

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE GREENS CREEK LAND EXCHANGE AMENDMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation which will ratify a land exchange agreement in Alaska between the U.S. Forest Service and the Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co. [KGCMC]. This land exchange is a novel and public-spirited agreement which will provide jobs in Alaska for my constituents, promote sound economic and environmentally responsible resource development, and further the interests of land consolidation on conservation system units in the Tongass National Forest without any cost to the Federal Government. This land exchange is a true partnership between the private sector, KGCMC, and the Federal Government. In fact, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the land exchange agreement on October 26, 1994. I look forward to working with all interested parties toward the successful enactment of this legislation.

The Greens Creek Mine is located on Admiralty Island near Juneau, Alaska's capital. The mine was located under the general mining law while the area was within multiple-use lands in the Tongass National Forest. Subsequently, the area became part of the Admiralty Island National Monument through the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] in 1980. Because this mine had world class potential, Congress included a special provision in ANILCA to ensure that the mine could go forward. It provided a special management regime and specific provisions to permit perfection of the mine's claims. Under this special regime, the managers of the claims were able to perfect and patent 17 claims in the Greens Creek Mine which began operation in 1989.

I remember the pride of all Alaskans when the Greens Creek Mine was opened. Unfortunately, low metal prices caused the temporary closure of the mine a year and a half ago. Since then, KGCMC has been working diligently to revise its mining development plan so that the mine can reopen in the near future. I hope that this reopening will occur soon.

The land exchange agreement is the product of a nearly 10 year effort by KGCMC to deal with one of the problems created by the special management regime in ANILCA. Although that regime permitted the perfection and patenting of 17 claims, it did not provide an adequate time for exploration of all the area with mineral potential surrounding the Greens Creeks Mine. KGCMC estimates that approximately 8,000 acres surrounding the existing mining claims are of interest geologically. This area is now closed to mineral ex-

ploration and development because it is located in the National Monument. Under normal circumstances, in an operating mining district on general Forest Service or public domain lands, KGCMC would be able to explore any such areas.

Since this area of interest has been off-limits to mineral exploration under ANILCA, KGCMC has been searching for a way to explore these areas. It has engaged in a multiyear negotiation with the Forest Service to develop a land exchange which would permit access to the area in a manner which is compatible with the monument designation provided by Congress.

The management regime provided for in ANILCA permitted the development of the Greens Creek Mine under special circumstances. The mine is an underground mine and its footprint on the surface is quite small. There is a development area with a series of buildings and surface facilities such as tailings ponds, but generally the mine is located in a manner to minimize its effect on the area. For example, there is no permanent camp or town at the mine. All workers commute by boat daily from Juneau. The terms of the land exchange require KGCMC to utilize its existing facilities to the maximum extent possible to ensure minimal change to the existing footprint. Additionally, mining in any new areas would be under the same management regime by which KGCMC developed the existing Greens Creek Mine.

Future exploration and development at Greens Creek will have minimal impact on the surface area and the mine will remain an underground operation. No open pit mining is permitted under the terms of the agreement, and the Forest Service will continue to administer the surface area just as it does now.

This land exchange also provides other major benefits to the Government, the community and the environment:

First, upon completion of mining, KGCMC's existing patented claims and any other claims which it holds on Admiralty Island will revert to the Federal Government. Although these claims cover a small area, the Forest Service considers this reversion very important to its overall general management plan within the monument.

Second, KGCMC will also fund the acquisition of 1 million dollars' worth of landholdings within the Admiralty Island National Monument and on other conservation system units in Alaska. This land acquisition process will take the form of either an exchange or the formation of a special land acquisition escrow account which would permit the Forest Service to make the acquisitions. In any case, none of these lands can be acquired except on a willing seller/ willing buyer basis.

Third, the lands to which KGCMC will acquire subsurface title also reverts to the Federal Government when mining ceases.

Fourth, finally, and most important to me, the exchange will improve chances that 250

jobs created by the mine will continue for a longer period of time once the mine reopens. While there is never any certainty in mining, KGCMC is hopeful that new ore will be discovered and mined. This would lengthen the life of the Greens Creek Mine and keep jobs generated by the mine in Juneau longer.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I introduce today simply ratifies the land exchange agreement. It cannot be implemented without this legislation because the parties agreed that this matter should be approved by Congress. I believe that this land exchange is good for all parties involved. It helps the environment; it promotes mining in Alaska; and it encourages a good corporate citizen to continue to work toward full development of the mining area in which its claims were located under very strict and rigorous environmental requirements. I look forward to pursuing this matter in the Resources Committee and reporting this bill to the House for consideration. This is an issue which should be quickly agreed upon by all parties.

DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR TAMOXIFEN CITRATE

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring legislation I introduced to your attention. The legislation would provide for duty free treatment for tamoxifen citrate for the year of 1994. Tamoxifen is one of the most effective drugs to treat women with breast cancer and to prevent its reoccurrence.

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women. Each year thousands of women are diagnosed with breast cancer, and too often the results are fatal. While the incidence of many deadly cancers has decreased dramatically over the years, the incidence for breast cancer has increased. In 1960, 1 in 20 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, and currently it is 1 in 8. Despite an increase in early detection and advances in medical care, the death rate for women with breast cancer has remained the same. We need to learn much more about the causes and cures for breast cancer.

Tamoxifen citrate is the first successful anticancer drug to treat and prevent breast cancer. The drug has been marketed in the United States since 1978, and is proven to significantly delay the reoccurrence of breast cancer in women in its early stages. Legislative efforts are essential to ensure that thousands of breast cancer patients can continue to receive this product.

The company that produces this drug has a long history of helping breast cancer patients. They provide this product free of charge to

● 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.

women who cannot afford the treatment. Since, 1978, the company has given more than \$35 million worth of tamoxifen citrate to over 32,000 poor women.

That company also provides education programs for the early detection of cancer. Early detection is the best chance of increasing an individual's chances of survival. The survival rate for cancer that is detected in the earliest stages is 90 percent. Programs that promote early detection are invaluable to making progress in curing cancer.

This same company is also committed to research in the area of breast cancer. It provides considerable funding for clinical and basic research through its patients assistance program. Additionally, the company has provided millions of tablets, free of charge, for a clinical study conducted by the National Cancer Institute.

Furthermore, there is no other comparable drug marketed in the United States. The company that produces this drug does not compete in manufacturing this product with any other U.S. company. Thus, this bill does not create an unfair playing field.

I strongly support extending duty-free status in 1994 for citrate. Thousands of women will benefit from this legislation.

HONORING VFW DISTRICT
COMMANDER DALE PEASE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio, Dale Pease. Dale is currently serving a 1-year term as district one commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Ohio.

This district includes eight counties in northwest Ohio, with a membership of over 9,000 members. Dale was elected to this position in June 1994, having previously served district one as chaplain, junior vice-commander and senior vice-commander, as well as three terms as membership chairman.

Dale joined the U.S. Army in July 1962 and earned his eligibility to the Veterans of Foreign Wars through his service with Company B 86th Engineers Battalion in Vietnam from February 1969 to January 1970. He joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1966, transferring to Grover Hill Post 2873 in 1980. Since that time Dale has been an extremely active member, serving two terms as post commander and earning All-State Commander award in 1989-90.

Dale has also been an active member of the Defiance County Council, serving through the office chairs and being elected council commander for the 1992-93 year, at which time he was named an All-State and All-American County Council Commander. He also received the first John Buck Memorial Award for his promotion of VFW membership that year.

