

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**JULY 6 IS RECOGNIZED AS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAY**

**HON. DAVID R. OBEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 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 UN 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 UN Headquarters in New York to celebrate in International Day of Cooperatives at an event organized by the UN, 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 businesses 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 means whereby partnerships may be strengthened between cooperatively organized business enterprises and the United Nations 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.

**ATROCITIES AGAINST ALBANIAN COMMUNITY IN KOSOVA**

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 1996*

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to draw this country's attention to the most recent atrocities committed by the Serbian Government against the Albanian community in Kosova. Time and again, the international community is bombarded with reports of violence and aggression by the Serbs toward the other ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia. These actions repulse any decent human being with a sense of morality, but they pale in comparison next to this most recent offense.

Dr. Alush Gashi, who is respected in international circles as a human rights activist, served until lately as an advisor to President Rugova of Kosova. He is now being forced to stand trial before a Serbian-controlled magistrate court on July 1. The charges stem from a time in 1990 when Dr. Gashi, as the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Prishtina, opposed the enrollment of 250 Ser-

bian students despite the Serbian Assembly's ruling to the contrary. His decision was not without validation because these students had apparently failed to take the university's entrance exam and were therefore not qualified for enrollment. Nevertheless, Dr. Gashi was fired from his position and will now be subjected to a fraudulent trial along with all of its attendant horrors.

The Albanian majority in Kosova has been treated brutally by a Serbian regime which shows no regard for their fundamental human rights. Dr. Gashi's trial is yet one more step in this campaign to suppress all opposition to the Serbian domination. By voicing his disgust with the deteriorating health conditions faced by the Albanian people in Kosova, Dr. Gashi has taken a brave but dangerous step in criticizing the Serbian regime. If the rights of Kosova's Albanian citizens are to be recognized, though, Dr. Gashi and others like him must be permitted to speak out loud.

For this reason, I urge my colleagues to stand with me against this campaign of terrorism and intimidation. We should not continue to sanction these unrelenting attacks on the Albanian population with our silence. Only vocal opposition and recognition of the human rights abuses committed by the Serbs will force the regime to comply with the international community's accepted standards of behavior. Dr. Gashi and the rest of the Albanian population are depending upon us to act on their behalf.

**OPPOSITION LETTERS TO THE UNION PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD MERGER**

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 1996*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am offering recent submissions to the Surface Transportation Board regarding the proposed merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads by members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure describing their opposition to the proposal.

This merger proposal has generated substantial opposition including from shippers, all levels of government (Federal, State, and local), farm interests, and labor interests. I am confident the Board will consider this opposition as it deliberates on the merger proposal next week.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

*Washington, DC, June 20, 1996.*

HON. LINDA J. MORGAN,  
*Chairman, Surface Transportation Board,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN MORGAN: I am writing to express my strong concerns about the proposed merger between the Union Pacific

● 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.

Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Merger as proposed appears likely to substantially reduce competition and raise rates for shippers and consumers. For these reasons, the Departments of Justice, Transportation, and Agriculture have all opposed the merger. I agree with the recommendations of these agencies and urge that the merger be disapproved, unless it is possible to develop a divestiture plan that would preserve competition and protect shippers and consumers.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are major competitors in hundreds of markets in the West and Midwest. A merger between the two would create a monopoly rail carrier in markets accounting for between \$800 million and \$1.5 billion in annual revenues. In hundreds of additional markets, accounting for between \$2.14 and \$4.75 billion in annual revenues, the number of rail competitors would be reduced from three to two.

For many of the shippers in these markets, rail is the only cost-effective transportation mode, either because these shipments are too heavy relative to their value to be economically moved by truck, or because of the distance that the shipment must be transported, or both. These shippers who depend on rail include shippers of forest products, grain, and plastic pellets and, on longer hauls, automobiles, iron and steel, and intermodal traffic. The Justice Department estimates that these shippers can expect a 20 percent price increase when competition is reduced from two rail carriers to one, and a 10 percent price increase when competition is reduced from three rail carriers to two. The Justice Department has estimated that consumers would have to pay higher prices resulting from the reduction in competition in these markets amounting to \$800 million per year.

The applicants assert that in the "three to two" markets, contrary to our experience in most other markets, they will compete vigorously with the remaining competitor and no one need worry. In the "two to one" markets, the applicants propose to remedy the loss of competition through a trackage rights agreement that would give the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) the right to operate over portions of the combined UP/SP system and serve certain specified points that currently receive direct service from both UP and SP. I am not convinced that this trackage rights agreement would preserve competition for shippers currently benefiting from two-carrier competition.

I do not believe that a trackage rights agreement would permit BNSF to compete with UP/SP as effectively as would an independent railroad. Under the agreement, BNSF would be conducting its operations as a "tenant" over the tracks of the landlord UP/SP. The landlord, UP/SP, would have opportunities to favor its own operations over those of the competing tenant. For example, UP/SP could give preference in dispatching and switching its own trains and could give lower priority in track maintenance to track primarily used by BNSF. UP/SP would have incentives to use these powers to limit BNSF's effectiveness as a competitor. As one railroad put it, a trackage rights agreement "is the competitive equivalent of having United Airlines and American Airlines operating out of the same busy airport, but giving United exclusive authority over the control tower!"

The proposed trackage rights agreement also generally limits BNSF to serving customers who are on the lines of both SP and

UP. BNSF is generally prohibited from serving shippers who are on one line but close enough to the other line that they benefit from competition from the other railroad. Such shippers are close enough to both UP and SP that they can currently use short-haul truck transport or the threat of building a branch rail line to maintain competitive pricing, for these shippers, the trackage rights agreement provides no remedy for lost competition.

Even the shippers that can receive BNSF service under the trackage rights agreement, the trackage rights agreement is hemmed in with restrictions that limit the effectiveness of the competition that BNSF can provide. In some cases, the agreement limits the number of trains BNSF can run. More generally, because the agreement only allows BNSF to carry freight between certain points, it will be difficult for BNSF to generate sufficient traffic volumes to make its costs competitive. It is important to observe that nothing in the agreement obligates BNSF to provide service where the agreement allows it to provide service. BNSF pays nothing for the rights until they are actually used, so BNSF's incentives are not to offer service unless it can be sure of earning a profit on it. If SP is marginally profitable serving these lines with its unlimited access to the traffic, BNSF may not be able to offer service under the more restrictive conditions imposed by the Settlement Agreement.

The applicants have emphasized in their recent rebuttal that they have agreed to five years of annual oversight by the STB to confirm that the BNSF Settlement Agreement is working. But it was not the intent of the Congress in enacting either the Staggers Act or the ICC Termination Act to depend on STB oversight to ensure competition. The intent of Congress was to maintain structural conditions that would ensure competition. We preferred, from a policy standpoint, relying on competition rather than regulatory interventions by the ICC/STB. Moreover, we believe that limited resources make continuing oversight by the STB an inadequate substitute for an industry structure that would ensure competition. Even in its heyday, the ICC did not have enough staff to track the practices of railroads closely enough to ensure competition. Now, with its staff cut 90 percent, and facing continuing budgetary pressures, we clearly cannot rely on STB oversight to ensure.

UP and SP claims that hundreds of millions of dollars in economies will flow from their merger, but it appears that a substantial portion of these "economies" in fact represent losses for workers who will lose their jobs and for shippers who will pay higher prices for rail transportation. In any case, it is not clear that the proposed merger is the least anti-competitive way of achieving these economies.

UP and SP also claim that the imminent collapse of SP makes the merger inevitable. SP made the same arguments when it proposed merging with the Santa Fe railroad a decade ago, but it has somehow managed to stave off collapse and maintain itself as a competitive force in the market. Even if the collapse of SP is inevitable (and the issue is debatable), it is not clear that transferring all its assets to UP is in the public interest. The market power that UP would gain by acquiring SP allows it to pay the highest price to SP's shareholders, but the public interest requires that those assets be transferred to parties that will provide effective competition, not to parties that are willing to pay a high price for the assets because they foresee

monopolistic profits in the future. Other carriers have expressed an interest in buying those assets, and could provide continuing effective competition for UP.

As I stated in my earlier letter, I am confident that you and your colleagues, confronted with all the facts, will make the right decision in this case. I offer my views only because there has been speculation by commentators in the news media that further consolidation of the railroad industry is "inevitable." I do not view it as inevitable, and I hope you do not as well. I believe a merger is consistent with the public interest only if the public is clearly not harmed by the merger. In the event that the Board should approve the merger, I encourage you to attach such conditions to this proposal as are necessary, including divestitures of parallel lines, to ensure that the public is not harmed, without relying on your continuing oversight to achieve that objective. UP regards divestiture proposals as "killer conditions." Even if that is true, there would be little harm and much potential gain in denying the merger and inviting the applicants to develop a less anti-competitive proposal.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. OBERSTAR,  
Ranking Democratic Member.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, April 4, 1996.

Mr. VERNON WILLIAMS,  
Office of the Secretary, U.S. Surface Transportation Board, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: We wish to express our concern about the merger application of the Union Pacific (UP) and Southern Pacific (SP) Railroads.

If this merger is approved, the consolidated UP/SP system will create the nation's largest rail carrier and could spur additional mergers in the Eastern United States. The merger could mean a significant decrease in competition, rail service and jobs, and would harm shippers and rail-dependent businesses. It could eliminate thousands of jobs in a workforce already struggling from a large number of mergers, reductions and corporate downsizing in other major sectors of the economy.

A consolidated UP/SP rail system certainly will create a monopolistic situation in the West but the trend toward megarailroads could lead to a wave of similar mergers in the East. This disturbing trend of consolidation is not in the public interest. Shippers will be left with few transportation choices. Communities and workers will face the threat of job loss and dislocation.

We question the wisdom of granting this merger when there are no compelling reasons to create such a large railroad. UP and SP have other options available to allow them to compete in the marketplace short of this merger.

We believe this merger is anti-competitive and will have far-reaching implications. It will harm shippers, consumers, communities, and working men and women. We urge the Board to preserve rail competition and protect American workers by rejecting the UP/SP merger.

Sincerely,

BOB BORSKI.  
TIM HOLDEN.  
PAUL E. KANJORSKI.  
PAUL MCMALE.  
CHAKA FATTAH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, DC, May 2, 1996.

HON. VERNON A. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary, Surface Transportation Board,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY WILLIAMS: As you consider the application pending before the Surface Transportation Board regarding the proposed merger between the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UP) and Southern Pacific Lines (SP), I wish to bring before you a number of concerns which have been brought to my attention considering this proposal. Specifically, I am requesting that the Board consider the potential reduction in rail competition along the Chicago-Memphis-Houston corridor and the impact that would have on rates or consumers and shippers in Tennessee.

As proposed, the merger would grant UP control over approximately 90% of rail traffic into and out of Mexico, 70% of the petrochemical shipments from the Texas Gulf Coast, and 86% of the plastics storage capacity in the Texas/Louisiana Gulf region. I understand that the proposal includes a trackage rights agreement with Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) to address this issue.

On the other hand, Conrail has submitted a proposal to purchase the lines referred to as SP East, i.e., the lines from Chicago through St. Louis to Houston, the line from New Orleans to El Paso as well as lines to Dallas/Fort Worth, Eagle Pass, Brownsville and Memphis.

There are clear advantages of having a railroad own the line as opposed to having a railroad operate over another company's line. First, owners of rail lines will have every incentive to invest in track and work with the local communities to attract economic development. In addition, owners who control the service they provide, i.e. its frequency, reliability and timeliness. Finally, an owning railroad offers the best opportunity to retain employment for railroad workers who would otherwise be displaced by the proposed merger.

I support Conrail's proposal and urge you to carefully review it as you consider the UP-SP merger application. I believe it addresses many of the issues raised with respect to the merger's impact on cities like Memphis.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

BOB CLEMENT,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, May 15, 1996.

Re finance docket 32760.

HON. VERNON A. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary, Surface Transportation Board, 12th  
Street and Constitution Avenue  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY WILLIAMS: I am writing in regard to an application pending before you that seeks approval of a merger between the Union Pacific Railroad (UP) and Southern Pacific Lines (SP). I am very concerned that the merger of these two railroads will significantly reduce rail competition and result in higher rates for shippers and consumers.

As proposed, the merger would grant UP control over a reported 90% of rail traffic in to and out of Mexico, 70% of the petrochemical shipments from the Texas Gulf Coast, and 86% of the plastics storage capacity in the Texas/Louisiana Gulf region. UP acknowledges that the merger would greatly reduce rail competition and proposes a trackage rights agreement with Burlington

Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) as the solution. A trackage rights agreement, however, does not solve the problem as the several sets of changes in the agreement attest.

Owners of rail lines have incentives to invest in track and to work with local communities to attract economic development. Owners have control over the service they provide—its frequency, its reliability, and its timeliness. None of these things can be said about railroads that merely operate over someone else's tracks, subject to someone else's control, and required to pay the owner for every carload of traffic the tenant moves. An owning railroad, faced with none of these difficulties, and having major incentives to develop traffic for the line, can be more readily and consistently counted on to provide quality service and investment that is the best solution for shippers, communities, and economic development.

