

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPUBLICAN FISCAL
IRRESPONSIBILITY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one central item has been underplayed in the important debate about how to bring the annual budget deficit down to zero—the need to reduce our military spending after the collapse of the Soviet empire. The implications of the military budget are crucial for any effort to deal with deficit reduction in a socially responsible way. The actions taken by the Republican dominated Congress this year and last year demonstrate a determination by them to increase military spending to the point where we will be able to bring the deficit to zero only by devastating reductions in important programs, in education, environment, and medical care.

Even more daunting than the \$18 billion the Republican Congress has added to military spending over the Pentagon's objection in the last 2 years is the prospect that we face in the future should Republican efforts succeed. Next November will decide whether or not the military budget will continue to swell, at the expense of virtually every other important national Government function.

Doug Bandow, a fellow at the Cato Institute, discussed the staggering fiscal implications of the Republican military budget proposals in a recent article on the op-ed page of the New York Times. As Mr. Bandow notes, the United States now spends almost 40 percent of all the military spending in the world. The reason for this, as he notes, is not our national security but our inexplicable willingness—even insistence—on heavily subsidizing our wealthiest allies by providing them with a defense courtesy of the American taxpayer. One of Mr. Bandow's most important points is his noting that we now spend on the military "twice as much as Britain, France, Germany, and Japan combined."

Mr. Speaker, because drastic reductions in military spending over the next decade are essential if we are to be able to balance our budget without causing severe social harm in the United States, I ask that Doug Bandow's thoughtful discussion of military spending be printed here.

[From the New York Times]

DOLE'S MILITARY CARD

(By Doug Bandow)

So far, the Presidential campaign is being waged largely over domestic issues. Yet the difference between the parties is much wider when it comes to military matters.

If leading Republican strategists have their way, the United States will commit American lives and wealth to enforcing a new form of imperial order.

As he campaigns, Bob Dole has said little more than that America must spend more on

the military. The Clinton Administration has "eroded American power and purpose," he said recently. "Our defense budget has been cut too far and too fast."

So military outlays must rise above the current \$260 billion per year. How far, he doesn't say. But the conservative Heritage Foundation has started the bidding at \$20 billion more annually. Baker Spring, a Heritage defense analyst, wrote in a recent policy paper that "the time is rapidly approaching when the U.S. will have to decide between remaining a global power capable of preventing wars, or becoming a mere regional military power, condemned to fight and possibly lose them."

He writes this at a time when America is a military colossus. The United States accounts for almost 40 percent of all military spending on earth. It spends at least three times as much as Russia—and twice as much as Britain, France, Germany and Japan combined.

America's allies can stand up to every conceivable security threat on their own. Western Europe's gross domestic product and population are greater than our own. South Korea has about 18 times the gross domestic product and twice the population of North Korea. In such a world we risk losing a war? To whom?

Some Republican analysts want to increase military outlays by far more than \$20 billion. In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs, William Kristol, editor of the Weekly Standard, and Robert Kagan, a former policy analyst for the Bush Administration, called for an extra \$60 billion to \$80 billion. This would come on top of defense spending that is already, in real terms, higher than in 1980, when America still faced the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact nations and the threat of global Communism.

Mr. Kristol and Mr. Kagan, however, may be pikers compared to Haley Barbour, the Republican National Party chairman. In his new book, "Agenda for America," Mr. Barbour argues that we must "rejuvenate our military capability." He advocates improving military readiness, expanding procurement and strengthening the private military supply sector. Like Mr. Dole, he supplies no price tag, but Jonathan Clarke, a Cato Institute associate, figures the Barbour program could add up to an astounding annual increase of \$140 billion.

What is the United States to do with all this additional military might? It faces no serious security threat far greater than necessary to defend the country or backstop our prosperous allies in an emergency.

Such an enormous military buildup to meddle in civil wars in distant continents, to restore order in chaotic societies and to extend American security guarantees through NATO, right up to Russia's borders. The idea, in the words of Mr. Kristol and Mr. Kagan, is to establish a "benevolent hegemony" and to "preserve that hegemony as far into the future as possible."

They argue that this "is not a radical proposal," but it is. In effect it would mean, as the historian Francis Fukuyama wrote approvingly in a letter to Commentary, that "Americans should be prepared, when the

time comes, to have their people die for Poland."

Similarly, Edward Luttwak, a former Reagan policy adviser, waxed nostalgic in Foreign Affairs about large families. When they predominated, he wrote; "a death in combat was not the extraordinary and fundamentally unacceptable event that it is now."

So what is Bob Dole's proposed military policy? The American people should not accept vague proposals about spending more on defense. And if he becomes President, Mr. Dole should create a foreign policy and military fit for the Republic America purports to be, not the empire some wish it to become.

TRIBUTE TO VALENCIA BOROUGH

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Valencia Borough on its 100th anniversary.

Valencia Borough plays a critical role in the care of my district's senior citizens. St. Barnabas Health System recently bought an existing nursing home and is in the process of a \$7.2 million expansion. This expansion will not only double the nursing center's bed capacity, but will also create 90 new jobs for Valencia Borough.

As I travel through the 4th district, I am always amazed by the friendliness and the good feelings shown to me by the residents of Valencia. These attributes should be lauded by this House and followed by all of America's communities.

The area which is now Valencia was originally settled as Brookside. It was renamed Valencia in 1884, in hopes of coaxing a post office to the area. To do this the community had to select a name unique to the area. Why the specific name of Valencia was chosen is unknown. My theory is that it has to do with the sunny disposition of its residents.

The residents of Valencia plan to celebrate the borough's 100th anniversary on August 18, 1996 with a community festival. I am positive that the festival will be a success due to the diligence of its residents.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues in the House in congratulating Valencia Borough on the momentous occasion of its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL GENETTE
HILL

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Col. Genette Hill for

● 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.

her exceptionally distinguished and patriotic service to the U.S. Air Force, this House and this great Nation.

As Deputy Branch Chief in the Congressional Inquiries Division, she quickly established a reputation for credibility, professionalism, and excellence by working and closing over 1,100 written and telephonic inquiries across the spectrum of Air Force activities in her first few months. Her outstanding leadership did not go unnoticed as she was selected to be the executive officer for the Director, Legislative Liaison. In this position, she received numerous laudatory comments for her travel planning, organizing and execution of travel with the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Republican minority whip.

Genette's most recent position as Chief, Manpower and Personnel Branch, Programs and Legislation Division, is the true testimony of her ability to understand intricacies involved in the legislative processes. She has worked with the House National Security Committee and Senate Armed Services Committee members and staff on some of the most sensitive personnel issues of sexual harassment, promotion policy and quality of life with outstanding results.

It has been my extreme pleasure to have worked with and traveled with Genette Hill in my position as a member of the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors. Genette has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for her many contributions to our Nation's defense.

My colleagues and I bid Lt. Col. Genette Hill a fond farewell and wish her and her husband, Lt. Col. Scott Hill, the very best as they begin their assignment to Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL—Godspeed.

TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 10, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

There has been a lot of talk about tax cuts in recent weeks, some of it responsible and some not. But one idea that appears to me to have considerable merit is tax cuts for education and skills training expenses—tax cuts that are targeted toward middle-class families and are fully paid for so they don't worsen the budget deficit.

IMPROVING EDUCATION AND SKILLS

One of the greatest concerns of Hoosiers is their long-term job prospects and the prospects for their children. They work hard—often with both husband and wife employed—but they haven't seen many raises in recent years. So they struggle every month to pay their bills, keep their family healthy, and save a little for education or retirement. They are particularly concerned about the impact of technology in the workplace and foreign competition. They rightly recognize that with many jobs being made obsolete or moving across borders to lower-wage coun-

tries, they will need to improve their job skills just to keep up. And they recognize that a good education and solid work skills will be even more crucial for their children's prospects in the workforce of the future.

Local business leaders express similar concerns about the need to improve education and skills training. In meeting after meeting they tell me that the single most important way to expand businesses and create new jobs in southern Indiana is to upgrade the skills of the workforce.

Education is certainly the key to opportunity, especially in today's tough new global economy. Good jobs, including many factory jobs, demand much more sophisticated skills. And fully half of the new jobs created in the U.S. in the last three years were managerial and professional jobs. People entering the workforce today need better and better computation, communication, problem-solving, and decisionmaking skills, and they should be comfortable with a lifetime of learning so they can master new skills and adjust to new technologies in our constantly changing economy. Workers who develop these better skills will be in high demand by employers as we move into the 21st century; those who do not will not. We are already seeing this premium on education and skills. People with college degrees today earn almost twice as much as their counterparts with only a high school diploma.

COSTS

Yet while many Hoosiers recognize the need for them and their children to upgrade their education and training to get ahead, they find that increasingly expensive to do. The cost of college has risen sharply in recent years, with tuition increasing 270% since 1980. Good programs are available not just at four-year colleges but at community colleges, postsecondary technical schools, and regional campuses, yet the costs can add up. With tuition increases expected to continue to outpace inflation in the years ahead, many families are worried.

TARGETED TAX CUTS

So an idea getting attention in Washington is targeted tax relief to help moderate income families improve their education and skills levels. Congress is currently working on restoring the tax exemption for tuition assistance provided to workers by their employer, but several broader measures have been proposed. One idea is to offer students or their parents a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 for college or vocational training. Another proposal is to expand Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and allow them to be used for post-secondary education expenses. A third proposal is to set up Individual Training Accounts to allow workers to continually upgrade their skills. Finally, a \$1,500 per year tax credit has been proposed to help pay for the first two years of college tuition. This would basically cover tuition at most two-year community colleges.

I believe targeted tax relief for education expenses makes sense. It addresses a real national concern—improving the education and skills training of our workforce—and it expands opportunity by giving a leg up to people who genuinely want to get ahead and are willing to make the effort. In addition it provides some needed tax relief to middle-class families—families who have struggled to get by in recent years while those at the top in America have prospered. Those who want to direct new tax cuts largely to people at the top seem to me to have their priorities wrong.

The U.S. tax code currently provides major tax breaks for a variety of purposes, includ-

ing the purchase of a home, health care, retirement savings, and business investment in new plants and equipment. But it provides very little for the investment families should be making in improving their education and skills. That is a disparity that needs to be addressed.

HOW TO SET UP

But such tax relief must be structured in the right way. First, it must be used for legitimate education and training expenses. To ensure that the money is not wasted, we should require that the study be at schools that are properly accredited and certified. Also, local businesses could provide helpful guidance on what skills and types of study they see as most useful and relevant.

Second, the tax breaks must be targeted to those who need the most help. We need to place an income ceiling on eligibility, with the benefits phased out at higher income levels. We simply can't afford to give the tax break to well-to-do families who already are able to pay for post-secondary education. We also need to structure the tax breaks so they include tax credits and not just tax deductions, since most moderate income people don't itemize their taxes and thus wouldn't benefit from tax deductions.

Third, it is essential that any such tax relief be paid for. The costs to the Treasury should be fully offset by savings elsewhere, by cutting less important spending or tax breaks. And these offsetting savings should be made today, rather than promised several years down the road. We have made major progress in recent years in cutting the budget deficit—reducing it from \$290 billion four years ago to around \$130 billion this year. We simply shouldn't give up on deficit reduction by giving out tax cuts that are not paid for. We need to press on to a balanced budget.

CONCLUSION

Congress should begin work soon on such a targeted tax cut, but completing action will be difficult this year, especially as we enter the increasingly partisan election season. But such tax relief should be at the top of next year's agenda. We need to review the tax code—to make it simpler, fairer, and more rational—and one important component of that effort should be expanding targeted tax cuts for education and training.

INFAMOUS ARTISTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we can learn a great deal from small children. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article from the "American Legion Magazine". These small children described in this article certainly know the difference between "art" and desecration of the American flag.

INFAMOUS ARTISTS

(By Joe Stuteville)

Holland Cortright, a second-grader at Paradise Mountain Christian Academy near Phoenix, Ariz., may be too young to understand the artistic differences between a Van Gogh painting and a "Where's Waldo?" illustration—but she does know what she likes. When the Phoenix Art Museum this spring unveiled a special exhibit in which American flags were physically desecrated, Holland

knew immediately what she didn't like. And she decided to do something about it:

"Dear Sirs, Don't treat our American flag like you are. Putting it in a toilet is disrespectful. When you step on the flag it's like stepping on the people who died for our country. . . Our country isn't going to be a country without our flag. We love our flag!!!"

Eight-year-old Holland and several of her classmates at Paradise Mountain Christian Academy were upset by local news coverage of the exhibit, *Old Glory: The American Flag In Contemporary Art*. Teacher Shelley Clinite suggested they write the museum to express their feelings. The display to which Holland's letter refers had a flag stuffed into a toilet and was surrounded by jail bars. Another display invited visitors to walk across a flag spread on the floor and write their thoughts in a book. Yet a third flag had human hair and flesh woven into the fabric.

The youngsters were joined in their outrage by American Legion family members from Phoenix and throughout the state, who urged the museum to raise the white flag on its controversial exhibit. Museum officials declined the request, adding that to do so would infringe upon the First Amendment rights of artists featured in the exhibit.

"We don't question any citizen's right to free speech or freedom of expression," says James Phillips, commander of The American Legion Department of Arizona. "In fact, Legionnaires defend the basic rights and freedoms of all citizens as outlined in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. But this particular exhibit was violent and offensive because it highlights obscenity, oppression and desecration of our flag."

Arizona Post 1 member Pete Montoya and his son, Fabian, were among the thousands who visited the exhibit during the early days of its run. When they observed the flag on the floor—a veritable doormat for the disillusioned—they were moved to respond. Onlookers cheered when the father and son picked up the flag, carefully folded it and removed it.

"I didn't want anyone stepping on it," 11-year-old Fabian told reporters at the scene. Museum curators replaced the flag later that day.

