

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, MO, and to inform my colleagues of the university's exciting new name, Truman State University. The university's commitment to excellence has been recognized nationally, and with its mission as Missouri's liberal arts and sciences university, it is only fitting that its name honor the State's most famous native son, Harry S Truman.

Like President Truman, the university had humble beginnings when it was founded by Joseph Baldwin in 1867, as Missouri's first Normal School. In 1870, the Normal School graduating class numbered 15 students. In 1996, approximately 1,200 students will graduate from Northeast Missouri State University. Since its founding the university has educated more than 45,000 graduates who can be found in every State and throughout the world pursuing careers in education, sciences, public service, business, law, and the arts.

In addition to this explosive growth the university has expanded into new fields of study since those first graduates. In recognition of the university's strong emphasis on the liberal arts and sciences, it was designated Missouri's official liberal arts and sciences university by the Missouri State Legislature in 1986. Northeast has also distinguished itself as a leader in student achievement and has been repeatedly recognized as a national leader in excellent, cost-effective, education.

On July 1, 1996, Northeast Missouri State University will officially become Truman State University. It is with this change in mind that I offer my warmest congratulations on more than a century of outstanding education and the hope that Truman State will enjoy continued success as Missouri's liberal arts and science university.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH JERSEY RADIO ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the South Jersey Radio Association [SJRA], which is celebrating its 80th anniversary this year. The importance of radio in this society is intangible. From reporting news stories at critical moments to stretching our mental capabilities with thoughtful

commentary, the radio has played an integral role in the development of this Nation. As the oldest active amateur radio club in the United States, the South Jersey Radio Association built the foundation of the radio industry.

The SJRA, originally known as the South Jersey Wireless Association, first met on June 12, 1916 at the home of William G. Phillips in Collingswood, NJ. The meeting was composed of 13 ambitious individuals who were eager to learn more about the technical development and operation of wireless communication. Harry William Densham presided at this historic meeting which was attended by William G. Phillips, George Haldeman, C. Waldo Batchelor, Leon W. Ashton, William A.F. Pyle, Gordon Kressel, William L. Kirby, Edward B. Patterson, Henry Wetzell, Henry S. Byam, Taylor Stokes, and Roger W. Barrington. The South Jersey Wireless Association grew in size to 40 individuals by the time World War I began. The group responded to the growing need of wireless operators brought about by the war by conducting a wireless school in the physics lab of the Collingswood High School. After the course, many members of the club went on to advanced training at the Harvard University Radio School. Soon after the war, the activity of the association declined because of the rise in broadcasting and neighborhood annoyance over interference from local wireless telegraph stations. However, a small group of dedicated pioneers still met at each others homes to continue their pursuit. During this time, Normal Wible, a member of the SJRA, gained national prominence by being the first North American amateur to communicate with a South American over shortwave and vacuum tube transmitters. This event rejuvenated the club and gave rise to what is now known as amateur radio. On March 17, 1932, the SJRA received a station license with the call number W3CTV. Twenty-one years after its inception, the association became incorporated under New Jersey law on March 17, 1932.

Over the past 80 years, the SJRA has taken the initiative to promote amateur radio. In 1993, they developed a special program to introduce amateur radio to over 2,000 fourth, fifth and sixth graders. The program set up an amateur station in each classroom and encouraged the students to talk with amateurs through the various pieces of equipment such as the SJRA repeater. SJRA members have also assisted in many special events such as the New Jersey Fall Festival, the New Jersey Apple Festival, and the New Jersey Cranberry Festival. The service of the SJRA to the community makes them worthy of special recognition.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the South Jersey Radio Association, an organization which has devoted its time and energy to the promotion of radio in the United States. With over 250 current members, the association has come a long way since its

humble beginning back in 1916. I applaud the dedication of such an outstanding organization and I wish them continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAL REFORM ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, Monday, July 1, 1996, will mark the beginning of the 26th year of operations for the U.S. Postal Service under the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. That act has worked well for the past 25 years. However, changing market conditions and advances in communications technology necessitate that Congress revisit the legislative infrastructure of the Postal Service to ensure its continued viability and financial well-being into the next century.

Today I am introducing the Postal Reform Act of 1996. This measure represents the first comprehensive reform effort involving the U.S. Postal Service since 1970. For the past year and a half the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, which I chair, has conducted in-depth and lengthy hearings on the U.S. Postal Service. During these hearings we heard from more than 60 witnesses representing all facets of the postal community. In addition, I have had the opportunity to meet with a variety of individual postal customers, postal employees, and business leaders from some of our Nation's major corporations regarding postal affairs. I have listened and attempted to absorb the varying comments and interests put forth on and off the record. Ideally, this legislation addresses many of those issues.

Before outlining the details of the bill, let me say that the one central point of consensus in all my discussions has been the continuing need to maintain universal postal service to all of our citizens at a uniform, affordable rate. Coming as I do from a predominantly rural area, I believe that maintenance of a universal postal system is the cornerstone of any reform measure. I strongly believe universal service at reasonable rates remains the primary mission of the U.S. Postal Service. However, shifting mail volumes and stagnant postal revenue growth require Congress to reexamine the statutory structure under which our current postal system now operates if we are to maintain this important public service mission.

During the conducting of our oversight hearings, the subcommittee heard a number of witnesses describe methods of communications that were not imaginable in 1970. At that time, who could have foreseen the explosion of personal computers, the Internet, and facsimile machines as methods of communication? There has been a steady erosion of what used

● 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.

to be standard correspondence moving through the U.S. Mail that now moves electronically or via carriage by a number of private urgent mail carriers.

According to reports of the General Accounting Office, the U.S. Postal Service controlled virtually all of the express mail market in the early 1970's; by 1995 its share had dropped to approximately 13 percent. Similarly, the Postal Service is moving considerably fewer parcels today than 25 years ago. In 1971 the Postal Service handled 536 million parcel pieces and enjoyed a 65 percent share of the ground surface delivery market. Compare this to 1990 when the Postal Service parcel volume had dropped to 122 million pieces with a resulting market share of about 6 percent.

Even the Postal Service's "bread and butter," first-class financial transactions and personal correspondence mail, are beginning to show the effect of electronic alternatives. Financial institutions are promoting computer software to consumers as a method of conducting their billpaying and general banking, while Internet service providers and online subscription services are offering consumers the ability to send electronic messages to anyone in the world or around the corner. Similarly, many of us have become accustomed to the immediacy of the facsimile machine. These new communication technologies all carry correspondence that formerly flowed through the Postal Service. These former sources of revenues supported a postal infrastructure dedicated to the mission of universal service.