Conrail has offered to purchase the lines referred to as SP East, i.e. the lines from Chicago through to Houston, the line from New Orleans to El Paso as well as lines to Dallas/Fort Worth, Eagle Pass, Brownsville and Memphis. An offer from an owning railroad such as has been proposed by Conrail represents the best opportunity to preserve competition, enhance economic development potential, and save jobs.

For these reasons, I urge the Board to oppose UP/SP merger unless it is conditioned on a property-owning divestiture plan such as the one put forth by Conrail.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, May 21, 1996.

Re finance docket 32760.

Mrs. LINDA J. MORGAN,  
Chairman, Surface Transportation Board,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MORGAN: I am writing regarding the proposed Union Pacific (UP) and Southern Pacific (SP) merger.

The UP-SP merger will create one of the largest railroads in the world. While I do not have a problem with this concept, I am concerned that if this transaction is approved in its current form it will have severe consequences. Specifically, data I have reviewed supports arguments that the UP-SP merger, as proposed, is not in the public interest and will result in the loss of thousands of jobs nationally.

Furthermore, some of the proposals to address the anti-competitive aspects of the merger appear to unfairly discriminate against Northeastern Ohio, negatively impacting its economy and employment. I am troubled by this and believe a solution in the national interest can be reached without discriminating against the State of Ohio.

One such solution may be Conrail's proposal to purchase lines which have been referred to as SP East. I believe a proposal of this nature is the best way to ensure competition, boost economic growth and preserve jobs.

With this in mind, I respectfully request that the Surface Transportation Board give every consideration to conditioning approval of the UP-SP on a property-owning divestiture plan to ensure that this merger will be an equitable one in the national interest.

Sincerely,

STEVEN C. LATOURETTE,  
Member of Congress.

SUSPEND TARIFF ON PARA ETHYL  
PHENOL

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to suspend for 3 years the tariff on a chemical called Para ethyl phenol (PEP—HTS—2907.19.20 00). This bill is critical to saving the jobs of 50 of my constituents who work at Hodgson Chemicals, Inc., in Rock Hill, SC.

The Hodgson plant produces two chemicals called Butylated hydroxy ethyl benzene [BHEB] and Mono butyl ethyl phenol [MBEP]. PEP is a critical component in producing both BHEB and MBEP. Enactment of the bill will ensure that Hodgson can compete against a Japanese company which is the only other manufacturer of BHEB. BHEB is used as an antioxidant in low and high density polyethylene and is sold to chemical producers. MBEP is used as an intermediate to produce an antioxidant. Hodgson informs me that there are no domestic sources for Para ethyl phenol [PEP]. Hodgson must therefore import and pay a 10.7 percent tariff on all the PEP it uses. This extra cost is reflected in the retail price Hodgson charges for BHEB and MBEP. The cost is substantial since over 50 percent of the finished product for both BHEB and MBEP is PEP.

The Japanese company exports BHEB to the United States, but not the PEP itself. This means that it avoids a tariff on PEP and therefore enjoys a significant cost advantage over Hodgson. Unless the tariff suspension is passed, Hodgson may be forced to discontinue production of BHEB and MBEP.

Hodgson plans on beginning production in the United States of PEP within 3 years. That is why Hodgson is only seeking a 3-year tariff suspension. Although I do not believe the cost of this suspension is great, we will be seeking a cost estimate from CBO to determine the bill's price tag. We will also seek to confirm that there are no domestic sources at present for PEP. Assuming that the only sources for PEP are foreign and that the cost is modest, I hope that the Congress will pass this bill in a timely manner. The jobs of many of my constituents depend on it.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF  
ARTS AND IDEAS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate my hometown of New Haven, CT, on the occasion of the first annual International Festival of Arts and Ideas.

The festival brings together performers and thinkers from across the region and around the world to showcase the arts and discuss the ideas intertwined with such outstanding creativity. The festival includes drama, music, storytelling, dancing, and magic for children;

discussions and classes focused on the ideas of the festival; and performance and works by Connecticut artists.

New Haven's cultural riches enable it to host this tremendous festival, a festival that will foster greater appreciation for the arts and will spur discussion throughout Connecticut and the region. Drawing on the historic New Haven Green, internationally renowned Yale University and its many theaters and museums, the Shubert Performing Arts Center, the Audubon Street Arts District, Long Wharf Theatre, and many more treasures, New Haven will come alive to embrace a world of creative performance and thought. The displays and discussions will be highlighted by performers from Connecticut and throughout the world.

I am particularly proud of the public and private partnership that brought the International Festival of Arts and Ideas to New Haven, the arts and cultural capital of Connecticut. Their exceptional support has been matched by individuals who have volunteered their time and energy to guarantee that the more than 75,000 visitors will see the arts, ideas, and Connecticut at their best. Putting Connecticut's best foot forward with the Arts and Ideas Festival will bring people to the region this week and throughout the year.

This is a proud day for Connecticut as we kick off the first annual International Festival of Arts and Ideas. Congratulations.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my constituents of my position on eight rollcall votes I missed on June 10 and 11, 1996, because of the primary election in Virginia's First Congressional District. Had I been present, my votes would have been recorded as follows: Rollcall Nos. 222, "aye"; 223, "aye"; 224, "aye"; 225, "aye"; 226, "nay"; 227, "nay"; 228, "aye"; 229, "aye."

#### CONSERVATIVE ADVOCATE DEFENDS SUPREME COURT COLORADO OPINION

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court invalidating a Colorado law which put gay men and lesbians at a particular disadvantage with regard to antidiscrimination legislation, a number of people on the right responded with stirring denunciations of the Supreme Court majority. And Justice Scalia wrote an angry and poorly reasoned dissent in which he denounced the majority and misrepresented their decision. I was therefore particularly pleased to read a thoughtful, reasoned defense of the Supreme Court majority opinion which upheld the Colo-

rado Supreme Court's rejection of this law as an unconstitutional effort to impose special burdens on lesbians and gay men, written by Clint Bolick. Mr. Bolick is a very prominent advocate of the conservative position on legal issues, and serves as the Litigation Director at the Institute for Justice in Washington. As the printed article notes, the Institute itself has no position on the Supreme Court decision in this case.

Mr. Bolick's article is an example of intellectual honesty and integrity because as he notes, he does not favor laws that protect gay men and lesbians against discrimination, but unlike many others—on both sides of the ideological spectrum—he does not allow his public policy preference to cloud his analysis of the underlying legal and constitutional principles that are at stake. Because this is an issue of great importance to the country, and because the Supreme Court majority opinion has been so grievously misrepresented by Justice Scalia and by many Members of this body, I ask that Clint Bolick's very sensible discussion be printed here.

[From the Los Angeles Daily Journal, June 4, 1996]

#### "ROMER" COURT STRUCK A BLOW FOR INDIVIDUALS AGAINST GOVERNMENT (By Clint Bolick)

Reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion striking down Colorado's Amendment 2 predictably was morally charged: Generally those who disapprove of gay lifestyles reviled it; those who don't liked it. The superficial reaction overlooks the decision's deeper implications, which go far beyond gay rights. For the court may have recognized in the Constitution's equal protection guarantee significant new restraints on majoritarian tyranny.

I anticipated the court's ruling in *Romer v. Evans* with decidedly ambivalent feelings. I hold the classic libertarian position toward gay rights: An individual's sexual orientation is a private matter, and properly outside the scope of governmental concern. But I also cherish freedom of association and believe people should be free to indulge their moral judgments about other people's lifestyles and proclivities, even though I do not share those judgments.

The Amendment 2 case presented a libertarian conundrum. On one hand, Colorado municipalities were adopting gay rights ordinances that interfered with freedom of association, adding sexual orientation to other "protected categories" such as race and gender on which private discrimination is prohibited. On the other hand, Amendment 2 singled out gays for hostile treatment under law, rendering them alone incapable of attaining protected-category status through democratic processes.

So in my view the case was a close one. But in the end the Supreme Court's 6-3 majority got it exactly right: Amendment 2 was impermissible class legislation. "Central both to the idea of the rule of law and to our own Constitution's guarantee of equal protection," declared Justice Anthony Kennedy for the majority, "is the principle that government and each of its parts remain open on impartial terms to all who seek its assistance."

Noteworthy is what the court did not do. It did not, contrary to some analyses, recognize gays as a "protected class" or apply heightened judicial scrutiny. It was the state that defined the class and subjected it to adverse treatment under law.

What the court did was to breathe new life into the equal protection guarantee. Since the *New Deal*, the court generally has invalidated legislative line-drawing only when it involves a "suspect classification" (such as race) or a "fundamental" right (such as voting or free speech). Most other governmental classifications need have only a "rational basis" to survive judicial scrutiny.

As first-year law students learn, "rational-basis" review almost always translates into carte blanche deference to government regulators. That means a green light for nakedly protectionistic laws, particularly in the economic realm.

In recent years, my colleagues and I have managed successfully under the rational-basis standard to challenge the District of Columbia's ban on street-corner shoeshine stands and Houston's anti-jitney law. But challenges to Denver's taxicab monopoly and to Washington, D.C.'s cosmetology licensing scheme on behalf of African hair-braiders were dismissed under rational basis, even though the regulations were aimed at excluding newcomers. For those entrepreneurs, the judicial abdication rendered equality under law a hollow promise.

Such class legislation was of paramount concern to the Constitution's framers, who worried about the power of "factions" to manipulate the coercive power of government for their own ends.

The Colorado amendment is a textbook example of class legislation. "Homosexuals, by state decree, are put into a solitary class with respect to transactions and relations in both the private and governmental spheres," Justice Kennedy remarked. Amendment 2 "imposes a special disability on those persons alone."

In such instances, reflexive deference to governmental discretion would nullify constitutional freedoms. So the court required the government to show that its classification in fact was rationally related to a legitimate state objective. As Justice Kennedy declared, "The search for the link between classification and objective gives substance to the Equal Protection Clause."

In this case, the state justified its classification on grounds of freedom of association and conserving resources to fight discrimination against other groups. But as the court concluded, "The breadth of the Amendment is so far removed from these particular justifications that we find it impossible to credit them."

Contrary to Justice Antonin Scalia's dissent, the ruling does not mean the community cannot enforce moral standards. It merely must make its rules applicable to everyone. The state can prohibit various types of conduct, it can refrain from adding gays to the list of specially protected classes—indeed, it can cast its lot with freedom of association and eliminate all protected classes. What it cannot do is to impose a distinctive legal disability upon a particular class, unless it can demonstrate legitimate objectives advanced through rationally related methods.

Nor should equal protection depend on whose ox is gored. The same government that can impose legal disabilities upon gays can inflict them upon veterans, or the disabled, or home-schoolers, or entry-level entrepreneurs, or any other class targeted by those who control the levers of government.

The court's decision in *Romer v. Evans* is the latest in an important but unremarked trend in which the Supreme Court has revitalized constitutional limits on government power in a variety of contexts. Exhuming the

Fifth Amendment's "takings" clause, it has protected private property rights against overzealous government regulation. Last term, for the first time in 50 years, it invalidated a federal statute as exceeding congressional power under the interstate commerce clause. It has extended First Amendment protection to religious and commercial speech. And under the equal protection clause, it has sharply limited government's power to classify and discriminate among people on the basis of race.

Alexis de Tocqueville observed that "the power vested in the American courts of pronouncing a statute to be unconstitutional forms one of the most powerful barriers that have ever been devised against the tyranny of political assemblies." Largely unheralded, the current Supreme Court has become a freedom court. Though comprising shifting majorities, the court seems quietly to be constructing a constitutional presumption in favor of liberty—precisely what the framers intended.

### PITFALLS OF THE MEDIA BUSINESS IN ASIA

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the recent remarks of Marc Nathanson of Los Angeles, who was confirmed in August 1995 as a member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency. Mr. Nathanson spoke on June 4 at the 1996 Business in Asia Media and Entertainment Conference in Los Angeles. The conference was sponsored by the Asia Society, the national nonprofit educational organization dedicated to increasing American understanding of the culture, history and contemporary affairs of Asia.

As a pioneer in cable ventures in several Asian countries, Mr. Nathanson is well versed in the obstacles facing American media investments in Asia. With our continued emphasis on ensuring American global competitiveness, I commend to my colleagues the points he makes on the subject.

#### PITFALLS OF THE MEDIA BUSINESS IN ASIA

(By Marc B. Nathanson, Chairman, Falcon International Communications)

Many of you at this conference are interested in developing software produced here in California for the Asian marketplace. In my opinion, without the rapid development of multimedia distribution systems in Asia, there will not be long term economic gain to the providers of music, TV shows, and motion pictures and their allied fields. The growth of the media infrastructure through viable joint international ventures in Asia is critical to the growth of the entertainment industry in Los Angeles. If these infrastructure projects are successful, this will mean jobs, co-production deals, greater residuals and an increase in economic payments to the holders of copyrights. This assumes that the Governments of Asia including China rigorously enforce the international laws of property.

When I entered the American cable industry 27 years ago, 5 percent of US residents subscribed to cable TV for more entertainment, information, and education. Today, al-

most 70 percent of all TV homes are cable customers and shortly 8 million Americans will have direct broadcast satellite dishes.

The world is behind us in multi-national viewing options. 95 percent of all global citizens receive less than 5 TV channels. In Asia, the number is only slightly higher. This will all change.