Mr. Speaker, Dale Pease is without question an American patriot willing to make a difference. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to his record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN SHAWN
FEINSTEIN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to the battle against hunger. Mr. Alan Shawn Feinstein is a businessman, philanthropist, and humanitarian. Mr. Feinstein is the founder of World Hunger Program at Brown University, the first university center for research and education addressing the issue of world hunger. He also found 10 community food banks throughout Providence and is a contributor to 30 other food banks across Rhode Island.

However, his efforts go far beyond simply providing contributions and food to battle hunger. Mr. Feinstein has been instrumental in elevating the plight to end hunger to statewide and national attention. His belief that on one should go hungry has been his motivation to get other people involved, in particular our Nation's youth. In 1990, he established the Youth Hunger Brigade in Rhode Island—a statewide initiative to involve eighth-grade students in the study of the causes and effects of hunger and the development of programs. The Congressional Hunger Center, of which Mr. Feinstein is the honorary chairman, is now working to establish this program in schools nationwide.

As a former public school teacher, Mr. Feinstein has always recognized that our children are one of our most important assets, and he has continually worked to improve the lives of many Rhode Island students by establishing community service projects, scholarships, and grants for self-developed programs. He has committed over \$1 million to high schools throughout Rhode Island in order to start public service programs and to give students the chance to put their ideas to work. His support has enabled students to design, develop, and implement their own programs to fight hunger. Mr. Feinstein has also committed \$1 million to teach community service and its rewards to children in elementary schools across Rhode Island.

Author of one of the most widely circulated financial newsletters with over 350,000 subscribers world-wide, Mr. Feinstein has also authored several best-selling financial guides, a novel, and several children's books. He has been the recipient of numerous awards and citations for his dedication to the cause of world hunger. With all of these achievements under his belt, Mr. Feinstein continues to strive to bring people together to learn about world hunger and empower them to take action. His financial contributions have been great, but it is his compassion and sense of humanity which has been the force behind his actions.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend this individual today, and I would ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Feinstein.

RESCISSION BILL

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I submitted a statement expressing my strong opposition to the rescission package before us because of the detrimental effect this bill would have on my constituents. At this time, I would like to add one point which I neglected to discuss in my earlier remarks—the rescission of \$7.7 million for the Northeast Corridor improvement project [NEICP].

The funding to be rescinded was appropriated in 1977, 1979, and 1980 and was to be used to improve or close at-grade crossings along the Northeast Corridor route. When the Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] originally submitted options for improving these crossings in southeastern Connecticut, the plan was met with opposition from the local communities. Since then, all of the parties concerned have been working to come to a consensus on these crossings.

While there are still 13 crossings left—all in southeastern Connecticut—in two areas, Chapman's crossing in Old Lyme and Miner's Lane crossing in Waterford, there is consensus within the community and construction work can begin as early as summer 1996. However, if this money is rescinded today, funding for these two projects will be unavailable.

The construction of alternatives at Chapman's crossing and Miner's Lane crossing is critical to ensuring the safety of the residents who live near the rail line. In the case of Chapman's crossing, young children regularly cross the tracks en route from their homes on one side to the beach on the other. I fear that with the current situation a serious accident in the near future is inevitable. With the increased traffic likely to occur with electrification, this problem will only become more dangerous.

I am discouraged that the House will vote today to cut funding for safety improvements in order to provide a tax break for wealthy Americans and corporations. I will vote against this bill and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

STOP THE BAIT AND SWITCH
HYPOCRISY!

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to voice my outrage about the hypocrisy that now governs this rescissions process.

Yesterday I stood on the floor and tried to offer what I believe was a reasonable alternative to the horrendous choices we were being asked to make.

I spoke out against the new game being employed in Washington—bait and switch.

The rules are simple: propose massive and irresponsible budget cuts one day. Then, turn

around when cameras and reporters are watching, and claim you are fighting to restore the very cuts that grabbed the headlines just days before.

Games are fine, Mr. Speaker, but not here. Not when we are looking at billion-dollar cuts that will hurt children and older Americans, our veterans and those in this country who can't afford a powerful lobbyist.

I want to use one example of how playing these kinds of games will hurt the good people of San Diego. People are waiting to hear what we will do with funding for summer jobs for youth.

San Diego County has enjoyed a great deal of success for the past 13 years with the Hire-A-Youth Program. Hire-A-Youth gives more than 6,000 young people their first shot at real employment.

Let us be very clear about this. The kids who get these jobs are from families at or below the poverty level. More than half of them come from families on welfare.

They need these summer jobs to survive. They are not in this for running-around money. These jobs help them to help put food on their families' tables and clothes on their backs. They help pay the rent.

Hire-A-Youth has been doing exactly what many of my colleagues in this Congress have said we want to do about welfare: break the cycle of dependency by putting people to work.

We are providing these children an opportunity to learn the value of the work ethic.

What kind of message are we sending to America's youth by cutting the one resource they have to become productive, contributing members of our community?

I have heard from parents, teachers, business people, community leaders—you name it—imploping us to save summer jobs for kids. But the most poignant pleas are coming from the kids themselves.

Angela writes that sometimes students have the tendency to feel as if no one cares, but this program has given her the motivation to get a job.

Omar says that no one else would hire a 14-year-old, and through this program he learned valuable social and money management skills.

Isn't that what we want? Let's keep what works for our kids. Stop the bait and switch games. We must protect what works for our communities.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND
CHAIRMAN OF JOINT CHIEFS
GREET TROOPS RETURNING
FROM HAITI AT FORT DRUM, NY

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the men and women of the 10th Mountain Division—Light Infantry—at Fort Drum, NY. On February 16, I joined Defense Secretary William Perry and the Chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John Shalikashvili at Fort Drum in a ceremony honoring members of the

10th for their accomplishments during Operation "Uphold Democracy" in Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, on the same day the troops were honored at Fort Drum, the House of Representative took an important step in restoring U.S. defenses to the levels expected by the American people with passage of the National Security Revitalization Act.

The commanders of that mission, Lt. Gen. Henry Shelton, who commands the 18th Airborne Corps and Maj. Gen. David Meade, who commands the 10th, are here in the Capitol today to provide our colleagues with briefings on that mission.

Despite recent reductions and shortfalls in defense funding, we have deployed U.S. forces on more peacetime and humanitarian missions than ever before. The adaptability, motivation and high level of readiness have made the 10th Mountain Division a key player in many of these missions. It is appropriate that we salute them today as their commanders are here to provide us with the benefit of their experiences in assisting the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

TRIBUTE TO DANA WHITNEY
BERRY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dana Whitney Berry, as she retires from her position as executive director of the Union City Day Care Program. Dana Berry is an exceptional human being who has dedicated her life to caring for our Nation's children. She is a pioneer in her field and has made a great many contributions to the field of social work.

Dana Berry earned her masters degree in social work from Rutgers University in 1982. She was an outstanding student who graduated with advanced standing. In 1983, she established the Union City Day Care Program, which combines education with a unique social service system. This innovative program has brought together the young and old and the poor and more affluent to build a better community.

The daycare center which Dana Berry established services 285 children ranging from 6 months to 6 years old. The Even Start Program offers parents literacy training, G.E.D. certification, and parenting/life skills. In addition, the program helps to break the poverty cycle by training elderly workers and welfare parents in the area of child development.

Through the years, Dana Berry has been an avid supporter of services for children and the elderly. She has found an innovative way to bring the two together in order to achieve positive results. Her program is a model for others around the world. She has fought hard to secure funding for the program. In fact, she increased the center's annual budget from \$100,000 to \$1.2 million in 3 years. She has also expanded the staff from 3 to 72 professionals and paraprofessionals. She has built the center from the ground up and has shaped it into a high-quality program.