This shift in postal revenues will have a negative long-term effect on the financial well being of the Postal Service. Should the service continue to labor under the parameters established by the 1970 act, its inability to compete, develop new products and respond to changing market conditions jeopardizes its ability to continue to provide universal service to the diverse geographic areas of our Nation. We must make adjustments to the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 which will allow the Postal Service more flexibility in those areas in which it faces competition while assuring all postal customers of a continued universal mail service with the protection of reasonable rates that can be easily calculated and predicted. My legislation meets this goal by replacing the zero-sum game that has driven postal rate-making for the last 25 years with a system that reflects today's changing communication markets.

Mr. Speaker, I propose to allow the U.S. Postal Service the opportunity to make a profit and remove the break-even financial mandate of existing law that promotes the wide, yearly, swings of postal profit and deficit and weeks of negotiations on arcane economic assumptions for ratemaking purposes.

I propose to divide the product offerings of the Postal Service into two primary categories. The first, the "non-competitive mail" category, represents all single piece letters, cards and parcels as well as those classes of users without significant alternatives. The class will utilize a postage rate cap process by which the associated customers can easily determine postal rates. The second category will be the competitive mail category and will include

those mail classes, products and services the Postal Service provides through the competitive marketplace. Within this category the Postal Service may set its rates according to market forces subject to an annual audit provided to the Postal Rate Commission to assure that rates are reflective of costs while providing a contribution to the overhead of the U.S. Postal Service. In addition, it would allow the Postal Service freedom to experiment with new offerings for a period of 3 years before requiring the Postal Rate Commission to permanently place it in either the competitive or non-competitive mail categories.

This legislation grants significant freedoms and flexibility to the Postal Service. Consequently, other changes are needed to reflect this status. I propose to remove the safety net of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank from postal operations and repeal the remaining authorizations for taxpayer appropriations to the Postal Service. Similarly, I propose to apply the anti-trust laws of our Nation to the Postal Service products offered in either the competitive mail or the experimental market test categories. I am also proposing that the Postal Service conduct a demonstration project that will provide us with the data needed to determine the continued necessity of providing the Postal Service with sole access to individual private mailboxes. This bill, Mr. Speaker, will also settle once and for all the nagging problem of an agency's chief law enforcement officer and member of postal management serving as its Inspector General by establishing an independent, Presidentially-appointed, Inspector General for the Postal Service.

The bill enacts stringent reporting requirements to the Congress and to the U.S. Postal Rate Commission by providing the Commission with the ability to issue subpoenas, manage proprietary documentation and procure necessary information. This legislation places significant responsibilities on the Commission and, reflective of that, directs that the Commission will have for the first time its own Inspector General.

My proposal, Mr. Speaker, also increases the penalties for repeated mailings of unsolicited sexually oriented advertising as well as the mailing of hazardous materials and controlled substances. It protects workers on the job by making it a felony to stalk, assault or rob a postal employee. Just this past month we saw a letter carrier killed while on duty in our Nation's capital and we cannot allow those that would harm or rob postal carriers to go without significant punishment. My proposal addresses this serious situation by increasing the penalties for such acts of violence.

I stress that significant areas of current law remain intact. This legislation does not affect the existing collective-bargaining process. However, the subcommittee recognizes that serious problems exist between postal management and labor. To address this serious situation, I propose to form a Presidentially appointed commission made up of non-postal union and corporate representatives as well as those well known in the field of labor-management relations. The commission would be charged with addressing these issues in detail and provide guidance to the Congress and the Postal Service on any needed changes.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAROLD
WEBSTER WALES

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Harold Webster Wales, a longtime friend of mine from the district I represent. I am usually reluctant to single anyone out from my district for praise because there are many outstanding citizens in the Fourth District of Arizona. However, Hal's expertise in tax law inspired and encouraged me to take actions to ease the burden our tax system places on small businesses and American families.

Harold Webster Wales was born June 23, 1928, in Seattle, WA, and passed away in Phoenix, AZ, on June 1, 1996. Hal was an Air Force veteran, who served his country honorably. He graduated cum laude from Seattle University with a degree in accounting and received his juris doctorate from the University of San Francisco. Admitted to the California and Arizona bars, Hal practiced extensively as a tax and estate planning attorney. He was a recognized authority in these fields, lecturing widely on matters of estate planning, income tax, and charitable organizations.

A member of professional organizations, Hal was active in the community both in his professional and civic life. He was president of the Central Arizona Estate Planning Council, president of the Catholic Social Service, and Arizona chairman of the National Foundation for the March of Dimes. Additionally, Hal served as a board member of the Garsky Wellness Foundation and Camelback Hospital as well as a finance committee member of the Marie Academy and St. Thomas the Apostle Church.

I have always been concerned by the inequities contained within the current Tax Code. However, when I met with Hal last February he spoke of his clients—honest hard-working Arizonans who were being victimized as a result of overburdensome tax regulations and penalties. These tax horror stories as well as his great knowledge and understanding of these issues prompted me to host a public hearing into the subject at the Phoenix City Council chambers on April 3, 1996. His participation and guidance helped me make this hearing a success.

Hal's greatest legacy is his family—his wife, Dorothy; two daughters, Lissa and Mary, grandson, Andrew, three sisters, Joan Wales, Shirley Hocter, Duane Jones; his brother Bill, and aunt, Betty Spence. My most sincere condolences go out to them on this sad occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I plan to continue to fight to reform our Nation's tax system. Whatever success we may achieve will be a result of the tireless effort and wisdom Hal brought to this issue. I owe a great debt to Hal for his knowledge and friendship. His death is a personal loss to me and to the citizens of the Fourth District of Arizona.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for an amendment offered by Representative FURSE to the Interior appropriations bill that was voted on last week and would have repealed the emergency timber salvage provisions enacted last summer.

I was in Minnesota on a leave of absence due to illness and unable to be here for the vote, but had I been here I would have voted in favor of Representative FURSE's amendment.

Like many of my colleagues, I voted for the original emergency timber salvage provisions because I believe that salvage logging, when used properly, can be an important tool in forest management. Unfortunately, I am disappointed with the implementation of the law and have come to realize it was too broadly written.

I am concerned that waiving the environmental laws that would ordinarily apply to timber sales increases the strain timber, in general, have on the environment.

I am also concerned that there may not be the economic benefits to salvage sales that we had hoped. While I understand it is the environmental regulations and analyses that are blamed for much of the added costs to timber sales, and that by waiving these requirements the sales will be more economical, I am concerned that taxpayers will still lose money on the sales.

For these reasons, I would have voted for the Furse amendment to the Interior appropriations bill.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE CHIEF JOE
SULLIVAN OF FERNDAL, MI

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, Police Chief Joe Sullivan of Ferndale, MI will retire on June 30, 1996 after almost 27 years with the Ferndale Police Department.