It was clear the museum had no intention of either closing or toning down the exhibit. So Legionnaires and other flag-loving citizens decided to exercise their own First Amendment rights. At high noon on April 28, an estimated 2,500 people gathered outside the museum to express their love and respect for the U.S. Flag and the ideals it represents. The occasion was an excellent forum to explain publicly why a constitutional amendment is the only legal means by which the flag can be protected from physical abuse.

"We stand firmly with the people of Arizona and across this great land who find this display of hateful disrespect for the flag truly objectionable," said retired Army Maj. Gen. Patrick Brady, board chairman of the Citizens Flag Alliance, Inc. (CFA). The Medal of Honor recipient of the Vietnam War was invited to make remarks at the gathering, along with Arizona Legion leaders and other CFA activists. "Most Americans find this exhibit a slam against the basic values and respect for institutions most hold dear," he said.

The youngsters from Ms. Clinite's second-grade class were among those in attendance at the Phoenix rally. In an area not known for its rainfall, misty eyes were common as the kids recited the Pledge.

"It is heartwarming to know citizens from every walk of life, every age, creed and color

consider the American flag a symbol to be cherished, protected and respected," Phillips said after the rally.

Nor was all of the attention confined to Phoenix. Many in Kentucky, Minnesota, Massachusetts and New Jersey opened up their newspapers that Sunday and saw advertisements about the museum exhibit. The ads contained information about how their congressional lawmakers voted on the proposed flag amendment in 1995.

Senators Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., and John Kerry, D-Mass., joined with 33 of their Senate colleagues to defeat the amendment last December. Bob Torricelli, D-N.J., was among the 120 House members who voted against a similar amendment in June 1995, but that chamber still passed the amendment by the required two-thirds vote.

The advertisement included a toll-free telephone number for readers to call and comment about the exhibit or discuss how their lawmakers voted. More than 75 percent of the callers said they support the amendment and requested more information.

The Phoenix exhibit opened in mid-March and was set to close in mid-June, a few days after Flag Day.

VIRGINIA BOONE HONORED

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1996, our Dade County community lost one of our most dedicated, respected, and loved educators, Mrs. Virginia Boone.

Mrs. Boone, a native West Virginian, moved to Miami in 1951 to further her career in education. She taught at Mae Walters Elementary, and served as an assistant principal at Opa-Locka Elementary. Because of her outstanding ability, she was promoted to principal of Highland Oaks Elementary, while the school was still under construction.

From the moment Mrs. Boone opened the doors of the school for the first time, her name became synonymous with Highland Oaks. She and her husband, Conway Boone, an attorney, thought of every student at her school as a member of her family. Because of her administrative skill and dedication to her students, she was named School Administrator of the Year in 1985 and 1987. While serving as principal of Highland Oaks, she also attended the University of Miami to earn her master's degree in education.

Mrs. Boone retired after serving as the principal of Highland Oaks for 31 years. She was so loved by the students, parents, and teachers of Highland Oaks that they recently petitioned the Dade County school board to rename the school the Virginia A. Boone Elementary School. It is a fitting honor for this remarkable person.

Mrs. Virginia Boone was truly a perfect educator, dedicated to her students and the Miami-Dade community. I salute the exceptional work of Mrs. Boone, and honor her memory.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARISH AND SCHOOL OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the parish and school of St. Stanislaus Kostka which is celebrating its centennial year of devoted service to the residents of Brooklyn, NY. As immigrants have continued to flow into the community, St. Stanislaus Kostka has been a vital component in establishing a flourishing neighborhood.

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and school have been at the cornerstone of community revitalization by providing ongoing refuge and education and by continuing to meet the needs of a diverse populace.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor the parish and school of St. Stanislaus Kostka for its 100 years of contributing endless resources and demonstrating tireless dedication to a community that is an inspiration for all to follow. I ask my colleagues to join with me in this tribute to St. Stanislaus Kostka as we celebrate an institution that perseveres in maintaining community cohesion and responsiveness to neighborhood needs.

HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of exactly how important it is for us to pass health insurance reform now. Many Members of this body, and policy wonks around this city, are debating the political implications of passing—or not passing—the health insurance reform bill now pending in conference. However, millions of Americans already know the real tragedy of failure to pass this bill. Let me provide just one example.

I recently received a phone call and very touching letter from a Florida resident, Ms. Fran White, who currently has health insurance. Only 5 years ago, she was healthy and maintained an active work schedule of up to 60 hours per week. Unfortunately, she began experiencing health problems in 1991, and last year was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. She continued her employment, albeit at a less aggressive pace, as long as possible. She now is unable to work. That in itself is a tragedy, but it is equally tragic to learn that she will now lose her health insurance coverage effective July 1.

She has done everything she can to find an alternate insurance carrier to cover her. Not surprisingly, she has yet to find one. The reason for denial is her illness, not her spotless record of insurance payments. Although her total medical expenses have peaked at over \$300,000, she has paid all of her out-of-pocket costs; she has even taken on a personal debt of over \$50,000 to pay for uncovered treatments and services.

Ms. White does not want anything from the Government. She does not want to turn to Medicaid. She only wants access to health insurance. We have the chance to give her and the millions of Americas with similar experiences this access by eliminating pre-existing condition exclusions and making health insurance portable. We are so close.

Mr. Speaker, please, let's not let this opportunity fall by the wayside under a cloud of partisan rhetoric. Let's pass health insurance reform now.

TRIBUTE TO WAMPUM BOROUGH

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Wampum Borough on its 200th anniversary.

Wampum was the first town to be settled in Lawrence County. It was settled in 1796 by two Irish brothers, Robert and John Davidson.

The famed steel baron and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie had a financial interest in the local Wampum Furnace. The Wampum mine has supplied a large amount of limestone for steel and cement production, but is better known for its storage capacity. The mine has 2.5 million square feet of storage space. It currently holds various items from 50 industries, most notably 8,000 films from 20th Century Fox and the world's largest optical mirror.

Athletics has played a large part in Wampum's history. Wampum High School basketball team won three state championships in 1950's and 1960's. In 1955, the team went undefeated, 31-0. The coach, L. Butler Hennon was known for unusual practice techniques, such as players wearing weighted jackets and workmen's gloves. Hennon's theory was that such handicaps in practice made things easier in games. His techniques were featured in a Life magazine article and used by the Russian Olympic basketball team. Hennon's son, Don, was a star at Wampum. Don set a regional scoring record that lasted almost 40 years. Don went on to be an All-American at the University of Pittsburgh.

The Hennons were not the only famous athletic family to call Wampum home. The Allen brothers, Harold, Ron, and Richie, all played major league baseball. Richie was the most proficient of the three. Richie has the distinction of being the first African-American to play in the Philadelphia Phillies organization. In 1972, with the Chicago White Sox, Richie was named the American League Most Valuable Player. Richie led the league with a .308 batting average. Richie also slugged 37 home runs and had 133 runs batted in.

Wampum is certainly a special place with special people. So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues in the House in congratulating Wampum Borough on the momentous occasion of its 200th anniversary.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 3, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WELFARE REFORM: NECESSARY AND POSSIBLE

Welfare reform remains a major priority for Hoosiers. I am disappointed that partisan bickering has prevented enactment of meaningful welfare reform that would encourage work and parental responsibility and meet the basic needs of poor children.

The good news is that many states, including Indiana, have been successfully experimenting with ways to reform the welfare system. I believe that states should be given flexibility to adopt innovative reforms. Welfare reform on the national level is still necessary, and state successes can serve as models as Congress prepares once again to consider welfare reform.

STATE EFFORTS

Forty states have been granted waivers of federal regulations in order to proceed with their own reforms. In 1994, Governor Bayh requested several waivers so that Indiana could implement a broad package of reforms. With my strong support, the Clinton Administration granted them.

Hoosiers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) must now sign a personal responsibility agreement, which requires them to make sure their children receive immunizations and stay in school. No cash benefits are provided for children born more than 10 months after their parents go on welfare, and cash benefits are stripped from anyone who commits welfare fraud. Teenage mothers who receive welfare must live with their parents or in another adult-supervised setting.

Most importantly, the Indiana plan focuses on moving welfare recipients into work through the IMPACT job placement program. Persons who enroll in IMPACT pledge that they will seek a job and accept any reasonable employment offer and acknowledge that the state will cease cash AFDC benefits after two years. In return, the state aims to remove barriers to employment by helping IMPACT enrollees to locate available jobs and providing training, child care, transportation, and health care.

The Indiana plan provides incentives for employers to hire welfare recipients. For example, once welfare recipients start a job, their AFDC benefit may be diverted to their employer, who can use these funds for business development and employee benefits. The state also provides funds for on-the-job training of former welfare recipients. Indiana provides one year of transitional child care and Medicaid benefits to families who have moved off the welfare rolls and into work.

The results one year after implementation of these changes are encouraging. From January through September of 1995, the number of households receiving AFDC dropped by 20%. Welfare recipients are being placed into jobs at a rate of 1,000 per month. Since 1993, the number of AFDC recipients has fallen 30%—the greatest decrease of any state in the nation. Indiana now has another request pending for further waivers of federal regulations.

PRINCIPLES FOR REFORM

Without doubt, welfare reform is urgently needed. Welfare still too often conflicts with bedrock American values: it discourages work, promotes out-of-wedlock childbearing, breaks up families, and fails to hold parents responsible.

Most Hoosiers want to help people in genuine need. They are willing to aid people who cannot work because of disability, or who face dire economic distress through no fault of their own. What they oppose is assisting people who are capable of working but unwilling to do so.

The key goal in welfare reform must be to promote self-sufficiency and responsibility without punishing innocent children for the mistakes of their parents. That means that from the moment someone applies for welfare, the emphasis must be on moving that person into a job and eliminating any obstacles that stand in the way. Those who need training to move into the workforce should receive it. Sometimes it's a matter of providing basic instruction on how to write a résumé, interview for a job, or locate job prospects. A time limit on welfare benefits for those able to work can be a useful incentive. Work must pay more than welfare.

Far too many non-custodial parents fail to provide financial support to their children. I have cosponsored a bill which would make it easier to track down delinquent parents and withhold child support payments from their paycheck.

The lack of high-quality, affordable child care is a major problem for many parents, especially those seeking to pull themselves out of poverty. It is a difficult problem to address because child care is expensive and the need is so great. But we must make efforts to ensure that no one is on welfare simply because they cannot find child care. Providing basic health and child care to families for a while after they leave the welfare rolls can be a good investment if it helps families successfully make the transition to long-term financial independence.

I oppose efforts to raise taxes on working families on the edge of poverty, as some in Congress have proposed. I also do not think that cuts in welfare should be enacted in order to provide tax breaks to the well-to-do. Welfare reform should stand on its own merits, apart from the budget debate. We must ensure that welfare provides an adequate safety net during an economic downturn, when more people are likely to need it.

I am also concerned that some proposals would dramatically limit poor children's access to health care and nutrition programs. Unhealthy, malnourished children have a lesser chance to grow into healthy, self-supporting adults. As a nation we will pay dearly if we fail to meet the basic health needs of children.

There is really more consensus on welfare reform than the political rhetoric suggests. But because welfare reform is such a potent political issue, with each side looking for the advantage, the agreements have been obscured. It's almost as if politicians from opposite parties are afraid to admit they agree on a lot of these issues.

Saddest of all is that the ultimate victims of a failed welfare system are children. Their needs, which should be the constant focus of the welfare reform debate, have sometimes been lost. I am convinced that if cooler heads prevail we can enact worthwhile reforms. I will work to tone down the rhetoric and turn up the pressure to reform welfare this year.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL PANTHERS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Ledford High School Panthers are State champions once again. On June 9 in Raleigh, the Ledford women's softball team captured the North Carolina State 2A softball championship, defeating the Forbush High School Falcons, 4-1.

For the women of Ledford it was their second consecutive championship and their third in the past 6 years. With the title win, the Panthers capped off an outstanding 25-4 season under head coach John Ralls.

Like much of their season, the Panthers' pitching was the key to victory. The championship game's Most Valuable Player, Melissa Petty, was superb on the mound, holding Forbush to just one run off of five hits. But, Mr. Speaker, defense alone does not win championships. The Panther offense was led by Stacey Hinkle, who knocked two home runs as Ledford rolled to victory.

Mr. Speaker, congratulations must also go to team members Kelly Thomas, Ashley Craven, Mollie Patterson, Angie Wesson, Quinn Homesley, Amy Disher, Heather Pitts, Courtney Troutman, Laurie Smith, Paige Koons, Kim Clodfelter, Amy Wells, Ginger Whitt, Amanda Reece, Lauren Craven, Misty Sharp, Leslie Thomas, Janell Curry, assistant coaches Joe Davis, Danny Thomas, David Smith and manager Tara Bowers.

To Principal Max Cole, Athletic Director Gary Hinkle, and to all of the students, faculty, staff, families, and friends of Ledford High School, congratulations on winning the North Carolina State 2A women's softball championship.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor Ledford High School's season, we must also commend two other Sixth District high schools on their fine seasons on the diamond.

The North Davidson High School Black Knights women's softball team, under Coach Mike Lambros, went undefeated this season and made it all the way to the North Carolina State 3A/4A semifinals.

Congratulations must also be extended to the East Davidson High School men's baseball team, which recently finished a terrific 22-8 season, making the North Carolina State 2A semifinals.

Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District is proud of the winning tradition of its high school athletes and wishes them much success next season.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM INGRAHAM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the people of Provincetown and Truro, MA as they gather this week to honor and pay tribute to Mr. William Ingraham, who

is retiring after more than 50 years of years of outstanding public service.

Bill Ingraham came to Provincetown in 1970, after serving off-Cape as a firefighter for more than 25 years. Since then, he has become a fixture in the town halls of Provincetown and Truro, serving as wiring inspector, building inspector, and volunteer firefighter.

His dedication to public safety and his extensive knowledge of construction is unequalled. Over the years, he served as clerk of works for every major municipal construction project in the town of Provincetown. And his inspection work has significantly reduced the number of fires in the community.