There is an insatiable appetite for more entertainment choices among young and old in Cebu, Calcutta, Auckland, Phuket, Singapore and Kathmandu.

In my opinion, the growth and dissemination of California produced programming in Asia will have much more important benefits to the world than just to our pocket-books.

The reach of MTV to young people in Russia had a tremendous effect on the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Voice of America and Radio Free Europe hastened the demise of communism in the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Central Europe.

The Future programming of USIA sponsored Pacific Asia Network will give the people of Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam and China their only source of factual news in their mother tongues.

But, in spite of the efforts of great statesmen like Senator Jun Magsaysay and others, there are many more problems with the orderly growth and distribution of multiculturally produced channels than just copy-right violations.

I say this to you as a man that has and is experiencing the problems of entrepreneurial entertainment joint ventures in Asia.

Today, Falcon International Communications has over 2.5 million customers worldwide. 1.5 million are located off our shores in England, Mexico, France, and Brazil through partnerships and investments. In Asia, we are operating in India and the Philippines and actively engaged in exploring joint ventures in Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan and Indonesia.

But, the obstacles that prevent the future growth of American media investments should not be taken lightly or overlooked. Let me focus on them:

1. Infrastructure—there is a lack of infrastructure in Asia. While many American companies have a focus on programming and satellite distribution systems, there has not been enough concentration, investment or expertise directed toward improving the basic communications infrastructure.

Let me give an example: The engineering talent and educational levels are very high in India and the Philippines. They just have a lack of expertise in dealing with fiber and need hands on training by their American partners. However, this cannot solve the slow development of the telephone and transportation systems in these countries.

2. Corruption—corruption, bribery and bureaucracy are still rampant in many places in Asia. A European friend of mine who is in the power plant business told me that he could not even meet with a provisional governor in China unless he agreed to deposit \$150,000 in his Swiss account. Our Foreign Corrupt Practices Act—right or wrong is the law of the land. It does not matter whether or not other corporations based in other countries follow it. The American Government must face the age old problem of dealing with corruption overseas if we want to be competitive and we must work with local authorities to clean up their act. I'm optimistic about this happening.

3. Right Partner—You must have the right partner in your media joint venture \* \* \* one who shares your common goals. Each must

respect each other's strengths in order for your project to be successful. You must learn how to communicate with each other in Asia. I believe it is foolish for American companies to invest a lot of money in a country like India with the wrong local partner. Let me say that this obvious statement is much more complex. Often, local partners who have funds are looking for rapid returns and do business at a pace (using a methodology) that are totally alien to American business. They often talk the same language and enter into MOU's or contracts that say the right things but the reality of their actions is totally different. In a joint venture outside of Asia, we found a partner who wanted our money but would not listen to our expertise—our considerable expertise in the orderly and efficient development of a cable television business over the last twenty years. We were the first to admit that we did not have expertise of their market or culture, yet this local partner with incompetent management would constantly reverse our second cable management decisions. This type of reform, especially when we are the minority partner, will cause a rapid deterioration in the venture and hurt the joint venture's ability to buy programming and expand.

4. The Old Management—The biggest problem to getting cable TV systems built in Asia and bringing training and American expertise is the "old guard." These companies and often family dynasties talk a good game but don't really want American joint ventures in their nation where they have dominated the media business for so many years. They only want the new technology to come to their fellow countrymen when they and only they bring it at their own pace. These old but truly powerful media barons who often dominate several media empires do not want competition. They want to own it all. They only want American investment dollars to flow to them . . . not to go to a local entrepreneur who has teamed up with a minority American partner. The level playing field does not exist in many parts of Asia. Foreign ownership laws sponsored by the local media monopolist prevent true competition and members of the old guard disguise their greed in the forum of the nationalism and information control. Yet it is ironic that in Asia in particular, in all the ventures that I can think of, the foreigner is a clear minority partner who brings capital, expertise and training to the project. The cultural sensitivities are and should continue to be dominated by the local majority partner. However, international joint ventures hasten the development of American programming in those countries.

In my opinion, the Clinton Administration must demand a level playing field in Asia. New laws need to be introduced by Congress to prevent monopolistic enterprises who lobby against American investments in their country but continue to gain access to our financial markets. These media moguls must be prevented from blocking minority foreign investment in the media in order for them to selfishly perpetuate their local domination and justify the slowness of their upgrading the infrastructure. This old guard is limiting the choice of people of their nation to experience and view the abundance of globally produced diverse programming.

Our government needs to work with the nations of Asia not to exclude other countries from forming local joint ventures but to ensure that there is an open and level playing field to satisfy the insatiable demand of Asian consumers for more information, education, and yes, good old fashion Hollywood entertainment.

OAK HILL-DURHAM VOLUNTEER  
FIRE CO., CELEBRATES 50 YEARS  
OF SERVICE

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, anyone who visits my office cannot help but notice the display of fire helmets that dominates my reception area. They are there for two reasons. First, I had the privilege of being a volunteer fireman in my hometown of Queensbury for more than 20 years, which helps explain the second reason, the tremendous respect that experience gave me for those who provide fire protection in our rural areas.

In a rural area like the 22d District of New York, fire protection is often solely in the hands of these volunteer companies. In New York State alone they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property. That is why the efforts of people like those firefighters in the Oak Hill-Durham Fire Department is so critical.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been partial to the charm and character of small towns and small town people. The town of Durham, NY, and the village of Oak Hill is certainly no exception. The traits which make me most fond of such communities is the undeniable camaraderie which exists among neighbors. Looking out for one another and the needs of the community make places like the Oak Hill-Durham area great places to live. This concept of community service is exemplified by the devoted service of the Oak Hill-Durham Volunteer Fire Department. For 50 years now, this organization has provided critical services for their neighbors on a volunteer basis.

Mr. Speaker, it has become all too seldom that you see fellow citizens put themselves in harms way for the sake of another. While almost all things have changed over the years, thankfully for the residents there, the members of their fire department have selflessly performed their duty, without remiss, since the formation of this organization 50 years ago. On this Saturday, June 29, 1996, the fire company will be hosting an open house to commemorate this milestone. Not only will this offer the residents around Oak Hill and Durham a chance to enjoy themselves at the planned festivities, but it will provide the perfect opportunity for them to extend their gratitude to this organization and its members, both past and present.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been one to judge people by how much they give back to their community. On that scale, the members of the Oak Hill-Durham Fire Co., are great Americans. I am truly proud of this organization because it typifies the spirit of volunteerism which has been such a central part of American life. To that end, it is with a sense of pride, Mr. Speaker, that I ask all members of the House to join me in paying tribute to the Oak Hill-Durham Fire Co., on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DR. ALAN SCHRIESHEIM RETIRES  
FROM ARGONNE NATIONAL LAB-  
ORATORY

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 1996*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dr. Alan Schriesheim, director and chief executive officer of Argonne National Laboratory. Our Nation's first national laboratory, Argonne was founded in 1946, and celebrates its 50th anniversary of service to our Nation this year.

Under Dr. Schriesheim's leadership, Argonne has grown to become a world-renowned research center with more than 200 major projects in progress. Argonne today employs more than 4,000 people on its main 1,700-acre site about 25 miles southwest of Chicago, and at Argonne-West in Idaho. Managed by the University of Chicago for the U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne is one of the nine multi-program national laboratories, the only one in the Midwest. This national asset is a focus of collaborative research, teaming the best and brightest from America's universities, corporations, and Federal laboratories in both short-term and long-term programs designed to ensure a better life for our children and their children into the 21st century.

Alan began his career with Argonne in 1983 after long and distinguished service at Exxon Research, thus becoming the first director of a nonweapons national laboratory to be recruited from industry. As a result of his management talent and strong commitment to develop and initiate strategic programs, the laboratory expanded rapidly, becoming the home of the Advanced Photon Source, a \$1 billion research facility formally dedicated last month that will probe the biological and material properties of matter with far greater precision than ever before.

Other Argonne programs initiated during Alan's tenure span the full range of science—from developing biological microchips and sequencing the human genome in a cooperative program with the Englehardt Institute of Molecular Biology in Moscow, to establishing a virtual-reality advanced parallel-processing computer center. He also led Argonne in building the largest superconductivity program in America's national laboratory system, forming working relationships with more than 50 corporations and universities. The project led to the creation of an independent corporation, Illinois Superconductor Corp., which raised \$14 million in its initial stock offering.

While developing new programs, Alan ensured Argonne remained a world-class center of nuclear engineering, including its design and development of the Integral Fast Reactor, an inherently safe power station that emits no air pollution, produces little waste, consumes waste from other nuclear plants, and shuts itself down if anything goes wrong.

Alan's deep dedication to motivating young Americans to consider careers in science is nowhere better evidenced than by his collaboration with television science journalist Bill Kurtis in initiating the Science Explorers Program, which exposes thousands of teachers

*June 26, 1996*

and students to science and math through study guides for Kurtis' PBS science program, "The New Explorers."

Alan holds a bachelor's degree from Brooklyn Polytechnic University in New York, a Ph.D. in chemistry from Pennsylvania State University, and several honorary degrees. He is the author or coauthor of numerous scientific articles, holds 22 U.S. patents, and is a member of the board and fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Engineering. He chaired the National Academy of Engineering Study of Foreign participation in U.S. Research and Development, and is a member of the National Research Council's panel on dual-use technologies in the former Soviet Union and other academic and Government panels.

In his capacity as chief executive of one of America's preeminent research centers, Alan has appeared many times before committees of the House to offer us his guidance and counsel on important national issues bearing on science and technology. As such, he has helped shape the scientific foundation on which this Nation will enter the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, Alan's management style, philosophy, intelligence, and leadership are paying huge dividends today and will continue to do so for years to come. After many years of distinguished and superior service to the Argonne National Laboratory and the Nation, I wish Alan all the accolades he so rightfully deserves. May his years of retirement bring all the best to Alan, his wife Beatrice, their two children, and their five grandchildren.

A MEMORIAL TO BOB STOUT

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 1996*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Stout, a dear friend and a community leader who has left us saddened by his death but richer for having known him. We give thanks for his long service to his neighborhood, the city of Norwood, the State of Ohio and his beloved country.

Mr. Stout's involvement with his community was extensive. He kept close track of needy individuals and families in his community of Norwood, helped them where he could, and solicited help from others where necessary. He loved helping kids and was active with the Allison Street Elementary School where he helped create the Caught Being Good program. This effective program rewards students for academic achievement and service to the community with prizes and parties. He was also known for his empathy and caring for the elderly, and for his prowess at fundraising for good causes.

His efforts stemmed from a deep belief in the human spirit and his conviction that if given the opportunity people will seize it and help themselves. Robert Stout, Jr., said of his father, "He was a very difficult person to figure out: politically conservative but when it came to the poor and needy he was the most liberal minded person."

Mr. Stout was active in the Norwood Republican Party, served on the Hamilton County Republican Board of Directors and Board of Elections, and helped countless candidates.

Mr. Stout also served his country in the Korean war and upon returning home earned a degree in accounting from Miami University, then went on to be an accountant with the U.S. Playing Card Co.

Dr. Joanne Sizoo, minister at Norwood Presbyterian Church, put it well when she said, "Bob's life was really a sermon. He really did live what he believed. The proof of our love for Bob Stout is not whether we sit here today, but whether we carry on the work of caring for the poor without Bob to urge us on and hold us accountable."

As is the case with so many people whose lives he touched, I feel blessed to have known him and to have learned from him.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ELVIRA GRATTAGLIANO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay recognition to a great American citizen who will turn 96 years old on January 1, 1997. Now living in Bergen County, NJ, Elvira Schettino Grattagliano moved to America 85 years ago at age 11 from a small town near Naples, Italy, called Castela Mare Di Stabia. Ms. Grattagliano exemplifies a role model citizen. She is always involved in her surrounding community, and continues to hold a deep interest in community affairs and the Government. During World War II, Ms. Grattagliano became very involved with the Red Cross program while her son Harry served under General Patton, and her other son, Dominick served under General MacArthur.

This leads me to her biggest love; her family. Rocco Grattagliano and Elvira were married on December 27, 1920. They were blessed with three children Harry, Pauline, who is deceased, and Dominick. As a wife and homemaker, Ms. Grattagliano dedicated her life to her 3 children, 6 grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

Once her children had grown, Ms. Grattagliano went into business as the owner and operator of a grocery and vegetable market in Greenville. Once again, thank you, to Ms. Grattagliano for all her efforts to make her community a better place and I wish her many more happy birthdays to come.

SALUTE TO DR. DALE FRANCIS REDIG

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. Dale Francis Redig who is retiring from a successful career in dentistry. On June 22, 1996, many of Dr. Redig's friends and col-

leagues gathered in Sacramento, CA to honor his many contributions to dentistry in California and throughout the world.

Born in Arcadia, IA in 1929, Dr. Redig enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1946 and served his country for 3 years before entering college at the University of Iowa. There, he earned his D.D.S. and M.S. degrees, including a stint as a Fullbright Lecturer at the University of Baghdad in Iraq. After graduating, he practiced pediatric dentistry for 14 years and also headed the Department of Pediatric Dentistry at the University of Iowa.