In addition to her outstanding work with children, Dana Berry has served New Jersey and our Nation in a wide variety of roles. She has served as commissioner of the Employment and Training Commission for New Jersey, and she was nominated National Mentor by the National Academy for the Education of Young Children. For her hard work, she has received many awards and honors, including the National Award for Excellence in 1987, and the National Award for Livability from the U.S. Conference of Mayors in 1991. She has also been featured on many networks, CNN news, and Life magazine.

Dana Berry is truly an outstanding citizen, and I am very proud to have had her working in my district. Her contributions will not be forgotten, and even though she is leaving the Union City Day Care Program, she will remain a shining example to all social service providers. Even though she is retiring from the Union City daycare center, I know she will remain active. She cares too deeply about our children to stop her advocacy. Please join me in wishing Dana Berry a happy retirement, although, hopefully, it will not be a quiet retirement.

IN HONOR OF THE SEABEES

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, one of my earliest memories about World War II was the extraordinary valor of the Seabees.

Like Army medics and Navy corpsman, the Seabees had more than one job to do in combat situations.

One of the jobs essentially was fighting the enemy when the enemy attacked. Simultaneously, the other job was to build; build runways for airplanes in all matter of fortifications and other necessary facilities under extremely adverse circumstances which contributed to the success of the Allies in World War II.

Surely all Members of Congress will reflect in prayerful thanks on the indispensable contribution made by the Seabees in World War II.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as a professor of history, I hope my colleagues will remember that today is the 147th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising against the Hapsburg Empire. While the uprising was relatively short-lived, a study of history shown that even unsuccessful revolutions can serve as important precursors to future reforms.

It is important that we not forget or ignore the sacrifices of those who established the tradition of freedom and democracy in Hungary. Especially on this anniversary day, we should

recognize those early revolutionaries and their descendants who sought liberty unsuccessfully in 1956 and who eventually won their freedom in 1989.

I hope that my colleagues and all those who find freedom dear would read the following commemoration of this anniversary and remember those who made it possible.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 1848-49 REVOLUTION AND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY

March 15 marks the anniversary of Hungary's Revolution and War of Independence for freedom, liberty and self-determination.

On this day 147 years ago, the people of Hungary, led by reformers and young intellectuals, rose to demand freedom of press, freedom of association, freedom of religion, enforcement of human rights, and, first of all, independence from the Hapsburg empire. The quest by the people of Hungary and the War of Independence that followed, was, as so often before and after in Hungarian history, subdued by foreign intervention in August, 1849.

The glorious Revolution that placed Hungary in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement for political and economic modernization which swept through Europe at that time, and the fallen War of Independence set an example for the entire world by a small nation. Hungary's effort proclaimed to mankind the inherent and indefeasible right of every nation to elect its own leaders and to establish its own laws. March 15, 1848 has never ceased to signify the torch of freedom, independence and democratic endeavors for the people of Hungary. The ideals and spirit of this historic effort have been the guiding spirit of the eternal adherence by the people of Hungary to independence and democracy throughout the years of foreign occupation and communist dominance ever since.

The symbol and significance of Hungary's revolt for freedom and liberty are eloquently emphasized by the fact that Lajos Kossuth, one of history's most revered political leaders and champion of liberty and justice, is one of the few foreign political figures who is honored by a bust in the Capitol of the United States. Kossuth and the noble aspirations of the people of Hungary for freedom and independence gained attention and sympathy from the American public. The liberal and democratic principles so clearly proclaimed by the people of Hungary during the Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-49 are shared by the community of democratic nations.

Therefore it is only fitting to pay tribute to the endeavors and sacrifice, to the bravery and love for independence by the people of Hungary.

Almost a century had to pass before the dreams and aspirations of the Hungarian patriots of the 19th century led the people of Hungary to the streets during the heroic Revolution of 1956 in their desperate effort to gain freedom from foreign occupation and independence. Hungary and its freedom-loving people also deserve the admiration of the entire world for their crucial contribution to bringing down the Berlin Wall in 1989 by offering the gift of freedom for East Germans. Freedom for Hungary and freedom for all, "with malice toward none, with charity for all"—this is what Hungary has stood for, this is what Hungary is representing even today.

The people of Hungary face new challenges at present. These challenges emerge from their newly gained political and economic freedom the answers of which are sought by

Hungary under firmly established democratic political order and policies aiming at the creation of a market economy and at the prevalence of human rights.

The United States of America has always been a devoted supporter of the cause of Hungarian independence and freedom. This compels the United States to remain committed and engaged in ensuring the fulfillment of the ideals of Hungary's Revolution and War of Independence which started on March 15, 1848 under the new international political environment as their ideals, a democratic and free Hungary and a Europe which is free, united and at peace, are also shared by us all.

SMALLER, MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, Americans voted last November to get big government out of their lives and off of their backs. Republicans know this and are committed to heeding the people's mandate for a smaller, more efficient, less costly government. Our House Republican rescission package represents a crucial first step toward achieving this goal.

The taxpayers want an economically sound government that lives within its means. The American family exercises fiscal responsibility and accountability. The Federal Government should do the same.

The American people work hard for the tax dollars they have to send to Washington. The least we can do is spend those dollars wisely. These bills take a first step in that direction. They aim the cutting knife at programs that do not work, and consolidates duplicative government functions.

Furthermore, our rescission bills trim funding for programs that received large increases in fiscal year 1995, cuts unspent funds that were piling up from one year to the next and eliminates funding for unauthorized programs.

Mr. Speaker, the \$17.3 billion worth of specific cutbacks in our rescission bills, H.R. 1158 and H.R. 1159, put this Nation back on the path toward fiscal responsibility. These bills reassure Americans that their dollars will go to the programs they need most while eliminating useless ones.

TRIBUTE TO FRED J. MISHOW

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to pay tribute to Fred J. Mishow on his 75th birthday.

Fred fled his native Germany to escape Nazi tyranny in 1937. He began a distinguished career in the military during the years 1942-46, which earned him three Battle Stars and the Philippine Presidential Citation. Fred's tour in the South Pacific theater of war instilled in him the qualities of leadership that have served him well in civilian life.

Fred has been active in democratic politics on the city, county, and State levels. He served as precinct captain in Hadley Township for 35 years. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms at the 1968, 1972, and 1992 Missouri State democratic conventions. In addition to these achievements, Fred earned the Thomas F. Eagleton Grass Roots Man of the Year Award in 1990.

Fred has unselfishly given his time and talents to our community. In addition to his political activities he has worked hard in various religious and civic organizations. I am proud to call Fred Mishow my friend, and I commend the service he has given to the St. Louis area, the State of Missouri, and the United States of America.

DELAURO HONORS WILLIAM T. O'BRIEN

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 17, 1995, the Branford Elks, Lodge 1939 will honor William "Bill" O'Brien as Irishman of the Year. Bill's commitment to voluntarism and the people of his community have had a tremendous impact on Greater New Haven. I am pleased to pay tribute to this extraordinary man.

Bill O'Brien truly symbolizes the spirit of Connecticut's Irish-Americans. Devoted to his community, profession, and family, Bill has always given freely of this time and talents. For decades, he has been a great source of strength and inspiration.

Many local organizations have benefited from Bill's leadership and talent for putting ideas into action. From his work as President of the Walter Camp Foundation to his service for the United Fund Campaign, Bill O'Brien is making a real difference for people. In particular, as past president and chairman of the Branford Festival, Bill helped to make this annual event a tremendous success, bringing together many families and friends while building the festival's financial prosperity.