In all his years of public service, Bill was on call every day, literally 24 hours a day. Whether at home or at the office, the radio scanner would always be on in the event of a fire, flood, hurricane, or other emergency.

Former town manager Bill McNulty said in a recent newspaper story "there is no way they will replace Bill. He was always there, always on call. He knew everyone, and everyone knew and liked him."

So today, I seek to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine work of an outstanding public servant. Bill Ingraham grew up just wanting to fight fires, but has become one of Cape Cod's most respected and beloved citizens.

It is my pleasure to join with the people of Provincetown and Truro as they honor Bill Ingraham to extend to him the best wishes from this Congress on a job exceedingly well done.

TRIBUTE TO CANDACE SHEA

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to attention the outstanding accomplishment of Ms. Candace Shea, an eighth grader from Hampstead Middle School, Hampstead, NH. As the author of an inspirational and patriotic essay honoring veterans and her explanation on the importance of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, she has made me very proud to be her Representative. I am pleased to submit a copy of her essay to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on her behalf.

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
(By Candace Shea)

The Unknown Soldier. Those words are like a light, pointing out all those killed in action. All those who fought for our country, and then died for our country.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a tomb in which the remains of a soldier whose identity is unknown is ceremonially laid to rest.

The first unknown soldier was a tribute to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in World War I. It was placed in Arlington National Cemetery on November 11, 1921. The tomb is a white marble structure that has "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God" carved indelibly on it.

In Memorial Day of 1958, two more unknown soldiers were buried in full tribute—one from the Korean War and one from World War II. On Memorial Day of 1984, a soldier from the Vietnam War was laid to rest at the monument.

The Unknown Soldier is silently speaking to us all, saying we must never forget those who had full lives ahead—and those whose lives were quickly shattered, perhaps by a bullet, a grenade, and other such weapons. He is saying, "Never let it happen again—never." He is a voice that shall never be silenced by anyone or anything.

And forget him no one does. The President of the United States and other such people pay their respects to the unknown soldier. It is truly a great honor to lay a wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb. You are saying, "I honor and respect those who served for our country, who served for me. I will never forget those who died for our country, who died for me."

The unknown soldier—a common soldier whose identity is never known, but his presence and voice is always there.

CONGRATULATIONS DAVID MCNEILL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest inspirations for people is knowing that their friends and neighbors have been able to deal with unfortunate happenings in their lives. Even more inspiring is seeing how people can turn these unfortunate occurrences into new opportunities for greatness. I am pleased to tell our colleagues that one of my constituents, David McNeill, has done exactly that: He has taken what was a terrible moment in his life and turned it into an accomplishment for all to hail.

In 1992, David McNeill was the victim of a car accident that left him confined to a wheel chair and forced him to find new employment because his accident would not allow him to continue to his profession as a tool and die-maker. Instead of becoming overcome with anxiety, David accepted his challenge head-on. He and his wife, Deborah, refinanced their home, sold his motorcycle, and other prized possessions to use money for their expenses. At Deborah's urging, he entered Delta College at the age of 46 where he has excelled academically, maintaining a 3.8 average and being named to the 1996 Community College All-State Academic Second Team.

His tremendous effort earned for him a competitive 6-week internship from Phi Theta Kappa at the U.S. Department of Education, which he is currently serving. I have had the pleasure of meeting with David McNeill, and I must tell you that we would all do much better if we had his spirit and his determination.

Education is a never-ending process, and in our ever-changing world, we all need to keep learning new information and skills. David's efforts to expand his education is an inspiration to everyone. I am sure that it has been an exciting and challenging experience, and at times somewhat daunting. But to carry on in the outstanding fashion that he has at Delta is

a clear demonstration of the value of focus and commitment.

His internship at the Department of Education will help develop the cutting edge of future education programs. If our Nation is to remain a world leader, it will be because we took the time to educate our people and to provide opportunities for continuing education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing David McNeill the very best as he continues to show each use that the only limit to hold us back is ourselves.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, 1996, I was unavoidably detained due to my daughters graduation. I missed rollcall votes: 210, 211, 212, and 213. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on all.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1996, I was unavoidably detained due to illness. I missed rollcall votes: 222, 223, and 224. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on all.

CLINTON WON'T LET WELFARE CHANGE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on June 24, 1996.

CLINTON WON'T LET WELFARE CHANGE

People keep trying to help President Clinton accomplish his stated goal of "end(ing) welfare as we know it," but he won't let them do it.

Congress presented him a welfare-reform bill in 1995 that seemed destined for presidential approval. But liberal groups criticized the legislation and persuaded Clinton to veto it.

In February this year, the National Governors' Association produced a bipartisan plan to reform welfare and Medicaid, a plan endorsed by Nebraska Gov. Ben Nelson. Clinton, too, spoke favorably of the plan, but officials of his administration have been fighting it in congressional hearings.

Two months ago Gov. Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin signed his state's welfare reform plan. It would end welfare as an entitlement program. People could be denied benefits without recourse to hearings. Welfare assistance would be conditioned on work. Jobs, child care and health care would not be guaranteed.

Three weeks after the Wisconsin plan was completed, the president called it "a solid, bold welfare reform plan" in his weekly radio address. Bob Dole was scheduled to give a major speech on welfare reform three days later. It was a preemptive political strike by a president who lately has talked, but not acted, like a Republican.

Now that the president has exploited the opportunity to upstage Dole by patting the Republican Thompson on the back and appearing to be the champion of welfare reform, his administration is challenging the Wisconsin plan.

For proof of its welfare-reform credentials, the Clinton administration cites waivers it has granted to 39 states to implement welfare programs that don't conform to federal requirements. But in this case the Washington penchant for centralized bureaucratic control may prevail. Wisconsin may not get the federal waiver it needs to proceed.

In 1993, first lady Hillary Clinton's proposal to reduce the growth of Medicare spending from 10 percent to 7 percent was touted by the administration as responsible reform. Two years later, when congressional Republicans proposed the same spending growth rate reduction, the president decried a 7 percent growth cap as an attempt to "cut" and "destroy" Medicare.

Governor Thompson's once "solid" and "bold" welfare plan may face the same fate that befell Mrs. Clinton's 7 percent growth cap once it was expropriated by Republicans.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN-ITALIAN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 21, the American Italian Professional and Business Women's Club will celebrate its 40th anniversary. AMIT, as it is known, was established in 1956 by Maria Lalli and Maria Giuliano to further cultural, charitable, and social functions, with an emphasis on Italian culture whenever the opportunity arises. The club derives its membership from women who are of Italian descent or are married to a man of Italian descent.

AMIT's list of beneficiaries includes a broad range of organizations around the world. Missions and health care institutions in Burma, India, and Detroit, MI, children and orphans in the United States and Italy, Italian earthquake and flood relief efforts, public television, symphony orchestras, and Orchestra Hall in Detroit, all have been assisted by their interest and generosity. A special focus of their support is those places which celebrate Italian culture: The Italian American Cultural and Community Center, the Italian Heritage Room at Wayne State University, and the Church of San Francisco.

Social functions arranged around artistic and cultural presentations provide the funds for AMIT's charitable work. The club is proud to have presented lectures by the daughters of distinguished Italian scientists Guglielmo Marconi and Enrico Fermi. They have sponsored book and author luncheons featuring Italian-American authors or writers on Italian subjects, and have promoted events at the Detroit Institute of Arts when Italian artists were on special exhibition. Italian musicians, both established artists and prodigies, have been presented in recital.

Now at the close of its fourth decade of activity, AMIT boasts several families with mul-

iple generations of membership and leadership. The Giuliano-Baker family takes great pride in its four successive generations of women who have served the club as president, beginning with the first president and co-founder, Maria Giuliano.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the American Italian Professional and Business Women's Club on achieving 40 years of outstanding service to the community, and I wish them many more years of successful endeavor. Our Nation's strength lies, in part, in groups such as AMIT whose members take their place in American life while fostering appreciation for the future of their homeland.

TRIBUTE TO COACH CAMERON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation's teachers and students complete the end of another school year and enjoy a much-deserved vacation, I would like to salute our teachers and pay tribute to one in particular—coach James Cameron—a well-known and well-respected Texas coach who accumulated a record of more than 200 victories prior to his unexpected death last year. Coach Cameron leaves behind a legacy, however, that is far greater than his teams' victories on the playing field. The measure of his legacy can be found in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of knowing him and whose lives were influenced by a great coach who was also a great man.

Coach Cameron achieved fame first on the gridiron for Commerce in the mid-1950's and as an offensive center at East Texas State University, where he helped guide his team to consecutive Tangerine Bowl victories. He was drafted by the AFL's Los Angeles Chargers but chose instead to finish his degree. His coaching days began even before his graduation, and his reputation soon spread throughout the high school and small-college ranks of Texas. He amassed victories at high schools in Mansfield, Waco, and McKinney before taking over at Howard Payne University and leading his team to a tie for first place in the first and only Lone Star Conference championship. He then moved to Angelo State University, where he achieved the best record in school history. Along the way he was recruited by Grant Teaff at Baylor University and was considered for the top position at North Texas State University. For varying reasons, he did not find those positions to be part of his destiny. He returned to high school coaching at Rockwall, Kilgore, and finally Sulphur Springs, where he was coaching at the time of his death and where he led the Wildcats to half a dozen district championships.

But what equally distinguished his career was his influence on his players and his community. The Sulphur Springs News-Telegram wrote a feature about Coach Cameron in 1994 that included comments by those who knew him well. Joey Florence, head football coach at Cooper, said:

He gets more out of his kids because of motivation, but he also motivates the entire

community. . . He told me something one time that I'll never forget. He said he'd rather lose with class than win without it. And that's something I try to impart to our team.

Bill Grantley, superintendent at Kilgore, said, "It was more than just the winning—it was how he dealt with the townspeople and the students." Paul Glover, the superintendent at Sulphur Springs, said:

I think James saw the situation here and decided he could be a factor, not only in the athletic program but the community as well. He saw a need he could fill and obviously we have not been disappointed at all.

One of his students, Matt Rosamond, wrote an essay for his Sulphur Springs High School English class this year that illustrates Coach Cameron's extraordinary influence. Matt wrote:

Not only was he a great man, but also he was a great teacher. Not a class room teacher, but a teacher of life. . . Coach lived his life the way most people only wish to live theirs. He was the most understanding and forgiving person I ever knew. . . Coach was by far the most influential person in my life.

Coach Cameron was one of those exemplary teachers who made a difference in the lives of his students, and he was an exemplary American who made a difference in his community. He is truly missed by all those who knew him and loved him. His brothers, Bill and Raymond, who are prominent businessmen, outstanding civic leaders, and my good friends in Rockwall, are particularly proud of James and of what he accomplished in his life.

So it is a privilege, Mr. Speaker, to have the opportunity to pay tribute to this great man whose influence continues to live on in the lives of those who knew him. In his essay Matt Rosamond concluded, "I realized deep inside that Coach is very much alive. He is alive in every player and every person that knew one of the greatest men who had ever lived." Such is the legacy of coach James Cameron.

COMMITMENT TO INTERNATIONAL ANTINARCOTICS COOPERATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report issued following the Third Annual Narcotics Control Conference I and several of my colleagues attended in Taipei, Republic of China this past February. This report outlines the important and successful steps Taiwan has taken in their antinarcotics efforts, as well as their commitment to international antinarcotics cooperation. This conference was part of an on-going effort between the United States Congress and the Government of the Republic of China to improve bilateral and regional cooperation in the antinarcotics effort, and I would also like to thank Congressman ED TOWNS who participated in this conference with our delegation. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to personally thank Dr. Ying-jeou Ma, Taiwan's Minister of Justice, for his outstanding dedication and personal at-

tention to our joint antidrug efforts, and I wish to commend him for a job well done in his role as Minister of Justice.

THIRD ANNUAL NARCOTICS CONTROL CONFERENCE SUMMARY

Representatives Charles B. Rangel (D-NY), Edolphus Towns (D-NY), former Rep. Lester L. Wolff and former Rep. Frank Guarini participated in a 3 day conference in Taipei, Republic of China on Taiwan entitled the Third Annual Narcotics Control Conference, from February 14-17, 1996.

Conference included the following host country officials: Ying-jeou Ma, Minister of Justice; Dr. Cheng-Hao Liao, Director General, MJIB; Chuan Cheng, Deputy Director General, MJIB; Wei-Hereng Hu, Director, Taipei City Psychiatric Center; Shih-Ku Lin, Chief, Taipei City Psychiatric Center; Szu-Yin Ho, Institute for International Relations; Mr. B. Lynn Pascoe, Director, American Institute in Taiwan; Harvey A. Somers, American Institute in Taiwan; and Eric Wu, Former Member of Legislative Yuan.

Consultative meetings were also held with the following dignitaries: Lee Teng-hui, President; Frederick Chien, Foreign Minister; Stephen S.F. Chen, Vice Foreign Minister; and Chung-ling Chiang, Minister of National Defense.

The primary purpose of this conference was to discuss narcotics control issues facing the Republic of China on Taiwan, U.S.-RoC counter-narcotics efforts, and discuss cooperative solutions to the narcotics threat in Southeast Asia. In response to the shift from narcotics interdiction to "in-country institution building" by the current U.S. administration, the conference focused on the Republic of China's efforts in formulating a cohesive anti-drug strategy which focuses on law enforcement, public education, and drug treatment (including rehabilitation).

BACKGROUND

Although according to the U.S. State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Taiwan is not a significant cultivator or producer of illegal narcotics, the illegal consumption of both heroin and methamphetamines does present a serious social problem. In recent years, Taiwan has faced a growing problem with heroin trafficking, to which the government of the Republic of China has responded with a major effort to stop the flow of Southeast Asian heroin into Taiwan, the United States and elsewhere. Taiwan continues to implement an aggressive domestic counternarcotics program, which has led to a decline in drug trafficking, demonstrated by lower seizure rates and consumption in Taiwan. Taiwan's cooperation with U.S. anti-narcotics efforts (conducted under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan) has substantially expanded over the past year, and the appropriate offices representing the US and the RoC are negotiating a new MOU on even broader counternarcotics cooperation. New legislation is under consideration to augment existing counternarcotics laws and bring Taiwan into conformity with the 1988 UN Convention and recommendations of the Financial and Chemical Action Task Forces relating to money laundering and precursor chemical controls.

