

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STOP SUBSIDIZING CHINA'S  
MILITARY FORCES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced H.R. 3684, which prohibits the importation into the United States of civilian and military goods produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] or any Chinese defense industrial trading company. I strongly urge my colleagues support of this initiative which will deprive the PLA and its subsidiaries of the hard currency that supports activities which are inimical to U.S. economic and national security interests.

Two Chinese Government defense firms have been implicated in the largest assault weapons smuggling operation in United States history. Some of the heads of these firms, which sought to smuggle over 2,000 AK-47 semi-automatic weapons into the United States, are relatives of China's top leadership.

Moreover, the PLA and the defense industrial trading organization are responsible for a series of events which are a threat to vital United States interests, including; the recent belligerent gestures toward Taiwan during the first democratic elections in Chinese history; the transfer of cruise missiles to Iran, M-11 missiles and nuclear technology to Pakistan and the purchase by China of SS-18 strategic missile technology and equipment from Russia; the violation of United States-Chinese textile agreements and intellectual property rights [IPR]; and the flagrant human rights violations in the form of the occupation of Tibet, the maintenance of political prisoner camps known as Laogai and the repression of the religious freedom of Chinese Christians. Finally, let us not forget the repression wrought by the PLA on the democratic protesters in Tainamen Square.

Accordingly, enactment of this bill will curb the activities of the PLA which threaten our economic and national security and are an affront to our form of government and free society. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and support H.R. 3684 and ask that the full text of H.R. 3684 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 3684

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

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND  
DECLARATION OF POLICY

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the People's Liberation Army of China owns and operates a number of enterprises which produce both civilian and military products.

(2) The General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army owns and operates

Polytechnologies, which is the weapons trading arm of the People's Liberation Army and has a representative office in the United States.

(3) The General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army owns and operates a large international conglomerate known as Xinxing Corporation, which also has a representative office in the United States.

(4) The People's Armed Police, which is partially controlled by the People's Liberation Army, is responsible for the occupation and suppression of dissent in Tibet and the execution of prisoners throughout China, and provides guards for the forced labor camp system in Laogai, China, owns and operates China Jingan Equipment Import and Export, which also has a representative office in the United States.

(5) These and other enterprises owned by the People's Liberation Army regularly export a great variety of products to the United States, including, but not limited to, clothing, toys, shoes, hand tools, fish, minerals, and chemicals.

(6) The export of products allows the People's Liberation Army to earn hard currency directly, which in turn can be used to modernize its forces.

(7) The average consumer in the United States is unaware that products they are purchasing were produced by the People's Liberation Army.

(8) Trade with the People's Liberation Army effectively is a subsidy of military operations of the People's Republic of China.

(9) The China National Nuclear Corporation exported illicit nuclear technology to Pakistan in contravention of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Arms Export Control Act, thereby contributing to the threat of nuclear war on the Indian Subcontinent.

(10) Naval units of the People's Liberation Army have committed aggression against the Republic of the Philippines and threatened the United States Navy's right of free passage in the South China Sea.

(11) Chinese defense industrial trading companies have transferred cruise missiles to Iran, thereby threatening the safety of United States military personnel in the region.

(12) Representatives of China North Industries Corporation, a Chinese Government organization, have been indicted by the U.S. federal government for smuggling of firearms and conspiracy related thereto, importation of firearms without a license, importation and sale of firearms with obliterated serial numbers, and transfer and possession of machine guns in violation of the laws of the United States.

(13) Representatives of Poly Group, a Chinese Government organization, have also been indicted for engaging in the unlawful activities described in paragraph (12).

(14) Representatives of China North Industries Corporation attempted to sell solid rocket fuel to Iraq in the fall of 1990, contrary to a number of actions by the United Nations Security Council.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to prohibit the importation into the

United States of goods that are produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army or Chinese defense industrial trading companies.

## SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN IMPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no good that is produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army or a Chinese defense industrial trading company may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States.

(b) DETERMINATION OF CHINESE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL TRADING COMPANIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine which persons are Chinese defense industrial trading companies for purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall publish a list of such persons in the Federal Register.

(2) PUBLIC HEARING.—

(A) GENERAL RULE.—Before making the determination and publishing the list required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of receiving oral and written testimony regarding the persons to be included on the list.

(B) ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may add or delete persons from the list based on information available to the Secretary or upon receipt of a request containing sufficient information to take such action.

(3) CHINESE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL TRADING COMPANY.—For purposes of making the determination required by paragraph (1), the term "Chinese defense industrial trading company"—

(A) means a person that is—

(i) engaged in manufacturing, producing, or exporting, and

(ii) affiliated with or owned, controlled, or subsidized by the People's Liberation Army, and

(B) includes any person identified in the United States Defense Intelligence Agency publication numbered VP-1920-271-90, dated September 1990, or PC-1921-57-95, dated October 1995.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 45th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

For purposes of this Act, the term "People's Liberation Army" means any branch or division of the land, naval, or air military service or the police of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH GALEN  
JOHNSON, JR.

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege to attend a ceremony in Blount

● 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.

County, TN during which Coach Galen Johnson, Jr. was recognized a one of the leading high school basketball coaches in the country.

Coach Johnson made Porter High School a State basketball power for over a quarter of a century. He had a phenomenal record of success over the years. His overall record consisted of 735 victories, averaging more than 30 wins per season.

Settling for nothing less than 100 percent from his players, Coach Johnson led Porter High to three State championships in 1959, 1963, and 1967. In addition to these championships, his teams were in contention for several other titles as well.

I request that a copy of the State of Tennessee House Joint Resolution No. 543, a resolution to congratulate Coach Galen Johnson, be placed in the RECORD at this point so that I can call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### TENNESSEE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 543

A Resolution to honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson, Jr. on the Porter Elementary School gymnasium being named in his honor.

Whereas, the Tennessee General Assembly was pleased to learn that one of the greatest high school coaches of all time, Galen Johnson, who made Porter High School a state power for a quarter of a century, will be specially recognized by having the Porter Elementary School (which used to be Porter High School) gymnasium named in his honor; and

Whereas, his phenomenal record of consistent success as a High School Basketball Coach from 1955 to 1979 has rarely been equaled; and

Whereas, his teams compiled an exemplary overall record of 735 victories and 167 losses, an enviable winning percentage of .815; and

Whereas, his teams won an average of 28 games per season and won 20 or more games for 24 consecutive years, a national record; and

Whereas, his Porter High School teams won three State Championships in 1959, 1963 and 1967, finished State runner-up twice in 1969 and 1978 and third in the State twice in 1964 and 1971; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson guided teams to the State Tournament an incredible 18 to 21 years; and

Whereas, he took teams to the regional tournament 23 of 24 years and placed either first or second in 20 of those 23 years; and

Whereas, his teams never finished lower than second place in the district; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson was chosen District Coach of the Year seven times; and

Whereas, he coached 18 All-State players, including two who were later named AAU All-Americans; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson spent 45 Years as an Active Coach, including his last four as an Assistant Coach at Maryville College; and

Whereas, in 1990 Coach Johnson received the highest honor that a Tennessee Coach can receive when he was named a member of the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame; and

Whereas, team members, students, parents, fans, sports writers and even opponents have lauded his numerous significant contributions to the Porter High School athletic program and to high school basketball in general, using a long list of appropriate adjectives including "great", "mentor", "character builder", "one of a kind", "determined", "expert", "professional", "outstanding", "adept", "hard worker", "awe-

some", "extraordinary", "role model", "winner", "one of our best and brightest", "tremendous poise under pressure", "dedicated", "diligent", "rare" and "acclaimed"; and

Whereas, it is fitting that we pause in our deliberations to honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson and commend him for his service; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the ninety-ninth general assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring,* That we honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson on the Porter Elementary School Gymnasium being named in his honor and wish him well in his future endeavors; be it further

*Resolved,* That an appropriate copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation with this final clause from such copy.

#### THE CATHEDRAL-SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH: DEDICATED TO SERVING PERTH AMBOY

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church and its work in rebuilding the historic New Jersey city of Perth Amboy. The cathedral's latest contribution to Perth Amboy is the opening of the Donald Hilliard, Jr., Community Affairs Complex. It will open on June 22, 1996.

The Cathedral-Second Baptist Church has a long, proud history of service. Founded in Perth Amboy in 1892, it has provided the residents of the city with a place to congregate and celebrate for over 100 years. Its membership has increased from 125 to over 4,000, and it now offers spiritual, moral, and emotional support in 9 different neighborhoods. The Cathedral-Second Baptist Church provides a number of services, including education through its Cathedral Preparatory Academy, aid to the homeless through its many soup kitchens, and opportunities for community growth through its multimillion dollar Cathedral Community Development Corp. The cathedral and its members continuously display a rich faith, a strong sense of community, and remarkable altruism.

The Rev. Doctor Donald Hilliard, Jr. exemplifies the cathedral's commitment toward building a better community. An esteemed scholar and lecturer, he serves as the senior pastor of the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church. Under his leadership, the church has increased its budget from \$73,000 to \$3 million and has become one of the fastest growing churches in New Jersey. His Vision 2000 plan provides a food pantry, soup kitchen, and clothing distribution center for the underprivileged in Perth Amboy.

The latest contribution of the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church to the community is the Donald Hilliard, Jr., Community Affairs Complex. The facility includes a senior citizens hall, library, computer center, conference rooms, administrative and executive offices, and three retail stores. It promises to be a wonderful addition to the area.

This new 38,000 sq. ft. edifice is a testament to the ongoing goodwill of the Cathedral-

Second Baptist Church and the deep faith and charity of its members. I am proud to have such a devoted organization in my district and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing its achievements.

#### TRIBUTE TO GUSTAVO MONTANO ARRIOLA

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a highly acclaimed cartoonist and cultural advocate who recently announced his retirement. Gustavo Montano Arriola, known to most as Gus, is the creator of the famous cartoon "Gordo." For more than 44 years he maintained a large and faithful following while introducing an American audience to Mexican customs and traditions.

Mr. Arriola began animating directly after high school at Screen Gems, then with Columbia on "Krazy Kat." He pursued his art working in the MGM Cartoon Department on the story sketch of the cat and mouse series "Tom and Jerry," then created the incomparable "Gordo" strip.

Mr. Arriola has earned many awards and honors which exemplify his great contributions to society. In 1957, "in recognition of his pioneering and bringing design and color to a 'new high' in the field of newspaper comic strips," he was awarded a distinguished artist citation by the San Francisco Artists Club. Mr. Arriola was also honored with the Citizen of the Year award from Parade of Nations, Inc., which stated, "'Gordo' exemplified the positive attitudes and educational efforts that best produce intercultural understanding." The California State Assembly and Senate awarded Mr. Arriola with a great honor from the people of California by declaring a "Gus Arriola Day," thus, immortalizing this great man.

Mr. Arriola was also awarded two National Cartoonist Society awards, both in 1957 and 1965 for best humor strip. In addition, he was honored by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, for his tribute to author Rachel Carson.

Mr. Arriola has also contributed his artwork to support numerous community causes. He has lent his creative talent to the Alliance on Aging, Beacon House, Carmel Art Association, Carmel Foundation, Carmel Public Library Foundation, Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, Crosby Golf Youth Center, Friends of Sunset Foundation, Guide Dogs for the Blind, Hospice of the Central Coast, Monterey History and Art Association, Monterey Jazz Festival, Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art, Ombudsmen, Pacific Grove Art Association, Pacific Grove Museum of National History, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is a humanitarian willing to help people by contributing his influential work to their issue.

In response to a question about his retirement, Mr. Arriola quotes from the late writer and naturalist John Burroughs stating: "I still find the days too short for all the thought I want to think, all the books I want to read, all

the walks I want to take and all the friends I want to see." I continue to wish the best for Gus Arriola, who I know is finding new and creative ways to make his mark on the world.

TRIBUTE TO GRAMERCY  
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates which has done so much to improve the quality of life in the Gramercy Park neighborhood of my district.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Associates is primarily involved with the area from Park Avenue South to Third Avenue, and from 17th Street to 22d Street. Thanks to the hard work of the staff, members, and sponsors who make all of the association's work possible, GNA has become a model for a community-based organization.

GNA works to beautify the neighborhood by holding a clean & green day each spring. Also, the association plants and maintains sidewalk trees and tree-garden fences. GNA keeps in touch with the needs of the neighborhood by holding monthly board of directors meetings at which key local issues of safety, traffic, sanitation, and quality of life are discussed and acted upon.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Associates also plays a vital role in the preservation and protection of the Gramercy Park Historic District, and is presently seeking the designation of extensions to the historic district as well as the landmarking of individual buildings of architectural, cultural, or historic merit in the area.

I am proud of the hard work that the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates has put into the community. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in tribute to the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates and all of the hard work that they have done to improve the quality of life in our community and throughout the city of New York.

THE CROSS IN THE WOODS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body and the Nation the 50th anniversary of the founding of Cross in the Woods being celebrated on June 23, 1996. The Cross in the Woods is the largest crucifix in the world and is located in Indian River, MI. Made of bronze and redwood and weighing 14 tons, it stands 55 feet high and is 22 feet wide.

The idea for Cross in the Woods began in 1946 when Rev. Charles Brophy, a young priest from Cheboygan County, succeeded in having State officials transfer to Cheboygan

County the 13 acres of Burt Lake on which the cross now stands. Once obtained by the county, Reverend Brophy purchased the site from the county for \$1.

In 1954, the cross was raised and sculptor Marshall Fredericks began his work of designing and sculpting the crucifix. This is unique to most crucifixes in that it depicts Jesus Christ without a crown of thorns and missing the wound to his side. It was the intention of Mr. Fredericks to have a crucifix showing that Jesus Christ was at peace with his beliefs and the sacrifice he made by dying on the cross.