Joe Sullivan has been an exceptional law enforcement officer. From his early days as a patrolman, as the youngest captain in the history of the Ferndale Police Department and finally to his service as chief of police, he has had a distinguished and rewarding career.

His approach toward law enforcement is rooted in his family, his commitment to community and respect for his colleagues. Joe Sullivan's career in law enforcement has spanned three decades—an era of major change in the nature of law enforcement. The problems experienced in our communities have intensified and have become more complex. They have required new techniques. Joe Sullivan has been successful because he has been a leader in combining sophisticated new methods with some old-fashion, community-based methods.

It has been my pleasure to know Joe Sullivan and to work closely with him on a variety of efforts. 1994, Joe Sullivan spent time helping to provide me the hands of knowledge I needed to make the anti-crime bill more effective for local communities. We worked together, with other chiefs of police in the 12th District and with Attorney General Janet Reno to strengthen the community policing provisions of the bill by allowing communities to work together in multijurisdictional tasks forces. It was an idea sparked by Joe Sullivan and his colleagues and because of them it is law. I was honored to have Joe Sullivan join me for the White House ceremony where President Clinton signed the legislation into law.

Joe Sullivan is a person who combines a direct, no-nonsense approach with a sensitivity to others. He will tell you what's on his mind, while listening to the views of others. And he speaks passionately about what local law enforcement needs to be successful.

Joe Sullivan has won 17 commendations during his career on the Ferndale Police Force. One such distinction emanated from his work as commander of a SWAT intervention that terminated a dangerous hostage situation in 1984.

Joe Sullivan was born and raised in Ferndale. He is a husband of 30 years, a father of two and a grandfather of four. His strong family values are rooted in his Irish heritage.

Joe Sullivan has given his adult career to the safety and security of the citizens of Ferndale. I join them in paying tribute to Joe Sullivan and wishing him health and happiness in his much deserved retirement. Many thanks, Joe, for all of your efforts on our behalf.

CITIZENS CELEBRATE FIRST
WARD COMMUNITY CENTER,
FWCC OLD TIMERS CLUB

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, how well a community does is directly related to the willingness of its people to commit themselves to making their community better. The first ward of Saginaw, MI, has benefited from the commitment of its citizens who, later this week, will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the First Ward Community Center, and the 50th anniversary of the First Ward Old Timers Club.

More than 60 years ago, a community center was begun at 1013 North 6th Street to improve the neighborhood. Everyone in the community was invited to join in programs that were offered to help individuals, and through that make the first ward as good as it could be. Sixty years ago the center became part of the Welfare League, which predated United Way of Saginaw. In 1944, hands were joined across the community to make a human chain to move two old barracks to the center's current location at 1410 North 12th Street.

Over these many years of making the first ward better and better, the center has offered programs in adult counseling, recreation, preschooling, athletic activities, classroom and

library facilities, and many, many memorable moments for the thousands of people who used the First Ward Community Center even just once.

The center has been broadly supported by the community, but not more strongly than by the Old Timers Club, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary. This wonderful group worked to provide support for the center to help the youth of the community. They have done so since their first picnic for youth in 1946, through the annualization of this event, and through the operation of a bingo for the center. The countless and invaluable hours of volunteer service to the center were vital in the growth of the First Ward Community Center and its positive impact on the neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, when people ask for examples of where local commitment, constant probing for new solutions to problems, and devotion to higher ideals exist, tell them to look no further than the First Ward Community Center and the First Ward Community Center Old Timers Club of Saginaw, MI. For 60 years the First Ward Community Center has had a positive impact on Saginaw neighborhoods which continues today under the capable leadership of Charles Braddock, executive director, and the board of dedicated community volunteers. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing both of these excellent organizations the very best on their anniversaries, and many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD
AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to salute two outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Indian Waters Girl Scout Council in Eau Claire, WI. They are Carrie Shufelt and Carrie Meyer.

They are being honored for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award project, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for these young women, and I believe they should receive the public recognition due them for this significant service to their community and their country.

**WHY CONGRESS NEEDS THE
MENTAL HEALTH BENEFIT**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I know it is not fashionable to seek perks for Members of Congress, but we desperately, desperately need one—and the country would be better for it if we obtained this benefit for ourselves.

We need the mental health parity amendment, because a majority of the Members are clearly suffering from severe mental disconnect, and as an institution, we are in need of treatment.

I refer, of course, to the insanity of spending long hours trying to pass the Kennedy-Kassebaum amendment to improve health insurance coverage, while we are also about to pass Medicaid budget cuts which will effectively remove health insurance coverage from millions of Americans.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that Kennedy-Kassebaum bill might help about 550,000 people a year when they switch jobs or leave a job which offers health insurance and want to buy a policy of their own. It is a nice little bill and justifiably helps many worthy people. The Medicaid budget bill, on the other hand, will probably reduce Medicaid resources by a quarter of a trillion dollars over the next 6 years, and remove the guarantee of adequate health insurance from millions of children, parents, and grandparents. Thirty-seven million low-income blind, disabled, aged, and low-income children and their families are currently covered by Medicaid. Far more people will be hurt by the Medicaid cuts than will ever be helped by the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

If an individual pursued two such diametrically opposed actions, we'd say he was unbalanced and should seek professional help. The Senate in Kennedy-Kassebaum adopted an amendment to provide basically equal coverage of mental and physical health. I understand that that provision is being dropped. It is unfortunate. Members of Congress could use help.

NORTEL CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a prestigious award received by a good corporate citizen in my district, Nashville, TN. The Committee on Economic Development recently honored Northern Telecom [NORTEL], a telecommunications equipment manufacturer with its domestic headquarters in my district, with the CED's first annual Corporate Citizenship Award.

I want to congratulate Donald Schuenke, chairman of NORTEL's board of directors and the over 1,000 employees NORTEL has in my district. The award salutes active involvement in the policy dialogue and a carefully consid-

ered commitment to social and community responsibility. The award recognizes the principle and values NORTEL has held throughout the 100 years it has been in business. They invest in research and development, in customer satisfaction, in the training and education of their work force, in the quality of their management and in their overall business performance. But they also have a strong and ongoing commitment to our Nation's communities.

For example, more than 50 community organizations are supported by contributions from employees of NORTEL's Nashville office. Employees there have a longstanding relationship with the students at Pennington Elementary School where they have served as tutors, judged science fairs and spelling bees, produced the school's semiannual creative writing magazine, and organized and run the school's annual field day. Moreover, NORTEL underwrites the cost of school books for disadvantaged students, provides computer training for teachers, and furnishes equipment for classroom use.

NORTEL employees work with Fisk University's Division of Business as adjunct faculty advisors and provide resources to students preparing to enter the work force. Employees also serve as consultants to area schools in advancing technology in the classroom and the company provides computers and training.