A devoted family man and successful banker, Bill O'Brien has earned the respect and friendship of an entire community. I know that this wife, Maureen, and two sons, Michael and Gregory, take great pride in Bill's remarkable accomplishments. I am delighted that the Branford Elks are recognizing his outstanding achievements and I congratulate Bill on this well-deserved honor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-GREEN BAY

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Fightin' Phoenix, the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay men's basketball team.

The Fightin' Phoenix were invited for the third time in 5 years to compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association men's basketball tournament. As such, their team has been recognized as one of the elite basketball programs in the Nation.

Just as remarkable, after posting a 22-7 season, the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay won the Midwest Collegiate league championship this year. Led by their exceptional coach, Dick Bennett, and star forward Jeff Nordgaard, the Fightin' Phoenix posted another great season for all their fans in northeast Wisconsin.

As the team's strongest supporter in the Nation's capital, I want to wish the best of luck to the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay as they begin their quest for greater basketball glory. I know all of northeast Wisconsin joins me in congratulating the Fightin' Phoenix for their stellar season and wishing them all the best in the NCAA tournament.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to explain my absence from the House on Monday, March 5, and Tuesday, March 14, 1995.

As I have stated previously, my wife and I are faced with a trying family medical situation which has required my presence at home in Los Angeles as often as possible and, unfortunately, at times when the House is in session. We are expecting our second child this May, and under doctor's orders, my wife has been limited to bed rest until she has completed her pregnancy.

Regretfully, I missed a number of recorded floor votes on March 5 and 14. For the record, I would like to indicate my position on each vote:

Goodlatte amendment to H.R. 988, the Attorney Accountability Act (rollcall 200)—"No."

Berman amendment to McHale amendment to H.R. 988 (rollcall 201)—"Aye."

McHale amendment to H.R. 988 (rollcall 202)—"No."

Hoke amendment to H.R. 988 (rollcall 203)—"No."

On final passage of H.R. 531, Great Western Scenic Trail Designation (rollcall 230)—"Aye."

On final passage of H.R. 694, Minor Boundary Adjustments and Miscellaneous Park Amendments Act (rollcall 231)—"Aye."

On final passage of H.R. 562, Walnut Canyon National Monument Modification Act (rollcall 232)—"Aye."

On final passage of H.R. 536, Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area Vehicle Operation Fees (rollcall 233)—"Aye."

On final passage of H.R. 517, Chacoan Outliers Protection Act (rollcall 234)—"Aye."

KEEP THE SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today the House approved over \$17 billion dollars in rescissions, the largest package that has ever come to the floor which unfairly targets senior citizens, low-income families and our children. Many of my colleagues have risen today to argue against the bill and the arbitrary, across-the-board cuts it makes to some of our most vital programs. I would like to draw our attention specifically to the Labor Department's Summer Youth Program, because under the package, Summer Youth would be totally eliminated. Mr. Speaker, many of us on both sides of the aisle would have fought against the rescission affecting our Nation's youth, but we never had the chance during consideration of amendments. Make no mistake—enactment of H.R. 1158 would mean the elimination of summer jobs for over 500,000 youths and fewer job opportunities in the future as our children enter the job market.

Many mayors and local officials throughout the country have voiced their strong support for maintaining the Summer Youth Program. Mayor William Johnson of Rochester, New York, the heart of my Congressional district, offered an eloquent defense of the Summer Youth Program in a recent testimony before the Economic and Educational Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning. At this point, I would like to insert Mayor Johnson's statement into the RECORD. I invite my colleagues to read it carefully to see what a wise investment we once made for young Americans across the country.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, JR., MAYOR, CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Chairman McKeon and other members of the subcommittee, on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and my counterparts from hundreds of cities across the country, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to testify at these subcommittee hearings on youth training programs.

This is a subject that I feel especially competent to address, given my long years of professional involvement in this area. Before being elected Mayor of Rochester, I spent 21 years as the CEO of a large human services organization that provided job training programs to youths and adults.

I understand that the primary purpose of the hearings is to review which programs are most effective and determine whether these programs can and should be consolidated.

If you will permit me, I will address the latter question first. I fully support the consolidation of the various grant programs, to reduce the administrative costs of local governments and to provide them with the flexibility to design local programs based not upon what type of funds are available from Washington but upon what types of needs exist in the community.

As a group, the Conference of Mayors also supports consolidation. Indeed, for the past three years, it has formally adopted a policy statement endorsing it.

However, if consolidation takes the form of block grants to states, to permit the benefits

of efficiency and flexibility to be achieved, there must be some mechanism to ensure that the funds are directed towards local governments. There must be a mandate within the legislation for the funds to be passed through the states to municipalities, the actual providers of training services.

Municipalities have convincingly demonstrated their ability to prudently utilize block grants. The success of the Community Development Block Grant program, with its extensive level of citizen participation, and the Job Training Partnership Act program with its committees of business, labor and educational representatives, illustrate the responsiveness of municipalities to community needs.

The future form of the grant programs should not be the foremost concern, though. The continue existence of these programs should be our primary objective.

In a period in which Americans are confronted with increasing economic competition from other nations, it would seem shortsighted to reduce, through major decreases in job training programs, the ability of American workers to successfully meet this competition. In a period in which Americans are being asked to become less dependent on government, it would seem counterproductive to reduce their ability to become independent.

To be effective an efficient job training must begin at an early age. Youth must be exposed to the opportunities, expectations and realities of the job marketplace.

For most youth, their initial training and experience begins with summer jobs. While, at one time, businesses may have been able to provide an adequate number of such jobs, in more recent times, the private sector has been unable to meet the increasing demand and need.

This is most particularly due to the restructuring and transformation that many businesses have experienced in the past decade. Job opportunities that many private sector employees reserved for youth during after-school and summer periods have been "downsized" out of existence.

For example, in Rochester, over the last four years nearly 4,000 youths had to rely upon the summer jobs provided through federally funded programs, as each summer the number of non-federal jobs dramatically declined. This year, an additional 900 youth are—hopefully—expected to participate in such programs.

I say hopefully, because I urge you and the other members of the House to reject the the appropriation rescission for the summer youth program that was recently approved by the Appropriations Subcommittee. Nationwide, this rescission would result in the elimination of summer job opportunities for 615,000 youth, a move that was totally unexpected.

As Seattle Mayor Norm Rice recently said, "these cuts are reversals of commitments the federal government has already made to communities across the country. It is difficult enough to adapt to future cuts, and absolutely devastating to absorb retroactive ones."

The reduction would mean that 615,000 youth will be not be given a chance to contribute constructively to their communities this summer. The reduction would mean that 615,000 youth will be less prepared to successfully enter the job market in the future.

For New York State youth, the proposed reduction in federal funding comes at a particularly inopportune time. Governor George Pataki has proposed a similar reduction in state funding for youth training programs.

The need to maintain government funding for summer jobs is readily recognized by the private sector, which realizes that the need for such jobs continues to exist and that businesses, by themselves, will continue to be unable to adequately address this need. Both the Greater Rochester Metro Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Management Council, as association of large manufacturing and service companies, have expressed their serious concern over the proposed elimination of federal funding.

They realistically know that the private sector will be unable to fill the "job gap" that would ensue if funding is not maintained. They realistically know that there will be a "tax switch" if this gap has to be filled through funding by local governments. In cities across this country, our financial base—largely derived from the property tax—will not support the level of demand that is being pushed down upon us by federal, state and county governments.