In 1969, Dr. Redig moved his family to San Francisco where he served as dean of the University of the Pacific School of Dentistry for 9 years.

During his career, Dr. Redig has held numerous leadership positions, both academic and administrative. He served as president of the American Society of Constituent Dental Executives and as a consultant for Federation Dentaire Internationale; the University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia School of Dentistry; the University of Saigon School of Dentistry; and the United Nations. He has served as chairman of the American Dental Association, president of the American Fund for Dental Health and president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools. Dr. Redig also holds membership in a myriad of professional and honorary societies.

In perhaps one of his greatest roles in the development of dentistry in this State, Dr. Redig has been the executive director of the 20,000-member California Dental Association since 1978. In this capacity, he has served tirelessly to advance the caliber of dental services throughout California.

In addition to membership in numerous professional and honorary societies, Dr. Redig's volunteer service to his community and his profession is a local commodity. Since 1992 he has served the Board of Regents and the University of the Pacific; Since 1992 he has served on the Golden Gate University's Community Advisory Board; Since 1994 he has served the Sacramento Theatre Company on the Board of Trustees; Since 1994 he has served on the corporate cabinet of the Sacramento AIDS Foundation; and in Iowa he served on the board of the Des Moines Health Center and as chairman of the United Campaign, Dental Division.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Dr. Dale F. Redig for his many contributions to the field of dentistry. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on a sterling career of service to his profession and in wishing him happiness and success in all of his future endeavors.

FOSSTON, MN: AN ALL-AMERICAN CITY

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fosston, MN for being named an All-American City. This is a distinct honor for

the state of Minnesota and for all the people of Fosston.

It is difficult for a small town to get the attention of National Civic League jurists, but the citizens of Fosston and their community leaders did just that. As 1 of only 10 small towns selected to receive this award, this town of 1,500 people proved that it is All-American, through and through.

For example, the Fosston school has established a program to keep young people in Fosston after graduation. Today's small town youth often seek opportunities in larger cities, but Fosston has developed a program to demonstrate to high school students that there can be economic opportunities in the town where you grew up.

In addition, school and community leaders have formed a committee to examine both the opportunities and potential problems that could lie ahead for Fosston. This kind of future oriented community program makes Fosston unique among small towns, and a model for others to follow.

My Minnesota district is made up of numerous small towns just like Fosston, and you will find the same kind of community pride and involvement in all of them. I will not be surprised if Fosston's award inspires many other small Minnesota communities to prove that they too are All-American Cities.

Congratulations to Fosston, MN, and every person in the community who has worked to make the town what it is today.

LANDMINE REMOVAL ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me and our colleague and my good friend from Maryland, CONNIE MORELLA, in sponsoring legislation to combat one of the most serious crises facing our planet. The earth is covered with hidden, silent killers. This deadly menace is the more than 100 million antipersonnel landmines that are lying in the ground in 64 countries waiting to explode and kill or injure some unsuspecting person.

This terrible tool of war does not distinguish between children and soldiers. These mines only cost between \$3 and \$30 to make. It costs from \$300 to \$1,000 to clear just one landmine. Last year alone, 2 million new mines were laid. That is twenty times the number of mines removed. At the current pace it would take 1,100 years to rid the world of antipersonnel landmines. That is truly disturbing and disheartening.

We must do more to combat this global crisis. The time has come to provide a comprehensive, flexible, and long-term approach to improve the role that the United States plays in international awareness, detection, and clearance of antipersonnel landmines and unexploded ordnance.

The bill we are introducing today takes some important steps toward making U.S. participation in humanitarian demining more effective.

Through measures set forth in this legislation, the United States, working with the international community and nongovernmental organizations, will have the necessary flexibility and ability to provide educational, financial, and technical assistance to those in need of humanitarian landmine removal.

This bill will provide a long-term strategy to guide and sustain U.S. demining programs. We would require a 3-year plan. The report would also include a budget plan for the following 3 years, with recommendations for development of better technologies than exist today.

Currently, landmine funding is largely on an annual basis. This bill does not appropriate any funding but does provide the necessary flexibility to utilize those funds available for humanitarian demining efforts. This bill would make humanitarian demining appropriations "no year" money which is particularly important since most demining projects are multi-year efforts.

Most significantly, this legislation responds to the growing nationwide consensus on the landmine issue. Thanks especially to the tremendous efforts and able leadership of Senator PATRICK LEAHY and our colleague, Representative LANE EVANS, the landmine menace has been under attack here on the Hill; and this issue is now attracting the Nation's attention. We must keep pressing this growing problem of landmines.

How many years will it be before landmine clearance even equals the number of new landmines? The world may be many decades away from achieving this break-even point. We must speed that day along, so that we may measure it in years and not decades. Momentum is with us on this issue. Much has been done. More needs doing.

I urge you to join me and our colleague from Maryland to help protect the innocent children, the mothers and other unsuspecting civilians, and the peacekeepers in Bosnia and around the globe, by joining with us to move this important bipartisan legislation through Congress as soon as possible to combat the landmine plague. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

#### MEDICARE

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 26, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### MEDICARE: PROVIDING SECURITY FOR SENIORS

Medicare is a fundamental security net for older Americans that has contributed enormously to the well-being and quality of life for seniors. It is the major source of health care for 38 million older Americans, covering the vast majority of their physician and hospital services. Medicare has its faults, but it has dramatically improved the health care and the longevity of older people in this country. As one older person said to me, "I cannot live without Medicare." There is no question that it must be preserved and protected.

The Medicare system faces financing problems, but it is not in jeopardy of extinction. Medicare will continue to be available for seniors and future retirees despite some of the frightening rhetoric we have heard of late. The issue of Medicare's financing is complex and confusing for many Americans. Seniors already in the system and those planning for retirement are understandably wary.

Medicare is facing short-term financing problems because people are living longer (the number of people over 65 today is some 65% greater than it was in 1970), medical technology continues to explode, and the cost of medical care continues to rise. These cause financing problems that need to be dealt with in order to shore up the system for the near-term. The more difficult issue is the longer-term financing problem caused by the impending baby boomer retirements. As more and more people retire, fewer are left in the workplace to help finance Medicare. There is no easy solution, but there are ways to fix this problem. In the past, Congress has acted to extend the program's solvency, and we will do so again. We must work to find solutions which ensure Medicare's solvency and maintain quality health care for seniors.

#### MEDICARE'S FINANCING

There are two basic parts of the Medicare system which help seniors meet their health care costs: the Hospital Insurance (HI) trust fund and the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) trust fund. HI, which covers hospitalization costs, is financed through a payroll tax of 2.9% on wages, half paid by employers and half by employees. SMI, which covers physician and outpatient services, is financed by general tax revenues and monthly premiums paid by beneficiaries. Beneficiary premiums make up about 25% of SMI's costs.

The Medicare trustees recently issued their annual report on the financial status of the HI and SMI trust funds. Even though the trustees have issued ominous projections almost every year since 1970, the latest HI projections were particularly troubling. According to the trustees, the HI trust fund is projected to be insolvent in 2001, a year earlier than expected. The problem is that the payroll tax, which finances the fund, is not sufficient to cover the ever-increasing cost of health care and the increasing number of Medicare recipients—factors which will only continue to strain the system unless changes are made. Unlike HI, SMI is not in danger of bankruptcy, but inflation and an aging society have led to rapidly rising costs. Costs will continue to rise as health care costs in general continue to escalate.

#### SOLUTIONS

Over the past several years Congress and the President have taken action to extend Medicare's financing in the short-term and prevent bankruptcy of the fund. That has happened nine times in the past and we will certainly do so again. Neither Congress nor the President will allow Medicare to go bankrupt. Medicare is too big, too successful, and too popular for it to fail. Proposals to save Medicare have included curbs on increases in fees to providers, higher premiums and co-payments for better-off beneficiaries, an increase in the eligibility age, new taxes, a range of new options for obtaining health care, and containing costs through market forces. Each of these options, or some combination of them, will have to be considered in the future. The long-term solvency of Medicare will not be easy to resolve, but it must be done.

I have several thoughts about Medicare reform. First, we must preserve doctor choice. I do not want to force older people into managed care. If they want to choose their own doctor, they should have the right to do so. Second, whatever changes are made, we must assure that Medicare delivers good care. I do not want to reduce the quality of health care for older Americans. Third, we should not cut Medicare to provide for a big tax cut. We should separate the Medicare debate from the highly politicized and partisan budget process. We should reform Medicare on its own, and not use Medicare as a piggy bank for making tax cuts. Fourth, a wholesale restructuring of Medicare should be approached with caution. Such a major change would likely be ineffective unless coupled with a restructuring of the entire health care system to hold down escalating costs. It is better to make incremental changes in Medicare aimed at health promotion and disease prevention, increasing efficiency, and reducing fraud and abuse. But we do need to begin making adjustments. The sooner we start the gentler it will be.

A major accomplishment of the 104th Congress has been blocking the plan put forward by Speaker Newt Gingrich to cut back Medicare by \$270 billion. The problem with this plan was not that it squeezed too hard. Savings of that magnitude were estimated to be twice as much as needed to keep the program solvent. Excessive cutbacks could threaten the quality of care. While some cutbacks and some restructuring of Medicare will be necessary, \$270 billion in cut-backs was necessary not to help Medicare, but to help finance huge tax cuts targeted toward well-to-do Americans.

#### CONCLUSION

The Medicare program has served our seniors well. It has provided them with quality health care, and, equally important, a sense of security that their basic health care needs will be met. It does not cover all the services and treatments seniors need, but it is a primary safety net for them.

Americans contribute throughout their working lives to finance the Medicare system. They deserve the assurance of access to medical care during their older years. Congress must focus on maintaining those assurances. Medicare is not a faceless government program to be slashed at blindly; it is a fundamental source of security for seniors. They have earned the benefits, and I will continue to work to ensure they receive what is justly theirs.

MOTHER A.M.E. ZION CHURCH: 200 YEARS OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention a church in my congressional district which is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year, and is the oldest African-American congregation in the State of New York.

The church I am speaking of is the historic Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, affectionately called Mother Zion.

Mother Zion Church is the mother of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Connection, who was popularly known as the Freedom

Church because of its pivotal role in the abolitionist movement. Many conference churches, including Mother Zion, served as stations on the underground railroad.

Mother Zion Church has been served by 29 pastors in its history; two were elected bishops: Rt. Rev. James Walter Brown and Rt. Rev. Alfred Gilbert Dunston.

As the pastor, Dr. Alvin T. Durant, and the members of Mother AME Zion Church rejoice in this bicentennial year ongoing celebration, I extend to them my congratulations, friendship, and support as they go forth honoring 200 years of Christian service.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the National Arts Club's "50, 75, 100, 125" program during this past season. This program honors significant institutions in New York City which have celebrated major anniversaries this year. I am proud to offer this tribute at the conclusion of a very successful celebratory season.

This year, the National Arts Club, through its Roundtable Committee, sponsored a series of events to recognize major institutions such as the Performing Arts Library at Lincoln Center, the United Nations, the American Academy in Rome, the New York State Bar Association, the American Museum of National History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

I am proud to report that the National Arts Club also honored the International Olympic Committee which celebrated its 100 year anniversary this year. In honor of the International Olympic Committee's anniversary and of the Centennial Games to be held in July, earlier this month, the National Arts Club commemorated the publication of "The Olympic Image—The First 100 Years."

The National Arts Club has contributed to the cultural, educational, and diplomatic communities of New York City since its inception in 1898. Through series such as "50, 75, 100, 125," the National Arts Club seeks to reward the efforts of unique institutions making a significant difference in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in this tribute by rising in honor of the National Arts Club for its celebration of New York City's extraordinary institutions. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR B. CAMPBELL

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Arthur B. Campbell of Wakefield, RI for his 31 years of dedicated service to the South Kingstown Public School System. As a teacher and as superintendent for the past 12

years, Mr. Campbell has been an outstanding educational leader.

In 1965, Mr. Campbell began his career in the South Kingstown Public Schools as a junior high instructor. While serving in this capacity, Mr. Campbell also became president of the local teachers' union, leading the first strike in the town's history. He was instrumental in forming the Rhode Island National Education Association's first political action group.

Mr. Campbell was promoted to director of instruction in 1972, and then to the post of superintendent of schools in 1984. During his tenure in this position, he guided the district through an unprecedented period of population growth. With his vision and professionalism, the district met this challenge without compromising student safety or academic integrity. His leadership made possible the emergence of modern educational facilities with dynamic and capable faculty, and students who rank among our State and our Nation's best and brightest.

In addition, known for his expertise and leadership in the school budget process, Mr. Campbell has ensured the efficient operation of school department finances, providing a healthy educational future for all South Kingstown schools.

In today's increasingly competitive job market, a quality education is absolutely necessary for success and advancement. Mr. Campbell's proactive approach toward achieving educational excellence has made these opportunities available to our young people. His accomplishments clearly demonstrate that an investment in education is indeed an investment in the future.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Arthur Campbell's retirement, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this outstanding administrator and educator.

PROTECT DRINKING WATER FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend this Republican Congress for passing sound, safe, commonsense legislation to ensure that America's drinking water is clean and healthy for our loved ones and future generations to enjoy. Safe drinking water is of vital importance to San Diego, where nearly all of our waters is imported from the Colorado River and northern California, crossing many fault lines. Because there is such a limited supply of water, San Diegans do not take their water for granted. San Diegans, like all Americans, want water that is safe to consume.