Artistic endeavors are supported through events such as the NORTEL young musicians competition, a partnership with a school system's music education program and the Nashville Symphony to recognize outstanding young musicians. NORTEL volunteers have also turned out to build homes in their community in conjunction with Habitat for Humanity, to donate blood, and to contribute food to the second harvest food bank.

My thanks to Donald Schuenke and to NORTEL CEO Jean Monty for their fine leadership and to all NORTEL employees for these and all the other many contributions they make to the State of Tennessee. Congratulations on winning this prestigious award, and I urge the corporate citizens of our country to follow your fine example.

**RECOGNITION OF PARTNERSHIP
TO FIGHT INSURANCE FRAUD
ONLINE**

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Blue Cross & Blue Shield United of Wisconsin which has formed a unique partnership with State and Federal law enforcement agencies to help combat fraud in the insurance industry. The organizations are listing helpful information about health care fraud on Blue Cross & Blue Shield's World Wide Web site on the Internet. The site, HealthNet Connection, contains Wisconsin's first online library of free information about the State's health care system.

The company has now announced that it will join with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the

Eastern District of Wisconsin and the State attorney general to use their Internet site to make even more information available to the public. This access can assist in ensuring that health care dollars are spent wisely by raising awareness, educating consumers, and giving them tools to help prevent insurance fraud.

Each of the participants will make available their own organization's efforts as well as a system for reporting suspected fraud. The U.S. attorney's office section will describe Federal laws and penalties, issue consumer alerts, and help for reporting suspicious incidents. The attorney general's office will outline State laws and penalties as well as how to relate potential violations. In addition, Blue Cross & Blue Shield already dispenses information to help health care providers, employers, government decisionmakers, researchers, and consumers make informed decisions about medical care.

This high-technology assistance for Wisconsin's health care consumers is an extraordinary service from the State's largest health insurer. Blue Cross & Blue Shield United of Wisconsin is to be commended for utilizing the information superhighway to form such a creative and useful partnership with law enforcement insurance fraud fighters.

TRIBUTE TO BETSEY SHOBRIDGE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1996 the world suffered a loss and heaven enjoyed a gain. Our dear friend, Betsey Shoobridge graduated from this life.

As can be seen by the following, she was a public spirited citizen and faithful worshiper of God.

While she lived, she was like an angel. Now she is one.

[From the Indianapolis Star, June 19, 1996]

WRITER BETSEY M. SHOBRIDGE ALSO HAD
LED UNITED WAY WOMEN'S GROUP

Services for Betsey M. Ress Shoobridge, 75, Greenfield, a writer and poet, will be at 1 p.m. June 20 in Harry W. Moore Lawrence Chapel, with calling from 2 to 8 p.m. June 19. Burial will be in Crown Hill Cemetery. She died June 17.

Mrs. Shoobridge worked 25 years for Walker Research, retiring in 1991.

She also had been a writer for Vital Christianity magazine, the Lawrence Journal, and had poems published in the Indianapolis Star and The Indianapolis News. She had received letters of recognition for her writing from author Somerset Maugham and comedian Red Skelton.

A longtime member of the United Way, she was past president of Indianapolis Women's United Way, a volunteer for Community Hospital, and a Democratic precinct committee-woman.

Mrs. Shoobridge, who worshiped at Bells Chapel Church of God and First Church of God, Greenfield, had been president of Women of the Church of God, a church youth leader and Sunday school teacher.

She was the widow of William J. Shoobridge.

Survivors: children William G., Janice Shoobridge, Eleanor Russell, Betsey Anne Lipps; eight grandchildren.

JAPAN PASSENGER AVIATION AGREEMENTS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, there is a vast economic potential that remains untapped today. This resource could mean millions of dollars for many cities and States. It could aid consumers, help tourism, and create jobs.

I'm talking about the untapped potential of passenger aviation between Japan and the United States. Currently flights between the two countries are restricted by agreements that severely limit the number of flights, the cities served, and the carriers that can fly between the routes.

One additional flight per day from Newark to Japan would bring almost 100,000 additional passengers to the area, with an economic impact of almost \$700 million a year. There's an easy way to unlock this potential. The Clinton administration has the key. All it has to do is begin negotiation of a comprehensive new agreement to expand United States-Japan aviation service when officials of the two countries meet in Washington later this month.

Right now, the agenda consists solely of trying to obtain two new flights from Osaka, Japan, to Jakarta, Indonesia. Unbelievably, the larger issues are not on the agenda—the issues that affect travelers in the United States, the people who work in tourism and the people whose livelihood depend on the aviation industry.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time to think of those and renegotiate the United States-Japan passenger aviation agreements.

SALUTE TO R. ALLISON DALTON

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements and contributions of Allison Dalton. For nearly 40 years Allison has been a tireless servant of his community and this country.

Allison Dalton started serving his country upon graduation from Clemson University. He entered the U.S. Army, where he was stationed in El Paso, TX. After serving his country in the Army, Allison returned home with his wife Carolyn and obtained a masters degree from Clemson University. Upon graduating from Clemson, Allison went to work for the textile industry—which is a paramount industry to South Carolina and the United States.

In the mid 1960's Allison Dalton went into business with his brother Charles in Pickens, SC. They opened a furniture business and ran it successfully for 13 years, until Allison left his business to work on Senator STROM THURMOND's reelection in 1978. After THURMOND was successfully reelected, Allison went back to his alma mater at Clemson University working in the athletic department. While there, Allison helped make the athletic fundraising operation one of the best in the country.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

What is amazing about the life of Allison Dalton is that during this extensive work history, Allison raised two successful children, was and still is a Sunday school teacher, was a school board member, State School Board Association president, and has served on a board of directors for a local utility.

In 1994, Allison Dalton came to Washington to serve as my Chief of Staff. The job that he has done can only be described as extraordinary. The outstanding constituent services enjoyed in the Third district of South Carolina are due to Allison's implementation and hard work.

Later this year I received an unwelcome surprise when Allison came to me with the news that he had been sought out by the South Carolina Baptist Foundation to serve as their president. This is an opportunity that comes available every 30 years or so—you could say it's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Very reluctantly, Allison has decided to accept this new opportunity and bid the House of Representatives farewell.

Mr. Speaker, I speak for myself and my staff when I say that we are sad to lose such an outstanding individual and friend. However, I am also proud to recognize the achievement of Allison Dalton, and I know that my colleagues will join me in honoring him for his dedicated service to the House of Representatives and to congratulate him on his appointment as president of the South Carolina Baptist Foundation.

TRIBUTE TO THE EAST AFRICAN NATION OF ERITREA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the East African nation of Eritrea celebrated the third anniversary of its independence. This is truly an occasion to rejoice for developing nations all over the world.