It is imperative that the summer youth job program be preserved. At the annual convention of the Conference of Mayors in Portland, Oregon last year, the program received overwhelming support.

The assumption was that funding for the program would be maintained at least at the current level of appropriations. The hope was that funding would be increased.

Because of the obvious need for the program and because of its demonstrated effectiveness, no one expected that there soon would be a proposal to totally eliminate funding for the program. Certainly, I personally did not anticipate the need to testify today before you to oppose such elimination.

All Americans understand the need to reduce the federal budget deficit. They understand the need to limit the burden that we impose upon future generations.

They support your efforts to reduce the deficit, to eliminate waste and inefficiencies and to eradicate fraud. These goals can be achieved in my opinion, without crippling or destroying programs that lead to skills training and self-sufficiency.

However, the concern over the future of our youth must be balanced by a concern over this present needs. Unless we address these needs today, unless we prepare youth for meaningful employment tomorrow in an increasingly demanding marketplace, our youth will have no future at all. And with a poorly trained workforce—and an increasing underclass population—our country will have no future at all.

REPUBLICAN CUTS DEVASTATE HOUSING

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the rescissions voted by the Appropriations Committee last week threatens serious harm to the social fabric of our Nation. By increasing military spending, and focusing overwhelmingly for reductions on programs which seek to provide assistance for those most in need in our society, you and your fellow Republicans have seriously erred. Increasingly, it is becoming clear to many people that the priorities of the House Republicans threaten seriously to exacerbate some of the gravest social and economic problems we face. I will from

time to time be sharing with our colleagues information I receive about the devastating effect these cuts will have as they become available to me from people in my district and elsewhere who are grappling with these issues.

For example, on March 3, the New Bedford Standard Times printed an article in which the executive director of the New Bedford Housing Authority Joseph Finnerty, clearly outlines the terrible effects which will result from the devastating cuts voted in housing programs by the Appropriations Committee last week. Interestingly, Mr. Speaker, some in your party have sought to justify these cuts by pointing to defects in the way HUD has been administered.

It is true that HUD has suffered from maladministration in recent times—most grievously during the 8 years of Ronald Reagan, when Samuel Pierce presided over a department which was corrupt, inefficient, and overall a disaster. Victimized lower income people today who are in continuing need of housing because of the outrageous record of Secretary Pierce under President Reagan is terribly unfair. But that is what the Appropriations Committee has chosen to do.

Mr. Speaker, in the hopes of persuading my colleagues not to go forward along this path, I ask that the New Bedford Standard Times article featuring Mr. Finnerty's discussion of housing programs be printed here.

[From the New Bedford Standard Times, Mar. 3, 1995]

REDUCTION WOULD CAUSE CHAOS, FINNERTY SAYS

(By Bill Ibelle)

The massive federal funding cuts that are racing through Congress will have a devastating effect on public housing tenants in New Bedford, according to Executive Director Joseph Finnerty.

The cuts, which would slash the maintenance budget and the five-year modernization program by 30 percent each, would create "chaos" in the city's public housing, Mr. Finnerty said Thursday during the Housing Authority's monthly meeting.

"This is not a false alarm," he said. "The new Republican majority in Congress has the votes for these cuts. Now, just when we are on the verge of major improvements in our neighborhoods, we have this ax hanging over our head."

The maintenance cuts, which would amount to \$625,000 a year, would cause a steady deterioration in public housing, Mr. Finnerty said.

"This is not something that is going to be felt immediately, but it will have a devastating long-term effect," he said. "These cuts are unprecedented, massive and eroding to public housing."

The federal cuts also would kill or seriously delay major modernization projects like the one scheduled for the aging Bay Village complex later this year. That project includes lead paint and asbestos removal as well as installing new windows and doors. Similar modernization projects have already taken place at the Westlawn and Brickenwood projects and are about to begin at Presidential Heights.

"The improvements we're making now are not just for public housing tenants but for all residents of the surrounding neighborhoods," said Mr. Finnerty. "By modernizing these units, we're making these neighborhoods into a better investment."

Mr. Finnerty also unveiled exterior drawings for the 43 units of new public housing to

be built throughout the city this year. The units will replace units lost with the demolition of Evergreen Park.

The duplex units are designed to blend in with the single family homes common to the city's neighborhoods:

Three of the sites will have two duplexes each (the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Coggeshall Street, the corner of Cottage and Campbell streets and a plot that runs between Sylvia and Howard streets).

One site will have four duplexes (North Street behind the City Hall annex parking lot).

One site will have two row houses with a total of seven units (South First and Rivet streets).

The largest site will have eight duplexes (New Plainville Road just north of the tank).

Mr. Finnerty said the Housing Authority completed buying all six sites Feb. 24. Construction is slated to begin in June and last 12 to 14 months.

In other business the board:

Approved payment of an additional \$10,864 to the Boston Architectural firm, Hicks & Krockmalnic, for rebidding of the Presidential Heights modernization project. Due to a legal challenge by two of the unsuccessful bidders, the Housing Authority had to cancel the original contract and put the project out to bid a second time.

The \$4.5 million project which includes removing lead paint and asbestos, installing exterior siding, windows, doors and building new porches and fixing the roofs, is slated to begin this summer.

Approved payment of an additional \$3,875 to Enviroscience for drawing up new bid specifications for lead and asbestos removal at Presidential Heights.

Approved a \$15,980 contract to Coro Construction of East Greenwich, R.I., for re-roofing eight duplexes on Chaffee Street. Coro was the lowest of eight bidders.

Approved the payment of \$5,255 to Seaview Construction of Providence for installing railings at Harwich Manor.

Approved a \$23,763 contract with Electronic Sales and Service of New Bedford for installing a communications system that includes 43 portable radios. The system will be used by the authority's maintenance staff.

Approved a 2.3 percent increase in the income limits for the Massachusetts Rental Voucher Program, which serves 182 families in the city.

Approved a 1.2 percent increase in the income limits for the federal Assisted Housing Program.

Voted to support efforts by John G. "Buddy" Andrade to increase membership in the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts among public housing tenants. Mr. Andrade requested the authority's support in drumming up interest for a Scouting show scheduled April 2 at the Greater New Bedford Regional Vocational Technical High School on Ashley Boulevard.

Filed a request from the Caroline Street Tenants' Association for several maintenance improvements. The residents asked the authority to cut down an apple tree, complaining that youths throw the apples through windows, the apple blossoms attract bees and the fallen apples are hazardous to senior citizens using walkers and canes. The association also requested the removal of tree roots that have caused sidewalks to buckle and the installation of outdoor lighting around the apartments.

Observed a moment of silence at the beginning of the meeting in honor of commissioner Umberto "Battle" Cruz, who died unexpectedly last month.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF THE
CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the chiropractic industry's tremendous contribution to improving the health of Americans for the past 100 years.

The year 1995 marks the chiropractic profession's centennial. In 1895, Daniel David Palmer founded the chiropractic profession and opened the first chiropractic school in Davenport, Iowa, in 1897. The profession has come a long way since 1895. Today, more than 50,000 chiropractors serve 15 to 20 million patients. The improved standards of education and quality of practice has given rise to the tremendous growth in this field.