NARCOTICS CONTROL CONFERENCE

The Narcotics Control Conference consisted of a series of meetings and fact-finding visits to various ministries within Taipei in order to receive information and exchange views on Taiwan's counternarcotics efforts.

These ministries included the Ministry of Justice, Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Investigation Bureau (MoJ), Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

On Wednesday, February 14, the delegation was received by Director General Dr. Cheng-Hao Liao, and Deputy Director General Cheng at the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. The delegation was given a thorough briefing on RoC narcotics issues, with particular emphasis being placed on efforts for increased international cooperation and coordination with U.S. efforts. Discussions were held concerning the RoC's efforts on halting the illegal trafficking of narcotics to Taiwan, in addition to stopping the illegal transit of narcotics through Taiwan's international ports. A useful exchange of views followed this briefing, covering various areas of mutual concern to both the Republic of China and the United States in their anti-narcotics efforts.

Following these discussions, the delegations was then escorted by Dr. Liou to the Investigation Bureau's extensive laboratory complex, in order to view the Republic of China's state of the art processing and research facilities. This equipment, purchased from the United States, is used to conduct research, analysis, chemical testing, and identification processing for use in criminal investigations and law enforcement R&D. After an extensive tour of the laboratory and discussions concerning similar approaches by the Republic of China and the United States, the delegation was then escorted to the narcotics depository and storage facilities where confiscated drugs are kept under strict control. This storage facility is held under tight security arrangements, where narcotics are kept for use as evidence in prosecuting drug-related crimes. After their use in trials, the narcotics are then held for public destruction and anti-drug education purposes. The delegation was very impressed with the laboratory and storage facilities at the MJIB, and in the progress made in developing enforcement capabilities.

TAIPEI CITY PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

The delegation was next received by Dr. Wei-Hereng Hu, Director of the Taipei City Psychiatric Center (TCPC) to learn more about the RoC's treatment and rehabilitation efforts. TCPC is the major municipal psychiatric hospital in Taipei city, and plays a key role in the treatment of heroin addicts. The hour long discussion with Dr. Hu included issues such as drug abuse prevention, treatment methods, and educational efforts aimed at stopping narcotics before it starts. The delegation also toured the center's patient wards, where medical personnel briefed the delegation on rehabilitation efforts for recovering addicts. TCPC has conducted extensive research in the treatment of heroin addiction, including: the use of tramadol in heroin detoxification, the relationship between substance abuse and criminal activity, pharmacokinetics of heroin use in Chinese drug abusers, group psychotherapy, drug abuse screening, naltrexone maintenance trials on parole patients, and out-patient drug free program management.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Following the tour and discussions at the Investigation Bureau and the TCPC, the delegation continued its conference program with extensive discussions with the highest ranking law enforcement official from the Republic of China, Dr. Ying-jeou Ma, Minister of Justice. Dr. Ma, a Harvard educated

S.J.D., enjoys wide popularity among the citizens of Taiwan and is widely respected among his colleagues for his efforts in tackling narcotics and corruption issues during his tenure. Dr. Ma outlined various developments within Taiwan concerning the narcotics situation, including an account of the largest narcotics seizure ever to take place in Taiwan's history. "On May 12, 1993, while conferring medals and awards on meritorious officials taking part in the seizure, Premier Lien Chan formally declared war on drugs. The RoC's anti-drug campaign thus entered a brand new era."

As Dr. Ma reported, in the later half of the 1980's, a double-digit economic growth, low inflation, and minimal unemployment steadily pushed economic prosperity in Taiwan towards new heights. The process of political democratization further loosened the social discipline. Since 1990, methamphetamine suddenly replaced soft drugs as the most popular drug in Taiwan, and its abuse spread at an astonishing rate. Meanwhile, heroin consumption also started to jump during 1990-93. Since 1994, however, both the volume of drugs seized and the offenders convicted have declined at an increasing speed.

TAIWAN'S ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Dr. Ma related, in sum, that narcotic drugs from Southeast Asia and mainland China had invaded Taiwan in an unprecedented fashion. As late as seven years ago, drug abuse was still unknown to the majority of people in Taiwan. It is no wonder that the legal and medical communities were caught off guard initially. But since the RoC Government declared war on drugs in May, 1993, government agencies have beefed up their efforts to tackle the problem. Dr. Ma compared some of the measures being taken in various countries throughout the region, having just returned from a fact-finding tour throughout Southeast Asia and Golden Triangle area. Dr. Ma's extensive knowledge and dedication was considered by the delegation to be a great asset to the Republic of China in their anti-narcotic efforts.

A discussion was also held during this phase of the conference with AIT Director Lynn Pascoe, who confirmed the RoC's efforts in international cooperation.

Dr. Ma, however, expressed strong dissatisfaction with the fact that the Republic of China had been singled out as one of the transit countries in the INCSR report over the last few years, and stated his view that the transit allegation was being applied without concrete evidence. In fact, Dr. Ma stated, since 1990 there had only been one case where it was proven that Taiwan had served as a transit point for narcotics, and that given the huge volume of international shipping that goes through Taiwan, these incidents would be a great deal higher if Taiwan was being used as a transit country. He stated that the Republic of China had given its utmost effort in handling this issue, and stated his hope that the delegation would note his concerns and relay this information to the U.S. government. The delegation noted Dr. Ma's concerns and stated that all views would be presented in their report of this conference.

Dr. Ma went on to outline the RoC's anti-drug strategy. The overall strategy is simple: supply and demand reduction. And implementation takes a three-prong approach: law enforcement, public education and drug treatment (including rehabilitation). In the RoC, law enforcement agencies include the National Police Administration (NPA), the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, the Military Police Command and the Custom

Service. International cooperation is also important. In the last three years, the MJIB has called three international conferences to discuss drug enforcement problems with participants coming from more than 24 countries. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the U.S. Department of Justice has shown interest in setting up an office in Taiwan to coordinate intelligence cooperation with NPA and MJIB. The NPA and MJIB are also building up ties with Southeast Asian countries near the Golden Triangle. Finally, Dr. Ma pointed out that, while the RoC is not a party to the United Nations Convention against illegal narcotics trafficking due to the PRC's deliberate obstruction, the RoC has taken steps to start regulating the importation and use of precursors, chemicals, and solvents in conformity with the U.N. convention.

CHINA EXTERNAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

On Thursday, February 15, the Congressional delegation visited the China External Trade and Development Council and the Taipei World Trade Center to discuss trade matters between the United States and the Republic of China. The delegation was briefed on the current balance of trade between the two countries, in addition to various other trade related matters.

The delegation was next received by the Hon. Frederick F. Chien, Minister of Foreign Affairs where current issues facing the U.S.-RoC, RoC-PRC, and U.S.-PRC relationship were discussed. The delegation also paid a visit to Vice Foreign Minister Stephen S.F. Chen, who hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation the following evening. Also on Thursday, Representative Rangel and Representative Towns were joined by Representative Bill Brewster (D-OK) and Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) in meeting with President Lee Teng-hui. Bi-lateral issues including trade, narcotics and recent political developments were discussed, and President Lee commented on the importance of keeping the pressure on narcotics traffickers and on the efforts of the RoC government in halting the transit of illegal narcotics through Taiwan.

As reported in the United States International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, recent efforts by the RoC government has led to "a major effort by the Taiwan authorities to stop the flow of heroin and reduce domestic usage. Taiwan continues to implement an aggressive domestic counternarcotics program which has led to a decline in drug trafficking, demonstrated by lower seizure rates, and consumption in Taiwan." The delegation pledged its continued support for Taiwan's counternarcotics program, and a continuation of the close bi-lateral relationship the two countries have enjoyed.

OATH OF UNCERTAINTY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, American soldiers and sailors should not be sent to foreign battlefields except under the command of American generals and admirals. Even then, they should not be sent unless there is a very clear vital U.S. interest or threat to our national security. Neither of these is present in Bosnia, Haiti, or some other recent foreign so-

cial work projects undertaken by our military. I would like to place in the RECORD the following article from the American Legion magazine pointing out U.S. military men and women take an oath to defend the U.S. Constitution not the United Nations.

[From the American Legion, July 1996]

OATH OF UNCERTAINTY

(By Cliff Kincaid)

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States Against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.—The oath of enlistment

The future looked bright for 22-year-old Army Specialist Michael G. New. He had been decorated for his service in the Persian Gulf War and seemed to have a promising military career ahead of him. But that was before he was ordered to serve in a United Nations military unit, wearing a U.N. insignia on his shoulder and a U.N. cap on his head.

When New refused—citing his oath as a soldier to the U.S. Constitution—he rekindled a firestorm of controversy about the meaning of the soldier's oath as well as the soldier's right to refuse orders he deems ethically or procedurally objectionable. It is a debate whose overtones take us back a half-century to arguments raised in the aftermath of Nazi atrocities.

New himself was willing to accept a different assignment (under U.S. command in his own Army uniform) or even an honorable discharge. The Army chose to court-martial him. In a complex legal case that will continue to be argued in Congress and the courts, New received a bad-conduct discharge as well as a stigma that will follow him the rest of his life.

From the beginning, the military oath has been considered a soldier's sacred connection to America's Founding Fathers and the Constitution. "When taking the oath," says one Army pamphlet, "you accept the same demands now that American soldiers and Army civilians have embodied since the Revolutionary war."

The first Officer's oath was in fact established in 1776 by the Articles of War under the Continental Congress. It required the officer to "renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience" to King George the Third of Great Britain. The U.S. Constitution carried this patriotic impulse one step further, declaring in Article I, Section 9 that no U.S. official or officer "shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatsoever, from any King, Prince or foreign state."

In a filing in the New court case, the Army conceded that the U.N. insignia and caps had not been approved by the Army and that a U.N. identification card "is the only identity document required in the area of operation."

Nonetheless, the Army's designated spokesperson on the New affair, Lt. Col. Bill Harkey, says this would not have amounted to serving under foreign command. "The president [of the U.S.] never surrenders command of U.S. troops," maintains Harkey. He adds that "nobody was asking [New] to shift his allegiance. Over his left breast pocket it still says, 'U.S. Army.'"

Unconvinced, New continues to insist that serving the U.N. and wearing its symbols was

a blatant violation of his oath. "As an American soldier," he says, "I was taught and believe that the Constitution is the fundamental law of America, and if there is any ambiguity or conflict with the U.N. or any treaty or international agreement or organization, that the U.S. Constitution would always prevail. My Army enlistment oath is to the Constitution. I cannot find any reference to the United Nations in that oath."

As for the argument that New's disobeying of orders had the potential to disrupt military order and discipline, his lawyers, led by Marine Colonel Ron Ray (retired), point out that the oath says the orders have to be "according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice." The orders, in other words, must be lawful. This raises issues about the individual responsibility to choose between right and wrong that hark back to Nuremberg and the infamous "I was just following orders" defense.

New's superiors suggested that he study the U.N. Charter, the governing document of the international organization. New did so—and concluded that it was "incompatible" with not only the U.S. Constitution but also the Declaration of Independence.

The military judge in New's case elected to sidestep the matter of the Constitution and the deeper meaning of the oath, focusing instead on his the relatively simple issue of his refusal to live up to an agreement he had signed. As Army spokesperson Harkey puts it, "The oath says, 'I will obey the orders of the officers appointed above me. . . .'"

However, the military panel refused to send New to jail, a possible indication of sympathy for his plight.

In the past, mostly in times of war, U.S. soldiers have temporarily served under foreign commanders or in U.N.-authorized operations; indeed, the Persian Gulf War was backed by the U.N. Security Council. The Congress has passed a U.N. Participation Act, authorizing military involvement with the U.N. under limited circumstances.

The Clinton Administration has gone even further by issuing a secret pro-U.N. Presidential Decision Directive 25 (PDD 25) that has been withheld from Congress. In the public version of this document, entitled "The Clinton Administration's Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations," the president pledges that he "will never relinquish command of U.S. forces"—but he also reserves for himself the authority to place troops under "operational control" of a foreign or U.N. commander within the approval of Congress.

Harkey emphasizes that operational control is not the same as being under foreign command—and he uses the Bosnia peace-keeping mission as a case in point. He says the U.S. Task Force commander reserves the right to act in the best interest of our troops and may in fact oppose a foreign commander's orders by going up the U.S. chain of command.

In any case, it wasn't until the Clinton administration that U.S. soldiers started receiving orders to wear U.N. symbols on their uniforms. Part of the fallout from the New case has been the introduction of legislation in Congress to prohibit this practice.

Aside from being ordered to wear the U.N. "uniform"—the insignia on the sleeve and the blue cap—New was told to report to Brig. Gen. Juha Engstrom of the Finnish Army, the Commander of the U.N. Preventive Deployment forces in the former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia. Engstrom had said of his position, "This is a very unique and historic opportunity. Before Macedonia, a non-

American or non-NATO officer has never before had command of an American battalion abroad. . . ."

As of Jan. 11, 1996, official Department of Defense figures showed that a total of 69,847 U.S. forces were participating in, or acting in support of, U.N. operation or U.N. Security Council resolutions. This includes 37,000 troops in Korea.

Though much effort is expended in official Washington circles to down-play the implications of such situations, there are times when the reality blares forth in dramatic fashion. When a U.S. helicopter was shot down by Korean communists in December 1994, the body of the American pilot, Chief Warrant Officer David Hilemon, was returned in a coffin draped with a blue U.N. flag, and was handed over to a U.N. honor guard. And in April 1994, after American personnel participating in a U.N. mission were downed over Iraq, Vice President Albert Gore stated that the casualties "died in the service of the United Nations."