After winning a 30-year war for independence in 1991, the Eritrean people set out to build their new nation with the same resolve, determination, and self-reliance they used to achieve military victory. Today, Eritrea is stable, secure, and putting down strong roots for a future of democracy and prosperity. The Eritrean people and their leaders are hard at work building their infrastructure, reconstructing their cities, creating an investment-friendly economy, and revitalizing the agricultural sector in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The results so far are mind-boggling. Asmara has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The Asmara to Massawa railroad is being painstakingly rebuilt. And modern innovations in medicine and agriculture are improving the standard of living by leaps and bounds. Through it all, the Eritreans are exhibiting a marvelous spiritedness and dedication that is an inspiration to all of us.

The media is starting to notice: National Geographic, the New York Times, my hometown newspaper, the Miami Herald, and CBS News, among others have all had major stories featuring Eritrea recently.

June 25, 1996

I also want to alert my colleagues that between June 24 through June 29, in the Cannon rotunda, there will be an exhibit of Eritrean art reflecting their people's struggle and triumph.

Once again, I salute Ambassador Amdemicael Khasai, President Isaias Afwerki, and the valiant people of Eritrea.

IN MEMORY OF WILSON WATKINS WYATT, SR.

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Kentucky leader and statesman. Unfortunately, we lost this incredible man at the beginning of this month marking the end of a long life dedicated to public service. Wilson Watkins Wyatt, Sr., was a committed servant to the city of Louisville, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as well as the United States.

He began his long career in politics as a young lawyer, founding the Young Men's Democratic Club in Louisville. A natural leader, his peers recognized his promise and urged him to run for mayor of the city. He agreed and was elected to the post in 1941, 1 week before the Nation entered one of the world's most tragic wars.

During his term, Wilson Wyatt worked for the betterment of the city implementing new programs to aid citizens during the war and programs for those patriotic veterans lucky enough to return home. Most notably, he created the Louisville Area Development Association which developed a plan for growth of the community in the post-war era. His talents easily recognized, President Roosevelt requested him for a special assignment to assess Allied needs in Africa during the war. Moreover, dedicated to civil rights years before the climax of the movement, Mayor Wyatt was committed to appointing African-Americans to city boards, increasing the number of minorities in the police force, and eliminating salary differences based on race.

After his tenure serving Louisville, he was called on by President Truman to serve his country as Administrator of the National Housing Agency. He created a program to encourage construction of low-cost housing for returning soldiers, helping to stimulate the post-war economy and provide homes for our most deserving veterans.

After serving as campaign manager and personal advisor to the Presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, Mr. Wyatt ran for lieutenant governor alongside Bert Combs and served Kentucky by concentrating on the future of agriculture, forests, atomic energy, research, and industry within the State. He crowned his political service with an appointment as a special emissary to negotiate an oil agreement with Indonesia on behalf of President Kennedy.

After his various experiences in elective office, Wilson Wyatt remained dedicated to the constituents he was so eager to serve. He put his leadership skills to work in developing

Leadership Louisville, an organization built to breed outstanding leaders for our city for the next generation. A dedicated philanthropist, he led efforts to establish the \$12 million Regional Cancer Center of Louisville as well as the Kentucky Center for the Arts. He served on the boards of many local organizations such as the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce, the Louisville Heart Association, University of Louisville Board of Trustees, and the American Heritage Foundation.

Wilson Wyatt was a symbol of service and commitment to his fellow countrymen. His life in both the public and private sectors was always focused on the betterment of society and his influence in Louisville, in Kentucky, and in the Nation, will be continually felt.

REEBOK ANNOUNCES AN
INNOVATIVE INITIATIVE

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when many companies are asking themselves how they can select manufactures that do not exploit workers around the world, Reebok International Ltd. has announced an innovative and precedent-setting initiative in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, about half of the world's soccer balls are made in Pakistan and recent reports indicate that as many as 20 percent of the balls are being stitched by children. As a result, Reebok has spent months negotiating with soccer ball manufacturers to come up with a way to ensure that children will not stitch Reebok balls. The result is an agreement between Reebok, Moltex, a Pakistani ball manufacturer, and Reed and Associates, a design and development company, that requires the construction of a new factory in which all stitching will be performed inside the factory, together with vigorous monitoring and an educational program to help area children formerly employed stitching balls.

Reebok has long been recognized for its leadership in creating awareness of human rights through its sponsorship of the Amnesty International Human Rights Now! Concert tour, through its annual Reebok Human Rights Award, and through its thoughtful implementation of its Reebok Human Rights Production Standards. With the child-labor-free soccer ball initiative, Reebok has again demonstrated that it can honor its commitment to human rights and be a successful business at the same time.

I have attached the letter from Peter Moore, senior vice president, Global Soccer/Rugby at Reebok which explains the initiative and ask that it be inserted into the RECORD at this time.

REEBOK

Stoughton, MA, June 12, 1996.

I am writing to announce that after many months of research and planning, Reebok has put into place plans to buy Pakistani-made soccer balls that we know with certainty will not be stitched by children. Before I describe this program to you, I want to provide you with the background that has led us to embark on this venture.

Reebok is a global athletic sports and fitness brand dedicated to bringing exciting,

quality products to market. As a company that has long stood for human rights, we are also committed to finding partners that will manufacture these products in a fair and just manner.

Our soccer business is critically important to us worldwide and, ever since we first learned that as many as 20% of soccer ball stitchers in Pakistan may be children, we have been reassessing this aspect of our business with the hope that we could find a way to operate there that reflects our human rights standards.

Working with colleagues at the Soccer Industry Council of America (SICA), Reebok helped establish the Task Force on Global Manufacturing Practices to organize, research and develop recommendations for action. The SICA Task Force represents a significant attempt by U.S. industry to address the problem of child labor. The Task Force has called on the services of outside experts, including a noted human rights activist and professor of human rights and business ethics at Columbia University and a highly-regarded research organization based in Pakistan with experience working with UNICEF and other international organizations.

Through the Task Force we have been able to understand possible options to explore—and what to avoid—when approaching this problem.

We learned that child labor in Pakistan is a symptom of serious social and economic challenges—rampant poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, and cultural attitudes concerning the responsibilities of family members, to name only three.

Although the conditions for children were by no means as abusive as we had feared (researchers found no support for allegations of "bonded" or "slave" labor in soccer ball assembly and conditions were substantially better than in other industries in that region) the use of children violated internationally recognized labor standards and our own code of conduct, the Reebok Human Rights Production Standards.

We learned that when children are used to stitch soccer ball panels, they are outside the factories, in homes and small stitching centers scattered across 250 square kilometers surrounding the industrial town of Siakot. Under these conditions, it has been impossible to adequately monitor whether or not children were stitching balls.