While early chiropractors had difficulty gaining acceptance in the health care field, they now enjoy broad support from the public and their fellow health care professionals. Chiropractic care is now widely recognized as one of the most effective and efficient treatments for back ailments, especially for sufferers of severe or chronic back pain. An increasing number of Nevadans rely on the choice and freedom in health care options that chiropractic care offers them. Recognizing this trend, Congress provides for chiropractic care in Medicare and authorizes chiropractors to be commissioned as officers in the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, I admire the dedication of my fellow health care professionals and their contribution to the enhancement of the quality of life for so many Americans. As members of the chiropractic profession gather in Nevada's First Congressional District on March 18, I would like to extend a warm welcome to these doctors. I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives and my fellow Nevadans in congratulating them and their profession's many achievements over the last century.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NICHOLLS
STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate a college basketball program in my district that, for the first time ever, has been invited to the NCAA tournament. Nicholls State University with a record of 24-5 drew a No. 13 seed and will play Virginia today.

After winning 17 of 18 conference games, the Colonels swept the Southland Conference Tournament beating Northeast Louisiana in the final game 98 to 87. Senior Reggie Jackson was named tournament most valuable player, and Coach Ricky Broussard was named conference coach of the year.

Of the Colonels 5 losses throughout the season, 3 were to teams also invited to the NCAA tournament. This shows just how much

they deserved a bid. This opportunity will do wonders not only for this outstanding basketball program, but also the great university they represent.

I want to congratulate Coach Broussard and all his coaching and support staff on a magnificent season. And to all the young men on that team, congratulations.

Now it's on to the tournament to face the Cavalier. I and my staff wish the Colonels all the very best. Good luck—go Colonels.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF
SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER OF THE
DAR

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, on August 8, 1890, in Washington, DC, a national organization of women descended from patriots of the American Revolution organized the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Four years later, on June 14, 1894, a chapter was formed in Springfield, IL, in what is now my congressional district. Throughout this past year, the Springfield chapter of the DAR has celebrated this centennial year of service to the community, culminating with a luncheon in February. The contributions made by this chapter to the community of Springfield, the State of Illinois, and the Nation as a whole have been tremendous, and I wanted to take this time today to salute their membership and to congratulate them on 100 years of dedicated service.

PROMOTING NEW AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Landfill Technical Improvement Act of 1995. This is the same legislation that my former colleague Al Swift and I introduced late in the last session of Congress.

I am introducing the legislation again this year because the ill-advised and outmoded regulation which prompted this bill still exists at the expense of small domestic companies who seek to compete in the growing national and international environmental technology markets.

Of course, Congress did not intend this result when we passed the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments in 1984—over one decade ago. This act required the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to issue regulations restricting the disposal of organic sorbents in hazardous waste landfills.

Since that time, natural absorbents made from reclaimed/recycled materials have been developed which actually outperform traditional sorbents produced from fossil fuels and chemicals. As well, normal landfill conditions are anaerobic, and studies show that no bio-

degradation occurs in this anaerobic environment of RCRA landfills.

A small company in my State is among those companies who produce this type of material. They take a local paper mill's sludge, garbage, and produce useful, organic sorbents. This disposition issue, however, continues to threaten the existence of these American companies and the new technologies they have developed. As it now stands, this regulation effectively shuts out these new technologies from landfill disposition.

The administration has repeatedly stated its support for American manufacturers of new environmental technologies as they attempt to compete in the world marketplace. This regulation, however, is highly detrimental to these stated goals. This bill would reverse this injustice by allowing this new technology to be utilized to its fullest extent, thus providing American jobs while advancing our national environmental goals.

TRIBUTE HONORING KATHY COLE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and patriot, Kathy Cole. Kathy is the Ladies Auxiliary district president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2873 in Grover Hill, OH.

America is blessed by the number of her citizens who choose to devote their time to the service of others. Through the years, Kathy has worked tirelessly on behalf of veterans and their families. She joined the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars as a member of Wauseon Auxiliary 7424 in 1981 under the sponsorship of her brother, Franklin Rardin, who served his country during World War II.

On the district level, Kathy was elected as district guard in 1985 and progressed through the district chairs to serve her first term as district president in 1989-90. Kathy is presently serving her second term as district president, having been elected in June 1994. With her positive attitude, she said, "The second time around will allow me to do a more perfect job."

From the beginning of her career with the V.F.W., Kathy Cole has set high standards for herself. Her record of service is characterized by self-motivation and mission accomplishment. She has served the Department of Ohio Auxiliary as National Home chairman and counts the auxiliary's work through the youth of the organization as some of her favorite.

Mr. Speaker, this is a volunteer organization and sometimes the only compensation you get for the time and efforts put into the programs for the veterans and your communities is the thanks and appreciation you receive from community leaders. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending a special thanks to Kathy Cole and the example she has set for others.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
UAW LOCAL 599 REUTHER
AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to 14 members of UAW Local 599, who will be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. On Sunday, March 19, 1995, these individuals will be honored at the Walter and May Reuther Twenty Year Award Banquet.

Local 599 has always had a special place in my heart because my father was one of its original members. Over the years, Local 599 has developed a strong and proud tradition of supporting the rights of working people in our community, and improving the quality of life for its membership.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to recognize these special individuals who, for 20 years, have diligently served their union and community. During this time, each one of these UAW members have held various elected positions in the union. And there is no question they have represented their brothers and sisters well.

It is very fitting that these 14 people be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. Walter Reuther was a man who believed in helping working people, and he believed in human dignity and social justice for all Americans. The recipients of this award have committed themselves to the ideals and principles of Walter Reuther. They are outstanding men and women who come from every part of our community, and they share the common bond of unwavering commitment and service.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the members of the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Robert A. Johnson, Charles Whitten, Kenneth Knauff, Bob Wright, Timothy M. Bank, Earl D. Oram, Daniel C. Neeley, Bryce Stanton, Ron Dodge, Mary Shumpert Coleman, Joseph D. Niedzwiecki, Dan Kiefer, Butch O.L. Robinson, and Kenneth Kagen. I want to congratulate these fine people for all of the work they have done to make our community a better place to live.

JIM JOHNSON AND FANNIE MAE
ARE SHOWING AMERICA A NEW
WAY HOME

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 1 year anniversary of Fannie Mae's showing America a new way home initiative. One year ago Fannie Mae Chairman and CEO Jim Johnson launched Fannie Mae on a bold journey to help transform the American housing finance system. On March 15, 1994, Fannie Mae pledged to provide \$1 trillion in targeted housing finance by the end of the decade to help 10 million families achieve the American

dream of home ownership. Fannie Mae has set an aggressive target and is steadily moving to meet its goal by the year 2000.

This initiative is already making a major impact on the lives of people throughout the nation. In Minnesota, Fannie Mae has sponsored a home buying fair, opened a partnership office, provided several grants to housing and home ownership counseling organizations and formed a community lending roundtable to help identify and remove barriers to home ownership. By working with local partners, Fannie Mae is opening the door to home ownership to many people who thought owning a home of their own was merely a dream.

I commend Fannie Mae and Jim Johnson for their vision and ability to get the job done.

I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the Minnesota media that outlines just one of the many examples of how Fannie Mae is reaching out to communities across the Nation:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, February 18, 1995]

HONG GET HELP, MAKE PROGRESS IN BUYING HOMES

(By Ann Baker)

The 30,000-strong Hmong community is making strides into home ownership, although the majority have been in the Twin Cities no more than six years.

An agency that started just one year ago to help Hmong families and other Southeast Asians navigate the mortgage market reported Friday that it already has helped 31 families cross the threshold from tenants to homeowners. Another 13 are awaiting mortgage approval.

A handful of the new homeowners are Cambodian, Vietnamese or Laotian, said Lengchy Lor, executive director of the People's Network of Minnesota Inc. But most, he said, are Hmong.

