, George Johnson is one of the most respected and admired law enforcement professionals in the entire state of Michigan. His years of outstanding work are a credit to him, and an example for law enforcement professionals and public servants nationwide.

After serving 6 years in the U.S. Navy, George Johnson joined the Marquette Police Department as a patrol officer in 1955. He served as a motorcycle officer until being promoted to detective in 1961. A short 3 years later, George was promoted to Chief of the Department.

In his capacity as Chief of Police, George Johnson has been a leader both in law enforcement and in the community at large. As Chief of Police, George has taken a leading role in many State and regional law enforcement associations. He has been a charter member of the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, the State Traffic Committee, The Upper Peninsula Chiefs Association, and Northern Michigan University Police Advisory Council Chairman. He has served as a charter member of the Marquette County Law Enforcement Officers Association. He was also selected Upper Peninsula Officer of the Year in 1967, and recognized in 1987 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as one of the top 25 law enforcement professionals in the Nation. In 1993, Chief Johnson was chosen by his peers as employee of the Year for the City of Marquette.

George's work in Marquette, with community programs and projects, has helped to improve and enrich the lives of all of his neighbors. Through his work on the Shiras Institute board of directors and other agencies and organizations, George has given his time and talent unselfishly to his community.

Mr. Speaker, George Johnson epitomizes all that is great about public service. His commitment, and drive have served to make Marquette a better place.

While we in Northern Michigan will miss George, we want to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude for a job well done and wish him and his family well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MARIA E. GONZALEZ

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to relate the odyssey of success of Maria E. Gonzalez. Born in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in 1938, she dreamed of being either a teacher or politician. In some measure, she was able to realize her ambitions.

After arriving in the United States at the age of 16, Ms. Gonzalez graduated from Commerce High School. She met Domingo Gonzalez and their union resulted in four children, and subsequently five grandchildren. When her children became adults, Maria returned to school and received her B.A. from Touro College. She later received a master's degree from Bank Street College of Education. Ms. Gonzalez put her training to good use and became a social studies teacher at Junior High School 296, where she taught sixth-, seventh-, eighth-, and ninth-grade students until 1993. Currently she works as a housing coordinator for Phipps Community, providing social services for the tenants of CPW houses.

Maria has been very active in local politics. She is the female district leader for the 54th assembly district, and a former member of the United Parents Association and the Puerto Rican Teachers Association. Ms. Gonzalez is also the former treasurer for the election campaign of Councilman Martin M. Dilan, and a former assistant to Assemblyman Darryl Towns.

Indeed, she has been able to realize her dreams of teaching and being involved in politics. Her success is truly worthy of mention, and it is my pleasure to highlight her accomplishments and contributions.

APPLE VALLEY GIRLS HOCKEY TEAM WINS HISTORIC VICTORY

HON. WILLIAM P. LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, a historic event took place last month in my Congressional district. The girls hockey team of Apple Valley High School, a local secondary school in my congressional district, made history by winning the first Statewide girls hockey tournament. The Apple Valley Eagles, finishing the season with a record of 24-0-1, defeated the South St. Paul Packers by a score of 2 to 0.

Having followed the Eagles' season this year, I cannot overstate the significance of this achievement for the future of women's sports, especially girls hockey high school programs. Minnesota is the home to nearly 25 percent of

the Nation's women's hockey teams, and we obviously take great pride in our collective hockey skills. The success of this initial tournament is a sign of much progress and a very hopeful future for the sport. According to Lynn Olson, head of the girls' and women's division of USA Hockey, at least 10 high schools in Minnesota will add teams next season, adding to the current 130 nonschool amateur girls' and women's teams.

These young athletes have become role models for their fellow students. According to Jaime DeGriseles, an Apple Valley Eagle headed for the University of New Hampshire in the fall: "I think a lot of younger girls look up to us as role models. I think we'll all look back at this and know we won the first girls' State championship and it will just be amazing."

The Apple Valley student athletes, their parents, and teachers, and their loyal fans appreciate the hard work and dedication this State championship represents. Their success is well-deserved, and Minnesotans can take great pride in another historic first.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY J. WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Ms. Betty J. Williams. Ms. Williams was born August 6, 1944, in Hodges, SC. She is the oldest of six children born to Lawrence and Agnes Williams.

Ms. Williams is a graduate of North Carolina A&T State University where she received her B.S. She later received her M.S. in social work from Columbia University, and her J.D. from New York Law School.

A committed community activist and worker, Ms. Williams is involved in numerous projects. She is the founding member of the World Community of Social Workers, and was instrumental in promoting a pilot program that utilized retired educators to serve as advocates for special education parents. Her numerous organizational affiliations include the Metropolitan Black Bar Association, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, New York Law School Alumni Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Ms. Williams is a woman of abundant talents and accomplishments, and I am pleased to introduce her to my colleagues.

POINT REYES BIRD OBSERVATORY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my district's most valuable resources, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory [PRBO], which is dedicated to protecting our marine environment by increasing our knowledge of birds and their habitats.

