

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HEALTHY START: LEGISLATION  
TO GUARANTEE HEALTH CARE  
INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICAN  
CHILDREN

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Representatives RANGEL, STARK, GEORGE MILLER, GONZALEZ, LAFALCE, HILLIARD, LANTOS, and NORTON, I am introducing legislation entitled "Healthy Start", to provide Medicare-type health insurance for all women during pregnancy and for children from infancy through age 12.

Just as Head Start has helped millions of children prepare for school and reduce the burdens of poverty, Healthy Start will ensure that all American children can obtain adequate medical care in the first years of life. Health insurance has been shown to be the key to adequate access to health care; and adequate access to health care is a key to a healthier life. That is why the bill we are introducing will concentrate on ensuring that all American children and mothers during pregnancy have adequate health insurance.

Today, there are approximately 7.1 million children under age 13 who are uninsured. Three-fourths of these children have parents who work, most of them full-time, but their employer either does not offer health insurance coverage or the family does not make enough to buy insurance. Because of the decline in employment-provided health insurance, it is estimated that each year, 1 million additional children lose private insurance coverage. If these trends continue, in 4 years—at the end of this decade—more than 2 out of 5 children will lack private health insurance. The failure to provide health care for our children costs our Nation a productive workforce for the future. It costs us at the hospital, in the schoolyard, in our ability to defend our Nation and to produce competitively. No industrialized or civilized society on earth treats its children so callously.

This health disaster would be somewhat mitigated if our Nation had a reliable low-income insurance program that ensured access to quality care for children. But Medicaid provides an uneven and often inadequate protection that varies from State-to-State, and that program is under severe attack by Republican budget cutters here in Congress and in State capitols across the Nation. Rather than the uncertainty of Medicaid, we need a uniform, high-quality health insurance plan for all our children.

We should be improving health insurance for our children—not slashing it. Although we are one of the richest, most advanced countries in the world, the United States ranks 18th among industrialized nations in overall infant

mortality. Only Portugal has an infant mortality rate worse than ours. The infant death rate among African-American babies is two and a half times that of caucasian children. Poor children, many of whom come from working families with no health coverage, are 60 percent more likely than children with health insurance to die before their first birthday and four times more likely to suffer from infection or serious illness.

The General Accounting Office has just issued a report to Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, dated June 17, 1996, entitled "Health Insurance for Children: Private Insurance Coverage Continues to Deteriorate" [GAO/HEHS-96-129]. The report states:

The number of children without health insurance coverage was greater in 1994 than at any time in the last 8 years. In 1994, the percentage of children under 18 years old without any health insurance coverage reached its highest level since 1987—14.2 percent or 10 million children who were uninsured. In addition, the percentage of children with private coverage has decreased every year since 1987, and in 1994 reached its lowest level in the past 8 years—65.6 percent.

The GAO's report also provides an eloquent summary of why the lack of insurance is so important:

Studies have shown that uninsured children are less likely than insured children to get needed health and preventive care. The lack of such care can adversely affect children's health status throughout their lives. Without health insurance, many families face difficulties getting preventive and basic care for their children. Children without health insurance or with gaps in coverage are less likely to have routine doctor visits or have a regular source of medical care. . . . They are also less likely to get care for injuries, see a physician if chronically ill, or get dental care. They are less likely to be appropriately immunized to prevent childhood illness—which is considered by health experts to be one of the most basic elements of preventive care.

We spend long hours debating whether there should be prayer in school, but no time discussing how much parents pray that their children don't get sick because the parents can't pay the bills. We spend days debating obscenity on the Internet, but little time debating how obscene it is for a society as rich as ours to have so many children and parents unable to seek adequate medical care.

We must commit ourselves to insuring all pregnant women and all children, regardless of the financial ups and downs of the family unit. There is only one way to do this. Let me repeat: there is only one way to guarantee universal coverage. It is through a social insurance program in which we all pitch in to guarantee health insurance for all children at all times. I am here today to propose that we make that guarantee, once and for all.

That is what the bill we are introducing today achieves. It uses the tested Medicare

Program to cover all young American children and their mothers during pregnancy with the basic package of Medicare benefits plus additional benefits designed to ensure a healthy start for babies and young children. These additional benefits include full coverage for pregnancy care, immunizations, follow-up visits for new babies with pediatricians, routine check-ups to monitor development, and preventive dental care.