One of my priorities in the 104th Congress is to protect the health and safety of American families. The House's passage Tuesday of the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments (H.R. 3604) sends a clear message to families that Republicans are committed to improving and protecting water quality and the environment. I am proud to support this legislation.

By passing this legislation, we give State and local water authorities the resources they

need to keep our water safe. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California supports the bill because it will "enable public water systems to address the highest priority water quality issues first." The bill contains a strong community right-to-know provision, requiring public notification within 24 hours when water safety violations occur. It focuses resources, where they will do the most good, on eliminating contaminants that pose the greatest risk to people. Moreover, the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments establishes a State revolving fund to help public water systems comply with drinking water standards.

This legislation received broad bipartisan support. The Nation's Governors, State and county legislators, local water authorities, and several environmental groups support our safe drinking water bill. A commonsense approach has proven successful in protecting water quality, and we can reach consensus on other environmental issues through this same approach. I am proud to joining my colleagues in the proenvironment Congress in passing H.R. 3604.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VETERANS' NURSING CARE AVAILABILITY ACT OF 1996

**HON. SUE W. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Veterans' Nursing Care Availability Act of 1996. This important legislation will help correct a flaw that exists in the way that the Department of Veterans Affairs ranks applications for its State Extended Care Facilities grant program.

The State Extended Care Facilities grant program provides Federal funding for up to 65 percent of the total cost for the construction of State veterans nursing homes. Many States have been desperately trying to get a grant under this program to assist in the construction of State veterans nursing homes. However, despite documented need, they have been unable to get the Federal funding necessary to move forward.

Because of the overall inequity of the system that the VA uses to rank State applications, I have decided to introduce legislation that will ensure that States with the greatest veteran need receive priority funding.

The current system that the VA uses to rank State applications gives priority to States that have never received a similar grant in the past. While on the surface this may seem logical, the practical effect is that States with the highest veteran's need are often neglected because they received a grant sometime in the past. As a matter of fairness, I believe applications should be ranked solely on the needs of veterans.

The legislation I am introducing will correct this inequity by ensuring that States with the highest need receive priority. The Department of Veterans Affairs has determined that there should be four nursing home beds for every 1000 veterans in a State. Using this determination, my bill would have applications

based on a formula where veteran need is defined as the number of veterans in the State multiplied by four and divided by 1000—need = veterans population \* 4 / 1000.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation for our Nation's veterans. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in working for its enactment.

#### THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the event which led to our honoring June 16 as the Day of the African Child. On this day in 1976, approximately 600 young people were massacred in Soweto, South Africa. We honor June 16, 1976, as a day marking our sorrow and our pledge to these murdered children, their families, and their cause, that such horrors should not happen again. This year's commemoration focuses on the issue of war and its effects on children across the African continent.

We bow our heads in memory of the tragic occurrence of June 16, 1976. We celebrate the victory of the effort, the dedication, the enormous drive, and the energy whereby the people of the African National Congress, and their leader, President Nelson Mandela, were able to overcome the race hatred of the Afrikaners, to emerge victorious without a major war, to create a nation committed to equality, and to end official racial hatred and violence.

The Republic of South Africa is a beacon, a reality, which many of us hold as the embodiment of a government dedicated to peace and racial equality, created out of social violence and repeated acts of violence by an armed government against an unarmed people. We hold, with the new republic in mind, that the children of besieged countries in Africa deserve a similar stake in the future as the children of the Republic of South Africa are now able to hold.

The killings of children and adults—in Rwanda, Burundi, and now Liberia—go beyond our worst imaginings. The killing fields of Cambodia and Bosnia are now joined by these in Africa. Whether massive killings are the result of tribal or national war, these events are inconceivable to most of us.

In a war, people are displaced from their normal daily lives and are forced to face the unimaginable horrors of death and destruction. War creates a generation of angered individuals forced to deal with a country in ruins, homes in shambles, and families in anguish. In the midst of all this tragic adversity, the children of a warring nation undergo the greatest ordeal of all. These children, who are caught in the turmoil and chaos of armed conflict, face the emotional and physical wounds of war as well as the instability of their country's future.

Rwanda provides evidence of the devastating impact that war has on children. The genocidal massacres in Rwanda have claimed a million lives, 300,000 of which have been children. According to a UNICEF survey of chil-

dren in one part of the country, 47 percent of those interviewed saw children killing or injuring other children, 66 percent of the children saw massacres, 20 percent witnessed rape and sexual abuse, and 56 percent saw family members being killed. The destruction of homes, health centers, and educational facilities has also left children with little hope of leading future normal lives.

Burundi is another example of how violent conflicts can have a devastating impact on young children. Years of fighting fed by deep political and ethnic animosities have claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and have left numerous others maimed. A whole generation of children have been made orphans. Hostilities have caused famine and turned children into beggars. The armed conflict has also resulted in collapse of the legal and social systems, creating a lack of law enforcement, lack of medical care, and lack of education.

The calls of the children—and the adults upon whom they depend—of Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, and other warring countries in Africa, reach out to us, but we are mostly silent. The United States, a wealthy nation, has turned away from the people of war torn nations. Where it once was a leader in aiding other countries out of poverty and ruin, today, the United States spends less than 1 percent of its national budget on foreign aid programs. This is a very disappointing figure compared to those countries such as Japan and Denmark, which contribute 2.8 and 4.7 percent of their budget to foreign aid. We need to have our hearts touched and consider responses which will support efforts to stop hostilities and help these countries move towards recovery. It is only when these nations have fully recovered that the children of the future can lead better and more secure lives.

#### BOMBING AT KING ABDUL AZIZ AIR BASE IN DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

### HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise both in great anger and in deep sorrow. Yesterday a truck bomb was exploded at a military compound in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia where United States troops belonging to the Joint Task Force Southwest Asia were housed.

Twenty-three American service personnel were killed and more than 100 were seriously injured. Twenty-two service personnel from McChord Air Force Base in Tacoma, WA, currently stationed at the base in Dhahran, mercifully survived.

The terrorist bomb was so powerful that the front of an apartment tower 35 yards away was decimated and a crater 85 feet wide and 35 feet deep was left in its wake. Inside the apartment tower were 2,500 U.S. troops.

Everyday in this country, mothers and fathers take great pride in the dedication of their sons and daughters serving in the U.S. military. Years of nurturing, love, sacrifice, and commitment have gone into producing men and women possessed of such a love for their country that they would volunteer to protect it.

These brave men and women are not forced to serve—they ask to serve. They are not forced to stand guard against enemy forces—they ask to stand guard. They risk their lives in order to ensure that those of us here, in the comfort and safety of our own beloved country, may live free.

Mr. Speaker, the greatness of our Nation is magnificently reflected in the greatness of our servicemen and women. Today, we stand firm with the families who have suffered an immeasurable loss and our Nation mourns with them.

Let there be no doubt—the great and mighty force of the United States will descend upon those terrorists who dared to target our American service personnel. We will answer the families that cry out for justice and we will deliver to them those responsible for this vulgar act of cowardice.

Let the terrorists who committed this cowardly act of murder tremble in fear for they will be hunted, they will be found, and they will be punished.

#### ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ACT

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to support women in our changing economy, I am introducing the Commission on the Advancement of Women in the Science and Engineering Workforce Act.

Although the percentage of women earning science and engineering degrees has risen in recent years, women Ph.D.'s are still grossly underrepresented in many technical fields. One reason for this is that less than 24 percent of those people receiving doctorates in the physical sciences, earth sciences, and mathematics and computer sciences are women. In engineering, the lion's share of advanced degrees going to women are in environmental health and biomedical engineering. This is, however, merely one-quarter of all doctorate degrees conferred. In petroleum engineering, women receive only 2 percent of the awarded doctorates.

Another reason for the scarcity of women in technical fields is the continued barriers they face in recruitment, retention, and advancement. For example, though women account for 34 percent of medical school graduates, only 17 percent of practicing physicians are women. Less than 14 percent of the top positions at NIH are held by women, and at many of our Nation's most prestigious universities, the number of tenured women in the sciences can be counted on one hand.

Why are fewer women entering and staying in science and engineering careers? According to the National Research Council Report, the trend is directly linked to the hostile workplace environment. Few policies, however, have been implemented to combat the problems women face in these traditionally male-dominated occupations.

My bill would study the barriers that women face in these fields. It would identify the recruitment, retention, and advancement policies

and practices of employers toward women scientists and engineers. The commission would then issue recommendations to Government, academia, and private industry.

The Advancement of Women in the Sciences and Engineering Act will be a useful and needed step in countering the roadblocks for women in science and engineering. It will help to bring our Nation closer to creating a highly effective work force, thereby promoting economic prosperity and higher standards of living.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP ROY E. BROWN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the contribution of Archbishop Roy E. Brown and his longstanding commitment to the Brooklyn community.

Over the past 31 years Bishop Brown has dedicated a great part of his ministry to the renovating of numerous abandoned buildings into productive and viable churches. Bishop Brown is currently the presiding bishop and chief prelate of the Pilgrim Assemblies International, Inc.

Bishop Brown is the senior pastor of Pilgrim Church in Brooklyn. As a chief prelate of Pilgrim Assemblies, Bishop Brown extends his visions of revitalizing communities worldwide that include churches in South Africa, West Africa, Trinidad, Barbados, to name a few.

Born on February 28, 1943 in Birmingham, AL, Bishop Brown acknowledged his call to ministry at the age of 17. Accordingly, he accepted his first pastorate in 1965 at the age of 22; becoming pastor of the Pilgrim Church in 1966. Bishop Brown was consecrated as bishop, July 18, 1990 and established the Pilgrim Assemblies International, Inc. on that same day.

Frequently cited and honored by my fellow political and civic leaders in New York, Bishop Brown continues to tirelessly serve the greater Brooklyn community.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Bishop Brown on receiving this impressive honor and extend to him my best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CAROL S. NORTH

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge an exceptional physician, professor, and constituent, Dr. Carol S. North. I commend her story of dedication and commitment to community to our colleagues.

In 1993, Dr. North provided pro bono mental health services to victims of the great flood of that year and led other community actions that provided additional relief for the victims and their families. She developed a disaster program and trained mental health professionals

in disaster relief. Her heroic efforts earned her the Braceland Public Service Award and the 1996 Bruno Lima Award.

Dr. North currently serves as an assistant professor of psychiatry at Washington University in St. Louis MO, where she earned her medical degree and completed her residency in psychiatry and a fellowship in psychiatric epidemiology at the National Institutes of Health. She has contributed extensively to academic literature. Among her publications are 16 peer-reviewed articles on homelessness and 10 on psychosocial consequences of disasters.

Since 1987, Dr. North has provided services to homeless and indigent people at the Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center and at Adapt in St. Louis. She also serves as a national spokesperson for the mentally ill, has lectured to audiences of more than 140,000 people, and has spoken to millions through the broadcast media.

Dr. Carol North is well-deserving of the honors bestowed upon her. She has not only been an outstanding psychiatrist and professor, she has been a model citizen. She took her own experience with mental illness and used it to the benefit of others. She often attributes her dedication to community work to the kindness she received from others during her illness. She views her efforts as a way to give back. Dr. North's selfless and caring spirit has earned her high regards in the medical community, and recognition today in the House of Representatives.

IN HONOR OF REV. RICHARD J. LAWSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to congratulate and recognize the distinguished career of Rev. Richard J. Lawson. A graduate of Boys Vocational and Technical High School, Reverend Lawson joined the Tabernacle Baptist Church at an early age. Upon graduating from high school, Reverend Lawson was inducted into the U.S. Army. For the next 6 years he continued to serve his country faithfully, and was honorably discharged in 1964.

Later, Reverend Lawson joined the Pentecostal House of Prayer, where his father was the pastor. He began his preparation for the ministry by enrolling in the Manhattan Bible Institute, where he excelled. Upon graduating from Manhattan Bible Institute, Reverend Lawson would serve as vice president of the Manhattan Bible Institute Alumni Association.

Led by his strong conviction to serve, Reverend Lawson joined the New Canaan Baptist Church, serving as an associate minister. Subsequently, Reverend Lawson would be recommended and ordained to be a licensed Baptist preacher by the New Canaan Baptist Church Deacon Board and members. In March of 1989, Reverend Lawson was called as pastor of the New Canaan Baptist Church.

Reverend Lawson is married and is the father of four children: Richard Jr., Craig,

Donna, and Tresslyn. He resides in Roosevelt, NY, with his lovely wife, Ann.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to highlight Reverend Lawson's achievements and contribution to the greater New York area. I extend to him my best wishes for continued success in the New York area.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HECTOR GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, Texas A&M University at Corpus Christi will dedicate the Dr. Hector P. Garcia Plaza in honor of my hero and one of the most important American leaders of our time. I want my colleagues to know more about this living legend, Dr. Hector Garcia.

Dr. Garcia is a different breed of patriot and citizen. Long before the issue of civil rights was on the national radar screen, he recognized the need for equal rights for the citizens of south Texas and the United States. Rather than make the larger elements of society uncomfortable with a direct public assault on the status quo, Dr. Garcia began making quiet inroads into the system.