PRBO was established in 1965 in order to provide research and education programs concerning songbirds and has expanded their

mission to include international biological research on the loss of wetlands and the destruction of rain forests.

As the oldest bird observatory in North America, PRBO has become the authority of the Farallon Islands and provided important long-term studies. They have done extensive research on the Pacific flyway, Antarctica, and other areas, contributing greatly to the scientific pool of information. PRBO sponsors a census of migratory birds and runs a model volunteer program with members of the public and students as field biologists. PRBO is public treasure worthy of national significance.

As we celebrate PRBO's 30th anniversary, I wish to recognize the staff and the many individual volunteers that contribute the time and energy at the observatory, and to thank them for their commitment to improving our understanding of our natural environment.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA KOSTIE-LIEBERMAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in my district I am fortunate to have educators that perform beyond the levels expected of them. Andrea Kostie-Lieberman is illustrative of that type of educator. Andrea is a product of New York public schools. She graduated from Berriman Junior High School and Thomas Jefferson High School. She earned a B.A. and master of science from Brooklyn College. An additional master of science degree was obtained from Pace University.

Andrea is certified by the State of New York as a school district administrator, and as a school administrator-supervisor. She is also certified as an assistant principal and principal. Her educational career began in district 19, where she is currently in charge of district 19's Early Childhood Center P.S. 149 Annex.

Dedicated to service, Andrea shares her educational expertise by serving on many educational committees, including the 10th Congressional Commission on Education. She has served as vice president for membership, and as an executive board member of Phi Delta Kappa. I am proud to recognize Andrea Kostie-Lieberman for her professionalism and dedication.

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 infor-

mation, 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, March 7, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 8

- 9:30 a.m.
- Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. SD-116
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on domestic petroleum production and international supply. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to reform the Federal regulatory process, to make government more efficient and effective SD-342
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for and to consolidate health professions programs. SD-430
- Small Business
To hold hearings on the proposed "Regulatory Flexibility Amendments Act". SR-428A
- 10:00 a.m.
- Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for rural economic and community development services of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on international organizations and programs. SD-192
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume oversight hearings on the condition of credit unions. SD-538
- Finance
To hold hearings to examine welfare reform proposals, focusing on the views of the States. SD-215
- 1:30 p.m.
- Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine intellectual property rights with regard to the People's Republic of China. SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.
- Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on Forest Service appeals. SD-366

- Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- 2:30 p.m.
- Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the structure and funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SR-485

MARCH 9

- 9:30 A.M.
- Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on cost issues of certain farm programs. SR-332
- Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future year's defense program, focusing on the Army. SR-222
- Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Wilma A. Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior; to be followed by a closed briefing on international aspects of petroleum supply. S-407, Capitol
- Finance
To continue hearings to examine welfare reform proposals, focusing on policy goals. SD-215
- 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
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing Opportunity and Community Development Subcommittee
HUD Oversight and Structure Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings to examine proposals to reorganize the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-538
- Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the implementation and costs of U.S. policy in Haiti. SD-419
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine nuclear non-proliferation issues. SD-342
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 227, to provide an exclusive right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital transmissions. SD-226
- Veterans Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Dennis M. Duffy, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Policy and Planning, and to review the President's budget request for fiscal year 1996 for veterans programs. SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Health and Human Services. SD-138

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Secret Service, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury. SD-192

Foreign Relations
 Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review South Asian proliferation issues. SD-419

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Aviation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the Metropolitan Washington National Airport authority. SR-253

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

Environment and Public Works
 Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. SD-406

Joint Economic
 To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for February. SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Finance
 To continue hearings to examine welfare reform proposals, focusing on the Administration's views. SD-215

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.
Finance
 To hold hearings to examine the status of the consumer price index. SD-215

MARCH 14

9:00 a.m.
Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine proposals to reduce illegal immigration and to control financial costs to taxpayers. SD-226

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on wetlands and farm policy. SR-332

Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense. SD-138

Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Energy Office of Energy Research. SD-192

Finance
 To resume hearings to examine welfare reform proposals, focusing on teen parents receiving welfare. SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings to examine health care reform issues in a changing marketplace. SD-430

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Smithsonian Institution. SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
 To continue hearings to examine health care reform issues in a changing marketplace. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for farm and foreign agriculture services of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Justice. Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bonneville Power Administration. SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 349, to authorize funds for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program. SR-485

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on taxpayers' stake in Federal farm policy. SR-332

Rules and Administration
 To hold hearings to examine Architect of the Capitol funding authority for new projects. SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Agency, both of the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol

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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Education. SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 441, to authorize funds for certain programs under the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. SR-485

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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury. SD-192

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and
Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-138

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 27

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Executive Office of the President, and the General Services Administration.
SD-138

MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.
SD-116

MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Judicial Conference.
S-146, Capitol

10:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-485

MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
SR-301

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.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.
SR-332

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 3

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management.
SD-138

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on market effects of Federal farm policy.
SR-332

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 6

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

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget.
SD-161

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation.
SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.
S-146, Capitol

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve.
SD-116

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 2

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

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

SD-192

10: a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

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

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-192