That ideology has inspired a good deal of discomfort in the ranks. Navy Lt. Cmdr. Ernest G. "Guy" Cunningham has undertaken a controversial study of U.S. involvement in U.N. operations titled "Peacekeeping and U.N. Operational Control: A Study of Their Effect on Unit Cohesion." Cunningham asked a group of 300 Marines if they agreed or disagreed with the statement that, "I feel there is no conflict between my oath of office and serving as a U.N. soldier." Fifty-seven percent disagreed.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT PAYS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues an important article published in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on June 6, 1996

The article highlights a new crime prevention study released by the Rand Institute and features a prevention program in my district called Teens Networking Together [TNT]. The study found that, dollar for dollar, programs like TNT that encourage high-risk youth to finish school and stay out of trouble prevent five times as many crimes as stiff penalties imposed on repeat offenders. This also, according to the study, holds true for programs that teach better parenting skills to the families of aggressive children.

Nearly 2 years ago, this House debated the prevention programs included in the 1994 crime law. Many of my Republican colleagues at the time maligned these prevention provisions and mislabeled them as Government waste, insisting that they would do nothing to reduce crime. Now, however, these programs, which included the Community Schools Initiative, Youth Employment Skills [Y.E.S.] Program, midnight sports programs and the Vento/Miller at-risk youth recreation grant, are being vindicated by the facts and findings like Rand's. It seems that the old adage an ounce of prevention equals a pound of cure once again holds true.

According to the Justice Department, crimes committed by young people are growing at the

fastest rate in this country. It is obvious to me if we are truly going to address our country's crime problem we must focus on prevention; we must give our young people hope and opportunity; we must give them a haven from the street where they can develop positive values such as responsibility, teamwork, leadership, and self-esteem.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to read this article and learn more about these youth crime prevention programs across the country that not only reduce future crime, but also save American tax dollars.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT PAYS

(By Lori Montgomery)

It turns out that often-scorned crime prevention efforts aimed at disadvantaged kids may be far more effective than tough prison terms at keeping you safe.

In a new study released Wednesday, researchers with the highly respected RAND institute found that, dollar for dollar, programs that encourage high-risk youth to finish school and stay out of trouble prevent five times as many crimes as stiff penalties imposed on repeat offenders with so-called three-strikes-and-out laws.

And programs that teach better parenting skills to the families of aggressive children prevent almost three times as many serious crimes for every dollar spent.

The study—a two-year effort by researchers at RAND, a nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute in Santa Monica, Calif.—is the first to compare crime prevention programs to incarceration on the basis of cost and effectiveness at preventing future crimes.

"There has always been a 'disconnect' between everybody's agreement that prevention is a good thing and some estimate of that benefit. That's what's new here," said Peter Greenwood, RAND's director of criminal justice programs and the study's primary author.

"In one sense, it's surprising how effective some of these things are," Greenwood said. "But on the other hand, it shouldn't be surprising at all."

We all know the two institutions that socialize kids and keep them on the right track are the family and school. And our study shows that incentives for graduation and parent training are the two things that work."

A program on St. Paul's West Side called Teens Networking Together provides a good example of how kids can be kept on the right track.

The West Side youth program is concentrated on building self esteem of high-risk youth, mostly minorities, through mentoring and anti-gang programs.

"The program showed me that there were two paths for me: One, the life of a gang member, and the other something that involves giving back to my community," said Roberto Galaviz Jr.

One year away from getting a degree in management from Concordia College, Galaviz is the program director of Teens Networking Together, a program he joined seven years ago to keep himself out of trouble. He still has gang members as friends, he said, but the program has made his life different from theirs.

Galaviz said critics of youth programs for high-risk kids should visit the Teens Networking Together center to see the progress it has made in the West Side community.

"The people who are doing the criticism don't know the hardships and obstacles of

being minority and living in the inner city. This program gives people like me a goal and direction in life."

The RAND study of crime prevention programs comes at a time when congressional Republicans are proposing yet again to increase penalties for juvenile offenders, and to eliminate the Office of Juvenile Justice in the Justice Department,—the primary source of leadership and funding for crime prevention.

It also comes at a time when juvenile jails are dangerously overcrowded.

The RAND study does not suggest "that incarceration is the wrong approach" to this rising tide of juvenile crime, the authors said in a statement. Nor that the three-strikes laws, which affect primarily adults, are not worth their high cost.

However, the current obsession with longer and tougher sentences has produced a "lopsided allocation of resources," they said, that gives short shrift to preventing crime among kids who can still be saved.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LONG'S PEAK SCOTTISH HIGHLAND FESTIVAL

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 20th anniversary of the Long's Peak Scottish Highland Festival which will be celebrated September 5-8 in Estes Park, CO. In the past, I have had the honor of participating in this event which highlights the contributions and ethnic cultural roots of the Celtic people of the United States.

I would like to commend the festival committee on its ability to orchestrate one of the largest and most diversified events in North America. Not only does the Long's Peak Scottish Highland Festival celebrate the long-term alliance of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, it exemplifies the attributes of hard work and perseverance.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Long's Peak Scottish Highland Festival on 20 very fine years, and to honor one of the largest events of its kind in North America by recognizing September 5-8, 1996, as "20 Years of Celtic Tradition Week."

TRIBUTE TO ESTHER LEAH RITZ

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Esther Leah Ritz, who is being honored by the Jewish Community Centers Association of North America with the 1996 Community Builder's Award.

In honoring Esther Leah, the JCCA is paying tribute to an individual who has done so much for the Jewish community. Esther Leah has played a major role in several local and nationwide organizations, including serving as president of the JCCA. In addition, she has provided leadership for Americans for Peace

Now, the Council of Jewish Federations, and the World Confederation of Jewish Community Centers.

Throughout her career, Esther Leah has also been a strong advocate for promoting Jewish education, both formal and informal. As president of the JCCA, she implemented the Commission on Maximizing the Effectiveness of Jewish Education. Her leadership on this issue has served as an example for all within the Jewish community to follow.

Over the years, Esther Leah has become a good friend and a trusted adviser. I have called on her for advice throughout my career on various topics, especially for her input on Israeli issues that are debated by this body. She always provides me with an honest, well thought out view of issues important to the Jewish community and to all Americans.

The Jewish Community Centers Association has made an excellent choice in bestowing upon Esther Leah the Community Builder's Award. I share in her family's pride for her receiving this recognition.

Congratulations, Esther Leah, that is an honor that is well deserved.

IN MEMORIAM—BRIAN WILLIAM McVEIGH

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, Brian William McVeigh, Airman First Class, U.S. Air Force, was born in Sanford, FL and a resident of Debary, FL. Airman McVeigh was killed in a terrorist attack in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia June 25, 1996. The following are remarks by U.S. Congressman JOHN L. MICA at his memorial service at the Trinity Assembly of God Church in Deltona, FL on July 3, 1996:

We come together as loved ones, neighbors and Christians to recall the life of Brian McVeigh. We come together today to honor the service of Brian McVeigh to his country. How honored am I as Brian's Congressman to be asked to help pay tribute to his memory. However, as my first responsibility I must on behalf of the entire Florida congressional delegation and on behalf of all the citizens of our community and State extend my deepest sympathy to Brian's family and loved ones.

To Brian's parents and especially his mother Sandy Wetmore, I cannot think of any greater sacrifice than for a mother to lose a son in service to his country. To Brian's loved ones and his fiancé—we as a community share your grief. To Brian's friends we as a community mourn your loss. To the terrorist who cowardly took Brian and 18 other Americans from us we will not rest until justice is served. Today we gather as a family, friends, and a community to remember Brian's sacrifice and death in service to our country. Tomorrow, ironically we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of our Nation.

Without the service and sacrifice of patriots and heroes like Brian McVeigh there would be no Independence Day. There would be no America as we know it. So today we recall as we have for 220 years that freedom has never been free. Today we honor a modern patriot, Brian McVeigh for his life, his service, and his love.

Brian's life should be a reminder of a comment he was said to have made, that "He wanted to give something back to this country." Brian's service to his country should be remembered by us all, for he placed it before his own life and he sacrificed his life in service to all Americans. Brian's love we celebrate together today, his love for his mother, his love for his fiancé and family and his love for his God and his country. The sad part about today is that we cannot have one brief moment as loved ones to tell Brian how much we cared. The sad part about today is that we cannot have one moment as friends and a community to tell Brian how much his service to our Nation meant to each of us.

The wonderful thing about today is we have Brian's life to remember as an example to all of us. So as we gather this week to celebrate our Nation's birth and everyday and every holiday, let us remember Brian and all the other patriots whose memory we must always cradle in our hearts. Let us remember our hero, Brian McVeigh.

May God bless Brian and God bless America.

ARTISTIC DISCOVERY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to honor some very special and talented young people from my district. The students who participated in the "Artistic Discovery" Congressional Art Competition are all deserving of praise for their efforts.

These students each demonstrated remarkable enthusiasm, boundless creativity and outstanding artistic talent. I was awed by the remarkable display of artwork at the Third Congressional District's local competition.

As the honorary chairman of this event, I enjoyed meeting with the young artists and viewing the fruits of their artistic expression. I like to congratulate all of the students from my district who took part in this event, beginning with the first prize winner, Christopher Papa of Farmingdale High School. Other award winners were second prize winner, Sarah Han of Manhasset High School; third prize winner Jeremy Pama of Syosset High School, and honorable mention winners, Glenn Steinle of Farmingdale High School, Christine Sampson of Island Trees High School, Sara Becker and Sari Gordon of Oceanside High School, Dan Torok of Seaford High School, and Chris Boniface of Wantagh High School.

The following students also submitted entries to the Congressional Arts Competition: Bellmore J.F.K. High School: Stephanie Barge, Janis Temchin; Hicksville High School: Janine Friedmann, Dawn Sumner, Tania Trikha, Kristen Wigand, Antonio Jimenez, Nicole Terranova, Myra Velez; Island Trees High School: Kathryn Curran, Victoria Gonatas, Joe Manzella, Janine Minai, Justin Orlando, Dawn Giunta, Jessica Linzie, Melissa McMills, Richard Molinelli.

Manhasset High School: Jeremy Arambiro, Matt Despegni, Doug Gilman, Chelsea Karges, Leslie Koch, Serena Dawn Leong, Sylvia Lin, Juan Mialon, Hector Orihuela, Katie

Reilly, Meredith Trufelli, Dwayne Wilson, Ella Berroya, Elizabetha Donoghill, Richard Kim, Rebekka Kuhn, Daniel Leung, Matt McCann, Juan Nealon, Sarah Outten, Sarah Richardson, Kareem Wallace, Tom Young.

Oceanside High School: David Burtman, Hadass Dagan, Pamela Gordon, Deborah Graffigino, Alexandra Lasky, Danielle Marchetta, Jessica Milberg, Nicole Nolan, Mike Postle, Aimee Smith, Alexandra Beloshkurenko, Lorraine Cerami, Joe Fotana, Matt Herr, Sara Lieberman, John Marino, Anthony Nicolo, Robert Peppers, Scott Segal, Lauren Williamson.

Seaford High School: Anthony Carozza, Lenore Madonia, Kimberly Seluga, Keith Hunter, Paul Marko, Bonnie Thompson, Christine White; Syosset High School: Jaqueline Dashevsky, Lauren Merrill, Bruce Gilbert; Wantagh High School: Denise Becker Shawn, Allison Galvin, Annie Lo, Donna Pearson, Shanna Greenberg, Jacqueline Moon, Lisanne Todaro.

LAFAYETTE DAY CELEBRATION TO HONOR THE NAMESAKE OF FAYETTE COUNTY

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make my colleagues aware of a special event which will occur in my district this weekend. It is the first annual Lafayette Day celebration to be held in Uniontown, PA, on July 14, 1996. As part of this day's events, I will help dedicate a center at the Uniontown Library honoring this French soldier.

Many of you may not know, but the Marquis de Lafayette is the namesake of Fayette County, a portion of which lies in my district. A member of a titled, military family, Lafayette was enamored with Benjamin Franklin's writings about freedom. As a result, spending his own money, he traveled to this country at the age of 17 on his way to join George Washington at Valley Forge to help fight the Revolutionary War. General Washington was so impressed with young Lafayette that he was soon commissioned as a major general in the Continental Army.

After helping to win freedom for our country, Lafayette returned to France and aided the French Revolution. He came back to America in 1825 with his son, appropriately named George Washington Lafayette. The pair traveled for a year throughout our Nation and made a triumphant return to Fayette County. Lafayette was so taken with the area that legend has it that he took a trunk full of the county's soil back home to be placed on his grave.

The leaders of Uniontown, anxious to promote tourism and economic development, have joined with the Fayette County Tourism Advisory Board in planning the Lafayette Day events for this coming Sunday. Next year, they plan to expand the celebration to a week-long event which will feature French dignitaries and Lafayette descendants.

Their long-range hope is that this annual event will lead to the construction of the Hall

of Fame of Freedom, a museum which would not only honor Lafayette's deep commitment to freedom, but also George C. Marshall, who was born and raised in Uniontown, and many other historical figures who grace Fayette County's colorful history.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Fayette County should be very proud of this event and hope fully they, and any citizens and Members visiting in the area, will stop by and enjoy this wonderful and important celebration.

CELEBRATING WEST VIRGINIA'S HERITAGE: HOMECOMING '96

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, not so long ago, West Virginia was known primarily as a mighty coal producing State fueling much of America's economy. Many Americans simply did not know all West Virginia had to offer. However, thanks to the hard work and dedication of the people of West Virginia, we are opening our doors to show America and the world what all West Virginians know; our State has much to offer.

Since 1989, West Virginia has gone through a metamorphosis that has put the most beautiful butterfly to shame. We have invested \$1 billion in computers for our classrooms, and placed them in modern schools that can handle the latest technology. Our roads and bridges are in the best shape in our history, our rural health program is considered a national model, and the public safety program is considered one of the best in the Nation.