And a survey of nearly 400 Hmong families shows that 30 percent want to become home buyers.

"Home ownership brings stability," Rep. Bruce Vento told a gathering of Hmong people and supporters Friday at a gathering that announced the survey as well as a \$12,000 grant from the Fannie Mae Foundation for People's Network to hire Cambodian and Vietnamese housing counselors.

This marks a departure from most immigrant groups, who have waited a generation or two before buying homes, according to Rich Thompson, lead housing inspector in St. Paul's city license and permits division.

"This group is becoming owners as quick as they can," he said. "It's a grass-roots movement, and it has triggered a spurt of redevelopment activity by other groups."

One reason may be Hmong family size—too big to squeeze into an average apartment. In a survey of 390 Hmong families, the People's Network reported that the median family size is six. Many families have eight or nine members, and a few have as many as 14.

Another reason many parents gave was wanting to live in a neighborhood where their children would not be exposed to gangs. Many favored neighborhoods on the East Side.

Thirty percent want to buy their own home, and most want a house with four bedrooms, as well as a basement for special events and a back yard for a garden as well as special events.

More than 90 percent also eagerly embrace the idea of forming a Hmong Village, something like San Francisco's Chinatown, as a

place for strengthening Hmong culture, business opportunities and community leadership. One task for the village would be to address crime issues in the community.

Ninety percent in the survey also want to develop a Hmong soccer field for youth to develop professional athletic skills.

Most of the 390 families now live in public housing or large private complexes such as Maywood East and Omega Court.

But the survey stressed that it takes a lot of effort—and sometimes a lot of help—for Hmong people to move into home ownership, coming from a culture where banking, loans and check-writing—not to mention credit—were completely foreign.

"In the Hmong community, 'good credit history' means 'cash rather than financing as much as possible,'" states the report. "In the Western country, 'good credit history' means 'paid all bills off and on time.'"

WHY U.S. INDUSTRY BOUNCED BACK

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to my colleagues the following column by Robert J. Samuelson from the opinion page of yesterday's Washington Post. The subject is the comeback of American manufacturing. Members would do well to consider the conclusions drawn by the author.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 15, 1995]

WHY U.S. INDUSTRY BOUNCED BACK

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Dial back your time machine about a decade. You'll find plenty of newspaper and TV stories warning of "deindustrialization." American manufacturers (it was said) were being pulverized. The Japanese were overwhelming our automakers, repeating their triumph in steel. Computer chip makers were rapidly losing ground. Americans had forgotten how to make things. It was only a matter of time before U.S. manufacturing sank into oblivion and we became a nation of "hamburger flippers."

None of these dire predictions came true; indeed, most were always silly (and this reporter at least said so). Yet the story of the comeback of U.S. manufacturing is still under-told and ill-appreciated, as economists Jerry Jasnowski and Robert Hamrin argue in a new book. In 1994 the United States produced more cars than Japan for the first time since 1979. U.S. companies account for half of global shipments of fiber optic cable. The stunning manufacturing revival needs to be better understood. It is important in its own right and also teaches broader lessons.

Consider first some basic facts:

Between 1980 and 1994, U.S. manufacturing output rose more than 50 percent. In the past three years, it has increased 15 percent. It is now twice as high as in 1970 and five times as high as in 1950. Many things that didn't exist four decades ago (many drugs, most computers, commercial jets, much medical equipment, most anti-pollution devices) are produced in huge quantities, along with such traditional items as furniture and food. There has been no "deindustrialization."

In 1991 the United States regained its position as the world's largest exporter. In 1993 the U.S. share of global exports was 12.8 percent, compared with Germany's 10.5 percent

and Japan's 9.9 percent. The American computer chip industry is again the world's leader. General Motors and Ford are still the first and second largest auto companies. American companies still dominate in aerospace, computer software and entertainment; they are strong in paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, among others.

Industrial productivity (efficiency) has increased at its fastest rate in decades. Since 1985, manufacturing productivity—output per worker hour—has risen about 3 percent a year. Since 1980 the man-hours to produce a ton of steel fell from about 10 to four. Quality is also increasing. In one survey, two-thirds of respondents felt product quality had improved in the past five years; only 14 percent felt it had worsened.

Obituaries for U.S. industry were inevitably wrong for two reasons. The first is that they mistook manufacturing's stagnant job base for stagnation. In 1970 about 19 million Americans worked in manufacturing; last year, the number was about 18 million. So? Rising production and falling employment merely signify higher productivity. Fewer people produce more; other people provide other things, from health care to software. This is the time-proven path to higher, not lower, living standards.

The second error was presuming that setbacks, once started, were irreversible. Companies couldn't defend themselves; economic conditions wouldn't change. In their book ("Making It in America"), Jasinowski—president of the National Association of Manufacturers—and Hamrin show that companies did fight back. Costs were cut, processes streamlined. Xerox reduced the time to bring a new product to market by 60 percent. AMP, a maker of electrical components, raised ontime deliveries from 65 to 95 percent. Cannondale, a manufacturer of mountain bikes, increased foreign sales from 5 percent to 40 percent.

What also changed were exchange rates. The dollar's steep rise in the early 1980s (up 63 percent between 1980 and 1985) was a basic cause of industrial distress. It made imports cheaper and U.S. exports more expensive. But the dollar had to drop, because trade deficits were unsustainably large. When foreigners had more dollars than they wanted, the dollar would decline. It did. In 1985, a dollar was worth 238 yen; now, it's worth 91. American exports more than doubled between 1985 and 1993.

American industry doesn't enjoy—and never will—preeminence in all areas. Japan still dominates consumer electronics and some computer chips. Japanese auto companies still make swell cars. In 1993 we imported 77 percent of our toys, 43 percent of our ceramic tiles, 56 percent of our TV tubes and 96 percent of our watches. Global markets mean just that; other countries will achieve comparative advantage in some products and technologies. But "globalization" is not pulverizing U.S. industry.

The first lesson of its revival is simple: Keep markets open. What forced U.S. companies to improve was competition, whether from imports, new technologies or deregulation. Some industries received modest government help, mostly as import restraints; but generally, companies created their own comebacks. No one likes to change, and economic change is often cruel and ugly. Bankruptcies, "downsizing" and "restructuring" all disguise the human toll. The alternative, though, is stagnation.

A second lesson: Keep foreign "success" in perspective. In the 1980s, the Japanese were

celebrated. Their economic policies were wise; ours were foolish. They invested; we consumed. Now Japan doesn't look so good. In the late 1980s, its economic policies fostered a speculative real estate and stock market boom whose ill effects still linger. Protectionist policies have aggravated the yen's rise, which has hurt exports. Underconsumption also harms industry. Only 10 percent of Japan's households have personal computers, compared with 37 percent in the United States. Japan's computer industry suffers.

The largest lesson is the contrast between economic and political change. Economic change proceeds, often roughly. In politics, people argue over winners and losers. Change occurs slowly, if at all. Sometimes that is preferable, but often it isn't. Paralysis can mean that everyone loses. If government had decided to revive manufacturing in the mid-1980s, we'd still be arguing over who should be helped and why. In this case, the best policy was to insist that companies and workers help themselves.

GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR RECORD VOTES

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, 1995, the House adopted a new rule, Clause 2(l)(2)(B) of rule XI, which requires that committee reports on any bill or other matter include the names of those voting for and against on rollcall votes taken on any amendment and on the motion to report. During consideration of the rule on the first day of the 104th Congress, an explanation included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Chairman SOLOMON states:

It is the intent of this rule to provide for greater accountability for record votes in committees and to make such votes easily available to the public in committee reports. At present, under clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI, the public can only inspect rollcall votes on matters in the offices of the committee. It is anticipated that with the availability of committee reports to the public through electronic form the listing of votes in reports will be more bill-specific than earlier proposals to publish all votes in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD twice a year.