Over 200,000 citizens from across the country visit the cross annually. In addition, the current pastor at the cross, Rev. Donard Paulus maintains a mailing list of over 20,000 people who receive regular newsletters keeping interested parties informed of ongoing events.

Also located on the grounds is a chapel where services are held weekly that regularly attract a capacity number of parishioners and visitors. Plans are underway for the construction of a church that would provide a view of the cross and other statues located on the grounds.

Mr. Speaker, the Cross in the Woods reminds us that God's ways are opposite of our own human ways. As the cross was a symbol of death in the Roman Empire, it is now a symbol of victory in our faith. For it is said in Romans 8:38-39:

"For I am sure that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

A TRIBUTE TO W.E. NASH

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Professor W.E. Nash, a great Tennessean, recently passed away at the amazing age of 108.

Professor Nash was a longtime teacher and principal in Athens, TN. He was a dignified and honorable man who embodied all the old virtues that seem sometimes to be in short supply today.

Professor Nash was one of the most respected citizens of McMinn County, TN and was loved by many people. He was a community leader for more than seven decades and was active throughout his life in the Republican Party.

I request that a copy of the article about the life of W.E. Nash which appeared in the Athens Daily Post-Athenian be placed in the RECORD at this point. I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Daily Post-Athenian, Apr. 29, 1996]

PROFESSOR NASH DIES AT 108

W.E. Nash, who rose from humble beginnings in Virginia to become an education and community leader in Athens for more than seven decades, died Friday at his home. He was 108.

Nash, known as "Professor Nash" throughout his distinguished career, served 28 years

as the principal at the county's school for black students, J.L. Cook School, retired in 1953 at the age of 66.

Among his numerous awards were membership in the Community Builders Hall of Fame and the receiving of an honorary doctorate degree from Tennessee Wesleyan College. He was also the first recipient of the E. Harper Johnson Community Relations Award from the Tennessee Education Association.

Local leaders hailed Nash's commitment to education and his influence.

Vant Hardaway, supervisor of attendance and transportation for the Athens City Schools, said Nash's influence extended beyond the immediate Athens area because Cook School included students from as far away as North Carolina. Nash's commitment to education and values continue to have effect today, he said.

"It's a great loss to so many people because he affected so many lives," Hardaway said.

Residents in the area still refer to the discipline and the values they learned from men like Professor Nash and others, Hardaway said. Even in later years when Nash was unable to be active physically, Hardaway said leaders still looked to him for guidance.

"He still would give advice and counsel," Hardaway said. "He lived through a real merger of cultures, not just in Athens but definitely in Athens."

J. Neal Ensminger, editor emeritus of The Daily Post-Athenian, said the Athens area owes a debt of gratitude to Nash.

"This community doesn't realize how much it owes to Professor Nash," Ensminger said, praising Nash for being a "stalwart citizen in education and public affairs."

Nash, a native of Lunenburg County, Va., told The Daily Post-Athenian in an 1985 interview he recalled leaving a plantation at the age of 4 where his grandmother had worked as a slave cook and had stayed on after the Civil War. He kept his baby sister until he was 8-year-olds, then worked until he was 17.

In 1904, he was making 50 cents a day hauling supplies in a mule-drawn wagon when he passed by Blackstone Academy the day the white students were leaving for Christmas vacation.

"They were coming down this walk that led from the school house," Nash recalled in the 1985 interview with Fran Ellers, a DPA staff writer at the time. "They had horns they were blowing—they were just having a good time, to tell you the truth. . . . I said, 'That looks good. I'd like to be into something like that.'"

Nash was referred to the all-black Thyne Institute in Chase City, Va., where a student could work his way through school. At the age of 17, he walked 23 miles to Thyne and entered the first grade.

Nash graduated in 10 years and had his application in hand to become a Pullman porter when he was called home to care for his ailing mother. The black residents of his hometown organized a private school and paid Nash to become the teacher.

Later, he won a scholarship from Knoxville College, where he also ran the work program in the afternoons and served as night watchman from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. It was at Knoxville where he met his future wife, a registered nurse named Willa Mae Pearson.

After graduating in 1922 at the age of 34, Nash came to Athens to lead the black Athens Academy, funded by the United Presbyterian Mission Board in Pennsylvania. The

academy burned down in 1925 and Nash was considering other job offers, but community leaders asked him to stay and he agreed.

Construction of the county-funded J.L. Cook School began in 1926, and the school opened Nov. 12 that year with Nash as the principal. The school began with 150 students, and eight years later the enrollment was at 375 students from McMinn and surrounding counties, including some from as far away as North Carolina.

Nash worked at recruiting students, adding courses and developing an "on-the-job training" program. He also set up a type of employment office through the school, and during the Great Depression he gave the test that qualified Athens men to participate in the Works Progress Administration job corps.

Nash recalled in the 1985 interview that although black schools weren't high on the McMinn County Court's priority list, he had a friend, Judge E.B. Madison, who supported his efforts.

"I would say, 'Judge, now we need badly two more rooms,'" Nash said. "He said, 'Well, how much are you going for?'"

Nash would tell him, and Madison would write a resolution and sign it. Nash, then, would take the resolution from judge to judge until he got nine signatures to secure the approval for the addition.

After retiring as Cook's principal in 1953, he remained active in the community. He was an elder of First United Presbyterian Church, a member of Boaz Masonic Lodge No. 318 and a board member emeritus of Cedine Bible College.

In 1985, he headed the list of local dignitaries invited to sit on the platform at the McMinn County Courthouse during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Athens. He was featured in numerous newspaper articles throughout the region and also received recognition on national television programs.

Nash was preceded in death by his wife. Local survivors include his niece, Zelma McClure, and his nephew, Walter Nash, both of Athens.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 3 p.m. at First United Presbyterian Church in Athens with the Rev. Charles Johnson officiating. M.D. Dotson and Sons Funeral Home in Athens is in charge of the arrangements. Complete funeral arrangements are included on Page 2.

In the 1985 interview with The DPA, Nash recalled the influence of his mentor, Booker T. Washington, and the "Let down your bucket where you are" speech delivered in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895.

Nash said he took Washington's advice to heart because he could have left Athens many times.

"But there's good water here," he said. "Real good water."

#### HONORING PARTICIPANTS OF THE 47TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FAIR

##### HON. BOB MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of New Jersey students for their participation in the 47th International Science and Engineering Fair [ISEF], held recently in Tucson, AZ. I want to particu-

larly note the accomplishments of two Jersey City students, Archna and Vandna Prasad, both juniors at Academic High School in Jersey City.

The twin Prasad sisters were honored at the fair for their scientific research projects. Archna's research project focused on crustacean and mollusk shell purification systems, which are a natural solution to heavy metal contamination in water. For her efforts, she won a 4-year scholarship to the University of Arizona and three third-place awards. Vandna's research project was centered on the removal of trichlorethylene. For her efforts, Vandna took third-place in the engineering category and a \$1,000 award.

I am proud to have such brilliant, dedicated, and hard working students in my district. As a Nation we must be prepared to compete scientifically in the 21st century. With students like Archna and Vandna, I know our country is in good hands for the future. These accomplishments are even more noteworthy because these students were among more than 1,071 participants who presented 989 projects. The participants came from all over the United States and from 40 countries around the world.

I also want to commend the Jersey Journal for enthusiastically sponsoring the Hudson County Science Fair. The fair has become an important showcase for our young scientific achievers. Sponsoring a local event, and sending champions to the national competition demonstrates the Journal's strong ties to the Hudson County community, and I want to thank them for their commitment.

Archna and Vandna have spent many hours working on these projects, and they are a credit to New Jersey and our Nation. I salute them today and wish them much luck in their future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. KARL PISTER

##### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a scholar who has pursued excellence in the academic world for his entire life. Dr. Karl Pister first entered the undergraduate program at the University of California at Berkeley more than 50 years ago and is today being honored as chancellor of the University of California at Santa Cruz, a position he has held for the past 5 years.

Dr. Pister first began teaching immediately after he received his Ph.D. in theoretical and applied mechanics in 1952. He began as assistant professor and in the Department of Civil Engineering at Berkeley and after 10 years was promoted to professor in 1962. For the following 18 years, he also served as vice chairman and chairman of the Division of Structural Engineering and Structural Mechanics. He was appointed dean of the College of Engineering, at Berkeley, on July 1, 1980, and led the school to be recognized as one of the Nation's outstanding schools of engineering.

Dr. Pister has been the recipient of numerous prestigious awards. He was twice selected

as a Fulbright Scholar, first, in the Department of Mathematical Physics, University College, Cork, Ireland, and then in the Institute for Statics and Dynamics of Aerospace Structures, University of Stuttgart, West Germany. He also was awarded the Wason Medal for Research by the American Concrete Institution, and in 1982, was the recipient of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, College of Engineering Alumni Honor Award for distinguished service in engineering. In 1988 he was presented with the Vincent Bendix Award for minorities in engineering by the American Society for Engineering Education, and in 1993 he was bestowed the highest honor by the society, the Benjamin Garver Lamme Medal, for his contributions to engineering education. He also was the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from the Engineering Alumni Society of the College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Pister has also served the University of California in many other ways. He held the position as chairman of the committees on Senate Policy and Educational Policy of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate, and also served as chairman of the University Committee on Education Policy. From 1978 to 1980 he was vice-chairman and chairman of the nine-campus Academic Council and Assembly of the Academic Senate and faculty representative to the board of regents of the University of California.

Dr. Pister is also a member of numerous engineering academies and associations. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Pister is also an honorary fellow of the California Academy of Sciences.

He currently serves as chairman of the board of directors of the California Council on Science and Technology and is a member of the board of directors for the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and the board of trustees of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and of the board of trustees of the Monterey Institute of International Studies. Pister also serves as chairman of the board of Engineering Education and is a member of the Coordinating Council for Education of the National Research Council.

In addition to my honoring of Dr. Pister's numerous accolades and accomplishments, I would also like to pay tribute to a man of great character. He has made a commitment to a continued vision to lead and a compassion to listen in order to best contribute to the advancement of science and the advancement of our society and Nation. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA O'TOOLE BAILEY

##### HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, let me extend my sincerest congratulations and gratitude to a

wonderful woman who is retiring today after a very fulfilling and successful career. Mrs. Virginia O'Toole Bailey has been serving the community of North Conway, NH, for 17 years as the John Fuller Elementary School Nurse.

Over the last 17 years, Mrs. Bailey has provided an invaluable service and has established a strong bond with North Conway and surrounding communities. Mrs. Bailey has looked after and taken care of our children's playground cuts and bruises when we, as parents, could not be there. She has been the security blanket that so many young people need at such a young age.

For all these reasons, I would like to thank Mrs. Virginia O'Toole Bailey on behalf of myself, the students and staff of John Fuller Elementary, the parents, and the town of North Conway for 17 great years of caring and dedication. I also offer my gratitude as a Representative of New Hampshire and I am sure I speak for all my colleagues here in Congress when I say congratulations. Mrs. Bailey will be greatly missed at John Fuller Elementary School.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE B. ALPORT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to a celebrated community servant, Mr. Lawrence B. Alport. On Monday, June 24, 1996, Lawrence's friends and family will gather to celebrate his installation as president of B'nai B'rith District 2. The installation banquet will be held at The Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, IN.

Since he first joined the organization in 1980, Lawrence has proven to be a great leader within B'nai B'rith. For the past year, Lawrence served as president-elect, as well as a member of the board of governors. Lawrence also served for 3 years as vice president. Lawrence currently serves as vice-chairman for B'nai B'rith's international Community Volunteer Service, and he has held this position for 9 years. Previously, Lawrence served on B'nai B'rith's Membership Cabinet, Fundraising Cabinet, and Leadership Cabinet. In addition, Lawrence served as the president of the Indiana State Association for B'nai B'rith. For B'nai B'rith's America Lodge No. 90, Lawrence served as president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

We are all fortunate to have dedicated people, like Lawrence, involved in the community of Indiana's First Congressional District. In addition to his involvement with B'nai B'rith, Lawrence is a board member of Hoosier Boys Town. He also served as a board member for Northwest Indiana Family Services where he was president for 3 years.

Professionally, Lawrence is the president of David Lawrence Enterprises, Inc., a company he founded in 1993. David Lawrence Enterprises specializes in energy conservation and indoor air quality equipment for manufacturers.

B'nai B'rith is the world's oldest and largest Jewish organization with members in 55 coun-

tries. B'nai B'rith has been in existence for over 150 years. District 2 consists of eight surrounding States including Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Locally, B'nai B'rith America Lodge No. 90, which covers all of northwest Indiana, sponsors several community events. Lodge No. 90, which has a B'nai B'rith youth organization, has taken children to baseball games and sponsored a brotherhood essay contest for elementary and junior high students. Lodge No. 90 has also sponsored a teddy bear drive to help acquire teddy bears for hospitals.

I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Lawrence and his wife, Jane Harper Alport, on the eve of his installation as president of B'nai B'rith District 2. They can be proud as Lawrence works hard to preserve Jewish culture while improving the quality of life for Indiana's First Congressional District. I sincerely wish Lawrence a long, happy, and successful term.

LEGISLATION DISAPPROVING THE NRC FROM LOCATING A NUCLEAR WASTE FACILITY

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with other concerned Members of Congress to introduce legislation which amends the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to prohibit the licensing of a permanent or interim nuclear waste storage facility outside the 50 States. Specifically, this bill would preclude the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from issuing a license for the storage of radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel in any of the U.S. territories. Senator DANIEL AKAKA has already introduced a companion bill, S. 1878, in the U.S. Senate.

I have grown increasingly troubled by statements and presentations that have been made by a New York City investment firm, KVR, Inc., that earlier this year made an offer for Palmyra Island, an atoll of more than 40 islets 1,000 miles south of Hawaii. Initially, it was reported that KVR, Inc. talked about using Palmyra for scientific research and hotel development of some kind. However, recent events make it evident that KVR, Inc. wants to use Palmyra for a repository of radioactive waste.