And, Mr. Speaker, we are proud of our accomplishments. We want all Americans, especially West Virginians who have left, to come home and take note of the progress we have made, as well as our plan for the future. That is why we are engaged in a statewide effort known as Homecoming '96.

Homecoming '96 is a celebration of West Virginia. It's the largest community effort ever undertaken in our State—a celebration of our heritage and our future. Under the direction of steering committee cochairs Senator ROBERT C. BYRD and country music superstar Kathy Mattea, Homecoming '96 has many exciting statewide events planned.

We are inviting old and new friends to return to West Virginia and experience the unparalleled beauty and friendship we have to offer. We invite everyone to travel our highways and take part in our rich heritage.

Mr. Speaker, there are over 300 communities in West Virginia participating in Homecoming '96, 78 of which are in my district. These communities have planned many activities for all people of all ages. For example, in Bluefield, the Historic Railroad Association has planned a train excursion in Mercer County. In Huntington, the celebration of the city's 125 birthday will coincide with Homecoming '96 activities, and in my hometown of Beckley, a Labor Day weekend concert will take place.

1996 is the year the residents of West Virginia recognize each other for the tremendous accomplishments made in the past. We are

excited to show the world just how beautiful the Mountain State really is. Whether it's skiing the white peaks or thundering down the great New River, West Virginia is a State with much to offer.

Many past and current residents of the State will be sporting attractive Homecoming '96 pins and bumper stickers to encourage all Americans to join us in the most wondrous of celebrations. Many of these people will be more than happy to lead you where the delicious smell of apple butter is being made or homemade pies being cooled.

I close by inviting my colleagues, present and past residents of West Virginia, as well as all Americans, to come home to West Virginia and join the festivities this summer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the names of the communities in the Third Congressional District participating in Homecoming '96 be entered into the record: Alderson, Ansted, Athens, Ballard, Barboursville, Beckley, Big Creek, Bluefield, Boomer, Bramwell, Brenton, Buckeye, Camden on Gauley, Caretta, Ceredo, Chapmanville, Crumpler, Danville, Delbarton, Diana/Jumbo, Durbin, Fayetteville, Fort Gay, Frankford, Gary, Gauley Bridge, Gilbert, Greenbrier, Greenville, Hacker Valley, Hamlin, Hanover, Hinton, Huntington, Itman, Jodie, Jumping Branch/Nimitz, Kenova, Kermit, Kopperston, Lansing, Leron/Speedway, Lewisburg, Lindside, Logan, Madison, Marlinton, Matewan, Matoaka, Maxwellton, Meadow Bridge, Milton, Montgomery, Mullens, Nemours, Northfork, Oak Hill, Oakvale, Oceana, Pence Springs, Peterstown, Pineville, Pipestem, Princeton, Prosperity, Rainelle, Renick, Ronceverte, Smithers, Sophia, Spanishburg, Summerslee, Summersville, Sylvester, Talcott, Union, War, Webster Springs, Welch, West Logan, West Virginia State Fair, White Sulpher Springs, Whitesville, Williamsburg, Williamson, and Wolf Creek.

THE PRISON WORK AND VICTIM RESTITUTION ACT

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced bipartisan legislation, the Prison Work and Victim Restitution Act of 1996, with 15 of my colleagues. This measure builds on our efforts to reform the Federal prison system and reduce recidivism among released inmates while promoting justice for victims and society. My bill is a tough measure, but its intent goes far beyond simply punishing inmates.

One of the major barriers to the successful rehabilitation of Federal prison inmates has been the weak work requirements contained in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1990. The 1990 Crime Control Act does not require a minimum work requirement for inmates. Although it costs over \$21,000 annually to care for each prisoner in the Federal prison system, a statutory minimum workweek for prisoners does not exist. Instead, the United States Code touches on the subject with vague language which simply states that it is the policy of the Federal Government that prisoners should work.

The reality is that the average workday for a prisoner in the United States is only 6.8 hours long. While some States have longer workdays, the average prisoner is working fewer hours than the taxpayer who supports him.

Mandatory work for prisoners should serve the dual purpose of compensating taxpayers and victims while instilling values and responsibility in those who have failed to live within an orderly society. The Prison Work and Victim Restitution Act of 1996 would correct some of the basic failings of our criminal justice system by requiring Federal prisoners to work at least 50 hours per week. The earnings of prisoners will be distributed as follows: one-third to compensate the Bureau of Prisons for the cost of incarceration, one-third to a victim restitution fund, one-tenth to be placed in a savings account for an individual prisoner, and the remainder, 23 percent, will go to States which enact the same work requirements for their own prison systems.

My legislation clarifies that OSHA and the Fair Labor Standards Act—including minimum wage—do not apply to inmates. It also prohibits prisoners from engaging in nonrehabilitative behavior such as smoking, possessing pornography, and listening to vulgar music. Drug testing is mandatory.

This bill addressed the problem of ensuring there is an adequate supply of paying work for prisoners. My legislation permits UNICOR, the prison industries system, to expand and allows nonprofit agencies—many of which receive Federal grants to combat crime and poverty in our communities—to use prison labor.

Justice Fellowship, a national organization committed to restoring justice to victims and society and promoting work for prisoners, has endorsed the Prison Work and Victim Restitution Act.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM—THE VALUE OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, one of the profound successes of our Nation's foreign policy and one of the critical programs that has provided critical support for democracy and respect for human rights has been our Nation's farsighted educational and cultural exchange programs, which are administered through the U.S. Information Agency.

Just a few days ago, Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations held an excellent oversight hearing on these vital programs. My colleagues on that committee from both sides of the political spectrum expressed strong bipartisan support for these essential educational and cultural exchange programs.

Mr. Speaker, the Ambassador of the Czech Republic, His Excellency Michael Zantovsky,

recently sent an excellent letter to Dr. Joseph Duffey, the outstanding Director of the U.S. Information Agency, expressing his and his country's enthusiastic support for the Fulbright Program. His letter is typical of the ardent support that has been expressed by many foreign leaders for the Fulbright Program and for other educational and cultural exchange programs administered by the USIA.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Ambassador Zantovsky's letter be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues here in the Congress to give that letter thoughtful and serious consideration. The small amount of money that we spend on the Fulbright Program and on the other cultural and educational exchange programs under USIA is among the most important and worthwhile investments in our Nation's future. I urge my colleagues to join me in enthusiastic support for these programs.

THE CZECH AMBASSADOR,
Washington, DC, June 25, 1996.

DR. JOSEPH DUFFEY,
Director, U.S. Information Agency,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. DUFFEY: It is my particular pleasure to inform you about the significance the Czech Republic attributes to the renowned Fulbright Program.

Even before 1989, thanks to this Program, the then Czechoslovak scholars, experts, and students had a unique opportunity during their stay in your country to be exposed to a free democratic society, to the most recent advances in science, and to the creative environment of U.S. universities. After having come back home, they brought fresh, unworn ideas and approaches that transformed society and re-established democracy in our country.

The Velvet Revolution brought enhancement to the Fulbright Program. Each year about twenty to thirty Fulbrighters come to the Czech Republic, and a similar number visit the United States. Many American professors coming to our country develop the fields of American Studies, American Literature, Economics, Political Science—i.e. areas that were rather weak or even missing under the previous regime. Their contribution to reforming university curricula is of critical importance. The American students within the Fulbright Program are extremely interested in our arts, history, and political economy in relation to privatization. On the other hand, Czech Fulbrighters in the U.S. are active in teaching the Czech language, literature, and film for many Slavic departments within your universities. At your prominent research institutions, many technically oriented Czech Fulbrighters benefit from developing their research projects and studies in physical, biological, and engineering sciences.

Needless to say, the exchange of students and researchers is mutually beneficial. One's own professional and personal enrichment is surpassed by the enrichment of the society as a whole. Through an individual's encounter with a different culture, one gains an experiential knowledge of cultural conditions that impact very basic policies and questions—e.g., how to establish future entrepreneurial activities and in what markets. In addition, Fulbrighters become consumers from within that society, gaining a practical level of intellect, the insight that cannot be replicated from reading a textbook or seeing a movie. And, most importantly, there is the multiplier effect because of their enthusiasm to share it with their colleagues and friends:

The Czech Government, being aware of all the merits of the Fulbright Program and its outstanding significance among any other international programs, has decided to increase its funding up to 40% of the U.S. contribution. It is our strong belief that the U.S. Congress, taking into account all the benefits of this wonderful and unique educational and research program, will continue to support it at the current level.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL ZANTOVSKY,
Ambassador.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT, PUBLIC LAW 104-114

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, unless the President decides by July 16, 1996, to exercise his authority to suspend its implementation, title III of Public Law 104-114, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, will take effect on August 1. Title III of Public Law 104-114 grants U.S. citizens the right to sue foreign companies that may be using or otherwise benefiting from properties seized by the Castro government following the Cuban revolution in 1959. A key objective of this title is to encourage foreign firms to abandon existing investments in Cuba, and to discourage future investment.

I believe implementation of title III of Public Law 104-114 would be contrary to U.S. national interests in two ways. First, by escalating pressure on the Cuban economy, title III will increase, rather than decrease the chances for a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. Second, by penalizing foreign companies for commercial conduct toward a third country, title III will provoke trade conflict with many close friends of the United States, countries with which we cooperate on a range of issues. Several foreign governments have already warned that they may take retaliatory steps, and that could cost U.S. jobs.

I commend to the attention of Members two valuable statements on the implementation of Public Law 104-114. The first is a briefing paper written by Jorge I. Dominguez, coordinator of the Task Force on Cuba of the Inter-American Dialogue and Professor of Government at Harvard University. The second is a letter to the President from five major business groups: the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Council, the Organization for International Investment, the European-American Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. Council for International Business. Both statements make a persuasive case for a waiver of title III of Public Law 104-114, and the business letter demonstrates the broad support for a waiver in the U.S. business community.

The implementation of the Helms-Burton legislation raises two key questions for US policy. Does Helms-Burton serve U.S. interests? And will the legislation help promote democratic change in Cuba? The immediate policy issue that President Clinton faces

with regard to the Helms-Burton legislation is whether to waive application of its Title III. This title, the most controversial in the legislation, would permit U.S. citizens and firms to sue in U.S. courts to obtain compensation from non-U.S. firms that, through investment or trade, "traffic" in the properties or enterprises seized decades ago by the Cuban government.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The major trading partners of the United States in Canada, Europe, Latin America, and East Asia have expressed concern and anger over the Helms-Burton legislation. They consider the law a violation of international trade agreements establishing the World Trade Organization and the North American Free Trade Area. Title III of the legislation is viewed by every major country as detrimental to its relations with the United States.

U.S. interests will suffer even if none of the governments retaliate against the United States for violations of international conventions. Other countries might more readily violate the international trade regime because of the U.S. violation. This U.S. policy is eroding that regime that the United States has worked so hard to construct. Moreover, the United States has long opposed "secondary boycotts", and U.S. legislation prohibits U.S. firms from participating in such boycotts. Yet the Helms-Burton legislation mandates a secondary boycott on other nations.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS IN CUBA

The long-standing U.S. embargo on the Cuban economy has had several economic effects. It has caused a rise in the costs to Cuba and the Cuban government of engaging in any international economic activities and it has raised the profits of those firms that are active in the Cuban market. Foreign investors are well aware of the political risks posed by investments or trade with Cuba, so they demand and receive from the Cuban government "sweeter deals" than those offered elsewhere in Latin America or the world. And because Cuba must offer more attractive concessions to international traders and investors, Cuba pays a higher cost to participate in international economic activity than it otherwise would. Moreover, firms that invest in Cuba face no competition from U.S. businesses.

The Helms-Burton legislation magnifies each of these effects, and adds one more. It sorts out firms that trade with Cuba by size. Large international firms—because they are likely to do business with the United States—will be discouraged from trading or investing in Cuba. But smaller firms that do not operate in the U.S. market are not exposed to Helms-Burton retaliation. These will find it extremely attractive to invest in Cuba. These economic effects, however, do not advance democratic change in Cuba.

SIGNIFICANCE FOR U.S. POLICY

From the perspective of U.S. policy, the achievements of Helms-Burton are: (1) increased economic costs have been imposed on Cuba, punishing its government for shooting down the two Cessna planes on February 24, and (2) the legislation communicates clearly to all governments and firms the serious U.S. government disapproval of their economic relations with Cuba. Neither of these accomplishments, however, helps to foster democracy in Cuba.

DEMOCRACY IN CUBA

The political consequences within Cuba of Helms-Burton have been either irrelevant or

counterproductive in terms of promoting liberty and democracy. For example:

The Cuban government has persevered in its policy of economic opening as though the legislation did not exist.

The legislation has provided the Castro government—appearing as the defender of the homeland under attack from a powerful neighbor—with an opportunity to rally nationalist support, even from many Cubans who otherwise oppose their government's policies.

The Helms-Burton legislation, in effect, told the Cuban government that it could repress as it pleased because there is no change left of improving its relations with the United States. The Cuban government has reversed none of the repressive acts that preceded the passage of Helms-Burton.

Within ten days of President Clinton signing the Helms-Burton Act, General Raul Castro launched attacks on various Cuban academic institutions and intellectuals, further chilling public expression and curtailing academic freedom.

There are some positive political developments in Cuba, but these are the result of the longer-term economic opening and the continuing engagement with Cuba of the governments of Canada, the European Union, and Latin America. They include, for example, the recent authorization of free trade zones, which may enable some firms to contract their own labor rather than relying on the Cuban government to supply it; the loss of full state control over the economy and the flourishing illegal markets; and the government's authorizing some self-employment and farmers' markets. Castro has, in short, felt compelled to allow an economic policy shift despite his distaste for capitalism. Citizens have begun to take control of their economic lives, and the private economy has begun to finance a re-birth of civil society. Former state farms, newly turned into cooperatives, have begun to display greater autonomy, some even dismissing long-time bosses. Some poor Cubans have gained political independence. These democratizing political effects from economic changes are not surprising. The surprise is that U.S. policy toward Cuba is at odds with a long-standing U.S. belief in open markets as a mechanism to open politics.