Dr. Garcia encouraged all of us to become involved. In the 1950's he articulated clearly the necessity for Hispanics to show an interest in the workings of our city, our community, and our country. He underscored the basic fundamentals of democracy by preaching his message about the strength of numbers, the necessity of registering to vote, and the power of voting.

Today, Dr. Garcia's message is the political gospel to which we all adhere. While others fought the system, often unsuccessfully, he worked within the system to open it up for everyone to participate. He has amazed us all with his wisdom, foresight, and longevity.

While the Nation began to understand civil rights in the 1960's, they never quite recognized the fact that Dr. Garcia founded the cause so successfully in 1948. He fought for basic, fundamental civil, human, and individual rights. He has been a successful warrior for his cause—democracy, decency, justice, and fairness. The seeds he planted all those years ago have grown into ideas whose roots are firmly planted in south Texas. Those seeds have produced today's leaders, and laid the foundation for tomorrow's leaders.

I join veterans, the national Hispanic community, and all Americans who cherish justice in thanking Dr. Garcia for his very special service—both during conflict with the enemy, and within the bureaucracy. The American GI Forum, founded by Dr. Garcia, was originally intended to guide WWI and WWII veterans through the maze of bureaucracy to obtain their educational and medical benefits. Gradually, it grew into the highly acclaimed Hispanic civil rights organization it is today.

The seeds of Dr. Garcia's inspiration and leadership have sprouted, and they will continue to grow and succeed—just as he planned four decades ago. Dr. Garcia is a tremendously gracious man, and his legacy to us

has been to treat each other decently as human beings. He embodies the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the continual source of inspiration to many of us in south Texas—Dr. Hector Garcia, physician and American patriot.

LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY CARD

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce legislation which would improve the quality of the Social Security card and make it a crime to counterfeit work authorization documents. This is absolutely critical to our fight against illegal immigration. Several of my colleagues, including Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. HORN, join me in this effort.

Illegal immigrants come to the United States for one overwhelming reason: jobs. In response to this obvious magnet for illegal immigration, the 1986 immigration bill created employer sanctions, making it illegal to knowingly hire an illegal alien. That law requires everyone seeking employment in the United States to produce evidence of eligibility to work. One of the documents that may be produced together with a driver's license to prove this eligibility is the Social Security card. The primary reason employer sanctions are not working today is the rampant fraud in the documents used to prove eligibility to work, specifically the Social Security card. H.R. 2202 would reduce the number of documents that may be produced from 29 to 6. This helps, but one of the six is still the Social Security card. As long as it can be easily counterfeited, employer sanctions will not work.

Why is it so important to make employer sanctions work? There are 4 million illegal aliens in the United States today. This number increases by 300,000 to 500,000 annually. Most illegals are non-English speaking, poorly educated, and lacking in marketable skills. Their numbers are so large in the communities and States where they are settling that they cannot be properly assimilated, and they are having a very negative social, cultural, and economic impact.

Even if the southwest border were sealed, which it can't be, it would not solve the illegal immigration problem. Nearly 50 percent of illegals are here because they entered on legal temporary visas and did not leave. The only way to stop illegals from coming, through the border or otherwise, is to eliminate the magnet of jobs. The only way to do that is to make employer sanctions work.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today will make major strides in our efforts to make employer sanctions work. Until sanctions work, our fight against illegal immigration will be in vain.

PUTTING THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE IN PERSPECTIVE

**HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recommend the following article to my colleagues, authored by Rabbi Israel Zoberman from Virginia Beach on "Putting the Middle East Peace in Perspective" which appeared in the April 5, 1996 edition of the *Virginian Pilot*.

[From the *Virginian*—Pilot, 4, 5, 1996]

PUTTING MIDDLE EAST PEACE IN PERSPECTIVE  
(By Israel Zoberman)

The Middle East peace process finds itself at fateful crossroads following the recent terrorist suicide-bombings in Israel's urban centers.

The 100-years-long deadly entanglement between Arab and Jew began to be unlocked by the courageously crafted 1979 rapprochement between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

The first breach in the wall separating avowed antagonists was led on the Arab side by no other than Egypt. Though Sadat became a sacrifice on the altar of correcting history's course, his act of faith, along with Begin's willing yet costly compromise, was necessary for the next break-through to follow. That was not to happen without the painful 1982 Lebanon war, which highlighted the Palestinian factor and the urgency of responding creatively to its complex dimensions.

The bloody and embarrassing Intifada erupting in 1987 confirmed Israel's need to come to grips with that portion of the Camp David Peace Accords remaining open, laying to rest those spoils of the 1967 Six-Day War, which paradoxically have both allowed and forced it to negotiate peace. The PLO and Chairman Yasser Arafat received the final wake-up call in the wake of the 1991 Persian Gulf war. He bet on the wrong horse, while facing the prospect of being replaced by the even-more-militant Muslim fundamentalism of the uncompromising Hamas ilk.

The 1993 shaky handshake between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chairman Arafat on the South Lawn of the White House, with President Clinton acting as proud officiant, changed forever the dynamics of Middle Eastern politics, facilitating Jordan's 1994 peace treaty with Israel.

Rabin, ironically the victorious architect of the glorious 1967 war of survival, fell victim to its bitter fruit and an Israeli-Jewish extremist vengefully trying to halt proceeding toward a land-for-peace solution, causing an immense trauma. The exsoldier's heroic peacemaking has already dramatically enlarged Israel's circle of diplomatic and economic connections, substantially rewarding the cooperative Arabs, including the hard-pressed Palestinians.

In January, I was among 55 rabbis on a peace mission to visit the leadership of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority. We were in Gaza on the eve of the first Palestinian elections, protected by armed guards as we entered at the Erez checkpoint, where a relative of mine, a young Israeli officer, was killed about a year ago.

We were warmly greeted by General Usuf, head of security; he impressed us with his realistic appraisal, stating that it is easier to

fight than to engage in peace and that it is absolutely necessary to educate the young generation for a new reality, acknowledging that both societies are interdependent. Wise words, indeed.

We owe a great deal to President Clinton for his steadfast backing throughout this excruciating series of highs and lows, its uplifting moments and, particularly, during the devastating ordeal of assassination and terrorist explosions. He has won the heart of Israel with his reassuring presence and wide initiative, spearheading the anti-terrorism summit conference and taking concrete steps to provide aid in efforts to counter terrorism. Such steps should include cutting off financial support from sources in the United States and Europe to the sponsors of wholesale slaughter, Iran receiving no uncertain notice for its criminal involvement.

I remain confident about the potential to avoid the pitfalls of the past, though I am concerned about the May 28 Israeli elections and the possible loss of nerve after being so gravely tested. Having grown up in the Israel of the '50s and '60s and having served in its army, I appreciate the miracle of a transformed environment that we could not even dream of then. The essential agreement with Syria and Lebanon, without which there is no peace, is in the offing, mindful of the thorny Golan issue.

Even hard-nosed President Hafez el-Assad cannot long deny it; his role is vital in checking the plague of violence which he does not hesitate to unleash for his own purposes. Arafat knows that his future and that of his long-deprived people depends on standing up to foes from within who are undermining their own brethren.

Amending the Palestinian National Covenant in regard to Israel's destruction is long overdue. We surely cannot permit the purveyors of chaos and hate to have the last say. They will not alter the progressive agenda and valiant vision to yet turn swords into plowshares, hallowing the gift of life through the gift of peace.

YOUNG AMERICAN STUDENTS MAKE A DIFFERENCE

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note for my colleagues the charitable work carried out by some of our young high school students from Rockland County in my congressional district. The Ramapo Children of Chernobyl Fund, founded after the 1986 Ukrainian nuclear reactor explosion at Chernobyl, by Ramapo high school teacher Don Cairns, has engaged young people from that school in gathering medical supplies for children of Belarus affected by the radiation released by that explosion.

Once again this year, students working through the Ramapo Children of Chernobyl Fund participated in a humanitarian relief program for those children in Belarus. On April 18, 1996, a delegation of 19 students left for a 10 day trip to the Republic of Belarus to act as ambassadors of international goodwill and understanding. Upon their arrival in Minsk, the American students, led by Don Cairns, were welcomed by the Premier of the Republic, Micheslav Gryb, who praised their efforts.

Through their travel to Belarus, these American students provided not only moral support for the children suffering from the effects of the 1986 Chernobyl explosion, but presented 5 million dollars' worth of medical supplies and toys to hospitals and orphanages. To date the Ramapo Children of Chernobyl Fund has provided \$20 million in such aid to Belarus. Part of the assistance delivered on this most recent trip was given to the Children's Hospital of the Radiation Medicine Research Institute in Aksamovtchina, while the rest of the donations were distributed to other hospitals in the provinces of Mogilev and Gomel where children affected by Chernobyl are undergoing treatment.

In addition to bringing charitable aid to Belarus, the Ramapo High School students also put on musical performances for the children, performing a total of 21 times throughout Belarus as they visited nine schools, nine hospitals and appeared on national television. They also put on a performance for the Belorussian foreign minister, the Belorussian Friendship Society, the American Embassy and for the Belorussian President, Alexander Lukashenko.

Mr. Speaker, the Ramapo High School students' charitable efforts in Belarus are helping the United States to strengthen its relations with the republic of Belarus. And I should note that this most recent trip took place at a time when radiation was again being released from the contaminated Chernobyl area, this time by fires in the area around the nuclear facility. Our young American students decided to continue their visit in Belarus, despite that potentially threatening situation. Fortunately the delegation safely returned to the United States on May 1, 1996, with their charitable mission accomplished. Their service abroad serves as a model for all young people in our country, and demonstrates how young students' efforts can indeed make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert letters representing the good work done by the young students, written by Don Cairns, president of the Ramapo Children of Chernobyl Fund; by the President of the Republic of Belarus, Aleksander Lukashenko; and, by Arseny Vanitsky, president of the Belorussian Friendship Society.

RAMAPO CHILDREN OF CHERNOBYL FUND,  
Spring Valley, NY, May 15, 1996  
BENJAMIN GILMAN,

Congress of the United States, Middletown, NY.  
DEAR BEN: Enclosed please find some information and pictures from our most recent humanitarian trip to Belarus.

We are very proud of our 19 member Student Delegation who visited the village of Shklov, the city of Mogilev, the village of Polotsk, the village of Sharkovchina, the World War II Memorial, Khatyn, and the city of Minsk. They worked very hard as they performed a fifties' song and dance routine and hand carried and delivered medicines, supplies, and toys to children in 9 hospitals and 9 schools. They were transported by a Belarus Military bus to visit numerous cathedrals, museums, and other historical points of interest. The students performed 21 times in ten days in the hospitals. In the schools, for the Belorussian Foreign Minister, Vladimir Saenko, for Metropolitan Filoret, for the Belorussian Friendship Society, for the United States Embassy, and for Belarus President, Alexander Lukashenko. They

were televised three times detailing their achievements.

This trip was a unique experience for students and adults alike. We stayed in families and made many new friendships. Our group was the first group of Americans to visit the remote village of Shklov and we planted two chestnut trees together with school children in the village of Sharkovchina. Emotions flooded from all who participated and our students vowed to return to see the trees grown.

The Ramapo Children of Chernobyl Fund has delivered \$20,000,000 in supplies since we began our program in 1990. Our students are our best ambassadors. They have truly begun bridges of friendship that will indeed MAKE A DIFFERENCE in their future.

Thank you for helping us and for your continued support of this very important program of children helping children.

Sincerely,

DON CAIRNS & PAT DEFRANCESCO.

APRIL 26, 1996.

MR. CAIRNS,

President of the "Ramapo—Children of Chernobyl Fund"

The Belarus Society of Friendship and Cultural Affairs with Foreign Countries expresses its deepest gratitude for the tremendous work of "Ramapo—Children of Chernobyl Fund". This Fund is helping the victims of Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe.

Significant help that was presented to the people of Belarus, first of all the children, is priceless with its compassion, nobility and participation.

The emergency medical supplies played an enormous role in the fight for life of the people of Belarus.

People of Belarus know and deeply appreciate the role of the Fund, the staff and students of Ramapo, for building relations and mutual understanding between the youth of both countries.

We hope that in the near future we will continue to work together towards peace and prosperity for mankind.

Respectfully

A. VANITSKY.

PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

April 29, 1996.

To the teachers and students of Ramapo Senior High School and to the persons associated with the Fund entitled "Ramapo—for Children of Chernobyl."

DEAR FRIENDS: Heartfelt greetings to the teachers and students of Ramapo Senior High School, and also to the leaders and members of "Ramapo—for Children of Chernobyl" Fund.

Your Fund and your great work are well known to the people of Belarus. You became a symbol of amicable relations between our countries.

The help with medicine and medical supplies from overseas is still extremely important for our republic, although 10 years have passed since the catastrophe in Chernobyl. As a consequence of the tragedy many things are being affected. The area where the accident took place is not habitable and people still experience great economic difficulties.

Even more important to us are the spiritual gifts, your generosity, understanding and solidarity, as well as the program which is based on the wonderful relationship of two growing generations of our countries, USA and Belarus. The mutual understanding of our young people will make the world stronger in the next millennium of its history.