KVR, Inc. has been circulating draft legislation among the administration and Members of Congress to locate a radioactive waste site on a Pacific atoll. According to representative from KVR, Inc. Palmyra is on a short list of candidate sites being considered.

I want to state for the record that I am unequivocally against this initiative.

In order to locate the site at Palmyra the draft legislation waives compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act in regard to the preparation of the environmental impact statement and the Clean Water Act to dredging.

Siting a radioactive waste facility is a serious matter. The environmental consequences cannot be ignored. For too long the Pacific community has been used as a nuclear dump-

ing ground. The United States tested nuclear devices in the Marshall Islands, and we are all having to deal with the enormous costs associated with these tests. More recently, the Government of France conducted a series of nuclear tests at the Moruroa and Fangatauga atolls in the South Pacific, which was opposed by over 160 nations.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is preemptive strike against proposals to designate a radioactive waste site in the Pacific. KVR, Inc. attempts to achieve a laudable goal but at an enormous cost. I want to advise my colleagues that any attempt to go forward with the KVR, Inc. proposal will be vigorously and vehemently opposed.

MASS EVICTION UNIQUE TO SMOKIES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thought the following recent article from the Asheville Citizen Times about the formation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park might be of great interest to some of my colleagues and many readers of the RECORD.

MASS EVICTION UNIQUE TO SMOKIES

(By Clarke Morrison)

As a birthday gift on an August day in 1970, Glenn Cardwell drove his 85-year-old father back in time to a place that had been their home.

The sight of the beautiful cove, absent the farmsteads and families that once dotted the rolling landscape, prompted a pained recollection of the forced exodus that cleared the way for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

"He said the thing he hated most was losing our neighbors," Cardwell said of his father, Bill, who died a few months after the visit. "You can buy a farm anywhere, but tearing up your community does something to your spirit."

The Cardwells lived at the mouth of Greenbriar Cove near the park's northern boundary, and so were among the last to have their land condemned by the government. They watched as friends and relations moved on.

"They went different directions where the winds of interest were blowing," said Cardwell, a supervisory park ranger who will retire in September. "Some to Virginia, some to Georgia . . . Ten families went to New Mexico. My sadness was watching them leaving us. I remember a lot of them hugging my mother and father and crying."

This mass eviction distinguishes the Smokies, home to farms and communities for more than 100 years, from all but a few national parks. For other major parks such as Yellowstone, Congress merely carved them out of lands already owned by the government. And for the most part, these were places where no one wanted to live anyway.

But land in the mountains of Western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee was owned by hundreds of small farmers and several large timber and paper companies. The Smokies was the first national park to be created totally from privately owned land.

Quite understandably, the farmers didn't want to be pushed out of the family homesteads where they had lived and tilled the

soil for decades, and the companies were reluctant to abandon their timber reserves, miles of railroad tracks, systems of logging equipment and villages of employee housing.

There were an estimated 1,200 to 1,400 families that had to be moved out, said Tom Robbins, a park ranger and historian who gives programs at the Oconaluftee Visitors Center near Cherokee.

"Obviously there were hard feelings all the way around, and still are," he said. "People were uprooted.

"Some people tried to look at it from a positive standpoint, particularly those who had farms that were sort of played out. But plenty of people had no desire to sell, but had no choice. It was particularly hard on some of the older people. They figured that was where they were going to die and be buried."

#### SEEDS OF THE PARK

The idea of a public land preserve in the Southern Appalachians started in the late 1800s, and by the early 20th century the federal government was under pressure to make the concept a reality.

The strongest supporters were based in Asheville and Knoxville, Tenn., and the two groups were competitors over the location of the park. Finally they put aside their differences and agreed it should be in the heart of the Smokies, halfway between the two cities.

The movement was spurred in large part not by conservationists, backpackers or fishermen, but by motorists. Members of newly formed auto clubs wanted good roads through beautiful scenery on which they could drive their cars.

#### LEGISLATION APPROVED

In May of 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill that provided for the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Virginia's Shenandoah National Park. The legislation allowed the U.S. Department of the Interior to assume responsibility for a park in the Smokies as soon as 150,000 acres of land had been bought.

But the government was not allowed to buy land for national parks, so boosters had to turn their attention to raising money. In the late 1920s the legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee each appropriated \$2 million for land purchases, while individuals and groups contributed another \$1 million. But by 1928, the price of the land had doubled and the fund-raising campaign came to a halt.

Finally the needed funds were in hand when a major foundation endowed by John D. Rockefeller pledged \$5 million.

However, even with the money in hand, actually acquiring the land proved a tedious task. There were some 6,600 tracts that had to be surveyed, appraised and their price haggled over. Many times, the land had to be condemned in court.

It was tough for many to leave their homes and their ways of life. Some, particularly if they were too old or sick to move, were allowed to remain under lifetime leases. Others were granted shorter leases, but they could not cut timber, hunt or trap.

The park's first superintendent arrived in 1931. Three years later North Carolina and Tennessee transferred deeds for about 300,000 acres to the federal government, and Congress authorized the development of park facilities.

Standing at the Rockefeller Monument at Newfound Gap on the North Carolina-Tennessee line in September 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt formally dedicated the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

#### THE PARK'S DEVELOPMENT

By then, much of the early work to develop the park had been accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps, an agency formed during the Depression to provide work for the legions of unemployment.

At its peak in the late '30s, the CCC had more than 4,300 young men building roads, trails, stone bridges and fire towers, the park's first campgrounds, as well as the Oconaluftee Visitor Center on the North Carolina side and the park headquarters in Tennessee.

"There wouldn't have been any early development of the park without the CCC," Robbins said.

Work on the park stopped in the early 1940s when America entered World War II, and the National Park Service's budget was cut drastically.

Robbins said the Smokies and the country's other parks saw no significant funding until the mid-'50s when Congress infused the agency with new money for a major, 10-year recovery program.

And the Smokies benefited. It was during that time that the observation tower on Clingmans Dome and the Sugarlands Visitor Center were constructed. Campgrounds and other facilities were renovated.

Since then, it's been a matter of maintenance. Little new has been built in the park over the past 30 years, and the old structures become more worn and in need of repair with each passing year.

#### WALTER MERCADO: HE MADE A DIFFERENCE IN THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

##### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Walter Mercado, an icon of the Nation's Latino community. For 26 years, Mr. Mercado has worked tirelessly and selflessly to bring his message of peace, hope, and love to millions of his followers throughout the world and to the Latino community, in particular. I am pleased to note that he will visit my hometown, Union City, on June 21, 1996.

Walter Mercado was born in Puerto Rico. During his youth, he had a great yearning for knowledge. He immersed himself in the arts, studying Spanish dance, ballet, painting, voice, recitation, oratory, music, and acting. Later he came to New York to study under the legendary acting teacher Sanford Meisner. He went on to become one of Puerto Rico's most celebrated and distinguished actors.

After pursuing his studies, Mr. Mercado decided to devote himself to helping others. He made extensive trips throughout the world. Through his top-rated television show on Univision, numerous books and public appearances, Mr. Mercado has raised the quality of millions of lives with entertaining, helpful advice on matters of health, family, love, and finance. In addition, he has been involved in numerous charities because of his concern for the well-being of the community and the world. Mr. Mercado has given special attention to the betterment of children's lives everywhere.

Mr. Mercado combines a flamboyant, outgoing nature with a genuine concern for peo-

ple. He is not afraid to be outlandish, but he is also sensitive enough to care about his audience. Perhaps, he is so popular, because his audience knows that behind the showmanship is an entertainer with a heart of gold.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and considerate individual visit my district. Walter Mercado demonstrates the positive influence one person can have on the lives of many. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of Walter Mercado, a remarkable man.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was attending a function in my congressional district. As a result, I unfortunately missed several votes. Had I been here, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 248; "yea" on rollcall 249; "yea" on rollcall 250; "nay" on rollcall 251; "yea" on rollcall 252; "nay" on rollcall 253; "nay" on rollcall 254; "nay" on rollcall 255; "nay" on rollcall 256; "nay" on rollcall 257; "nay" on rollcall 258.

#### CLINTON WELFARE REFORM

##### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not a month ago that the President praised the Wisconsin welfare reform plan. Once he got the headlines he wanted, the backpeddle began. The Clinton administration's wavering on Wisconsin's plan is just another in a long history of broken promises on welfare reform.

Throughout 1992, candidate Clinton talked time and again about the need for welfare reform. It has been almost 4 years and his only action on welfare reform has been to veto the reform, not once, but twice. In February of this year, the President supported a bipartisan welfare reform plan unanimously approved by the Nation's 50 Governors—Republican and Democrat alike. Within a month Secretary Shalala said the President would veto the plan.

It is clear the President does not mean what he says. In spite of all of his talk, he is wed to the status quo. By contrast, my Republican colleagues and I are committed to ending welfare as we know it. Congressional Republicans have proposed and passed genuine welfare reform that moves people off of the welfare rolls and onto payrolls.

If we are to have real welfare reform, we must take power out of the hands of Washington bureaucrats and give it back to the people and the States. Not many people, outside of the White House, believe that the Washington welfare bureaucracy—which has presided over the past 30 years of failure—knows more about welfare reform than the States who have proven track records. It is high time the President stopped talking out of both sides of

his mouth and began welfare reform in earnest.

TRIBUTE TO TOP COAST GUARD OFFICER

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. Eric Staut, commanding officer of the Coast Guard Training Center in Petaluma, CA, who retires this month after 30 years of impeccable service to our country, our Coast Guard, and the Petaluma community.

Captain Staut's extensive accomplishments and experience in the Coast Guard include serving as district chief of operations, law enforcement staff chief, commanding officer of two air stations, and chief of enlisted personnel responsible for the management of the Coast Guard's 30,000 member enlisted force.

I had the pleasure of working with Captain Staut when he was the commanding officer of the Coast Guard Training Center, Petaluma. Through his creative, proactive, and skillful leadership, the training center has become one of the most efficient facilities in the Coast Guard. Under Captain Staut's command, the Petaluma Training Center went from being on the chopping block to receiving the Unit Commendation Award, which is the highest unit award in the Coast Guard. According to the Coast Guard's Commandant who awarded this prestigious commendation, the staff demonstrated dynamic leadership and innovation in the quality of training and support services. It was Captain Staut's natural leadership that helped shape and enrich the minds and hearts of the students and staff who take pride in the work they do and in the place they serve. His leadership, hard work, and dedication have tremendously affected countless lives.

On June 25, 1996, Captain Staut will be relieving his command of the Petaluma Training Center, but he will forever remain a vital link to the history of the Petaluma area, and the west coast, for the honors and successes he brought to the center and for helping keep the only Coast Guard Training Center on the west coast. I urge my colleagues to please join me in saluting Captain Staut, and wishing him and his wife, Carolyn, much success with their future plans.

EAST KENTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL CONTINUES EXCELLENCE

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding dedication and effort of a group of students and their teacher from my district. The students are from East Kentwood High School and their teacher is Deb Snow. Earlier this spring, Ms. Snow and her 22 students

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

competed in the We the People the . . . The Citizen and the Constitution national finals and won the region three award. The award is presented to five schools, from each of five geographic regions, with the highest cumulative score during the first 2 days of the national finals. This remarkable feat was accomplished while competing against 49 other classes from around the country.

The We the People the . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program encourages high school students around the country to better understand the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government focusing on the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. After extensive preparation in their respective schools, students compete in a challenging 3-day competition that includes a simulated congressional hearing. During the competition the students are judged on their oral presentations, their knowledge of constitutional principles, and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues. The program is the most extensive of its kind.

I am extremely proud of the students from East Kentwood who made numerous sacrifices to represent our district and State in this competition. Advancing to the national finals and being recognized as one of the top schools in this competition is no easy task. These students made a commitment to succeed and followed through on their goals. The students who studied long hours to reach the finals were: Katie Bacon, Ryan Brubaker, Dan Bush, Brad Busse, Brian Busse, Nathaniel Cartier, Jamie Cassis, Stacy Corsaut, Michelle David, John Defouw, B.J. Desmond, Brian Dishinger, Ryan Eavey, Chris Frazier, Andrea Hudson, Mark Hulbert, Rachel Katonak, Winnie Lee, Kurt Leland, Chris Magnuson, Emily Peterson, and Beth Zoller.

The students are not the only ones who give their all for this competition. They are fortunate to be under the tutelage of their teacher, Deb Snow, who goes above and beyond the call of duty of preparing students for this competition. Under her leadership, East Kentwood has enjoyed frequent success in the We The People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. Her dedication and passion for teaching should serve as an example for other teachers to follow. Congressional district coordinator Donald Fink and State coordinator Linda Start also play important roles in East Kentwood's success. Their guidance and planning efforts were extremely beneficial in helping the team advance to the national finals.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to take this time to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of this team. The valuable lessons learned through competition and teamwork will help prepare these students for the challenges that lie ahead in their adult years. I want to thank the students and teacher Deb Snow for serving as excellent representatives of the Third District. Again, my deepest congratulations and my wishes for continued success in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES G. MCCLUSKEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Dr. James G. McCluskey for his 37 years of service as pastor of Wallace Memorial Baptist Church in Knoxville, TN. His leadership and service has truly blessed Wallace Memorial Baptist Church.

Today Wallace Memorial is one of the largest churches in the east Tennessee area with over 3,000 members. It is devoted to its missions outreach which was inspired by Dr. Bill Wallace, after whom the church was named.

Dr. McCluskey joined Wallace Memorial as its pastor in 1959 when there were approximately 45 members. At that point, he had held several different high level positions with many agencies and ministries. He had served as the president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the Tennessee Baptist Pastor's Conference, the Tennessee Baptist Youth Evangelistic Conference, the Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly, and senior teacher for Evangelism Explosion International. Additionally, he had traveled to several foreign countries on mission work.