COSTS TO THE UNITED STATES

President Clinton needs to recognize the costs associated with the Helms-Burton Act. The legislation has already caused friction for the United States in its diplomatic and trade relations with its principal trading partners; these costs would rise if Title III of the act is fully implemented. Liberty and democracy in Cuba have not been advanced by this legislation, and, in some cases, the Castro government has been strengthened and political repression has become more intense. Were Title III to be enacted, U.S. courts would be flooded with lawsuits.

Waiving Title III would reduce these costs somewhat, and would also give the U.S. government leverage it would otherwise lack—leverage to continue to pressure Cuba in the near future. Uncertainty over the application of title III for another six months would serve as a deterrent to trade with and investment in Cuba. By waiving now the implementation of Title III, the United States would reserve full implementation for a later date, thereby retaining an instrument to pressure the Cuban government on an ongoing basis, an a means to retaliate should the government break international law once again. A waiver would also be consistent with the design of the Helms-Burton Act,

which contemplates a calibrated and protracted process of implementation capable of imposing costs on Cuba over a sustained period of time.

Signing the waiver would reduce the damage to general U.S. interests; may reduce the adverse effects that Helms-Burton has had on Cuba's prospects for political change; and will create leverage for future use consistent with the logic of coercion that underlies the legislation.

JULY 1, 1996.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As representatives of a broad cross-section of the U.S. business community, we urge you to suspend for six months the effective date of Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act.

As you have frequently explained to the American people, the United States' ability to benefit from the global economy is dependent on strong, stable, and reliable rules. We believe that these benefits are jeopardized by the enormous friction that will result if Title III is allowed to take effect. Some of our closest allies and most important trading partners are contemplating or have legislated countermeasures. U.S. firms will bear the brunt of these countermeasures. We believe that suspending the effective date would permit you to accomplish the purposes of the law without needlessly jeopardizing U.S. interests.

Many of our member companies had property in Cuba that was expropriated by the Castro regime. Yet, many of these companies, constituting some of the largest certified claimants, do not believe that Title III brings them closer to a resolution of these claims. To the contrary, Title III complicates the prospect of recovery and threatens to deluge the federal judiciary with hundreds of thousands of lawsuits. These companies, Title III's intended beneficiaries, support our view that Title III should be suspended at this time.

We would also note that Section 207 of the law requires the Administration to prepare a report giving its estimate of the number and value of such claims. That report is not due until September. A six month suspension from August 1 would give the Administration time to fully assess the impact of Title III and consult further with our allies.

Finally, we believe that if Title III were to become effective, it would drive a wedge between the United States and our democratic allies that would significantly hinder any future multilateral efforts to encourage democracy in Cuba. For this, and the reasons stated above, we urge you to act in the interest of the United States by suspending the effective date of Title III of the LIBERTAD Act.

Sincerely,
The National Foreign Trade Council,
Organization for International Investment,
U.S. Chamber of Commerce,
European-American Chamber of Commerce,
U.S. Council for International Business.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ISTEA
INTEGRITY RESTORATION ACT

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will dramatically improve the current system of allocating Federal highway funds. But first I would like to pay tribute to my colleague and fellow sponsor, GARY CONDIT, for his leadership on the Democrat side on this vital issue. I would also like to recognize the tremendous efforts made by my good friend and colleague, JOHN HOSTETTLER, who as cochair of the I-69 Mid-Continent Highway Caucus has demonstrated an unparalleled commitment to reforming the Highway Fund Program. We would not have built up the support that currently exists for this bill without his help.

Although I shared in the excitement of celebrating the 40-year anniversary of our Interstate System last month, it saddens me to think about how the formulas we use today to distribute Federal highway funds to the States have broken down alongside the road. As our Nation speeds into the 21st century, those formulas force State departments of transportation to steer the development of our Nation's transportation system with both hands firmly grasping the rear view mirror.

To try to remedy this situation, Mr. CONDIT and I, along with 37 of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, are introducing The ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act. It is our hope that this legislation will serve as a basis for discussion during the reauthorization process. Our bill accomplishes four primary objectives:

Funds the National Highway System as the key Federal responsibility;

Simplifies and makes more flexible the Federal Highway Program;

Updates the antiquated Federal funding distribution formulas; and

Equitably balances the amount of Federal gas tax dollars collected from each State with the amount of funding each State receives back from the Federal highway trust fund.

When enacted, our proposal will at least focus our Nation's surface transportation programs on the 21st century. State DOT's can finally let go to the rear view mirror and get their hands firmly on the steering wheel.

FOCUSING FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

By maintaining a strong National Highway System program that includes the interstate, the ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act recognizes that the purposes of the NHS—national defense, interstate and international commerce, and the safety and mobility of our people—are the basic responsibilities of the Federal Government and should shape the Federal role in transportation.

SIMPLICITY AND FLEXIBILITY

As America enters the 21st century, and encounters the many challenges and opportunities that it will offer, our Nation needs a streamlined Federal surface transportation program that will position its citizens and economy to respond well to this dynamic new era.

The ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act consolidates various existing Federal highway programs into two simple and focused programs:

The National Highway System Program [NHS] consolidates the Interstate Maintenance Program and the NHS portion of the Bridge Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program.

The Streamlined Surface Transportation Program [SSTP] blends the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, enhancements, the non-NHS Bridge Program and others into the existing Surface Transportation Program to create a new, broader category.

Our bill continues the eligibility of all current ISTEA activities, but gives State and local transportation officials the responsibility and authority to decide on what, when, where, and how much to spend to meet their diverse transportation needs. Too often State DOT's have a surplus in one category and inadequate funding in another because the Federal Government has decided it knows better than the State what its needs are.

The ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act will ensure that States—working together with their local partners—can respond to their own needs with individual solutions, instead of being limited by the current array of one-size-fits-all Federal requirements.

UPDATING FORMULAS

Since ISTEA went into effect, with the exception of the Interstate Maintenance Program neither a State's population, the size of the system of highways and bridges, nor the number of people or tons of freight moving across a State's highway has made any difference in the share of Federal-aid highway funds it receives.

Instead, each State's share of these funds today is determined by the share of all highway funds that State received between 1987 and 1991. And the share of all highway funds a State received between 1987 and 1991 was determined in part by that State's population in 1980, nearly 20 years ago. Other factors in determining the 1987-to-1991 share include the size of the State's highway system during that period and the traffic that system carried.

Perhaps the most irrelevant factor is the number of rural postal delivery miles in the State—a measure the post office quit using more than 40 years ago. These formulas penalize States that are home to increasing numbers of Americans and dramatically increasing traffic.

The ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act's system of apportionment is simple, free from the obsolete characteristics of the current Federal funding system, and is related to the real world. It is based on relevant factors such as the size of the public highway system in each State, the wear and tear on highways caused by the intensity with which a State's highway system is used, and the greater transportation needs of urban areas.

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY

The ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act also creates an objective, simple methods of distributing highway funds among the States that strikes a more equitable balance between the contributions each State's motorists and motor carriers pay in the Federal highway trust fund and the funds returned to the State from that fund. Our bill establishes the following two programs:

An Equity Program which ensures that all States receive at least a 95-percent return—including attributable interest and other assets—on the payments made to the Federal highway trust fund. Ideally, the NHS Program and SSTP would provide more than a 95-percent return for all States. If not, the Equity Program would ensure this 95-percent return level.

An Access Program which ensures an adequate level of resources for highways in large land area, low-population density States, and in States with small land area and low-population density. This would help provide the road systems that are urgently needed for national mobility, economic connectivity, and national defense.

CONCLUSION

The DeLay/Condit ISTEA Integrity Restoration Act is not a radical departure from ISTEA. It builds on traditional partnerships while modernizing Federal aid formulas that are inadequate to meet the mobility and economic development needs of the next century. This act strikes the appropriate balance between the national interests in highways, and the rights and responsibilities of each State. I hope this Congress will look favorably upon it in the months to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE THRIFT
CHARTER MERGER COMMISSION
ACT OF 1996

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Speaker, I have introduced the bill, H.R. 3407, the Thrift Charter Merger Commission Act of 1996. This comprehensive bill would finally close the door on the costly savings-and-loan associations [S&Ls] cleanup. The bill would break a dangerous legislative deadlock over extremely complex banking and thrift issues and merge their charters.

The bill's purpose is to establish a bipartisan commission to examine and reconcile the maze of conflicting, overlapping, and obsolete legal and public policy issues in the merger. The commission would make legislative recommendations for the merger and for reorganizing Federal bank regulatory agencies to conform with the merged charter. This is an unusual approach—patterned on the successful military base-closing commissions. Additionally, the commission concept is combined with fast-track legislative machinery utilized for trade legislation.

My bill provides a comprehensive mechanism for considering many thorny issues one by one.

While the commission could hold public hearings, its main work would be walled off from incessant partisan bickering. All the commission's proceedings, information, and deliberations would be open—upon request—to the banking committee members of House and Senate.

Here's how it would work. My bill would establish an independent commission of eight qualified persons representing a balance of interests. The commission members would be

appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and after consultation with both majority and minority leaders of both House and Senate. A director and staff would be authorized to support the commission's work.

The commission would be empowered to hold public hearings, obtain official data, and procure necessary support services from executive branch agencies. Duties of the commission are listed in the bill in some detail, including preparation of an implementing bill to merge the thrift and banking charters.

The commission would be directed to address at least 13 specific, particularly troublesome issues as follows: conversion period; form of bank charter; applicability to State-chartered thrifts; treatment of thrift powers; treatment of thrift holding companies; FICO carrying costs; recapitalization of the Savings Association Insurance Fund [SAIF]; branching; regulations; Federal Home Loan Bank membership; reorganization of Federal banking agencies; treatment of banking agency employees during and after any reorganization; and treatment of Oaker banks in conversion.

Appointments to the commission would have to be made by February 15, 1997.

The commission's final report and a proposed implementing bill would have to be submitted to the President and the Congress by October 1, 1997. After receiving comments from the President and the Congress, the commission would have to submit a revised final implementing bill to the Congress by December 1, 1997, or 30 legislative days after submission of the final report, whichever is later.

Fast-track legislative rules for consideration in House and Senate would then take effect. No amendments would be allowed. Committees of jurisdiction would be given 45 days to report the bill. Failing that, the bill would be automatically discharged for floor action within 15 days after leaving the committees. The bill could be brought up for floor consideration by a highly privileged, nondebatable motion by any Member.

The commission would cease to exist 30 days after submitting the final text of the implementing bill.

I wish to acknowledge the encouragement of both thrift and banking leaders in drafting this legislation.

We cannot afford to continue the hazardous stalemate over who should help pay for the remaining S&L cleanup costs and how to recapitalize the S&L deposit insurance fund. My bill provides a sensible, tested, workable way out of the banking-thrift gridlock.

I urge my colleagues to become cosponsors of the bill, to support its serious consideration, and to vote for its enactment.

I insert a section-by-section analysis of the bill and the text of H.R. 3407 at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 3407—THRIFT CHARTER MERGER COMMISSION ACT OF 1996

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Purpose of the act is to establish a nonpartisan commission to examine the legal and public policy issues in merging thrift and bank charters, make legislative recommendations for the merger, and to reorganize Federal bank regulatory agencies to conform with the merged charter.

Sections 2, 3, and 4: An eight-member commission of qualified persons representing a balance of interests is to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and after consultation with both majority and minority leaders of both House and Senate. A director and staff are authorized to support the commission's work.

Section 5: Powers of the commission are authorized, including holding public hearings, obtaining official data, and procuring necessary support services from the Executive Branch.

Section 6: Duties of the commission are listed, including addressing 13 specific policy and technical issues and preparing an implementing bill to merge the thrift and banking charters. The 13 issues are: Conversion period, form of bank charter, applicability to state-chartered thrifts, treatment of thrift powers, treatment of thrift holding companies, FICO carrying costs, recapitalization of the SAIF, branching, regulations, Federal Home Loan Bank membership, reorganization of federal banking agencies, treatment of agency employees, and treatment of Oaker banks.

Section 7: A final report and a proposed implementing bill must be submitted to the President and the Congress by October 1, 1997. After receiving comments from the President and Congress, the commission must submit a revised final implementing bill to the Congress by December 1, 1997, or 30 legislative days after submission of the final report, whichever is later.

Section 8: Fast-track legislative rules for consideration in House and Senate are detailed. No amendments would be allowed. Committees of jurisdiction would be given 45 days to report the bill; failing that, the bill would be automatically discharged for floor action within 15 days.

Sections 9, 10, and 11: The commission would be terminated 30 days after the final text of the implementing bill is submitted to Congress and appropriations are authorized for carrying out the act.

H.R. 3407

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; PURPOSES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Thrift Charter Merger Commission Act of 1996".

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to establish a nonpartisan commission to—

(1) examine the complex legal and public policies issues involved in the proposed elimination of savings association charters and the conversion of such institutions into banks, the short- and long-term consequences of such proposed actions on the financial services industry and consumers, and other related issues;

(2) make recommendations to the Congress on the most efficient, fairest, and least disruptive way to achieve the conversion of such institutions into banks and resolve the legal, policy, and other issues relating to the holding companies of such associations; and

(3) review ways to rationalize the regulation of depository institutions and reorganize the Federal banking agencies.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is hereby established a commission to be known as the "Thrift Charter Merger Commission" (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 8 members appointed by the

President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals especially qualified to serve on such Commission by reason of their education, training, and experience.

(2) NOMINATION SCHEDULE.—The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission by no later than February 15, 1997.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—In selecting individuals for nomination for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with—

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of 2 members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of 2 members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of 1 member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of 1 member.

(4) PROHIBITION ON APPOINTMENT OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES TO COMMISSION.—No officer or employee of any Federal department or agency, including any member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, may be appointed as a member of the Commission.