Dear Mr. Donald Cairns, Patricia De Francesco, members of "Ramapo—for Children of Chernobyl", we sincerely appreciate your caring for our children, all victims who have experienced this terrible tragedy. We also thank you for building bridges of friendship between our nations. It is our honor to join with you on this significant occasion, the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy.

Accept our words of appreciation which come from the bottom of our hearts for the support and friendship you have extended to us, showing the best qualities of the American people. Belarus will always keep a close relationship with America.

ALEKSANDER LUKASHENKO.

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT AND  
MILDRED TANZMAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 9th, a reception will be held at the Zimmerli Art Museum in New Brunswick, NJ, in honor of two of Middlesex County's most esteemed citizens, Herbert and Mildred Tanzman of Highland Park, NJ.

Beginning with the time he served his country in World War II, Herbert Tanzman has maintained a distinguished legacy of community service. For his service in WWII's Naval Aviation unit, Mr. Tanzman was awarded the Navy Air Medal by the President. A veteran of the Battle of Iwo Jima, he has served as commander of the Veterans Alliance, commander of Jewish War Veterans Post No. 133, New Brunswick, member of the National Executive Committee of the JWV, national representative and national foreign affairs chair of JWV of the USA, and executive board member of the Navy League. Currently, Mr. Tanzman serves as JWV national foreign affairs chairman.

Mr. Tanzman has demonstrated his leadership through every facet of his life. He has enjoyed a distinguished career as director for the real estate firm of Jacobson, Goldfarb and Tanzman Associates. He rose to the ranks of leadership in his profession as president of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission. He also demonstrated his commitment to his community as a councilman and mayor of Highland Park. He served on the State of New Jersey County and Municipal Government Study Commission, and the board of directors of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities.

In his tireless efforts to further the cause of human rights and intergroup relations, Mr. Tanzman served as the national liaison officer to the Catholic War Veterans, national civil rights chairman and national legislative chairman and national chairman of American Indian Affairs. He has helped to build the civic life of his community and his country as a member of the executive committee and board of directors of United Community Services, trustee of the Middlesex-Somerset Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Association, board member of Job Corps, member of the board of directors of YMHA, chairman of the Building Fund Campaign, and member of the board of directors of the Central New Jersey Home for the Aged.

Mr. Tanzman's hard work has been driven by the quintessential Jewish goal of rebuilding and improving the world around him. He currently serves as national vice chairman and national campaign cabinet member of Israel Bonds, and has served as general chairman of the Raritan Valley UJA Federation, as an executive board member of the Greater Monmouth Jewish Federation, a chair of Monmouth County's UJA, and regional chairman for Israel Bonds.

For Mildred S. Tanzman, Tikun Olam—rebuilding the world—has been the guideline by which she has lived her life. Her devotion to the Highland Park Conservative Temple has been a commitment for over 50 years. It includes active sisterhood and service on the Sisterhood Board. Mrs. Tanzman has been a life member of Hadassah and has served on the Hadassah Board. She has also served on the National Council of Jewish Women, Deborah Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Brandeis University, the Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged, the Jewish War Veterans Post No. 133 Auxiliary, and as president of the Lions Club Auxiliary of Highland Park. She has been involved for a long time with the Borough of Highland Park Juvenile Court Commissions.

Several years ago, Mr. Tanzman met the internationally known Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld, and the two women became friends and colleagues in the effort to be vigilant against Nazi and neo-Nazi groups still operating throughout the world.

She has also been involved with an organization known as "Chamah," originally begun as an underground movement in the pre-Glasnost Soviet Union, which now works to start schools for Jewish children in Russia, as well as helping to provide Passover Seders for families in Russia, and assistance for Russian immigrants beginning new lives here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Mildred and Herbert Tanzman have dedicated much of their lives to serving others. Their dedication to their family, their community, the United States, the Jewish people and the State of Israel has been exemplary, an inspiration to us all. It is an honor for me to pay tribute to these two outstanding leaders and to wish them continued happiness and success.

IF YOU THOUGHT THE 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY WAS SOMETHING

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the only thing more golden than a golden anniversary is the ones that come after that. The wonderful commitment two people make to each other that lasts half a century is more powerful, impressive, and exemplary with each passing year. This Sunday, June 30, Hannah and Harold McDowell will be celebrating their 60th anniversary.

Harold McDowell and Hannah Wright were married at Saint Andrews Episcopal Church in Flint, MI, on June 30, 1936. At a time when

our Nation was struggling to shake off the shock of the depression, these two wonderful people found strength in each other to build a fulfilling life together.

They were blessed with three children: Sharon Rae, Jolene, and Harold Jr., who rewarded them with eight grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Over the wonderful years of their marriage, Harold and Hannah have had a fantastic share of memorable moments, both sweet and probably some everyone might prefer not to remember. But it is precisely those kinds of moments that make our lives worth living, and our families so precious.

Harold and Hannah were valuable members of the Flint production community. Harold worked for the Buick Motor Co. for 42 years. Hannah was a valued employee of Advance Furniture for a number of years as well.

Mr. Speaker, devotion to family is to be honored. Commitment to one's family is to be praised and emulated. Consistent hard work is to be respected. Harold and Hannah McDowell are the kind of people that we would like all Americans to be. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing them the very best on their stellar 60th anniversary, and extend our best wishes for many more to come.

WINNING ODYSSEY GROUP

**HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker. I rise to pay tribute to a group of students from El Paso. They recently won first place at the Odyssey of the Mind World Finals in Ames, IA. Six girls from Glen Cove Elementary School, Lori Wurdeman, Michelle Ojeda, Danielle Borgaily, Tiffany Tajiri, Stephany Nebhan, Haley Cowan, and their coach, David Dominguez, deserve our recognition and congratulations for their extraordinary accomplishment.

At a time when it is easy to criticize our education system, those who represent the positive aspects of our public schools stand out. I hope the Odyssey of the Mind team from Glen Cove Elementary School will continue to better their school and community. An article from the El Paso Herald-Post about the team follows.

[From the El Paso Herald-Post, June 11, 1996]

WINNING ODYSSEY GROUP GETS STAR  
TREATMENT

By Sonny Lopez

The frayed nerves and rushes of adrenaline are little more than distant memories for members of the Glen Cove Elementary School Odyssey of the Mind team.

After beating out teams from throughout the world, the six El Paso girls are reaping the rewards, giving televised interviews and making plans for next year's competition.

"When we first got there, we were pumped and just ready to go," said 11-year-old Tiffany Tajiri, who co-wrote the team's idea from a book about the Little Mermaid.

"But then we just got nervous because there was nobody there, but us on stage. It was like the world disappeared and it was just us."

Lori Wurdeman, 10, agreed, saying, "Nothing else mattered. We just ran out there when they announced we'd won. It was great!"

The Glen Cove team not only bested teams from countries including China, Venezuela, Hungary, Russia, Iceland and the Philippines, but was given the Ramatea Fusca Award for excellence in the spontaneous section of the contest.

The team was the only group from El Paso and West Texas at the world finals which were held in Ames, Iowa, in last month. The girls' received a gold medal for winning the finals and another for their top-notch work in the spontaneous session.

The Odyssey of the Mind contest, which was created by a university professor, is designed to enhance creativity.

Groups of students are given a set of rules and guidelines and then are asked to develop a long-term project, mainly a play, and subject themselves to a spontaneous session of questioning.

When performed, the completed play must be eight minutes long, must have cost \$90 or less to develop, must have been designed entirely by the team members and must have comedic value.

The spontaneous session can involve anything from a word association game to descriptions of an object.

For the Glen Cove team, the winning combination included Tajiri; Wurdeman; Haley Cowan, 11; Danielle Borgaily, 10; Stephanie Nebban, 11; and Michelle Ojeda, 10.

They entertained audiences throughout El Paso and the region with a play about Queen Nag, the queen of know-it-all, and an adventure in a far-away kingdom that included Greek gods, a life-size, pop-up-book-style castle and a witch.

On Wednesday, the girls will be honored by Ysleta Independent School District officials during a school-board meeting.

While there, they plan to display the 28 pins each of the girls traded and bartered with the more than 13,000 other contestants at the competition. Plans also are being made by City Council members to honor the team members with certificates.

"I want to continue with OM (Odyssey of the Mind) and encourage others to participate," said Nebban, who in the play was the green-faced witch who was pursued by Queen Nag.

"It's a really great thing to be a part of and can be started by anyone at any school."

HONORING THE CAREER OF  
JOHNNIE B. BOOKER

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Johnnie B. Booker on her stellar career and wish her well in her retirement. Ms. Booker's excellent work came to my attention through her outstanding service at City National Bank in Newark, NJ. There, she provided the impetus for invaluable economic growth and opportunity in my district, and for that I am most grateful. She has been a dedicated public servant for over 20 years, and it is an honor for me to recognize her accomplishments here today.

For the past 2 years, Johnnie B. Booker has been a champion of minority rights and equal opportunity in her position at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC]. There, she managed the corporation's oversight of programs to include minority- and women-owned business and law firms in contracting activities, with both expertise and care. Her work was invaluable in the corporation's quest to achieve equal opportunity and to create an environment which fosters and embraces diversity.

Johnnie B. Booker is an incredibly skilled woman, one whose experiences touched the lives of many. She served as a civil rights specialist as well as the director of consumer affairs and civil rights at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. She also has worked for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity at HUD where she refined and polished her managerial and administrative aptitudes.

It is an honor for me to rise today in commendation of such a genuinely generous and dedicated public servant. Johnnie B. Booker has been committed throughout the course of her career to serve those in need and to protect the rights of minorities and women. I hope you will join me in applauding her career and wishing her well in the future.

THE NATIONAL MULTIPLE  
SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, which today is one of the largest nonprofit health agencies in the United States, originated 50 years ago with an idea and a small three-line classified advertisement that appeared in the May 1, 1945 edition of the New York Times. The printed appeal for help was placed by Sylvia Lawry, the founder, whose late brother suffered from MS. In her ad, Miss Lawry asked that anyone who might know of a cure for MS contact her.

Thus was born the organization which today serves a membership of 430,000 through 140 chapters and branches. It is the only organization supporting both national and international research into the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis and a full range of services in areas of health, knowledge, and independence.

In my district, 2,200 people with MS are served by the Northwest Ohio Chapter alone. The chapter is able to raise funds that directly benefit local programs and allows for educational workshops, equipment loan services, aquatics programs, and so much more!

The Nation is very proud of the work of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and the contributions it has made to biomedical research. Since its founding, the society has invested more than \$175 million in scientific grants.

As a result, we are much closer today than ever before to understanding what causes multiple sclerosis and how to treat it. Someday soon we may possibly learn to prevent and cure it. Enormous strides have been taking place in the neurosciences recently, giving rise to a real hope that this may happen soon.

Sylvia Lawry continues to be active in the affairs of both the national and international MS societies. Her dedication, and the work of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society are an inspiration for all.

PRAYER OFFERED BY REVEREND  
JOE WRIGHT

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, is this Rev. Joe Wright perfectly on track, or what?

The following is excerpted from, and inspired by a prayer offered in the Kansas House on January 23d, by Rev. Joe Wright of Central Christian Church in Wichita.

We have ridiculed the absolute truth of God's word, and called it pluralism.

We have worshipped other gods, and called it multiculturalism.

We have endorsed perversion, and called it alternative lifestyle.

We have exploited the poor, and called it the lottery.

We have neglected the needy, and called it self-preservation.

We have rewarded laziness, and called it welfare.

We have killed the pre-born, and called it choice.

We have neglected to discipline our children, and called it building self-esteem.

We have abused power, and called it political savvy.

We have coveted our neighbors' possessions, and called it ambition.

We have polluted the airwaves with profanity and pornography, and called it freedom of expression.

We have ridiculed the time-honored values of our forefathers, and called it enlightenment.

We have indoctrinated our children, and called it education.

We have censored God from our public life, and called it religious freedom.

We have prevented our citizens from defending themselves, and called it gun control.

We have allowed violent criminals to prey on society, and called it compassion.

We have imprisoned the innocent and let the guilty go free, and called it justice.

Indeed, America is in much need of prayer.

THE SECURITIES AMENDMENTS OF  
1996

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I offer an amendment to H.R. 3005, the Securities Amendments of 1996, that makes five important changes to this legislation.

This amendment ensures that the benefits of exemption from multiple layers of State regulation that this legislation provides to issuers of national securities offerings are available to large, established partnerships and limited liability companies. As passed by the Com-

merce Committee, the legislation included a limitation that prevented partnerships and limited liability companies from qualifying for the exemption from State regulation that the legislation provides to national securities issuers. This limitation was included—and remains in the legislation—to address concerns raised by some that these vehicles might be more prone to abuse. These concerns do not, however, extend to large, established companies that may be organized as partnerships or limited liability companies.

Therefore, the amendment I offer today eliminates State regulation over securities issued by a partnership or limited liability company that is either a registered dealer or an affiliate of such a dealer and has capital or equity of not less than \$75 million. In addition, to qualify for the exemption State authority that this legislation provides, if the issuer is not a registered dealer, the issuer must not use the proceeds of the offering to fund its non-financial business. I intend that dealer affiliates, however, be able to rely upon the exemption to finance the full range of their activities, whether or not involving transactions in securities. Dealers and their affiliates today are legitimately engaged in a broad range of investment-related activities. Accordingly, I intend the financial business for purposes of section 18(c)(4)(A)(3), to include any business or activity pertaining to securities, commodities, banking, trust services, or insurance as well as the financing of any related capital or operating expense.