Most importantly, his love for Christ and his mission to share that love with others has guided Wallace Memorial as the church's membership and programs have grown over the years.

Dr. McCluskey has said that the inspiration of his own growth has been "a wonderful wife and family who sustained and were encouraged. She has been the most stabilizing and encouraging. The church will miss her more than they miss me."

Several church members are sad to see the McCluskey family leave. Theresa Wilson described it best when saying:

For the 14 years that I've been a member of Wallace Memorial Baptist Church and have known Jim and Lib, their ministry has been an example of putting Christ first and self last. Their leadership has always been full of energy and enthusiasm for the Lord and his church. We will sorely miss Jim and Lib and we are thankful for their years of service.

Rev. Jim McCluskey recently told the Knoxville News Sentinel: "The Church is not built on me, but on Christ. The best is yet to be. Move onward, upward and forward and give new leadership the same following they gave me."

I request that a copy of the article that recently appeared in the Knoxville News Sentinel be placed in the RECORD at this point so that I can call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

MOVE ONWARD, UPWARD

(By Bill Maples)

Wallace Memorial Baptist Church at 701 Merchant Drive is a huge edifice. Its auditorium seats hundreds. It has a reputation for its far-reaching mission outreach and for its Christmas and Easter programs. It has 3,162 members.

But its members are feeling a painful sense of loss this weekend. Dr. James G. McCluskey, its pastor for 37 years, is preaching his last sermon on Sunday. He is retiring.

"There are other things I want to do but not in a full-time pastorate," he says. He mentions consulting, teaching, substitute preaching.

Then, too, there are children and grandchildren he and wife, Elizabeth, want to visit more, and some traveling they want to do.

Dr. Roy T. Edgemon, director of discipleship and family in the development division of the Baptist Sunday School Board, will serve as interim pastor.

The church is having a reception at the church Sunday, April 14, from 2 to 4 p.m. The public is invited.

It has been a colorful voyage. Wallace Memorial has grown from 45 members when it was founded in 1952 to more than 3,000 members today. What made it grow so rapidly?

"Wallace Memorial was well-born," McCluskey says. "It was started by Arlington Baptist Church in a growing community. It has had good lay leaders and good followers."

Asked what has been the strength of his own growth, McCluskey says, "A wonderful wife and family who sustained and were encouraging. She has been the most stabilizing and encouraging. The church will miss her more than they will miss me."

Before they were married April 2, 1953, she was Elizabeth Ann Peters of Knoxville. Known to members as "Lib," she is a consultant in working with children with the Sunday School Department of the Tennessee and Southern Baptist Conventions. She has been a trustee with East Tennessee Baptist Hospital since 1989 and is president of the advisory board of the Carson-Newman College of Nursing. The couple has four children and eight grandchildren. One son and one son-in-law are ministers.

Jim McCluskey, as he prefers to be called, grew up in Chattanooga and earned his bachelor's degree from Carson-Newman in 1952. He went on to earn the master of divinity and master of religious education degrees from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the doctor of ministry degree from Luther Rice Seminary. He has held two other pastorates, in Squiresville and Lawrenceburg, Ky. He came to Wallace Memorial in 1959.

He has held various high-level board and advisory positions with at least two dozen ministries and agencies during his career, including president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; denominational speaker at the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Tennessee Baptist Pastors' Conference, Tennessee Baptist Youth Evangelistic Conference, Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly; and senior clinic teacher for Evangelism Explosion International. He has traveled to several foreign countries on mission work.

Wallace Memorial has always emphasized mission work. It has sent forth 42 persons from among its members as spiritual leaders—ministers, ministers of music, teachers and laypeople involved in spiritual missions.

It has sent more than 101 mission teams to foreign and American locations on mission and mercy trips. These included emergency disaster teams sent to hurricane locations. Its annual mission giving is in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One impetus for this enthusiasm is the inspiration for the church's name—Bill Wallace, a native of Knoxville who died a Christian missionary martyr in China in 1951. When his body was returned to the U.S., he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral was held at Wallace Memorial. A room containing Wallace's memorabilia has been set aside by the church.

Many members have come forward with a farewell word for the McCluskeys. Typical is that of Theresa Wilson: "For the 14 years that I've been a member at Wallace Memorial Baptist Church and have known Jim and Lib, their ministry has been an example of putting Christ first and self last. Their leadership has always been full of energy and enthusiasm for the Lord and his church."

"Jim and Lib have truly made Wallace Memorial feel like a large family through their loving and caring attitudes. Wallace Memorial as a church family has been truly honored to have been under the leadership of Jim McCluskey as our senior pastor for the past 37 years. We will sorely miss Jim and Lib and we are thankful for their years of service."

What message does Jim McCluskey leave with the church? "That the church is not built on me, but on Christ. The best is yet to be. Move onward, upward and forward and give new leadership the same following they gave me."

What message would he give to a starting church? "Focus on meeting people's needs."

What message would he give a starting preacher? "Spend as much time preparing yourself as you do preparing a sermon."

#### INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) to provide that long delayed recognition to persons considered to be members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army Veterans and members of the Special Philippine Scouts—by reason of service with the Allied Armed Forces during World War II.

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 the Second World War.

On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued a military order, pursuant to the Philippine 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 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, have also never received official recognition.

I believe it is time to correct this injustice and to provide the official recognition long overdue for members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts that they valiantly earned for their serv-

ice to the United States and the Allied cause during World War II.

These members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts served just as courageously and made the same sacrifices as their American counterparts during the Pacific war. Their contribution helped disrupt the initial Japanese offensive timetable in 1942, at a point when the Japanese were expanding almost unchecked throughout the western Pacific.

This delay in the Japanese plans bought valuable time for scattered allied forces to regroup, reorganize, and prepare for checking the Japanese in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

During the next 2 years, Filipino "Scout" units, operating from rural bases, tied down precious Japanese resources and manpower through guerilla warfare tactics.

In 1944, Filipino Forces provided valuable assistance in the liberation of the Philippine Islands which in turn became an important base for taking the war to the Japanese homeland. Without the assistance of Filipino units and guerrilla forces, the liberation of the Philippine Islands would have taken much longer and been far costlier than it actually was.

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

The full text of the bill (H. Con. Res. 191) is included at this point in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 191

Whereas the Commonwealth of the Philippines was strategically located and thus vital to the defense of the United States during World War II;

Whereas the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by Executive order and were put under the command of General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas the participation of the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and in other smaller skirmishes delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to conquer the Western Pacific;

Whereas that delay and disruption allowed the United States the vital time to prepare the forces which were needed to drive the Japanese from the Western Pacific and to defeat Japan;

Whereas after the recovery of the Philippine Islands from Japan, the United States was able to use the strategically located Commonwealth of the Philippines as a base from which to launch the final efforts to defeat Japan;

Whereas every American deserves to know the important contribution that the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines made to the outcome of World War II; and

Whereas the Filipino World War II veterans deserve recognition and honor for their important contribution to the outcome of World War II; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress recognizes and honors the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

IN HONOR OF MANUEL AND MARIA MARIN: AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Manuel and Maria Marin, a classic American success story. Mr. and Mrs. Marin will be honored at a reception this Saturday at the Sheraton Meadowlands in East Rutherford, NJ.

America is a land of immigrants, and this family exemplifies the immigrant success story. Manuel and Maria arrived in the United States with only the clothes on their backs and a few personal possessions in May 1980. They were searching for a better way of life and an escape from the Communist dictatorship of Cuba. Despite their bad fortune, the Marins dedicated themselves to creating a new life in their adopted homeland. Through their sweat and determination, they were able to scrape up enough funds to open up a grocery store in West New York, NJ, in 1986.

In 10 short years, the Marins' one grocery store has blossomed into a chain of supermarkets throughout New Jersey and Florida. Their success has made them role models for the Hispanic community and the community at large.

Manuel's and Maria's fine character is not only evident in their business success, but also in their devotion to their family and community. In addition to raising two children, Yanina and Yaddiel, the Marins have worked to reunite their family by bringing members over from Cuba. Manuel is very active in the Latin American Kiwanis Club and participates in their many charitable activities. He also provides financial support to other businessmen through Banco Uno, which he founded.

I am very grateful for the Marin family's contributions to the Hispanic community, New Jersey, and our Nation. Their success is proof that, indeed, we are a land of great opportunity for all those willing to seize it. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great family.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN P. CLARK

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen P. Clark, a man who dedicated his life to serving the public for more than four decades. He served as mayor of the city of Miami from 1967 to 1970 and again from 1993 to 1996. In between he served as mayor of metropolitan Dade County.

In 1970, he resigned as mayor of Miami to win the office of mayor of Dade County. With the exception of 2 years, he held that post until 1993. Once in office he helped transform Dade County from a sleepy tourist oriented county into the growing metropolis it is today. Under his guidance Dade County has become

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

an initial center for banking, business, and the arts in the United States.

As mayor of Dade County, Mr. Clark spurred county improvement projects such as a modern transit system, a cultural center, and a main library. He was instrumental in establishing community wide, public-private efforts, to create jobs and economic assistance. He initiated the Housing Finance Authority, which provides low-cost mortgages for new homeowners. Furthermore, he constantly worked to improve living conditions, create job-training programs for the youth, and facilitate effective community relations amongst Miami's depressed areas.

In 1993, 23 years after resigning from office, Stephen Clark was again elected to serve Miami as their mayor. He initiated measures to save the city millions of dollars while improving and expanding public services such as the fire and police. He worked to improve communication and enhance ties with the community. Under his direction, the city joined forces with Fannie Mae to create an affordable housing plan which provides nearly 70,000 Miami-Dade families with housing opportunities. In 1994, he hosted the Pan American Summit of Hemispheric Presidents, which was attended by 34 heads of state from democratic countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In a time when cities across this Nation have seen shrinking budgets while ever increasing challenges mounted, Stephen Clark was there for metropolitan Dade County. In meeting those challenges head on and conquering them, he touched and improved the lives of millions of Florida residents. Mr. Speaker, Stephen Clark is an example for us all as to what an elected official should strive to become. I thank and praise him for his lifetime of service and dedication.

LINDSEY SEDLACK WRITES A POEM FOR PEACE

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to a beautiful poem, "Helping the World," that was sent to me by an eight-year-old girl from my district. The author Lindsey Sedlack, is the great-granddaughter of Ben Swig, a great humanitarian of the San Francisco Bay area and a longtime friend. Mr. Swig was a benefactor of my cause that needed help, including the Salvation Army and the Jewish Community Federation. This poem by his granddaughter embodies his humanitarian spirit.

Lindsey's awareness of the social problems of our times, the love and sensitivity she brings to these issues and her dedication to make this world a better place for all of us gives us hope for the future. It is a young generation of multitalented individuals like Lindsey who will comprise the next generation of leaders. Mr. Speaker, I ask that her poem be included in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to encourage young leadership like Lindsey's.

HELPING THE WORLD  
(By Lindsey Sedlack)

If I were wind,  
I would blow free.  
Wishing the world  
was as happy as me.  
I would carry seeds  
across the world,  
making flowers and plants  
for boys and girls.  
On hot summer days,  
I would make a cool breeze  
that would cool people down  
and rustle through the leaves.  
I would blow all the war and fighting away  
wishing that only peace would stay.  
I wish that the homeless could have their  
own town.  
I wish that people would stop cutting trees  
down.  
I wish people would stop making animals extinct  
and would draw more pictures on paper with  
ink.  
If I were the wind I would blow free  
wishing the world  
was a happy as me.

PROVIDING COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING COVERAGE FOR ALL AMERICANS

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when I first became involved in the issue of colorectal cancer screening, I did so not because I am an African-American, but because providing colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit funded the Medicare Program has the potential to save thousands of lives each year in this country. The statistics on colorectal cancer cannot be ignored. There are about 150,000 new cases of colorectal cancer each year in the United States, and about 60,000 people will die in the United States from that disease each year. Colorectal cancer is the second leading killer of all the cancers. It also is an equal opportunity disease whose victims include Americans of all races, creeds, and ethnic groups.

I recently became aware, however, of a number of medical studies that make me realize that, as an African-American, I have a special reason to be concerned about this issue. These studies have found that colorectal cancer strikes African-Americans differently than it does the general population in the United States. Moreover, these differences are critical with regard to screening to detect this disease. The data in these studies make clear that sigmoidoscopy is not an effective screening procedure for African-Americans. Rather, a barium enema or other procedure that views the full colon is clearly preferred for this population, and perhaps for other groups as well.

In the opening weeks of this Congress, I introduced a bill, H.R. 1046, that would expand the Medicare Program to provide coverage of periodic colorectal cancer screening services. Because this bill provides coverage for all of the currently available screening procedures, it would allow all Medicare recipients at average-risk for colorectal cancer, including African-Americans, to decide to be screened with

the more comprehensive barium enema procedure or, if they prefer, sigmoidoscopy. As of last week, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act has 30 cosponsors in the House of Representatives, from both sides of the aisle, and the key provisions of the bill were included as part of the comprehensive reform of the Medicare Program in President Clinton's most recent budget proposals.

H.R. 1046 is distinguished from other colorectal cancer screening legislation by the fundamental belief that the decision on how to screen each patient should be left to the patient and his or her physician—not the Federal Government. For this reason, H.R. 1046 authorizes Medicare coverage for colorectal cancer screening for individuals at average-risk for colorectal cancer that includes an annual fecal occult blood test [FOBT] and direct screening every 5 years with either a barium enema procedure or sigmoidoscopy. For individuals at high-risk for colorectal cancer, the bill provides an annual FOBT and direct screening every 2 years with either a barium enema procedure or colonoscopy. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to authorize coverage for new screening procedures as they become available. Unlike other colorectal cancer screening bills that would provide Medicare reimbursement for only some of the currently available screening procedures, H.R. 1046 recognizes that different screening procedures may be appropriate for different individuals. The bill, therefore, provides a range of options and leaves the choice to patients and their physicians.