Upon examining the Rules Committee report to accompany H. Resolution 115, the rule for H.R. 1158—Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions, I found it lacking in the type of information which I believe is vital for public understanding of what the Members of the Committee were actually voting on. The report under the heading of "summary of motion" gives so limited account as to be almost meaningless. While the rule does not explicitly require the report to contain a description of the motion and amendment being offered, the intent of better informing the public seems to have been lost. The lack of information will force the public to search in other publications for information vital to understanding what the issue is for which the votes are being cast. There is no way that the public, unless present at the Rules Committee markup, could understand what, for example,

"Make in order amendments making new rescissions pre-printed in Record" means without going to the Rules Committee transcript. How else would anyone know what amendments are being offered here? There is no listing or description of the amendments that would have been allowed if this motion were adopted. Also, the public would never know which issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contains the text of the amendments. The public would be better served if adequate information were included in the committee report.

With that in mind, I am, for the benefit of the public and the membership of this body, including the following summary of the rollcall votes which were taken in the Rules Committee on March 14, 1995:

COMMITTEE VOTES

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 83

Date: March 14, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order amendments to H.R. 1158 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 10 or March 13, 1995 which make new rescissions. Those amendments are as follows:

- (1) Volkmer #4—restores funds for veterans' medical care and ambulatory facility construction with new offsets.
- (2) Andrews #8—substitute including new RTC rescissions and transportation and construction projects cuts.
- (3) Barr #9—restores funds for Community Planning and Development grants, rescinds an additional amount from Water Infrastructure/State revolving fund, and rescinds prior year funding.
- (4) Brown #15—protects certain veterans' construction projects.
- (5) DeLay #28—rescinds \$25 million from Public Health Service Act.
- (6) Foglietta #34—restores summer jobs with offsetting cuts in defense.
- (7) Furse #36—cuts an additional \$8 billion from defense.
- (8) Furse #37—cuts \$1 from defense procurement.
- (9) Gutierrez #41—cuts all unobligated balances from the Market Promotion program of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- (10) Kennedy/Moakley #43—restores low income home energy assistance (LIHEAP) funding and offsets with cuts in the F-22 fighter program.
- (11) McIntosh #47, #48 and #49—makes additional cuts in fish and wildlife programs, including endangered species conservation fund.
- (12) Nadler #57—restores housing funds with offsets from defense.
- (13) Roemer #63—restores National Service funds with offset from space station program.
- (14) Roemer #64—Includes new title VI rescissions.
- (15) Roemer #65—restores National Service funds with offsets from defense funds.
- (16) Stearns #73—rescinds all unobligated balances for the Exchange Stabilization Fund (Mexican peso stabilization).
- (17) Coleman #20—cuts \$400 million in highway demonstration projects.
- (18) Thurman #76—increases the rescission for energy, federal courthouse construction, and the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Results: Rejected 1 to 11.

	Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen			X

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson		X
Frost		X
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 84

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.
 Summary of Motion: Strike the 10-hour time cap on consideration of amendments.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 85

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.
 Summary of Motion: Make in order the following amendments which were printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995:

- (1) Murtha #54 to H.R. 1158—ensures that net savings are used to reduce the deficit and not to pay for tax cuts.
 - (2) Obey/Durbin #58 to H.R. 1158—changes the direct grant program for into a loan guarantee program.
 - (3) Stokes #74 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for VA medical care, for assisted housing and low-income housing programs and other items.
 - (4) Coleman #20 to H.R. 1158—cancels \$400 million in highway demonstration projects.
 - (5) Obey #9 to H.R. 1159—defers production of the F-22 in order to restore funds for school lunch and family nutrition programs.
- Results: Rejected, 2 to 10.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost		X
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 86

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.
 Summary of Motion: Make in order the Kennedy/Moakley amendment #43 to H.R. 1158 printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995 which restores \$1,319,204,000 for low income home energy assistance

(LIHEAP) and makes offsets by cutting the F-22 aircraft program by the same amount.
 Results: Rejected, 2 to 10.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost		X
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 87

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.
 Summary of Motion: Make in order the Porter amendments #59 and #60 to H.R. 1158 printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995 which make adjustments in Labor, HHS, and education spending.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 88

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion by: Mr. Beilenson.
 Summary of Motion: Remove the protection from points of order for the legislative language in H.R. 1159 relating to salvage timber sales.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 89

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion by: Mr. Beilenson.
 Summary of Motion: Remove the protection from points of order for the legislative language in H.R. 1158 relating to the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 90

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.
 Summary of Motion: Remove the protection from points of order for the legislative language in H.R. 1158 relating to the striker replacement Executive order.
 Results: Rejected, 4 to 8.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart	X	
McInnis	X	
Waldholtz	X	
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 91

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.
 Summary of Motion: Make in order the Montgomery amendment #51 to H.R. 1158 printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995 which restores \$206,110,000 for veterans' medical care and ambulatory facility construction.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 92

Date: March 14, 1995.
 Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.
 Summary of Motion: Make in order the Gunderson amendment #38 to H.R. 1158 printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995 which restores \$600 million to FEMA, restores \$500 million to the section 8 Housing certificate program, and restores \$100 million for housing opportunities for persons with AIDS.
 Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pryce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 93

Date: March 14, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-
scissions.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the amendments printed in the Congressional Record of March 13, 1995 that stay within the committee's 602 budget allocation while restoring funding for accounts within the bill. The amendments are as follows:

(1) Brown (FL) #14 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for veterans' medical care and ambulatory facility construction.

(2) Clay #18 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for training and employment services, summer youth employment, and the displaced worker program.

(3) Clay #19 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for school improvement programs.

(4) Fields #31 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for higher education programs.

(5) Fields #32 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for school improvement programs.

(6) Fields #33 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for training and employment services.

(7) Gutierrez #39 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for low income home energy assistance (LIHEAP).

(8) Gutierrez #40 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for housing opportunities for persons with AIDS.

(9) Montgomery #51 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for veterans' medical care and ambulatory facility construction.

(10) Waters #77 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for Fair Chance Youth Program.

(11) Waters #78 to H.R. 1158—restores funds for homeless veterans job training.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pyce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz		X
Moakley	X	
Beilenson	X	
Frost	X	
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 94

Date: March 14, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-
scissions.

Motion By: Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Restore the legislative language (Sec. 306) in the bill that would allow States not to fund abortions except in the case of the life of the mother. The draft rule removed the abortion section from the base text of the bill. Also, the motion would have protected this section from points of order.

Results: Rejected, 2 to 10.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen		X
Dreier		X
Goss		X
Linder		X
Pyce		X
Diaz-Balart		X
McInnis		X
Waldholtz	X	
Moakley	X	
Beilenson		X
Frost		X
Hall		X
Solomon		X

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 95

Date: March 14, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.R. 1158, Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Re-
scissions.

Motion By: Quillen.

Summary of Motion: Report the rule favorably to the House.

Results: Rejected, 9 to 3.

Vote by Member	Yea	Nay
Quillen	X	
Dreier	X	
Goss	X	
Linder	X	
Pyce	X	
Diaz-Balart	X	
McInnis	X	
Waldholtz	X	
Moakley		X
Beilenson		X
Frost		X
Hall		X
Solomon	X	