(5) BALANCE OF INTERESTS.—Recognizing that the individuals with the experience and expertise which qualify them for service on the Commission are likely to have been employed by or represented depository institutions or Federal banking agencies, the President, in the consultations pursuant to paragraph (3) and the selection of individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, shall seek to attain a balance in the interests represented, at the time of the nomination or in the past, by members of the Commission.

(b) CHAIRPERSON.—At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission, the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairperson of the Commission.

(c) TERMS.—Each member of the Commission shall serve for the life of the Commission.

(d) PUBLIC MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(2) OPEN TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(A) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, or such other members of such committee as may be designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(B) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Regulatory Relief of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, or such other members of such subcommittee as may be designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(C) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the committee as may be designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(D) The Chairman and ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit of the Committee on Banking and Financial

Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the subcommittee as may be designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(e) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(1) PAY OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Commission, other than the Chairperson, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply with respect to the Commission.

SEC. 4. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Commission.

(2) PAY.—The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

(2) PAY.—An individual appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be—

(1) appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service; and

(2) paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule.

(e) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(2) LIMIT ON DETAILS FROM BANKING AGENCIES.—Not more than 1/2 of the staff of the Commission at any time may be employees detailed from Federal banking agencies.

SEC. 5. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out

this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act.

(2) TRANSMITTAL BY AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of a department or agency of the United States shall furnish information to the Commission.

(d) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The Commission may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons for the lease of space and the provision of other services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC ISSUES.—In addition to such other issues as the Commission may find appropriate to review, and make recommendations with respect to, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Commission shall consider and make recommendations with respect to the following issues:

(1) CONVERSION PERIOD.—The appropriate period of time during which a savings association would be required to convert to a bank charter or liquidate.

(2) FORM OF BANK CHARTER.—The form of any bank charter to which savings associations would be required to convert and the bank powers which would be associated with any such charter, including the feasibility of establishing a community bank charter with more limited commercial banking powers than full-service banks.

(3) APPLICABILITY TO STATE-CHARTERED THRIFTS.—The manner in which legislation requiring the conversion of savings associations to banks would be applied to State-chartered savings associations.

(4) TREATMENT OF THRIFT POWERS.—The treatment of powers of savings associations which are not permitted for banks following any conversion of a savings association to a bank.

(5) TREATMENT OF THRIFT HOLDING COMPANIES.—The extent to which the conversion of savings associations to banks should require a change in the existing savings and loan holding company framework, the powers of such companies (including diversified savings and loan holding companies), and the regulation of such companies (including consideration of the most appropriate regulator for such companies) and the appropriate period of time during which any such change should be implemented.

(6) FICO CARRYING COSTS.—All appropriate sources of funds for paying interest on, and other costs incurred in connection with the

obligations issued by the Financing Corporation, including the surplus funds of the Federal Reserve System, net earnings of the deposit insurance funds, banks, savings associations, credit unions, Government corporations and other Government sponsored enterprises, unexpended funds appropriated to the Resolution Trust Corporation, and any other feasible source of funds.

(7) RECAPITALIZATION OF THE SAIF.—The manner in which the Savings Association Insurance Fund should be recapitalized.

(8) BRANCHING.—The appropriate treatment, after any conversion of a savings association to a bank, of branches which the savings association was operating before the conversion.

(9) REGULATIONS.—The extent to which the regulations applicable to savings associations differ from regulations applicable to banks, and the extent to which a transition period and special transition rules may be appropriate with regard to those areas where such regulations differ in connection with the conversions of savings associations to banks.

(10) FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MEMBERSHIP.—The manner in which membership eligibility and withdrawal requirements with respect to Federal home loan banks shall apply to savings associations following any conversion of the associations to banks and the extent to which banks should have unlimited access to advances from such home loan banks.

(11) REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL BANKING AGENCIES.—The manner in which Federal banking agencies should be reorganized, consolidated, or abolished.

(12) TREATMENT OF BANKING AGENCY EMPLOYEES DURING AND AFTER ANY REORGANIZATION.—The appropriate treatment of employees of Federal banking agencies who are or would be affected by any reorganization, consolidation, or abolition of any Federal banking agency.

(13) "OAKAR" BANKS.—The appropriate treatment of banks which have deposits insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund pursuant to section 5(d)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act in connection with the conversion of savings associations to banks.

(c) PREPARATION OF IMPLEMENTING BILL.—After completing consideration of the issues required to be considered by the Commission, the Commission shall prepare a bill consisting only of—

(1) provisions directly related to—
(A) the conversion of savings associations to banks;

(B) issues directly related to such conversions (including the issues specified in subsection (b)); and

(C) other purposes of this Act;
(2) if changes in existing laws or new statutory authority is required to carry out the purposes of this Act, provisions, necessary to carry out such purposes, either repealing or amending existing laws or providing new statutory authority; and

(3) provisions necessary for purposes of complying with section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 in connection with such legislative provisions.

SEC. 7. REPORTS AND IMPLEMENTING BILL.

(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Commission may submit to the President and the Congress interim reports as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—
(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Commission shall submit a final report to the President and the Congress not later than October 1, 1997.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with a final draft version of the implementing bill prepared pursuant to section 6(c) and such recommendations for administrative actions as the Commission considers appropriate.

(c) **FINAL IMPLEMENTING BILL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before the later of December 1, 1997, or 30 legislative days after submitting the final report with the final draft version of the implementing bill to the Congress pursuant to subsection (b)(2), the Commission shall, after taking into account such comments on the final draft version of the implementing bill as have been transferred to the Commission by any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate (which has jurisdiction over legislation involving subject matters which would be affected by the implementing bill), the Commission shall submit a final implementing bill to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) **COMPUTATION OF LEGISLATIVE DAYS.**—In computing the number of legislative days for purposes of paragraph (1), there shall be excluded any day on which either House of the Congress is not in session.

SEC. 8. CONSIDERATION OF BILL IMPLEMENTING PURPOSES OF THIS ACT.

(a) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—The provisions of this section are enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of implementing bills described in section 6(c) and they supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(b) **IMPLEMENTING BILL DEFINED.**—For purposes of this section, the term "implementing bill" means only a bill of either House of Congress which is submitted by the Commission pursuant to section 7(c) and introduced as provided in subsection (c) (of this section).

(c) **INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL.**—

(1) **INTRODUCTION ON DAY OF SUBMISSION.**—On the day on which an implementing bill is submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Commission under section 7(c), the implementing bill submitted shall be—

(A) introduced (by request) in the House by the majority leader of the House, for himself and the minority leader of the House, or by Members of the House designated by the majority leader and minority leader of the House; and

(B) introduced (by request) in the Senate by the majority leader of the Senate, for himself and the minority leader of the Senate, or by Members of the Senate designated by the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT INTRODUCTION IF A HOUSE IS NOT IN SESSION.**—If either House is not in session on the day on which an implementing bill is submitted, the implementing bill shall be introduced in that House, as provided paragraph (1), on the first day after such date of submission on which the House is in session.

(3) **COMMITTEE REFERRALS.**—An implementing bill introduced in either House pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) shall be referred by the presiding officer of such House to the appropriate committee, or, in the case of a bill containing provisions within the jurisdiction of 2 or more committees, jointly to such committees for consideration of those provisions within their respective jurisdictions.

(d) **AMENDMENTS PROHIBITED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No amendment to an implementing bill shall be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

(2) **NO MOTION TO SUSPEND APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.**—No motion to suspend the application of this subsection shall be in order in either House.

(3) **NO UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS.**—A request to suspend the application of this subsection by unanimous consent shall not be in order in either House and it shall not be in order for the presiding officer in either House to entertain any such request.

(e) **PERIOD FOR COMMITTEE AND FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.**—If any committee of either House to which an implementing bill has been referred has not reported such bill to such House as of the close of the 45th day after the introduction of the bill, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the bill and the bill shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(2) **VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE.**—A vote on final passage of an implementing bill shall be taken in each House on or before the close of the 15th day after the bill is reported by the committee or committees of that House to which the bill was referred, or after such committee or committees have been discharged from further consideration of the bill.

(3) **CONSIDERATION BY 1 HOUSE AFTER PASSAGE OF BILL BY OTHER HOUSE.**—If, before the passage by 1 House of an implementing bill of such House, the House receives the same implementing bill from the other House, then—

(A) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no implementing bill had been received from the other House; but

(B) the vote on final passage shall be on the implementing bill of the other House.

(4) **COMPUTATION OF LEGISLATIVE DAYS.**—For purposes of this subsection, in computing a number of days in either House, there shall be excluded any day on which that House is not in session.

(f) **PROCEDURAL RULES FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE.**—

(1) **HIGHLY PRIVILEGED MOTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A motion in the House of Representatives to proceed to the consideration of an implementing bill shall be highly privileged and not debatable.

(B) **MOTION NOT AMENDABLE.**—An amendment to the motion described in subparagraph (A) shall not be in order.

(C) **NO MOTION TO RECONSIDER.**—No motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion described in subparagraph (A) is agreed to or disagreed to shall be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) **DEBATE.**—

(A) **TIME LIMIT.**—Debate in the House of Representatives on an implementing bill shall be limited to not more than 20 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the bill.

(B) **NONDEBATABLE MOTION TO FURTHER LIMIT DEBATE.**—A motion to further limit debate on an implementing bill shall not be debatable.

(3) **NO MOTION TO RECONSIDER OR RECOMMIT.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to move to recommit an implementing bill or to move to reconsider the vote by which an implementing bill is agreed to or disagreed to.

(4) **MOTIONS TO POSTPONE CONSIDERATION OR PROCEED TO CONSIDERATION OF OTHER BUSINESS NONDEBATABLE.**—Motions to postpone, made in the House of Representatives with respect to the consideration of an implementing bill, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

(5) **APPEALS FROM RULINGS OF THE CHAIR NONDEBATABLE.**—All appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to an implementing bill shall be decided without debate.

(6) **RULES OF THE HOUSE OTHERWISE APPLY.**—Except to the extent specifically provided in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, consideration of an implementing bill in the House of Representatives shall be governed by the Rules of the House of Representatives applicable to other bills in similar circumstances.

(g) **PROCEDURAL RULES FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.**—

(1) **PRIVILEGED MOTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A motion in the Senate to proceed to the consideration of an implementing bill shall be privileged and not debatable.

(B) **MOTION NOT AMENDABLE.**—An amendment to the motion described in subparagraph (A) shall not be in order.

(C) **NO MOTION TO RECONSIDER.**—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion described in subparagraph (A) is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order in the Senate.

(2) **DEBATE.**—

(A) **TIME LIMIT GENERALLY.**—Debate in the Senate on an implementing bill, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the debate on such bill, shall be limited to not more than 20 hours which shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(B) **TIME LIMIT ON DEBATABLE MOTIONS OR APPEALS.**—Debate in the Senate on any debatable motion or appeal in connection with an implementing bill shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the bill, except that in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto, shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee.

(C) **ALLOTMENT OF TIME DURING CONSIDERATION OF DEBATABLE MOTION OR APPEAL.**—The majority leader and the minority leader may, from time under their control on the passage of an implementing bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(D) **NONDEBATABLE MOTION TO FURTHER LIMIT DEBATE.**—A motion in the Senate to further limit debate is not debatable.

(3) **NO MOTION TO RECOMMIT.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to move to recommit an implementing bill.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the final text of the implementing bill has been submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 7(c).

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1997 and 1998 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 11. BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE.

Any spending authority (as defined in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) authorized by this Act shall be effective only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

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, July 11, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine the vulnerabilities of national computer information systems and networks, and Federal efforts to promote security within the information infrastructure. SD-342

Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings to examine the role of the Federal Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office in ensuring public access to Government information. SR-301

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the new international threat of "date-rape drug" trafficking. SD-419

5:00 p.m.
 Conferees on H.R. 1617, to consolidate and reform workforce development and literacy programs.
 Room to be announced

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on issues relating to Federal Aviation Administration safety oversight. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 1920, to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to strengthen the provisions of the Act and ensure that agencies are fairly implementing the Act. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
 Business meeting, to mark up S.Con.Res. 52, to recognize and encourage the convening of a National Silver Haired Congress, S. 1897, to revise and extend certain programs relating to the National Institutes of Health, and S. 1490, to improve enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and benefit security for participants by adding certain provisions with respect to the auditing of employee benefit plans. SD-430

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on Extradition Treaties with Hungary (Treaty Doc. 104-5), Belgium (Treaty Doc. 104-7), Belgium (104-8), Switzerland (Treaty Doc. 104-9), Philippines (Treaty Doc. 104-16), Bolivia (Treaty Doc. 104-22), and Malaysia (Treaty Doc. 104-26), and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with Korea (Treaty Doc. 104-1), Great Britain (Treaty Doc. 104-2), Philippines (Treaty Doc. 104-18), Hungary (Treaty Doc. 104-20), and Austria (Treaty Doc. 104-21). SD-419

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 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

Indian Affairs
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, S. 1834, to authorize funds for the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act, S. 1869, to make certain technical corrections in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and proposed legislation to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act; to be followed by hearings on H.R. 2464, to provide additional lands within the State of Utah for the Goshute Indian Reservation. SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to review the Federal Reserve's semi-annual monetary policy report (Humphrey-Hawkins). SH-216
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 To hold hearings to examine property restitution, compensation, and preservation in post-Communist Europe. 2255 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on certain issues with regard to Hong Kong. SD-419

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 24

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings to examine the role of the Federal Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office in ensuring public access to Government information. SR-301

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

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

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 931, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc., a non-profit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply sys-

tem, S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide loan guarantees for water supply, conservation, quality and transmission projects, S. 1565, to supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects, S. 1649, to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, and S. 1719, Texas Reclamation Projects Indebtedness Purchase Act.

SD-366

AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review foreign policy issues.

SD-419

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.

334 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine remedies for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) financial management and modernization problems, including technical problems in the IRS tax systems modernization.

SD-342