Most knowledgeable individuals, non-governmental organizations and social service providers in Pakistan want U.S. companies to continue buying soccer balls made in Pakistan. Ceasing to source balls in Pakistan would cause additional hardship for the very workers and their families we are seeking to protect.

Industry alone cannot alleviate the conditions that give rise to child labor, although we feel we can and must do our part.

After soliciting a number of proposals from soccer ball manufacturers in Pakistan, Reebok has reached an agreement with Moltex Sporting Goods (PVT) Ltd. and Reed and Associates to establish a new manufacturing facility. Reed and Associates is a French-based company specializing in research and development, sourcing and manufacturing of soccer and rugby balls. Moltex is a Pakistani soccer and rugby ball manufacturing company. The agreement has three major components:

Moltex and Reed have agreed to begin immediate construction on a new soccer ball facility that will be dedicated to the production of Reebok balls. All work on the balls will be performed on this factory site. All

workers will be age 15 (the legal working age in Pakistan) or higher. Should the minimum age for workers in Pakistan be raised, the higher age will apply to factory workers.

Reebok is making a commitment to support educational and/or vocational training for children in the soccer ball manufacturing region of Pakistan. We are keenly aware of the impact the changes we contemplate will have on children and their families currently stitching soccer balls. Experts agree that the antidote to child labor is education. Reebok will support educational and/or vocational training programs in Pakistan, thus contributing to a more secure, hopeful future.

Reebok will undertake a vigorous monitoring program to ensure that: a/ children are not entering the workplace, and b/ soccer ball panels are not leaving the factory to be stitched by children. We are now involved in the process of determining what kind of monitoring would be most effective to achieve this end.

We are confident that this agreement will give us the framework to work with our Pakistani partners to commence initial production later this year and to achieve full production capacity by early 1997.

To those who wonder whether there are additional costs associated with in-factory stitchers and answer is: "yes." Nevertheless, we are committed, as are our factory partners, to retaining our competitive place in the marketplace, delivering the high quality balls our consumers have come to expect and living up to our human rights production standards.

There is much to be done to implement this plan. We know it will not be easy and that there will be bumps along the road. Yet we know we cannot remain in the soccer ball business until and unless we find a way of doing business that allows us to live up to our commitments. We believe this arrangement can do that.

Sincerely,

PETER MOORE,

Senior Vice President, Global Soccer/Rugby
Division.

U.N. CHARTER DAY—51 YEARS OF
ACCOMPLISHMENT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 51st anniversary of the signing of the United Nations' Charter. The United Nations [UN] was created over World War II to meet a number of supranational objectives. It was tasked to maintain international peace and security, to promote recognition of fundamental human rights, to promote respect for international law, and to promote social progress and better standards of life worldwide.

There are some who feel that the United Nations has outlived its usefulness. Some see it as an irrelevant bureaucratically bloated organization, where diplomatic talk continues endlessly. There are unquestionably aspects of the United Nations that merit reform. But while friends of the United Nations recognize its problems to be a reason for reform, its enemies use those same problems as a basis to call for its destruction.

It is too easy to overlook the United Nation's many accomplishments, because many of

them we now take for granted. For example, the United Nations helped to peacefully bring down the racist government in South Africa. U.N. peacekeeping in Namibia helped to create a civil administration of government. The United Nations has helped to end civil contract and hold elections in Cambodia, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Some look of the efforts gone awry in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia as indicative of its uselessness. Yet, while the United Nations did not accomplish all that was intended or hoped, neither were those total failures either. The United Nations was able to ensure that food and other humanitarian aid reached civilians caught in the conflict. As bad as the situation was in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia, it would have been far worse without the United Nation's intervention.

The United Nations has also been fairly successful in fostering the recognition of human rights throughout the world. In 1948, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration has subsequently been recognized by many legal scholars as constituting customary international law. The United Nations followed this up in 1966 with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. In addition, the United Nations has been instrumental in developing treaties focused on eradicating racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and torture. The U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva helps to monitor and enforce these international human rights.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has also been very successful in aiding and resettling refugees, who are displaced by conflict or natural disasters. UNHCR was even awarded the Nobel Prize for this work in Europe in 1954 and in Asia in 1981.

The United Nations has many successes in health care. Everyone has benefited from its efforts. In 1980, the World Health Organization [WHO] eradicated smallpox worldwide. In 1991, it eradicated poliomyelitis from the Western hemisphere. The U.N. Children's Fund [UNICEF] works with mothers and children to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. UNICEF provides maternal health care and vaccinations against childhood diseases in developing countries. UNICEF was awarded the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize for these efforts.

The United Nations has also been successful in aiding the development of Third World countries. The U.N. Development Programme [UNDP] has helped aid developing countries to become economically self sufficient. It has aided over 170 countries to grow their own food and to participate in the global economy. The International Labour Organization [ILO], an independent U.N. agency, has been working to establish worker's rights worldwide. It includes in its membership governmental officials and representatives of both labor and management. It has drafted numerous treaties that have helped to establish minimum health and safety standards and prohibit forced labor and child labor.

The United Nations has many environmental accomplishments, particularly relating to pollution of the ocean and the atmosphere. It was through the United Nations that the Law of the

Sea Conventions of 1956 and 1982 were drafted. These conventions reflect existing customary law as well as developing law, and are designed to protect freedom of the seas, prevent ocean pollution, and recognize the valid interests of coastal states. The International Maritime Organization [IMO] has also been instrumental in reducing pollution in the oceans—by as much as 60 percent.

It was the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Environment that brought focus to international environmental issues. Out of this came the U.N. Environmental Programme [UNEP], which helped to clean up the Mediterranean Sea, and helped to develop a number of international treaties. These treaties include: the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. In 1992, the United Nations convened the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, which helped to focus on the need for sustainable development.

The United Nations has also been important in the effort to control nuclear weapons. The International Atomic Energy Association [IAEA] is an independent agency of the United Nations that enforces the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The IAEA was formed in order to help nations develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. The IAEA monitors nuclear energy plants to ensure they are not being used for non-peaceful purposes. The IAEA, working with the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq, has been inspecting Iraq's nuclear plants to make sure that they are not used to develop nuclear weapons.

The United Nations is an invaluable institution. It has been particularly important to those living in Third World countries, but even those of us in the United States have benefited from the United Nation's many-focused agencies. We have more peace, more justice, better health, more self-sufficiency, cleaner air, cleaner water, and a consciousness of the interdependence of all nations in one global village.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAY

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, July 6 is recognized around the world as International Cooperative Day. This 74-year-old tradition presents an opportunity to people from all corners of the earth to recognize the important difference that cooperatives make in their lives.

The potential role of cooperative enterprises in promoting economic development in areas of most critical need, in many cases businesses, has been recognized by the United Nations. Last year, the U.N. declared that the International Day of Cooperatives should be celebrated every year by governments in collaboration with their national cooperative movements.