The validity of this approach is confirmed by the medical studies on colorectal cancer in African-Americans. The studies were unanimous in their conclusions—that “the entire colon of \* \* \* black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon.” They found that colon cancer tends to strike African-Americans more commonly on the right side of the colon than the general population in the United States.

These studies raise serious questions about the approach taken by other colorectal cancer screening bills, which provide coverage only for sigmoidoscopy and not the barium enema. While the barium procedure allows for screening the whole colon, the flexible sigmoidoscope screens only about one-half of the colon. Sigmoidoscopy does not screen the right side of the colon where African-Americans more frequently develop colon cancer. Thus, providing coverage only for sigmoidoscopy puts African-Americans and possible other unidentified ethnic groups at risk. Let me cite the conclusions of several of these studies:

“Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population.” “Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans,” Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, p. 758.

“This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscope] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examina-

tions are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients.” “Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population,” Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, p. 999.

“This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites.” “Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences,” Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, p. 260.

“Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon.” “Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans,” John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991, p. 730.

“Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations.” “Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital,” Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, p. 198.

These medical studies have caused me to redouble my efforts on this legislation. We need to enact a colorectal cancer screening bill that serves all Americans, and that provides an equal opportunity for all Americans to have a screening procedure that is effective for them, and which will prevent this horrible disease.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to reexamine this issue, and to contact me or my staff if you would like to obtain copies of the studies I have cited here, or other studies on colorectal cancer and the alternatives for screening. I also encourage you to join me as a sponsor of H.R. 1046, and to work to establish colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit under the Medicare program. With this step, we can begin to make serious progress in reducing the avoidable pain, anguish, and excessive medical costs that this disease imposes on all of our citizens.

#### COLORECTAL CANCER IN AFRICAN-AMERICANS: MEDICAL STUDIES INDICATE THAT SCREENING WITH SIGMOIDOSCOPY AND FOBT IS INADEQUATE FOR THIS POPULATION

A number of recent medical studies have confirmed earlier reports that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right (proximal) colon of African-Americans, as compared with the general population. These studies raise questions with regard to the adequacy of colorectal cancer (CRC) screening with sigmoidoscopy, given that a sigmoidoscopy procedure examines only the left (distal) side of the colon, and suggest the use of the barium enema or colonoscopy as preferred screening methodologies for African-Americans.

The principal findings of these studies are as follows:

(1) “Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans,” Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, pp. 758-760.

“Previous research has suggested that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right colon in African Americans compared with the general population.” (p. 758).

“This study supports previous work that suggests that there is a significant shift to the right in the anatomical distribution of polyps in African-Americans. It also shows that the malignant potential is as high for right-sided polyps as it is for those on the left. Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population.” (p. 758).

(2) “Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population,” Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, pp. 997-1000.

“This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscope] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examinations are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients.” (p. 999).

“The finding that . . . indeed the entire colon of this population of black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon is astounding.” (p. 1000).

(3) “Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences,” Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, pp. 258-260.

In a study at Queens Hospital Center in New York, it was found that “[fifty-two black and 46 white patients had 130 adenomatous polyps. . . . A separate racial analysis demonstrated an unexpected pattern of distribution among blacks and whites. Adenomatous lesions were more broadly distributed in all segments of the large bowel for blacks, but were disproportionately concentrated in the sigmoid and rectum of whites.” (p. 259).

“The findings of this study underscore the important ethnic differences in the site distribution of adenomatous polyps. The right-sided dominance of neoplastic lesions in blacks emphasizes the importance of total colonic surveillance to detect these large bowel neoplasms in this racial group.” (p. 259).

“This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites.” (p. 260).

(4) “Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans,” John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1991, pp. 730-732.

“Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon.” (p. 730).

(5) “Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital,” Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, pp. 198-200.

"Generally, sigmoidoscopic examinations are recommended to complement physical examinations and stool blood tests. While this recommendation may be appropriate for white patients, it may not be appropriate for black patients. Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations." (p. 198).

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE AND GERALD STEIN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to two of Milwaukee County's outstanding citizens, Louise and Gerald Stein. As the Milwaukee Chapter of the International State of Israel Bonds organization prepares to honor Louise and Gerald for their many contributions to our community, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable achievements of this great couple.

Louise was educated as a registered medical technologist, and is exceptionally involved in the Milwaukee Jewish Federation as an officer, and cochair of the Lead Community Project for Systemic Change in Jewish Education. Louise is a past president in the women's division. Louise also serves as a board member of the Jewish Education Service of North America and the Hillel Academy.

Jerry Stein is a distinguished attorney and certified public accountant who for the past 39 years, has worked for the Zilber-Towne Realty family of companies. He is the president and CEO of Zilber, Ltd., which is responsible for all investments and operations of the Zilber companies. Jerry presently serves with distinction as the president of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and is the past campaign chair. Jerry is also director and past president of the Milwaukee Center for Independence and the Milwaukee Public Museum, as well as past general chairman of Israel Bonds in Wisconsin. Jerry presently continues to serve as a board member of the Jewish Home and Care Center and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Foundation Board. In addition to these endeavors, Jerry selflessly devotes his time to the advisory boards of the Milwaukee Heart Institute, First Bank Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee School of Business Administration and the Marquette University Law School and Multicultural Council.

Louise and Jerry have been married for 36 years and have three daughters and four grandchildren. Their commitment to their faith, family, country, and community is truly extraordinary, and they have been an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Milwaukee Chapter of the international State of Israel Bonds organization on its excellent selection of Louise and Gerald Stein as this year's honorees. I wish Louise and Jerry continued success in all of their endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO DEVELOP PLAN TO REOPEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to develop a plan for the reopening of Pennsylvania Avenue. This resolution, similar to a resolution enacted in the Senate last night, brings together and reconciles House and Senate approaches to the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue. At my request after the closing last year, the House D.C. Subcommittee held hearings on June 30, 1995, and again this year on June 7, 1996. At both hearings, truly devastating damage to downtown traffic and commerce was reported. The victims of the closing are pervasive—residents, commuters, tourists, and businesses. In effect, downtown D.C. is disjoined and disfigured. No large city today, healthy or not—and D.C. is insolvent—could absorb the enormous costs associated with closing the most important cross town street.

Some in Congress had called for an immediate reopening of the avenue. Recognizing that this was impractical and impossible because of the obligations of the Secret Service written into law, I have sought ways to open the avenue while safeguarding the White House and to keep the Park Service from foreclosing the possibility. This has also been the view of D.C. Subcommittee Chair TOM DAVIS, who joins me as a cosponsor today.

The bipartisan resolution we introduce today requires that all the relevant parties participate. Thus, this resolution is the most useful response to the closing. It depolarizes and depoliticizes an issue that has two important sides. It puts everyone to work on solving the problem, rather than facing off against one another, leaving the problem begging for attention. I appreciate the attention that the House and the Senate have given to the effect of the closing on my district and on every American's capital city. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE CORE BUSINESS ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, Mr. HUNTER, in introducing the Postal Core Business Act of 1996. This important legislation works to prevent the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] from unfairly competing with a small business industry, known as the Commercial Mail Receiving Agency [CMRA]. The livelihoods of those who own and operate small commercial packing stores throughout the country, like Mail Boxes Etc. and Postal Annex, are in danger. Approximately 10,000 CMRA businesses may be forced to close their doors due to the USPS' tax-free expansion into services already provided by private packaging stores.

These expanded services include wrapping, packaging, and shipping of items, and the USPS may expand beyond that. The USPS is opening stores throughout the country, many in locations very near private companies who already provide these services. The fact is that the USPS does not fairly compete. They do not charge State or local tax on retail items, they are insured by the Government, and they often do not pay the Federal, State, and local taxes that private companies do. These are only some of the advantages enjoyed by the USPS, creating a playing field tilted against private industry. Moreover, when a customer brings an item to be packaged by the USPS, the USPS requires that the customer send the package through U.S. mail. Commercial mail companies do not require this of their customers.

The legislation we introduce today will allow the USPS to continue improving their goal of timely and effective delivery of mail, but will prevent them from unfairly competing with small business. Under our bill, the USPS will not be able to expand their services beyond what they were offering as of January 1, 1994. This is a reasonable approach to protecting jobs and satisfying American consumers seeking adequate postal services.

The livelihood of Americans is being threatened by the Federal Government. We must prevent small businesses from going out of business at the hand of the Federal Government. This will certainly happen unless the USPS is prevented from unfairly competing with commercial mail companies. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

CHAMPION, INC., 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation that Champion, Inc. of Iron Mountain, MI, is celebrating 75 years of service to the upper peninsula and the Nation on June 21, 1996. Medio Bacco, an immigrant road-builder opened the doors of Champion Gravel Co. on June 21, 1921. Through the hard work and dedication of Mr. Bacco, his nephew Louis Verrette, and Louis' son, William Verrette, Champion Gravel Co. has become Champion, Inc. and is known today as one of the most successful gravel, redimix, and construction companies in the State of Michigan.

Medio Bacco founded Champion 75 years ago in Iron Mountain, where its headquarters are still located today. In 1927, Mr. Bacco's 14-year-old nephew, Louis Verrette came to him looking for a summer job and was assigned the position of assistant timekeeper for a paving job being completed from the Sturgeon River bridge to the Delta County line. He continued working for his uncle during his summer vacations until he graduated from Michigan Technological Institute in 1934.

Upon graduation Louis joined Champion's Service & Supply Co., located where Champion's Lake Shore Engineering Co., presently stands. After 8 years at the Service & Supply Co., Louis Verrette was called upon to serve his country in World War II. When the war ended, Lt. Col. Louis Verrette returned to his family in Iron Mountain and to Champion where he took over as president. Medio Bacco retired and became chairman of the board.

Champion Gravel Co. saw many changes when Louis Verrette took hold of the reins. On December 6, 1945, Champion Gravel Co. became Champion, Inc. Louis began touring Champion's various gravel plants but was unhappy with their conditions. He vowed to make the necessary improvements to keep the plants producing to capacity. With this improvement underway, Louis Verrette was able to concentrate on expanding the dimensions of the company by developing projects aimed at keeping Champion busy during the winter months when road construction was not possible. As a result, Champion began providing services and supplies to iron and copper mines throughout Michigan and Minnesota.

As Champion grew so did the size of its projects. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, Champion, Inc. was involved with construction of several military installations throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Both Kincheloe Air Force Base and K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base owe thanks to Champion for many of their buildings. Champion has also been instrumental in the construction of the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie and most universities constructed or expanded in the last 75 years signed their construction contracts with Champion, Inc.

In 1950 Medio Bacco divested himself of Champion stock, making Louis Verrette chief stockholder. A new wave of opportunities met the company during the 1960's as nuclear construction developed. Cement used for nuclear plants had to meet higher standards than general cement, and Champion's concrete made the grade. The company continued to build and service various nuclear projects across the Nation until 1984.

In 1971, Louis Verrette became chairman of the board and his son, William Verrette, replaced him as president. Champion continued to grow under Bill's supervision. In 1989 and 1990, Champion acquired Herman Gundlach, Co. of Houghton, MI, and Charter, Inc. of Ishpeming respectively. These latest acquisitions have strengthened Champion both financially and geographically. Champion, Inc. currently has satellite offices throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Tennessee.

The 75th anniversary celebration being held on June 20 and 21, 1996, is a tribute to Champion's many employees, suppliers, customers, and friends. In reflecting on the last 75 years William Verrette recognizes the company's success is owed to "so many good people \* \* \* our managers, office staff, field personnel, customers, and friends."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Champion, Inc. on their 75th anniversary for the hard work and dedication they have shown the people of Michigan and the Nation. I am pleased that Michigan counts the Verrette family as one of our most outstanding families, and that I can count on them as personal friends.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. ANTHONY F. QUAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Lt. Col. Anthony F. Quan of the U.S. Army for his outstanding contributions to the island of Guam through his outstanding military service. I also offer my sincerest congratulations on his recent graduation from the U.S. Army War College.

I have personally known Tony Quan for many years. He was born in Agana on September 19, 1950, to Frank D. and Maria C. Quan. His wife, the former Flora Baza, is a lady well known on the island as the "Queen of Chamorro" music and as the first Guam beauty queen to bring home an international title. Tony and Flora are the proud parents of four children, Anthony, Jr. (T.J.), Edwin, Jomia, and Jessica.

Although Tony's distinguished military record and training seem to stand out among his numerous accomplishments, several aspects of his notable career are also worth mentioning. He received his commission from the U.S. Army soon after graduating with a degree in civil engineering from Marquette University. He has also been awarded two masters degrees, an MS in civil engineering from Marquette in 1974 and an MA in public administration from Shippenburg University in 1996. In addition to his service with the U.S. Army and the Guam National Guard, Tony also worked in various capacities for the Government of Guam and the private sector.

On Guam, the personal accomplishments and success of native sons and daughters are always celebrated and adopted as triumphs for everyone in the community. As a graduate of the U.S. Army War College, Lieutenant Colonel Quan has attained the highest level of educational training offered by the U.S. Army. He has brought great recognition not only to himself but also to the island of Guam and its people. On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate Lt. Col. Anthony F. Quan for his outstanding achievements. We commend his efforts, hard work, and contributions to the island.

KEN HAAG, FRIEND AND TALENTED ARTIST

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, a friend and talented artist, Ken Haag, passed away May 16, suddenly and unexpectedly, at his Eastside Saint Paul home. Ken's loss will be heartfelt by the entire community and neighborhood. Ken Haag poured his great energy and talent back into the State of Minnesota, our Eastside neighborhood, and his wonderful family.

Ken was a constant and joyful volunteer. He lent real meaning to the role of citizenship, working as an artist but deeply involved in

music, education, environment, and housing activities. He was a modern day renaissance man.

Ken took special pride in his high school experience. His artistic talent was recognized by establishing a scholarship program at Saint Paul's Johnson High School.