I also recognize that issuers commonly add the proceeds of securities offerings to their general funds and that, in consequence, the offering proceeds become fungible with the issuer's other moneys. In this regard, section 18(c)(4)(A)(3), added by this amendment, is not intended to require issuers to trace offering proceeds to specific end uses. A dealer affiliate that funds both financial and non-financial businesses at, or subsequent to, the completion of a securities offering should remain eligible to claim the exemption unless it specifically directs all or most of the offering proceeds to the nonfinancial business.

This amendment narrows the provision in the legislation that makes it easier for brokers to service their customers who are out of town, to help ensure investor protection. We live in a very mobile society, where it is commonplace for people to conduct their personal business outside the State where they live. Laws that do not recognize this fact of modern life are a trap for the unwary. This legislation eliminates this trap by providing a very narrow exception that permits brokers to provide service to their customers who are temporarily out of State or who have moved out of State, without having to register in that State in advance of the transaction. The amendment I offer today further narrows this provision to add a condition that applies in all cases where a broker seeks to use this exemption. It provides that a broker may only use the provisions of the exemption to service a preexisting customer of the broker-dealer that employs that broker. This will help to ensure that the exemption is used to help brokers and their clients transact business in today's mobile society, not to promote cold-calling and boiler-room operations.

In addition, the amendment provides that up to four associated persons may be deemed to be assigned to a client for purposes of new paragraph (3)(A)(ii) that the legislation adds to new section 15(h) of the Exchange Act.

This amendment changes the provision of the legislation that grants the Securities and Exchange Commission exemptive authority to prevent the Commission from usurping the authority of the Department of the Treasury with respect to certain aspects of the regulation of Government securities brokers. The amendment provides an express limitation on the Commission's exemptive authority to provide that this authority does not extend to the provisions of section 15C under the Exchange Act, pursuant to which the Department of the Treasury regulates Government securities dealers.

This amendment requires that the Securities and Exchange Commission find that a mutual fund name is materially misleading in order to use the rulemaking authority the legislation grants the Commission to stop the use of such a name.

Finally, the amendment adds a new title III to the legislation, authorizing the Securities and Exchange Commission. This amendment is designed to put money back in the pockets of American investors. Today, the Securities and Exchange Commission takes in over \$600 million in fees annually—which is double the amount it costs to run the place. This surplus in fee revenue over the cost of running the agency amounts to a tax on capital paid by all investors, including individual investors relying on mutual funds or pension plans to secure their retirement, their children's education, and their future financial security.

Title III was crafted with the cooperation of Chairman ROGERS and Chairman ARCHER to reauthorize the Securities and Exchange Commission and provide a stable long-term mechanism for funding the agency. At the same time, this funding mechanism reduces surplus fees—this tax—paid by investors.

I introduced the legislation that I offer today as title III together with my friends JOHN DINGELL, ranking member of the Commerce Committee, Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee chairman, JACK FIELDS, and the ranking member of the Subcommittee, ED MARKEY. In addition, this funding legislation is endorsed by Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, Arthur Levitt.

Working together, we developed legislation that reduces SEC fees by \$751 million between fiscal years 1997 and 2002, and then reduces SEC fees by at least \$256 million per year than they would be under current law. In fact, this legislation is likely to be the first bipartisan tax cut to pass through the House this year.

Equally importantly, Chairman ROGERS has agreed to work with us to provide a more stable funding mechanism for the SEC, so that the Commission can focus on its substantive work rather than annual or biannual funding emergencies.

This legislation is vitally important. It is the first significant, sweeping reform to the regulation of the American securities markets in decades. It will help free up the capital that fledgling and growing businesses need to hire employees, build equipment, create new prod-

ucts. It will create jobs. And it represents another example of how productive and positive this Congress can be working together with our friends on both sides of the aisle. The amendment I offer today, I believe, makes this excellent piece of legislation even stronger, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

#### FORT HANCOCK CENTENNIAL

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 29, 1996, the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area and the Sandy Hook Foundation will hold a celebration of Fort Hancock's first 100 years.

It will be a great honor for me to join with New Jersey Governor Whitman, other elected leaders, military officials, veterans and community leaders in paying tribute to this beautiful and exceptional facility located in northeastern Monmouth County, N.J. Saturday's festivities will include historic military re-enactments, modern military equipment and personnel, children's activities, open houses and music, culminating in a fireworks display.

Mr. Speaker, Fort Hancock is located on the northern tip of Sandy Hook, a six-and-a-half mile long peninsula between Sandy Hook Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The history of Fort Hancock as an important military site goes back to the Revolutionary War. The original fort was built during the War of 1812. In 1895, army engineers at Sandy Hook had just finished building the first two concrete gun batteries ever constructed to defend an American harbor, protecting the vital shipping lanes of the New York-New Jersey Harbor. The next step was construction of housing for the several hundred soldiers needed to man the new emplacements. Pursuant to a general order issued by the Secretary of War, the fortifications at Sandy Hook were named in honor of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, who fought valiantly for the Union in the Civil War and was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg—General Hancock also ran unsuccessfully for President against James Garfield, another great American whose name came to be associated with the Jersey Shore.

It was in the summer of 1896 that the plans and layout for the Fort Hancock facilities were developed, with construction work being completed in 1899. The results were remarkable, a collection of graceful structures of great architectural distinction, including Officers' Row, the Oak Club Inn, the Officers Club, a theater, an auditorium, a PX Club and gymnasium, as well as barracks for enlisted personnel. The military and civilian population averaged between 500 and 800 during this period. Children of personnel living on post attended the Fort Hancock Public School. Many of these structures are still impressive to this day, although in some need of renovation. Indeed, visitors to Sandy Hook, after exploring the ocean- and bay-side beaches, sand dunes and other environments on the peninsula are often amazed to find what seems to be a ghost town on this isolated location, but in full view of the New York skyline.

Fort Hancock played a major role in both of the World Wars, providing temporary quarters for troops departing for war in Europe, as well as serving as a reception center for returning personnel. In 1939, the King and Queen of England passed through while on a national good will tour, and later that year President Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited the fort. While World War II proved to be perhaps the busiest time in the fort's history, the changes in military tactics and technology had made the fort's harbor defense role largely obsolete. However, during the early decades of the cold war, Fort Hancock was still used as the site for anti-aircraft guns and later as a Nike air defense missile deployment site. The fort was deactivated in 1974.

IN 1975, the National Park Service took over the entire Sandy Hook peninsula, and a number of the fort buildings have been used by education, scientific and environmental organizations. In 1982, the Department of the Interior designated all of Sandy Hook as a National Historic Landmark.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to Fort Hancock, which has played such a proud and important role in the Jersey Shore and in the defense of our Nation and continues to be a popular destination for thousands upon thousands of visitors each year.

#### THE GLAZAS ARE GOLDEN

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, people have a natural tendency to value that which is precious, and many believe that gold is most precious. When we look at important moments in the lives of our families and friends, one of the absolutely most precious moments is their 50th anniversary. I am proud to let our colleagues know that this Sunday, June 30, Walter and Valerie Glaza will be celebrating their 50 years of marriage, with June 29 being the actual date of their anniversary.

When one thinks about 1946, some remember and many of us can only imagine the relief that was felt around the country because the war was over. While many men and women remained on active duty, many families for the first time in years were able to know that their loved ones were safe from harm, and many people were ready to get on with their lives. Marriages abounded, and the Glazas were part of that joyous trend.

Those moments of bliss were followed by years of joy, and decades of accomplishment. There was joy because two people very much in love were together, joined by their five wonderful children, Connie, Eileen, Carl, Paul, and Donna, plus two grandchildren, Corey and John, and one great grandchild, Jared. They instilled their children with a strong sense of values, treating them as equals, and offering help whenever possible, even today.

Walter and Valerie have a strong thirst for information, being avid readers with a strong interest in government and what it does. Their efforts at staying informed hold a strong example for all of us who should appreciate the fact

that there is always more to learn, and that part of the joy of life is understanding more tomorrow than we do today, and certainly more than we did yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, when we hear about family values, we should recognize that there are many Americans who taught and followed those values before it became the item that it seems to be today. Walter and Valerie Glaza are true examples of family values: a life of commitment to each other, to their children, their grandchildren, and their great grandchild. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing them the very best for their 50th anniversary, and many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE E.  
GOODMAN

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN  
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 26, 1996

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Miss Christine E. Goodman, a national winner, from the fourth Congressional District of Maryland, in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary's 1996 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting scholarship competition.

The Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program was started 49 years ago with the endorsement of the U.S. Office of Education and the National Association of Broadcasters, Electronic Industries and State Association of Broadcasters. This year more than 116,000 secondary school students, from over 7,900 schools, participated in the competition for the 54 scholarships totaling more than \$118,000. The contest theme this year was "Answering America's Call."

Christine is a resident of Silver Spring, MD, and is a 17-year-old honor roll senior attending Springbrook, High School, where she is the assistant editor of *Musings*, the school's literary magazine; and a member of the Chamber Singers, the Shakespearean Troupe, and the Thespian Society. As a national winner of this year's Voice of Democracy Program, she is the recipient of the \$1,500 Department of Colorado and Auxiliary Scholarship Award. She has also distinguished herself by being awarded first place in acting and second place in poetic interpretation by the Montgomery County Forensics League; Springbrook High School's Renaissance Award for academic achievement; best actress in the Paint Branch High School Shakespeare Symposium; and excellence in acting at the Folger Theatre's Student Shakespeare Festival. Ms. Goodman has been an honor roll student throughout her high school career.

James and Joni Goodman, Christine's parents; Mr. Donald Kress, her high school principal; and Ms. Hummel, her English teacher and coordinator of this program at her school, must be extremely proud of her achievements as she prepares for a career in acting and drama at New York University upon graduation.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating this fine young American's achievement. I would ask to include the text of her winning script into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Christine Goodman)

"I'll get the phone."

"Hello? (pause) Yes it is. Whom may I ask is calling? (pause) Oh. Can I help you? Wait. Don't answer that. I know that I can help you. I just don't know how. (pause) No. You don't need to call back later. It's best that I face this challenge now. I'm ready. Tell me what to do. (pause) What do you mean that it's up to me? It's hard at my age to find some way to make a difference. (pause) What do I have to offer? Well, I have so many ideas, but no idea of how to start. And I'm not the only one. Are you aware of the fact that there is a large, eager and intelligent generation stirring in the background of this society? We are merely waiting for a chance to contribute our ideas for positive change and growth in America.

(Pause) No, I don't believe that being a patriot is pointless. This is the garden of Democracy and I feel that it is our job as a nation to water the sprouting plants. By encouraging youth to stand up and speak out, America will be encouraging those who will someday take their place in the forefront of society. (pause) No, I don't think that's a glittering generality. If it is, America will suffer for it.

You know, as I talk to you, I am beginning to see what I can do. I can contribute my voice. I've never realized just how powerful it can be.

There are so many issues that need our thoughts and voices. For example, does AIDS represent a moral breakdown in our society or is the moral breakdown our failure to deal with it? AIDS is not alone as an issue; how are we going to support our older population in the future? What more can we do as a people to stop the increasing rate of violence? Is our society such that homelessness is an unavoidable consequence or is there something more that can be done to help these people? And what about jobs? Is it possible to expand the job market to include all productive individuals and to make them feel that their contributions are productive? Should limits be set on modern technology or should it be allowed to flourish, creating limitless possibilities for the future? With all of these ideas for tomorrow, have we stopped to consider today? Our environment is slowly deteriorating and we need to find ways to protect these natural resources. In a modern democracy, is it necessary for the pursuit of value to overshadow the value of pursuit? As an informed member of the public, I can express my views and ideas as well as talk to those who are my age and encourage them to take an important role in our country, too. Without concerned people, there is no Democracy, no future, no America.

(Pause) Thank you for calling me. I know that if I had not talked to you, I would not have contemplated what my role in this great democracy might be. (pause). Yes. (pause) Sure. Alright, take care. We'll keep in touch.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 27, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 28

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings to examine the dissemination of Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation reports and other information to the White House.

SH-216

JULY 10

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1877, to ensure the proper stewardship of publicly owned assets in the Tongass National Forest in the State of Alaska, a fair return to the United States for public timber in the Tongass, and a proper balance among multiple use interest in the Tongass to enhance forest health, sustainable harvest, and the general economic health and growth in southeast Alaska and the United States.

SD-366

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the FERC wholesale open access transmission rule (Order No. 888).

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1738, to provide for improved access to and use of the Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness.

SD-366

JULY 16

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 988, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer

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administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Army to facilitate construction of a jetty and sand transfer system, and S. 1805, to provide for the management of Voyageurs National Park.

SD-366

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy.

SD-366

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1699, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 1737, to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and S. 1809, entitled the "Aleutian World War II National Historic Areas Act".

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

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POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 27

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold oversight hearings on Federal Aviation Administration safety issues.

SR-253