Any parent can, of course, purchase additional medigap-type insurance coverage for more benefits and more coverage. Freedom of choice of doctor is preserved.

The bill we are introducing ensures that every child and mother-to-be will have health insurance equivalent to Medicare plus the special prenatal and well-baby care provisions I've described. If a family already has this level of coverage, it is not affected by this bill; the family will see no change. If the family doesn't have such a level of coverage, it will purchase this package, or a similar package, through sliding scale, very affordable, income-related premiums administered through the Tax Code. Families below the poverty level will basically be exempt from the premium tax.

This legislation is similar to the procedure we used in 1994, when the Ways and Means Committee approved a bill which, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates, achieved enough savings in the health care sector and in Medicare to both improve Medicare and expand coverage to all the uninsured. A comprehensive health care reform bill may not be possible in the near future, but we can surely find a way to protect our youngest and most vulnerable citizens. We can look to other spending cuts to find the resources to fund this basic right.

Through the Social Security and Medicare Program, our society has advanced further than most in ensuring that old age is a time of security. We have reduced poverty among seniors to the lowest of any group in our society. In many ways, the health status of a 65-year-old in our society is better than younger groups'. Sadly enough, we have left our children behind. Poverty rates for children are higher than average. The health status of millions of our children is equal to that of a Third World country. What we have achieved for seniors we can surely achieve for their grandchildren.

The bill we are introducing today would at long last give our children the same level of care we provide their grandparents.

Following are facts and figures on how health insurance equals better health, and how we have failed to provide that better health to our Nation's future—our children.

CHILD HEALTH IN U.S. RANKS LOWER THAN  
MANY NATIONS

In the industrialized world, the United States ranks 18th in overall infant mortality. Only Portugal's infant death rate is worse. The infant mortality rate of African-

● 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.

American babies is 2.5 times that of Caucasian children, and is worse, for example, than Sri Lanka's or Jamaica's. In 1993, more than 33,000 American babies died before age 1. More than 16,000 of these babies would have survived if the United States had the same infant mortality rate as the Japanese.

#### LOW-INCOME CHILDREN NEED HEALTH COVERAGE

Compared to other children, poor children are 60 percent more likely to die before the age of 1, 4 times more likely to be hospitalized with asthma or pneumonia, and 5 times more likely to die from infection or parasitic disease.

#### HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN IS DETERIORATING RAPIDLY

(In percent)

	1988	1994
Children under 18 with employment-based insurance ....	66	59
Children under 18 on Medicaid .....	16	26

During their first 3 years of life, over 22 percent of U.S. children were without health insurance for at least 1 month. The number of children in working-poor families, who are least likely to have Medicaid or employment-based insurance, rose to 5.6 million in 1994, up 65 percent from 1974.

#### MEDICAID CUTBACKS WILL INCREASE NUMBER OF UNINSURED CHILDREN

Forty percent of all pregnant women and infants are now covered by Medicaid. More than half of all Medicaid recipients are children, although less than 25 percent of Medicaid spending is on children. Under current law, additional low-income children are being phased into Medicaid, but proposed changes would end that guarantee. Experts estimate that if the decline in employment-based insurance continues and Medicaid enrollment is frozen, there will be a total of 67 million people of all ages who are uninsured in 2002.

#### HEALTH INSURANCE HELPS

Since 1965, infant mortality has been reduced by 74 percent. An increase of 15 percent in Medicaid eligibility for children in the 1980's decreased child mortality by 4.5 percent. In 1987, only 22 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries had no physician visits within a year, compared to 49 percent of the uninsured poor.

#### COMMEMORATIVE STATEMENT FOR GEORGE F. JONES

#### HON. JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, this month of June marks the anniversary of the passing of a very special constituent, George F. Jones, who died in June 1995, at the blessed age of 105. I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate his remarkable life.

Born in Gardiner, ME, Mr. Jones was a direct descendant of Samuel Huntington, President of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George was well respected by those who knew him. He was a sincere believer in the American ideals of hard work and honesty. A man who lived by his convictions, George Jones was dedicated to his profession as a furniture maker and ascertained a worldwide

reputation. It is even rumored that furniture was sent to him from Buckingham Palace in the 1930's for repair.