Next Monday, July 1, cooperative leaders from the United States and from around the world will meet at U.N. Headquarters in New York to celebrate in International Day of Cooperatives at an event organized by the United Nations, International Day of Cooperative Alliance, and the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives. This event will provide an opportunity to discuss and to demonstrate the actual and potential contribution of cooperative business enterprise to the achievement of economic goals, including:

The potential of the cooperative movement to participate as a distinct stakeholder and full partner with the United Nations and institutional procedures and structures hereby such participation may be most effective.

The contribution of cooperative business enterprise to the achievement of the goals of the International Year and Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and the realization of the goals of the World Food Summit.

The potential of the cooperative movement to develop human resources and institutional capabilities.

The cooperative movement as a means for the economic, social, and political empowerment of women.

The contribution of cooperative business to the provision of appropriate and affordable social services.

The capacity of the cooperative movement to undertake appropriate technical assistance as a complement to governmental multilateral and bilateral assistance.

The ways and mean whereby partnerships may be strengthened between cooperatively organized business enterprises and the U.N. development system.

I have believed for many years that cooperatives provide people with an economic alternative that empowers them economically to help themselves. Throughout this century, this body has passed legislation that created the spark for cooperative development and opened the door for cooperatives in this country.

The result has been the creation of our rural electric and telephone cooperative systems, the farm credit banking system, the National Cooperative Bank, and credit unions and community development credit unions. All of those have been tools that allow people to accomplish together things they could not accomplish alone. All are owned by the members who benefit from them, and are controlled through the election of boards of directors by that membership.

It is fitting that the international community should recognize that power and the possibilities that cooperatives represent in developing countries. Today, over 760 million people around the world are members of cooperatives. And that fact has made all of their lives a little brighter.

I encourage my colleagues to look to their own districts and recognize the existence of cooperatives there that meet their constituents needs. What you will find is over 100 million Americans and 45,000 businesses ranging in size from small buying clubs to businesses included in the Fortune 500. Today, we have cooperative businesses in the fields of housing, health care, finance, insurance, child care,

agricultural marketing and supply, rural utilities and consumer goods and services.

Cooperatives have helped to make this country the economic powerhouse of the world. It's a legacy we should share with the rest of the world.

PROPOSED: THAT ISRAEL UNILATERALLY WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in praise of Stephen S. Rosenfeld, the author of an op-ed piece which appeared in the Washington Post, on June 21, entitled: "For Israel in Lebanon—A Unilateral Withdrawal."

Mr. Rosenfeld's article breathes new life into what I have been saying now for many years—get Israeli soldiers out of Lebanon, and the guerrilla Hezbollah will disappear as well—making it safe for both Israeli citizens in north Israel, and for Lebanese civilians who live in or near the southern border.

The Rosenfeld column is extremely timely given two recent and related events in the Middle East. First of all, the totally inappropriate and devastating attack on Lebanon civilians by the Israelis during operation Grapes of Wrath. In that operation 170 innocent Lebanese civilians were killed, and more than 400,000 men, women and children were left homeless, grievously injured, and suffering from the grave loss of their loved ones and of destroyed infrastructure on which they relied for life's daily necessities.

Second, what Rosenfeld has to say is timely because we have just witnessed the election—the first direct election—in Israel which replaced the Labor party with the more conservative Likud party—leaving most of us wondering about the future—if any—of the Middle East peace process.

Third, in the context of a continuation of the Middle East peace process, where does it leave the innocent bystander nation known to the world as Lebanon, as it struggles with Syrian soldiers on the one side, and Israeli soldiers on the other.

In that context, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the column by Stephen Rosenfeld for the Post, in which he says what I and the Lebanese have been saying for years: get Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon—and the rest will take care of itself.

Mr. Rosenfeld states at the outset: "Here is a good way for Benjamin Netanyahu to start off his foreign policy on the right foot. Remove Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and its larger occupier, Syria, but without negotiation. Just do it."

Rosenfeld also notes that "southern Lebanon, after all, is not part of the 'Land of Israel,' and no Jewish settlers live there." I agree completely with that observation and urge my colleagues to understand its deeper meaning in the context of Middle East peace. And I also agree that to rid Lebanon of Israeli soldiers would also rid southern Lebanon of the Syria-sponsored Hezbollah guerrilla infes-

tation—because with Israeli troops gone, the guerrillas would have to go too. Syria's credibility would definitely be on the line.

I could not agree more. Just do it. And please, for the sake of humanity, do it without another operation first, which undoubtedly will only cause further civilian casualties.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the above-referenced newspaper article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Washington Post, June 21, 1996]

FOR ISRAEL IN LEBANON—A UNILATERAL WITHDRAWAL

(By Stephen S. Rosenfeld)

Here is a good way for Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's new prime minister, to start off his foreign policy on the right foot. Remove Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. Right away. With notice to Lebanon and its larger occupier, Syria, but without negotiation. Just do it.

The advantages for Lebanon are obvious. It would be rid of the Israeli occupation. More important, Lebanon could reasonably anticipate being rid of the provocative presence of the Syria-sponsored Hezbollah guerrilla infestation. For without Israeli troops to attack on Lebanese soil, Syria loses the last pretext to keep Hezbollah in Lebanon. With Israeli troops gone, the guerrillas would have to go too.

There, of course, lies the advantage for Israel. The Israelis are dreadfully cynical about Lebanon, alternately bemoaning, exploiting and aggravating its weakness. But surely Netanyahu's Likud, newly validated as the party of security, is capable of serving the goal it professes. What greater interest does Israel have in Lebanon than to stop the relentless drain of its soldiers' blood in the Israeli-occupied border zone and to safeguard its own now-threatened northern villages? These results would flow from calming the Lebanon-Israel border.

Perhaps Prime Minister Netanyahu is more interested in flexing Israel's military power. In that case, he would want to wait for suitable Hezbollah provocation—they come along regularly—and conduct a bash. This is the traditional Israeli way to try to intimidate the guerrillas and reassure folks at home.

But set aside, as Israelis do, the repeated disasters this policy of reprisals has bought upon Lebanon. Netanyahu must know the policy has been an utter failure for Israel. Israeli soldiers are still being ambushed, Israeli towns still rocketed. This record and this prospect have to be the starting line of any serious Israeli effort to deal with Lebanon.

I hear you out there saying, wait a minute, if the Israelis pull back, Syria and Hezbollah may simply conclude that Israel has lost its nerve, that Netanyahu and his Likud have gone squishy, and stay in place. This fear of having one's resolve underestimated is the defining anxiety of Likudniks, especially those in America.