Ken Haag's distinctive art works depicting wildlife and Minnesota settings benefited many publications. Especially notable were the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Volunteer covers.

Ken's cultural roots were Scandinavian, and for over three decades he was a loyal member of Saint Paul's Swedish Male Chorus. Ken was a real pioneer—a quiet, no-nonsense activist who was often at the cutting edge of issues.

Ken attained good success and continued to live and thrive, and give back to our community much more than he ever received. Ken will be missed. Thanks, Ken.

I encourage my colleagues to read the following article about Ken Haag, which appeared in the Saint Paul Pioneer Press on May 18.

[From the St. Paul Press, May 18, 1996]

MAGAZINE ARTIST KEN HAAG DIES

(By Anne Brataas)

A memorial service for St. Paul wildlife and sporting magazine artist Ken Haag will be at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday at Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, 1669 Arcade St., St. Paul.

Haag, 63, died early Thursday of a heart attack in his East Side St. Paul home.

A St. Paul native, Haag graduated from Johnson High School and the Minneapolis School of Art and Design, served in the U.S. Navy and attended Gustavus Adolphus University.

"He was always drawing," his wife, Barbara, recalled. "Even as a little kid, he would copy what he saw in the funny papers." Since 1985, Haag had created the cover artwork and illustrated articles for Sports Collector's Digest. He illustrated nature guides for Picture magazine of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune from 1963 to 1969 and created the cover art for the Minnesota Volunteer magazine from 1963 to 1975.

In addition to art, Haag particularly enjoyed baseball, music and nature, and was an avid observer of waterfowl on St. Paul's Lake Phalen. He was a past president of the Minnesota Bird Club and a member of the Zumbrota Covered Bridge Society.

For 32 years, he was a member of the St. Paul Swedish Male Chorus.

Among other community activities, Haag staffed the annual Festival of Nations' Swedish booth and served as president of the Phalen Lake Elementary School PTA for the 1976-77 school year.

He also chaired the Minnesota Environmental Citizens Control Agency speakers bureau from 1969 to 1972 and the East Side's Volunteer Housing Committee in 1975.

In 1991, a Ken Haag Art Scholarship was begun in his honor at Johnson High School. It awards \$250 each year to a student who demonstrates outstanding artistic ability to be used for further art education.

Haag had already selected this year's winner before his death. His children will present the award in his memory and dedicate a portion of the memorials received for future scholarships.

Haag is survived by his father, Hans of St. Paul; his wife, Barbara; four daughters,

Camille Farinella of St. Paul, Michelle Beaulieu of North St. Paul, Dorinne Foster of Maplewood and Kendra Haag, St. Paul; one son, Chad Haag, St. Paul; six grandchildren; and two sisters, Jan Cruz of Hugo and Grace Potter, St. Paul.

A private family funeral is planned.

### THE REASON WE'VE MADE ELWHA A PRIORITY

#### HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I consider myself one of the luckiest Members of this Chamber. My home is in the Puget Sound region of Washington State and I don't think there is a more beautiful area in this whole country. Our entire region is surrounded by water and mountains.

Like the people in my district, I take our environment seriously. That is why I think we need to do a better job of preserving and protecting our environment than we are doing right now. In order to do that, we have to spend our environmental money where it can have the greatest positive impact.

One example of how we can spend our money more efficiently is in restoring wild salmon runs to our Northwest rivers. The Federal Government now spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year to improve salmon runs on these rivers. Unfortunately, much of this money is wasted. We don't really know how to restore salmon runs in urban or heavy farming areas, and we end up spending lots of money with very little to show for it.

One place where our money could really make a difference is on the Elwha River on the Olympic Peninsula. Almost all of the Elwha, from Mount Olympus to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, flows through the Olympic National Park. This environment is in the same pristine condition it was 100 years ago, when all five species of wild salmon returned to the river every year by the hundreds of thousands.

The Interior bill that we are debating today is a massive bill that will determine how some of our money will be spent next year. Given the scope of this bill, I'm especially pleased that the Elwha project has been made one of the bill's three top priorities. In fact, the bill includes language that recognizes the Elwha River represents a unique opportunity to restore salmon runs in the Northwest without compromising our goal to balance the Federal budget.

This is a perfect example of what this Congress is all about—smart spending.

The first step in restoring salmon to the Elwha requires that we purchase the two dams that have been built on the river. Over the past month, I've had the pleasure of working with Chairman REGULA, Chairman LIVINGSTON, Congressman NORM DICKS, the senior Senator from Washington State, SLADE GORTON as well as members of the Washington State delegation in an attempt to get some of the funds we need to move this project forward. We still have a lot of work ahead of us, but at least we are making progress.

The bill that we will vote on today not only contains language making the Elwha project a

top priority, it also gives the President the ability to use some of the money contained in this bill to purchase the Elwha dams. That is good news because the administration has made this project a priority. By passing this bill today, we give the administration the chance to turn their talk into action by using some of the money in this bill to buy the dams.

In these times of tight budgets it's a tragedy to waste a single dollar that is designated for the environment, because it may be difficult to replace that dollar in the future. If we can continue to keep focused on spending our environmental money where it can really have an impact, we will improve our environment so that it can be enjoyed today and in the future.

### SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE CORE BUSINESS ACT

#### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to protect a small business industry from unfair Government competition. These small businesses exist in every congressional district and employ tens of thousands of people. The Government agency which is competing with them is one of the largest organizations in the world—the U.S. Postal Service [USPS]. My bill will insure that the Postal Service does not compete with these small businesses, while still maintaining the viability of the Postal Service to maintain its core business: the delivery of mail.

Over the last 15 years, the American marketplace has fostered many new industries; one of these is the commercial mail receiving agent [CMRA]. The average American knows these businesses by their brand names: Mail-Boxes, Etc; Postal Annex; PostNet; Pakmail; and Parcel Plus. Together these franchise organizations represent over 4,000 store owners in all parts of the country, with an additional 6,000 stores which are not affiliated with any franchise organization. The CMRA industry is about 10,000 strong.

What are CMRA's? This industry provides value added and ancillary services to postal customers and serve as mini-offices for many home-based businesses and sales people. Specifically, CMRA's provide the materials and help their customers safely pack parcels to ensure safe delivery; they help customers identify the most efficient and cost effective manner to send their packages; they oversee mailboxes and offer personalized postal services to their customers; and these are just to name a few. Over 15 years ago, Tony DeSio saw the need for these services within his community of San Diego County, and he opened the first Mailboxes Etc. The rest, as they say, is history.

These services simply were not provided at the USPS, however, given the rate by which this industry has exploded in less than two decades, there were clearly a need within our communities. This new kind of postal store provided these services and provided them quickly and efficiently. In a very short time, this one small store has grown into an industry

of nearly 10,000 small business men and women who every day provide these services to their friends, neighbors, and customers.

So what is the problem here, Mr. Speaker. So far, this story sounds like the American dream. Every day, American small business owners invest their own capital and work to achieve the American dream. That would be the case in this instance if it were not for one major problem: the Postal Service which has enormous taxpayer supported advantages, has decided to directly compete with this industry.

Mr. Speaker, that is simply wrong. I am a big supporter of the U.S. Postal Service. Like every other Member of this body and every American, I depend upon the hard work and dedication of the Postal Service employees for the timely delivery of my mail 6 days a week, and I want a strong USPS. I do not think it is fair, however, that the Postal Service should start targeting small businesses for its revenue. This CMRA industry is home grown, and it should not be preyed upon by the U.S. Government.

After all the USPS is a government industry with the following enormous advantages:

The USPS does not charge tax on its retail items—that is a 5-10 percent advantage right there.

The USPS is self-insured as an agency of the U.S. Government—these small business CMRA's have to purchase insurance.

The USPS does not have to make a profit—there is nothing that requires them to be profitable as far as I know. When they are under threat of not breaking even, they request a postal rate increase.

The USPS borrows money from the U.S. Federal Reserve at the most favorable rates—CMRA's have to borrow money at market rates.

The USPS has a statutory monopoly on the delivery of first class mail, the revenue of which can be used to subsidize other services.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of all is its size. If the Postal Service was a private business, it would be ranked as the 12th largest business in the Nation, and 33d largest in the world.

Is it right that the Postal Service should enter into competition with small businesses with all of these inherent advantages? Would the Congress stand by and allow Ford to maintain a monopoly, while letting them use their profits to compete against small businesses on a different front? Would the Congress let Exxon compete with small businesses if it had limited sovereign immunity and was represented by the Department of Justice? The answer is a resounding no.

Mr. Speaker, the Postal Service has a job to do—deliver the mail and sell postage. That is what it was designed to do by the Founding Fathers. These core services are what the Postal Service is good at, and what it should continue to do. Offering ancillary services only detracts from their core mission.

My bill, the Postal Service Core Business Act, specifically prohibits the USPS from getting into the CMRA business. It addresses the question of what is the proper role for the Postal Service in areas where private industries already provide the service. That role is to stay out of private businesses way and let the marketplace work.

My bill is remarkably simple. The Postal Service is prohibited from competing with private industry, like the CMRA's, unless the Postal Service was offering the service nationwide as of January 1, 1994. The purpose of the bill is to draw a clear line as to what the USPS can and cannot do.

Such a line is necessary. I am familiar with reports of postal executives stating that they need to get into retail businesses to protect the Postal Service. That is simply not true. This is an agency which made \$1.5 billion last year and has stated that it expects to make in excess \$500 million this year. This is not a suffering agency.

Furthermore, the USPS is an agency which does not seem to understand its mission. Representatives of the Postal Service have lauded the organization as the country's largest retail distribution system with 50,000-plus outlets, and announced their intention to increase its retail revenue by \$1 to \$1.5 billion in the next few years. This is wrong. All of those outlets were built with taxpayer money and stamp revenue. The U.S. Government and the taxpayer built this system, but not to be a competitor with the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, this is a vital bill. I again voice my strong support for the Postal Service, I want to help it remain strong and vital. Competing in industries which the private sector has created is not the way to meet their goal. My bill would redirect the Postal Service to its core mission: Mail delivery and stamp sales. That's why I call the bill the Postal Service Core Business Act of 1996. American corporations have learned that to be successful, they must concentrate on their core business. The Postal Service needs to understand this too.

Congress has the ultimate authority over the Postal Service. The House Postal Service Subcommittee, chaired by my friend and colleague, JOHN MCHUGH, is beginning to craft postal reform legislation. I hope that the subcommittee will give my bill serious consideration. This issue needs to be addressed. A vital Postal Service is critical to our Nation's future, but Congress must not stand by and let a giant Government agency destroy a whole industry of small private businesses. It is interesting to note that all of these CMRA's stores are independently owned and operated. There is not one franchise organization which runs stores as a corporation. This makes the industry very unique, and has directly contributed to their profitability.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a single congressional district without at least one of these CMRA stores within its borders. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislation, which will most assuredly effect a small business within their hometown. This bill is pro-Postal Service and pro-competition. Every American has the right to the American Dream. These small business owners look to us to insure that their dream is not taken from them.

## COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY AND CONSUMER EMPOWERMENT ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Communications Privacy and Consumer Empowerment Act. The issue of privacy in the information age and in particular, children's privacy protection, is quite timely as the Nation becomes ever more linked by communications networks, such as the Internet. It is important that we tackle these issues now before we travel down the information superhighway too far and realize perhaps we've made a wrong turn.

Thomas Mann once said, "A great truth is a truth whose opposite is also a great truth."

The great truth of the information Age is that the wire—and I use the term "wire" as shorthand for any telecommunications infrastructure such as phone, cable, computer, or wireless networks—the wondrous wire that brings new services to homes, businesses, and schools will have a certain Dickensian quality to it: It will be the best of wires and the worst of wires.

It can uplift society as well as debase it. It can allow people to telecommute to work and obtain distance learning classes. New digital technologies and other innovations allow corporations to become more efficient workers more productive, and businesses to conduct commerce almost effortlessly in digital dollars.

This same technology however, will avail corporate America of the opportunity to track the clickstream of a citizen of the Net, to sneak corporate hands into a personal information cookie jar and use this database to compile sophisticated, highly personal consumer profiles of people's hobbies, buying habits, financial information, health information, who they contact or converse with, when and for how long. In short, that wondrous wire may also allow digital desperadoes to roam the electronic frontier unchecked by any high technology sheriff or adherence to any code of electronic ethics.

It is this issue of hijacking personal information that we are concerned about and we are obviously concerned when kids are the target.

The issue of child and adult privacy in an electronic environment, must find its ultimate solution in a carefully conceived and crafted combination of technology, industry action, government oversight or regulation.

Without question, the issues posed by advances in digital communications technology are tremendously complex. Again, how best to protect kids is a complex issue. How to put teeth into privacy protections is also important to figure out. What may have worked for privacy protection or parental empowerment in the phone or cable or TV industry may not adequately serve as a model when these technologies converge. Therefore I believe we must pursue other alternatives.

We must recognize that children's privacy is a subset of a parent's privacy rights. The bill I am introducing today is premised on the belief that regardless of the technology that consumers use, their privacy rights and expecta-

tions remain a constant. Whether they are using a phone, a TV clicker, a satellite dish, or a modem, every consumer should enjoy a Privacy Bill of Rights for the Information Age. These core rights are embodied in a proposal I have advocated for many years and I call it "Knowledge, Notice and No."

In short, consumers and parents should get the following three basic rights:

First, knowledge that information is being collected about them. This is very important because digital technologies increasingly allow people to electronically glean personal information about users surreptitiously. I would note here that many Internet browsers, for example, use "cookies"—a technology that can identify and tag an online user—unbeknownst to the user—and keep track of what Web sites a person visits.

Second, adequate and conspicuous notice that any personal information collected is intended by the recipient for reuse or sale.