As a talented violinist, George Jones played for the Lincoln County Community Orchestra, and even enjoyed playing a little fiddle at church services and area dances. George also worked to aid the community as a member of the Alna Lodge of Masons and the Saint Andrews Society of Maine.

Mr. Jones is truly missed by the many individuals whose lives he touched, and stands as an example for all Americans who can learn from his dedication to those around him and to life itself.

#### CABLE'S HIGH SPEED EDUCATION CONNECTION

#### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the cable television industry for its recently announced plan to provide America's elementary and secondary schools with high-speed Internet access via cable modems. Under this innovative educational plan—"Cable's High Speed Education Connection"—local cable companies will provide the equipment necessary to connect schools located in their service areas to the Internet free of charge.

There is universal agreement that the Internet is an increasingly important information resource—one that can contribute significantly to the overall educational process. As a result of rapid technological advances, we are witnessing an information explosion—and much of that information is located on, and available from, the Internet.

By undertaking this initiative, the cable television industry is assuming a leading role in making the information on the Internet available to millions of young Americans. I applaud the cable television for devising this plan that will put more and more young Americans online, and that will provide them with access to this important information resource.

We all recognize that our children are our country's future. That is why I hope that this important program will encourage other industries to do what the cable television industry has already done with its "Cable's High Speed Education Connection" Program—that is, to contribute their expertise and a portion of their earnings to the goal of improving the quality of education our children receive.

Once again, I want to applaud the cable television industry for its efforts to assist our schools, which will improve the quality of education our children receive, which will—in turn—help ensure the continued economic well-being of our country in the years ahead.

#### THE LATE REVEREND RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY, JR., HONORED

#### HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, during the 1960's, I was honored to be a part of the civil rights movement—a movement that changed the face of our Nation. People from throughout our Nation—old and young, black and white, rich and poor—joined the non-violent revolution that made our country a better, fairer, more just Nation. I was fortunate to get to know Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his partner in the movement—Dr. Abernathy.

Dr. Abernathy was an inspiring and committed leader from the earliest days of the movement. When Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to stand in the back of the bus while there were empty seats in the "white" section of the bus, she inspired the Montgomery bus boycott. As ministers of the two leading black churches in Montgomery, AL, Dr. King and Dr. Abernathy worked together to organize and sustain that boycott. Thus began the strong bonds of friendship and commitment that would last as long as the two men lived.

Dr. Abernathy had a lifelong commitment to securing and protecting basic civil rights for all Americans. I marched with him many times throughout the South, including Selma and Montgomery. After the assassination of Dr. King in 1968, Dr. Abernathy assumed leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and worked to carry on the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. After Dr. King's death, Dr. Abernathy continued to organize and lead marches and other events, including the Poor People's Campaign, a massive demonstration to protest rising unemployment, held in Washington, DC.

The Reverend Dr. Abernathy passed away, too young, 6 years ago. Today, I am introducing a resolution authorizing the construction of a memorial to the Reverend Dr. Abernathy and the Poor People's Campaign on the National Mall. I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort. The monument will celebrate the achievements of the past, commemorate those who marched alongside us many years ago, and pay special tribute to the sacrifices and the contributions of Dr. Abernathy and others who participated in the Poor People's Campaign. Thousands of people participated. Some has small roles, others large roles. The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy had many roles, often at the same time. He was a teacher, a leader, an organizer, a soldier, and a friend. Many were inspired by his good humor, and his guidance. Today, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating his legacy and his life.

#### H.R. 3703, A BILL TO PROVIDE INSURANCE RESERVE EQUITY

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1996, I introduced legislation to amend section

832(e) of the Internal Revenue Code to extend the scope of its provisions to financial guaranty insurance generally. Senators D'AMATO and MOYNIHAN recently introduced a companion bill, S. 1106, in the Senate.

Financial guaranty insurance, commonly called bond insurance, is an insurance contract that guarantees timely payment of principal and interest when due on both tax exempt and non-tax exempt bonds. The bond insurance contract generally provides that, in the event of a default by an insured issuer, principal and interest will be paid to the bondholder as originally scheduled.