My answer is that Hezbollah's withdrawal is integral and implicit in the politics of the Middle East. In an Israeli pullback, Hezbollah and its patrons would be able to claim victory: to say they had driven Israel from Lebanon. They would have no reason to stay. Lebanon's residual nationalism and self-respect and Hafez Assad's care for his own credibility would propel the guerrillas out.

But Israel too could claim victory—the safety of its soldiers and civilians alike. An Israeli government devoted to security that

did not explore this option would have its own problems of credibility. Southern Lebanon, after all, is not part of the "Land of Israel," and no Jewish settlers live there: key factors in easing any possible Likud doubts about a pullback.

Netanyahu campaigned on a claim that only his Likud Party could make the tough decisions necessary for peace. Here is a tough decision, one perhaps that the left-leaning Labor could not have made but that the right-leaning Likud can.

The prime minister has been saying he wants to move away from his predecessor's attempt to find a "comprehensive" approach to Syria and adopt an "incremental" one. Okay, here is an increment, a nice bite-sized one; there aren't so many others.

Netanyahu has been making public the "guidelines" for his foreign policy. For most of them, he would seem to have no Arab partner, not soon, anyway. But for this one he could very well have a partner, Syria, which is in a position to bring along poor Lebanon and the killers of Hezbollah.

As for doing it unilaterally, the case for it is that this is how to get the thing done quickly and cleanly. Israel would simply announce its plans, reserving, of course, a "right of return" for the Israeli army if the Syrians don't deliver. The worst that could happen would be to go back to the unsatisfactory but manageable status quo.

In the early 1970s, I asked the Israeli prime minister, Labor's Golda Meir, if she had considered a unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces from their positions on the Suez Canal back to the Sinai passes, with both sides free to police the evacuated territory to keep it demilitarized. She drew herself up in executive unanswerability and thundered: "I suppose you want the entire Egyptian army directly on our frontier!" Soon came the 1973 war, leaving the Israeli army at the passes.

In 1992 some in Likud thought the reason Yitzhak Shamir lost to Shimon Peres was that Shamir had not acted on Likud suggestions to withdraw unilaterally from troubled Gaza. Then as now the argument rested on Israel's security needs. Most foreign policy fixes take two. Here is one in Netanyahu's hands.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF LONG BEACH MASONIC LODGE NO. 327 F.&A.M.

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 100 years, members of the Long Beach Masonic Lodge No. 327 F.&A.M. have worked hard toward the betterment of the Long Beach area community, while actively promoting the highest principles of Masonry. Southern California is a better place for their efforts.

History records that it was due to the untiring efforts of Charles E. Mitchell, master of Wilmington Lodge No. 198 in 1895, that Long Beach Lodge No. 327 had its birth. Masons living in Long Beach held memberships in Wilmington, Los Angeles, and other towns. But roads were poor and traveling was difficult so it was decided that the time was right to start a Masonic lodge in the city of Long Beach, population 1,600.

On April 21, 1896, 21 brethren who recognized each other as Master Masons' meet in

a small building on the north side of Ocean Boulevard, between Pine and Pacific Avenues, for the purpose of applying to Grand Lodge for dispensation to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Long Beach.

Dispensation was granted on June 29, 1896, by Grand Master Edward M. Preston and Long Beach Lodge "Under Dispensation" held its first stated meeting on July 9, 1896. The meeting place was a lodge room on the top floor of a three story building known as castle hall on the northwest corner of Pine Avenue and Ocean Boulevard.

On October 15, 1896, at the 47th communication of the Grand Lodge of California, a charter was granted and the new lodge was constituted on November 12, 1896, by Past Grand Master Henry Orme in "The ceremony of constitution and dedicating the lodge in accordance with ancient usage." The 25 charter members were:

Charles Edward Mitchell, Russell Kincade, Thomas Stovall, William Schilling, Henry Clay Dillon, George Wesley Bond, John Fell Lightburn, Henry Clay Bailey, Robert Benton Vanderburg, Charles Fitz Abner Johnson, William Penn Haworth, Harry Bateham Marshall, John Wesley Hanselman, William Galer, Wesley Clay Bowers, Ephriam Roscrans, John Roberts, Henry Harrison, John Finlayson, Samuel Crawford Hummer, Joseph James Hart, Francis Joseph Pursey, Chester C.

Clewett, William Jasper Morrison, and William Wallace Lowe.

New officers installed on November 12, 1896, were:

Master Charles E. Mitchell, Senior Warden Henry C. Dillion, Junior Warden Russel Kincade, Treasurer William Wallace Lowe, Secretary Wallace C. Bowers, Senior Deacon George C. Flint, Junior Deacon Charles H. Thornburg, Marshall Joseph J. Hart, Senior Steward George W. Bond, Junior Steward Chester C. Clewett, and Tiler William L. Briggs.

The cornerstone laying ceremony of Long Beach Lodge's Masonic Temple was conducted on August 5, 1903, by Grand Master Orrin S. Henderson and his Grand Lodge officers at 234 Pine Avenue, Long Beach. The brethren of the lodge, headed by the Marine Bank and escorted by the Santa Ana Knights Templars, paraded from the lodge room to the site of the new temple. The Grand Lodge officers and visiting brethren from all around the country were later entertained and dined by Long Beach Lodge No. 327.

Fifty-four years, two world wars and a devastating earthquake were to pass before the ground-breaking for another new temple would take place on August 24, 1957. The first shovel-full of earth was turned at 3610 Locust Avenue by John H. Ferguson, inspector of the 622 Masonic District and past master of Long Beach Lodge. On November 23, 1957, the cornerstone was laid with full Masonic Grand

Lodge honors by Grand Master Leo E. Anderson.

Today, Long Beach Lodge No. 327 F.&A.M. has over 600 members. The Officers for 1996 are as follows:

Master John W. Gaddis IV, Senior Warden Richard L. Garrett, Junior Warden Gene M. Ferguson, Treasurer Truman W. Cleveland, Secretary Billy R. Wilkerson P.M., Chaplain Mark A. Shoemaker, Senior Deacon Jack E. Reynolds, Junior Deacon Larry R. LaCost, Jr., Marshall Charles D. LeReaux, Senior Steward Neil D. Staryk, Junior Steward Charles M. Higgins, Organist Leonard L. Black, and Tiler Howard C. Earnshaw.

Members of Long Beach Lodge No. 327 F.&A.M. have faithfully served their country and community in all branches of the military and many members currently serve the community in fields such as police and other public services.

Members of Long Beach Lodge No. 327 F.&A.M. look toward the future by supporting the local public schools. One month each year is devoted to actively visiting and discussing the needs of the next generation of citizens in the Long Beach public schools.

Through their service to the Long Beach area community and their commitment to the principles and doctrines of Masonry, the members of the Long Beach Masonic Lodge No. 327 F.&A.M. have made immeasurable contributions. We are far richer for their work.