Third, and, the right of a consumer to say "no" and to curtail or prohibit such reuse or sale of their personal information.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has been actively studying how to safeguard telecommunications-related personal information. "Privacy and the NII," an analysis completed by NTIA in October of 1995, documented a number of areas where personal privacy protections varied depending upon which network carrier provided a telecommunications service. For example, the Cable Act requires cable operators to notify subscribers at the time of subscription of the operator's information practices and generally prohibits an operator from disclosure of personal data. Such protections, however do not extend to video services offered by DBS providers or wireless cable operators. Under the legislation I am introducing today, the FCC will be tasked with harmonizing the privacy protections across board so that strong, tough privacy policies exist regardless of the technology that a consumer uses to obtain a service.

The bill is structured in a way that will first ascertain whether there are technological tools that can empower consumers and parents. The bill also requests the agencies to determine if there are industry standards and practices that embody this electronic Privacy Bill of Rights. Where technological tools don't exist, or where a particular industry refuses to embrace this code of electronic ethics in a way that solves the problem, then the Government is obliged to step in and reinforce protection of privacy rights.

I implore the industry to act swiftly because the current situation is utterly unsustainable. The same libertarian quality that has stimulated such rapid growth of the Internet gravely threatens to cripple its promise. It is chaotic, free, and open, but has spawned an exponential increase in commercial voyeurism that is tearing privacy rights asunder. While Jack Kerouac would have a fine time joyriding from site to site on the World Wide Web, I believe that many, many citizens of the Net would be particularly troubled to find that their personal data—their usage of the World Wide Web itself—can be and is being tracked. At risk is consumer confidence in the medium. When consumer confidence plummets so will economic activity on the Internet.

My legislation will establish "Knowledge, Notice, and No" as the goal and will require Government action where the technology or the industry fail to adequately protect consumers and kids.

**CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS  
HOLDS HEARINGS ON CHURCH  
BURNINGS**

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker. Today the Congressional Black Caucus [CBC] held hearings on the rash of church burnings occurring across the Nation. The list of panelists included government officials, civil rights leaders, religious leaders, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the Anti-Defamation League. Each made a significant contribution to the dialog on increasing the Federal response to the church burnings. However, one of the most poignant and thought-provoking statements was submitted by the youngest member of the Caucus, Hon. JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr.

I commend Congressman JACKSON'S remarks to my colleagues with hopes that his words will be as enlightening to Members as they were to those in attendance at today's hearing.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN JESSE L.  
JACKSON, JR.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend you for calling these hearings. They are necessary. They are important. They are informative and help to educate and arouse the American people and elected officials to corrective action.

I want to commend the Justice Department, and especially Deval Patrick, the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, for his tireless and ceaseless efforts at investigating these crimes against God and humanity.

The Congress deserves some credit for passing a stronger law on Tuesday that gives the Department of Justice greater leverage in prosecuting those who engage in the desecration or destruction of property belonging to religious institutions.

I want to thank President Bill Clinton for his forthright leadership in going to South Carolina and seeing first hand the crisis and meeting with the victims whose church has been destroyed. That is a necessary and effective use of the bully pulpit of the presidency.

What has happened? Over 63 African American churches have been burned over the past five years. Other churches, with African American members, have been burned. There has been a pattern. The firebombed churches have almost all been very small rural churches located in isolated areas.

Why is this happening? Is it a legal conspiracy? The jury is still out—and the investigation is still on—with regard to a legal conspiracy.

Is it a cultural conspiracy? And what is meant when someone says that? Let me try to explain. I am from Chicago and a big Chicago Bulls fan. When Michael Jordan shoots a 3-point shot, Chicago fans jump in excitement because Michael Jordan just made a basket. But guess what? Michael Jordan fans in Los Angeles, Dallas, Miami and all around

the country jump up too—a kind of cultural conspiracy, if you will—because, in basketball terms, Michael Jordan represents the common denominator through which all of his fans relate.

What's the parallel to church burnings? When we talk about cultural conspiracies with respect to church burnings, we are talking about some politicians, some radio and television talk-show hosts, and other hate mongers around the country fanning the flames of economic insecurity and race hatred, fanning the fears of racial animosity with anti-affirmative action, anti-majority-minority, anti-immigration propaganda from the very top of our nation, creating a kind of racial cultural conspiracy.

In 1964, in reaction to Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 and the resulting civil rights movement, Barry Goldwater, a Republican, ran his presidential campaign talking about States' rights. It was a way of saying that States had a way around the equal protection clause of the Constitution of the United States.

In 1968, in response to the 1967 and 1968 riots and the anti-Vietnam mass protests, Richard Nixon, a Republican, ran his campaign on a law and order theme.

In 1972, George Wallace, a Democrat, ran his campaign in reaction to attempts to desegregate the schools, on an anti-busing platform.

In 1976, even Jimmy Carter, also a Democrat, gave a speech in Indiana talking about ethnic purity.

In 1980 and 1984, Ronald Reagan talked about welfare queens; and in 1988 it was George Bush who used Willie Horton.

Even our current President, in 1992, used Sister Souljah in his bid to become the President of the United States.

This year we heard Pat Buchanan, a presidential candidate, equate "We Shall Overcome" with whistling "Dixie." He said those who sing "We Shall Overcome" and those who whistle "Dixie" are both involved in freedom movements.

Well, if whistling "Dixie," protecting the Confederacy, and "We Shall Overcome," fighting for equal protection under the law, can be equated, it suggests that either we are all missing the boat or that something is taking place within our nation that has not been healed (even) since the Civil War.

The Republicans took control of Congress in 1994, and, Tom Wicker reports in his new book, *Tragic Failure*, "on January 23, 1995 . . . in the ornate hearing room of the House Rules Committee, the victorious Republicans removed a portrait of former Representative Claude Pepper of Florida, a renowned white liberal Democrat. That was understandable, but the new Republican committee chairman, Gerald Solomon of New York, had order the Pepper portrait replaced by that of another Democrat, the late Howard Smith of Virginia, a last-ditch segregationist and in his many years as Rules Committee chairman one of the most powerful opponents of the civil rights legislation of the sixties."

All of the above were seeding the clouds of racism; all were using race to manipulate voters; all were engaged in a cultural conspiracy to exploit the racial fears and insecurities of the American people. Such words and actions help to set a national climate that appeals, not to the best in us, but to the worst in us. And that climate rubs the sticks, strikes the spark, and fans the winds, that eventually bring us the burning down of Black churches.

Even this year, expect affirmative action to be the centerpiece of another political

strategy to manipulate the American people onto a so-called race issue—which really isn't a race issue, since white women have been the biggest beneficiaries of affirmative action. But it will divert attention away from issues of substance. We need jobs and a full employment economy. We need a single-payer national health care system. We need affordable housing for all of our people. We need an educational system that prepares our young people to work in the 21st century. We need our national infrastructure rebuilt—our roads, sewers, bridges, airports, seaports and rails. We need our cities rebuilt. We need family farmers restored to their land. We need our environment cleaned up.

That is what we need, but what we will likely get is diversion—affirmative action, California Civil Rights Initiative, proposition 187-type issues scapegoating immigrants and more.

That is why this hearing is so important. This hearing helps to clarify what is really going on. It helps to identify what politicians are really doing. It helps to educate the American people so they can insulate themselves from such diversion and, hopefully, demand more of those running for public office in 1996.

So I want to thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your insight and wisdom in calling for this hearing. And thank you for inviting me to participate.

**TRIBUTE TO JUAN C. TENORIO**

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, back home in Guam this month, the architectural/engineering firm of Juan C. Tenorio Associates, Inc., is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It is a significant milestone for a company president, Mr. Juan C. Tenorio, a fellow Chamorro who believed in himself and worked hard to achieve success. His is a classic American success story, and I am proud to relate it here for the RECORD.

From his simple beginnings on the island of Saipan, Mr. Tenorio moved to Guam at the age of 14. At age 20, he enrolled at Marquette University in Milwaukee, WI, to study civil engineering. While there, he also signed up for ROTC. Juan Tenorio graduated in June 1962. After a brief stint with the Los Angeles road department, Mr. Tenorio joined the U.S. Army. He spent 30 years with the Army Corps of Engineers, active and reserve, and retired as a full colonel. After earning his engineering license in California, Mr. Tenorio returned to Guam. Even before his arrival, word had spread in Guam that a native son was coming home as a licensed civil engineer. Almost immediately, Mr. Tenorio was urged to take on the directorship of GovGuam's Department of Public Works. After serving as director for 2 years, Mr. Tenorio struck out on his own. The rest, as they say, is history.

In 1971, the firm of Juan C. Tenorio began as a three-man operation in a shared office space. Its first year revenue was only \$30,000. Today, Juan C. Tenorio and Associates employs more than 50 people and grosses several millions annually. Its design projects include major infrastructure improvements in

Guam and Saipan, hotels, shopping centers, marinas, golf courses, resort complexes, and Guam's new Southern High School. As noted by Juan C. Tenorio's chief designer, Francisco Z. Diamzon, "When you combine the experience and expertise of the staff, you'll find that there is over 120 years of experience in this company. I am happy and proud to say I am part of that team." As company president and team leader, Juan remains a hands-on practitioner of the engineering profession.

Juan C. Tenorio was the first Chamorro licensed civil engineer to venture into business. His success paves the way for other up-and-coming young professionals. His determination and commitment, his professionalism and personal integrity, have earned him the admiration and respect of the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas. I gladly join them in extending hearty congratulations and best wishes for many more years of success to Juan and his family, his wife Charlene and daughters Christina, Lisa, and Tico, and to the staff and management of Juan C. Tenorio & Associates, Inc. May your next 25 years bring continued growth and prosperity.

#### STOP THE FIRES

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my outrage and that of good Americans across this great country at the wave of suspicious fires that have swept at least 30 churches in the South in recent months. Churches and synagogues are the cornerstones of our communities, providing the moral and spiritual cultivation that our society so desperately needs. I ask all my colleagues in the House to voice their condemnation of these deplorable acts. Vandalizing places of worship is not a partisan issue.

I also call on all the moral leaders of our Nation and those of every religious background to stand against these acts of terror. Every synagogue, mosque and church is vulnerable to the same acts of terrorism committed against our black churches and it is crucial that leaders of every religious denomination speak out against the vandalism of our Nation's houses of worship.

It is a shame that the history of violence and intimidation toward black people in this country is repeating itself. Will we allow hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nation, skinheads, and other white supremacist organizations to rise again? Will we allow the historic achievements of our courageous freedom fighters who sought to create a nation of fairness and racial harmony to be further defamed?

In our society, arson of a church attended predominately by African-Americans carries a unique and menacing threat to individuals in our Nation who remain physically vulnerable to acts of violence and intimidation because of their race. Such threats are intolerable and individuals responsible for such acts must be aggressively pursued and apprehended.

As churches burn from flames of hate and intolerance, there are those in our society who

would dismantle civil rights legislation and affirmative action that have provided assistance to groups in our Nation who have been discriminated against due to their race, sex, or religious beliefs.

We as a Nation must not allow the practice of scapegoating others because they are of a different race or nationality or poor to continue. Our Nation was built on diversity and we must refute any beliefs that condone or support an atmosphere of blame and intolerance against those in our society who are defenseless, particularly our sick, poor, and aged. Just as the churches, synagogues, and mosques shelter our weak and defenseless, we as Americans have an obligation to protect those houses of worship from vicious attacks.

I commend President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno on their quick responses to investigate these criminal acts of terrorism and I hope those who make such treats will be prosecuted and will serve sentences commensurate with the cowardly and despicable nature of their actions.

#### RECOGNITION OF FOUR OUTSTANDING BUSINESS LEADERS

### HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize four individuals from Missouri's Second Congressional District who are being honored by the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce and by the city of St. Charles, MO, for excellence in their businesses and community-oriented projects.

Mr. Bob J. Kirkwood, proprietor of Lewis & Clark's Restaurant and the Trailhead Brewing Co., has been named the 1996 Small Business Person of the Year by the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce. Through his hard work and leadership, Lewis & Clark's has grown into one of the most successful restaurants in the St. Louis area. In 1995 he opened the Trailhead Brewing Co., which is also experiencing phenomenal growth in its first year. Mr. Kirkwood has also been a leading advocate for other restaurateurs and small business owners through his work with the National Restaurant Association.

Mr. Manuel E. Joaquim of Findett Corp. has been recognized as the 1996 Employer of the Year in Retailing. Findett Corp. is a custom manufacturer of specialty chemicals for major corporations across North America. Under Mr. Joaquim's leadership, Findett's sales have increased rapidly over the past 5 years. His employees also participate in numerous civic and community projects around the St. Charles area.

Mr. Jim Trenary of Jim Trenary Chevrolet has been recognized as the 1996 Employer of the Year in Retailing. Trenary Chevrolet, which opened in October of 1993 with 12 employees, currently has 43 employees with plans to expand and improve its facilities. Mr. Trenary has been in the automobile business 29 years, and he has served on numerous civic and business organizations in the St. Charles area.

Mr. Ray Pickett of Pickett, Ray, & Silver, Inc. has been named the 1996 Employer of

the Year in Service. Mr. Pickett's company specializes in civil engineering, land planning, surveying, and construction management for numerous types of developments. Pickett, Ray, & Silver has experienced rapid growth, while providing highest quality of products and services to its customers.

Mr. Speaker, these gentleman and their companies are to be commended for their dedication to their customers, communities, and their country, I ask that you join me in congratulating them on these fine achievements.

#### RECOGNIZING SAME SEX MARRIAGE IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE MAJORITY

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a former congressional staffer who passed along to me a column she had found in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on the subject of the pending same sex marriage bill. I think the article is an eloquent and forceful explanation of a point of view which very much ought to be understood by the Members before they vote on this legislation, and I ask that it be reprinted here.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 9, 1996]

#### SAME-SEX MARRIAGES DESERVE RECOGNITION; PARTNERS NEED THE CHANCE TO LIVE IN PEACE

In a nation wracked by child abuse, domestic violence and divorce, it's hard to believe that politicians would spend their energy condemning people for loving each other. But that's exactly the effect of the so-called Defense of Marriage Act, which would prevent the U.S. government from recognizing same-sex marriages, even if those marriages are legal in individual states.