Internal Revenue Code section 832(e) originally enacted in 1967, applied only to mortgage guaranty insurance. At that time, Congress permitted mortgage guaranty insurance companies to take a deduction for certain extremely high contingency loss reserve requirements imposed by State regulatory authorities, provided that they invested the income tax savings associated with such a deduction in non-interest-bearing tax and loss bonds issued by the Federal Government. Since such bonds are treated as an asset by the State regulatory authorities, this relieves the companies from the substantial cash-flow and impairment of capital problems that they would otherwise face if the deduction was not allowed. At the same time however, since bonds do not bear any interest, the economic position of the Federal Government remains the same had not the deduction been permitted first.

When the State authorities applied the same reserve requirements to lease guaranty and municipal bond insurance, Congress amended Internal Revenue Code 832(e) in 1974 and applied it to such insurance as well.

State authorities now apply such contingency reserve requirements to financial guaranty insurance generally, including non-tax-exempt debt, such as asset-backed securities, which are a growing segment of the bond insurance market. Therefore, consistent with the reasons why it was originally adopted in 1967, and amended in 1974, IRC section 832(e) should be amended again to apply to such insurance.

The superintendent of insurance for the State of New York, Edward J. Muhl, has urged enactment of this legislation. A copy of his letter follows these remarks. I understand that the insurance commissioner of the State of California has written a similar letter to Members of the California delegation. I invite all concerned to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,  
New York, NY, November 9, 1995.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House  
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I write to seek your support of S. 1106, a bill introduced by Senators D'Amato and Moynihan, to amend section 832(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to apply to financial guaranty insurance generally. Under present law, the tax and loss bonds provisions thereof are applicable to mortgage guaranty, lease guaranty, and tax-exempt bond insurance but are not applicable to insurance of other taxable debt instruments, a growing segment of the financial guaranty insurance business.

Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law, which governs financial guaranty insurance

corporations, was enacted on May 14, 1989. Article 69 establishes contingency reserve requirements in respect of all financial guaranty insurance corporations where in the past these requirements only applied to insurers of municipal obligations.

In formulating this new legislation and establishing contingency reserve requirements applicable to all financial guaranty insurance corporations, there was no intention to create a disparity between insurers of taxable and tax-exempt obligations in respect of their ability to invest in tax and loss bonds. Section 6903(a)(7) of Article 69 provides that "any insurer providing financial guaranty insurance may invest the contingency reserve in tax and loss bonds purchased pursuant to Section 832(e) of the Internal Revenue Code (or any successor provision) only to the extent of the tax savings resulting from the deduction for federal income tax purposes of a sum equal to the annual contributions to the contingency reserve." This provision of Article 69 expressly contemplates that all financial guaranty insurers would be entitled to benefit from an investment in tax and loss bonds within the limitations provided by the insurance law.

S. 1106 eliminates the disparate treatment of insured mortgages, leases and tax exempt bonds, on the one hand, and of other insured taxable bonds, on the other, which the provisions of IRC section 832(e) now create. Your efforts to secure enactment of the proposal will be most appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. MUHL,  
Superintendent of Insurance.

THE ELECTRIC POWER COMPETITION AND CONSUMER CHOICE ACT OF 1996

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at promoting competition in the electric utility industry. This legislation seeks to create Federal incentives for removal of existing State-level barriers to full competition and consumer choice in electricity generation.

Today, the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity remains largely a monopoly enterprise. The monopoly nature of this industry has, in turn, necessitated a very strict system of Federal and State utility regulation aimed at protecting captive utility ratepayers from potential overcharges, abuses and conflicts of interest. Today, however, we are now at a crossroads. We now have an historic opportunity to bring full competition to the business of electricity generation. The transition to such a competitive market, however, will require both Federal and State action.

Electricity restructuring legislation at the Federal or State level should be aimed at demopolizing the electric power industry, not simply deregulating it. There is now no reason why electricity generation should remain a monopoly business, and no reason why consumers should not be free to choose their power supplier, just as they now can choose between rival phone companies. Our objective must be to create a competitive mar-

ketplace where many sellers and many buyers can come together. In some cases, this may mean getting rid of old utility regulations that no longer are needed because their purpose can now be achieved through reliance on market forces. In other cases, it may mean preserving existing rules where necessary to respond to those aspects of the industry which remain a monopoly, such as distribution of electricity over local power lines. But restructuring also means Congress will have to enact some new rules that assure the benefits of competition—lower prices and consumer choice—are not effectively undermined by anticompetitive practices by recovering utility monopolists who fall off the competition wagon.