The act's congressional sponsors describe it as "protection" for the American family. However, as a married man, I am unable to discern the threat. On the contrary, I have come to believe that legalizing gay unions would actually strengthen the institution of marriage.

I did not always hold this conviction. As a teenager, I was bombarded with the same messages about homosexuals as most Americans. And I absorbed those messages: Gays were strange, perverted, lacking in morals. Besides, in my obsession with my own burgeoning heterosexuality, it seemed unfathomable that any male would not be sexually interested in females.

In the ensuing years, my opinions began to shift as I learned about the origins of sexual orientation. But I didn't change much until about age 25. That's when I met Bob and Scott.

Bob was a co-worker of Kelly, my girlfriend whom I would later marry. One day, Bob asked Kelly if we would like to join them for dinner. Kelly accepted readily, but my discomfort was palpable. On the way there, I asked Kelly what I should do if either of these men tried to hug me.

My uneasiness lasted throughout the evening. And even today, more than a decade later, it still creeps up on me at times. But

as I got to know Bob and Scott, and other gay people since then, I reached this conclusion about homosexual relationships: They are not much different from heterosexual ones.

At their essence is the same kind of spark that exists between straight couples. They go through the same excitements and disappointments. And, like their straight counterparts, gay relationships are far more about respect, trust and commitment than they are about sex.

The most significant difference between gay and straight relationships, I discovered, was the atmosphere in which they exist. The love between straight people is celebrated and affirmed; gay love is attacked and condemned.

Legalizing homosexual marriages would diminish these attacks. It would take the wind from the sails of the true sexual bigots, encouraging an evolution in attitude similar to the one we have experienced with interracial and inter-religious unions. Gay people, at least to some extent, would be freed from their embattled status.

But the benefits of gay marriage, I believe, would extend beyond the gay community.

The rest of us would benefit because legitimizing gay marriage would bolster the institution of marriage. How? By reminding all of us that at its core, marriage is not so much about gender, or sex, or politics, but about caring, maturing, committed love.

#### FOOD STAMPS AND THE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEM

**HON. PAT ROBERTS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation concerning the Food Stamp Program and the electronic benefit transfer [EBT] system, on behalf of myself and BILL EMERSON, the chairman of the Department Operations, Nutrition, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee, who is an expert in the food stamp and EBT programs. We are introducing this bill, along with other members of the Committee on Agriculture, because we believe that EBT systems, in which food stamp benefits are provided through a debit card system instead of coupons, are the preferred choice of delivering food benefits. The inspector general of USDA, in his testimony of February 1, 1995, before the committee, made it clear that EBT systems, while not eliminating trafficking in food stamps, were superior to coupons and a tool that can be used in tracking down persons abusing the Food Stamp Program.

It is vital that States be allowed to proceed with implementation of EBT systems for the Food Stamp Program. An element that is standing in the way of implementation of EBT is a Federal Reserve Board rule known as regulation E. This rule, among other provisions, would create a new entitlement to the replacement of food stamps for persons receiving their benefits under an EBT system. The bill we are introducing provides that regulation E will not apply to the Food Stamp Program.

The National Governors' Association supports exemption of State and local EBT pro-

grams from the regulation E provisions and have stated their opposition to unfunded mandates that are created by the liability provisions of regulation E. The National Governors' Association also stated that without this exemption, States will not be able to move forward with EBT.

For more than 10 years the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], at the direction of Congress, has been investigating the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and general impact of using an electronic benefit transfer [EBT] system to issue food stamp benefits. Paper coupons are replaced and recipients use a debit-like card at the grocery store checkout. Counties in several States, including Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Mexico, and New Jersey have implemented EBT and Maryland, Texas, Utah, and South Carolina have EBT systems statewide.

USDA has found that EBT administrative costs are lower than coupon issuance costs; that food stamp benefit loss and trafficking are reduced; grocery store costs are reduced; food stamp participants prefer EBT; and financial institutions also prefer EBT and their costs are reduced.

Law enforcement officials have spoken in favor of EBT because it provides an electronic trail of abuses in the program. While trafficking is not eliminated under an EBT system, incidental street trafficking is reduced considerably.

States want to move ahead with EBT. Regulation E rules stand in their way. Until recently, USDA viewed regulation E as inappropriate for the Food Stamp Program. USDA, in May 1993, stated its opposition to the applicability of regulation E to its programs because those programs do not fall under the jurisdiction of that regulation; legislation and regulations for the USDA programs already have provisions for benefit recipient rights and protection; and regulation E may reduce benefit recipient's services.

However, in June 1995, the Federal Electronic Benefits Transfer Task Force, represented by officials from the Office of Management and Budget, the USDA, and the Department of Health and Human Services, stated its opposition to removing regulation E applicability for the food stamp and other assistance programs. This is very unfortunate and this position is contrary to the positions of the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislators, the National Public Welfare Association.

According to a 1993 Department of the Treasury study, application of regulation E for State EBT systems would cost States over \$800 million per year for Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC], food stamp and general assistance programs. This represents an unfunded mandate to the States and many States have said they could cease EBT program planning and operations if regulation E is applied to them.

For these reasons we are introducing this bill today and urge our colleagues to support it.

H.R. —

*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 "Encouragement of Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems Act".

#### SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.

Section 7(i) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2016(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) ENCOURAGE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The disclosures, protections, responsibilities, and remedies established under section 904 of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 1693b), and any regulation or order issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in accordance with such Act, shall not apply to benefits under this Act delivered through any electronic benefit transfer system.

"(B) REPLACEMENT OF BENEFITS.—Any regulation issued by the Secretary regarding the replacement of benefits under this Act, and liability for replacement of benefits under this Act, under an electronic benefit transfer system shall be similar to the regulations in effect for a paper food stamp issuance system.

"(C) DEFINITION OF ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEM.—As used in this paragraph, the term 'electronic benefit transfer system' means a system under which a governmental entity distributes benefits determined under this Act, or other benefits or payments, by establishing accounts to be accessed electronically by recipients of the benefits, including through the use of an automated teller machine, a point-of-sale terminal, or an intelligent benefit card."

THANK YOU, WILLIAM C. AYRE

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the heart of our democratic system of Government is local government. People concerned about the current situation and future of their communities depend upon local government to meet their most immediate needs. And the success of local government depends upon dedicated individuals who are willing to deal directly with both the people and the issues on a daily basis.

For the past 18 years, Genesee Township, within my congressional district, has had the good fortune to be ably represented by William C. Ayre, as the Township's Supervisor. He is retiring after 18 years of commitment to making Genesee Township a constantly better place, and he is being recognized for his service tomorrow evening.

William Ayre is one of those individuals who works at causes in which he believes. In addition to having been Township Supervisor for the past 18 years, he has also served on several Genesee County committees, the Mass Transit Authority, the Genesee County Economic Growth Alliance, the Flint Area Narcotics Group, as well as several positions within the Michigan Townships Association. In fact, he served as the president of the Michigan Township Association in 1995, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Associations of Towns and Townships.

His commitment is no surprise to anyone who knows him, as best evidenced by his 36 year marriage to his wife, Sandra. His two children and seven grandchildren who have seen his commitment to his community, and know of his dedication to this nation through his service in the Air Force, including 3 years in Germany, have had the kind of guidance and role model that we hope for for all children.

Mr. Speaker, as William Ayre continues his commitment to his community by now moving on to another position with the Genesee County Road Commission, I ask that you and all of our colleagues join me in thanking him for his years of service, and wishing him the very best in all that lies ahead for him and his family.

#### ALBANIA TAKES A GIANT STEP BACKWARD IN DEMOCRACY

#### HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 26 the world watched as Albania, Europe's poorest country, which for decades has suffered under a fanatical strain of communism, held its first elections since the Democratic Party defeated the former Communist Party. But what we saw did not even remotely resemble the makings of democracy. The elections were riddled with fraud, coercion, and other violations before, during, and after the voting. To put it simply, these elections were neither free nor fair. According to a June 6 article in the Washington Post these elections were the most flawed elections held in Eastern Europe since 1989.

Mr. Speaker, when compared to the authoritarian ways of its brutal past, Albanians have made commendable strides in both economic and social reform. But lingering human rights problems and the inability to develop certain democratic institutions raise very serious questions regarding Albania's future.

These recent elections, which are the culmination of an emerging pattern of authoritarian tendencies, should stand as a loud, clear signal to the world that Albania has strayed from the course of democracy. Albania's failure to embrace democracy threatens the stability of the entire Balkan region.

As a champion of democracy throughout the world, the U.S. Government must not, and cannot, ignore the fact that this election was neither free nor fair. It is incumbent upon us to speak out against oppression and subversion of democratic institutions in the struggling countries which are attempting to build them. We must hold accountable those who perpetrate election abuses, or democracy will never take root in Albania.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in working to increase security in the Balkan region by urging the Albanian Government to hold elections which are free, fair, and subject to international monitoring. The Albanian people deserve the opportunity to exercise their new democratic ideals, and they deserve our full support.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE HONORABLE FLOYD FLAKE AND BISHOP DON- ALD HILLIARD

#### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 22, 1996, the Cathedral Second Baptist Church in Perth Amboy, NJ will have a ribbon cutting ceremony for the Donald Hilliard, Jr. community affairs complex. The building will be named in honor of Bishop Donald Hilliard, the pastor of the Cathedral Second Baptist Church.

My friend and colleague, Congressman Floyd Flake, will be the featured guest speaker of Saturday's grand event. Reverend Flake not only represents the sixth congressional district in the State of New York but also is the distinguished pastor of Allen AME Church, Jamaica NY, which boasts more than 6,000 members.

Rev. Congressman Floyd Flake, a man with a vision of empowerment for the African-American people, no doubt will provide an inspiring message on Saturday. As pastor of Allen AME Church, a post he assumed in 1976, he has founded the Allen Housing Development Fund Corp., Allen Christian School and Multipurpose Center, Allen Home Care Agency, Allen Housing Corp., and the Allen Neighborhood Preservation and Development Corp. Furthermore, through numerous other clerical, civic, and community organizations, Reverend Congressman Flake has sought to provide spiritual sustenance reaching far beyond the walls of church. He also shows his tenacity in the House of Representatives as he fights for racial justice and equal rights for all Americans.

Similar to his colleague, Bishop Donald Hilliard, an active and dynamic leader, has also sought to improve the life of not only his members, but of the surrounding area of Perth Amboy, as well. Bishop Hilliard, who currently serves as the senior pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Perth Amboy and Bishop elect of the covenant fellowship of pastors, churches, ministries, and the cathedral assemblies, has nurtured and watched his church grow from a membership of 135 to more than 4,000. Furthermore, he has witnessed the church's budget increase from \$73,000 to \$3,000,000 annually. Not only does this make his church one of the fastest growing in the State, but it has been cited as a model church for growth by American Baptist churches, U.S.A., as well.

Since 1983, when Rev. Dr. Donald Hilliard was called to pastor the Cathedral Second Baptist Church, both the congregation and church have experienced tremendous growth. The successful purchase and renovation of the historic Majestic theater in downtown Perth Amboy has provided a new house of worship for Bishop Hilliard and his members. The cathedral blends turn of the century elegance with state-of-the-art technology to provide its worshippers with a unique combination of history and future dreams. The church also pur-

chased the historic ELKS lodge, directly across the street from the cathedral, which now has been converted into the Family Life Enrichment Center. This facility is complete with an elegant banquet hall with adjoining kitchen facilities, a library, a learning center, and a computer lab. Renovations are continuing on the third and fourth floors which will house offices, classrooms, a lecture hall, and a liturgical dance/cultural arts studio.

Mr. Speaker, while Bishop Hilliard came to the Cathedral Second Baptist Church with such credentials as his Bachelor of Arts from Eastern College and Master of Divinity from Princeton Theological Seminary, he still found time to complete his Doctorate of Ministry from the United Theological Seminary, Samuel D. Proctor Fellow.

This dynamic speaker has had the honor of speaking at various churches, conferences, and conventions across the United States and Nigeria, West Africa. He was a visiting lecturer at Boston University, an adjunct professor at Princeton Theological and New Brunswick Theological Seminaries and adjunct faculty at Essex County College.

For more than 12 years, Bishop Hilliard has served as a member of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. The national conventions consist of more than 30,000 churches and 8 million Baptist members across the country. He is also affiliated with the American Baptist churches, U.S.A., the Progressive National Baptist convention, the NAACP, United Negro College Fund, served on the advisory board for the Ronald McDonald children's charity, Multicultural advisory board at Eastern College, St. David's, PA, National Advisory Board at the United Theological Seminary, Dayton, OH, Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, Middlesex County Youth Services Commission Minority Subcommittee and the Perth Amboy Special Improvement District Committee. Moreover, he has received an award from Soul Brothers Inc. Community Award for outstanding efforts in uplifting the community, the Ronald L. Rice Award for outstanding human services from the NUAC of New Jersey, he was inducted into the Martin Luther King Jr. Humanitarian Award from Drew University, Madison, NJ, he was inducted into the Martin Luther King Jr. Board of Preachers at Moorehouse College, named executive of the year by Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce. He was selected as the distinguished alumnus of the year, 1995, by Princeton Theological Seminary and the Evangelism Award by American Baptist Church, U.S.A.

This exceptional pioneer was licensed into the Gospel ministry in 1976 and ordained in 1978. He is married to Minister Phyllis D. Thompson Hilliard and the father of three daughters, Leah Joy, Charisma Joy, and Destiny Joy.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to the Cathedral Second Baptist Church in Perth Amboy, NJ, its great leader, Bishop Donald Hilliard Jr., and their distinguished guest, and my illustrious colleague, the Rev. Congressman Floyd H. Flake.