Earlier this year, I introduced H.R. 2929, the Electric Power Competition Act of 1996 to advance the goal of electric utility demopolization. That bill linked repeal of the mandatory power purchase provisions of PURPA to State action to open up full retail competition. This would be achieved either through utility divestiture of powerplants or by State approval of a so-called retail wheeling plans that would allow consumers to buy power from competing generating companies that would be granted nondiscriminatory access to utility power lines. In order to preserve environmentally sound renewable energy sources, energy conservation programs, and low-income consumer protections, H.R. 2929 also requires the States to certify they have met certain minimum standards in each of these areas in order to qualify for relief from PURPA. Finally, to promote a fully competitive marketplace, certain exemptions which electric utilities currently enjoy from the Federal antitrust laws would be repealed.

At the time I introduced H.R. 2929 and in subsequent hearings before the Energy and Power Subcommittee I noted that in addition to these reforms, electric utility restructuring legislation also must address the risks that electric utility mergers, utility market power, or utility diversification into new lines of business might harm electricity consumers or undermine the emergence of a fully competitive electricity generation market. The legislation I am introducing today addresses each of these critical areas and should be viewed as the companion bill to H.R. 2929. The bill requires each State to initiate a retail competition rule-making proceeding pursuant to certain Federal standards; repeals PUHCA for those electric utility holding companies whose service territories have been opened up to full retail competition and met minimum standards for renewables, efficiency, and low-income consumer protections; and gives FERC and the States enhanced authority to oversee mergers and acquisitions to protect consumers from transactions that are inconsistent with effective competition in electricity markets or would increase electricity prices.

It also gives FERC and the States authority to regulate utility market power to guard against anticompetitive practices; grants FERC and the States authority over electric utility interaffiliate transactions to guard against cross-subsidization or self-dealing; directs FERC to establish regional transmission markets to assure functionally efficient and non-discriminatory transmission and prevent

pancaking of rates; and, assures FERC and State regulators have full access to electric utility books and records.

It is important to keep in mind that Congress enacted PUHCA 60 years ago in response to the myriad of anticonsumer abuses that occurred during the initial growth of the electric utility industry. These abuses included the creation of complex utility holding companies not readily susceptible to effective State regulation, cross-subsidization, self-dealing, and other abuses, and blatantly anticompetitive practices and activities. While much has changed in the electric power business since PUHCA was enacted in 1935, even in a restructured electricity industry, Congress must be concerned about the potential for a recurrence of such abuses. For example, utilities who control generation, transmission, and distribution assets might still engage in self-dealing transactions among their affiliates, cross-subsidize unregulated business ventures at the expense of the captive consumers in their monopoly transmission or distribution businesses, or exploit their substantial market power to impede the growth of effective competition. Moreover, the accelerating pace of utility mergers threatens to create giant megautilities that could dominate regional electricity markets and effectively bar other entrants from vying for customers.

Comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation must address each of these potential threats to the development of a competitive electric generation market. I intend for the reform proposals contained in this legislation to be considered as part of any comprehensive electricity legislation that moves through the Commerce Committee, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to secure their enactment into law.

THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE  
WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I insert a July 29, 1966, letter to the editor of the Indianapolis Star and a July 1, 1996, article from the Indianapolis News.

Among the Ten Commandments of God Almighty is this: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Of course the repulsive concept has garnered different terms through the years—slander, libel, perjury, smear, vicious gossip, mudslinging, character assassination, gutter tactics, McCarthyism, the politics of personal attack, uncivilized, and indecent. How about primitive? In the 81st Congress my father said, "The extremists thought they had President Truman in '48 and ever since they have been going around like a mad dog whose victim escaped."

And in defining the difference between the two major political parties, President Lyndon Johnson said, "We don't hate their Presidents." Perhaps a paraphrase is in order, to wit: We don't hate their Presidents' wives.

Faults are things which describe our friends and disqualify our adversaries. My mother's

favorite quotation is, "There is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it hardly becomes any of us to say very much about the rest of us."

P.S. Just in case the mud slingers run short of wild charges against the President, they should try this one: A few days ago one of our little boys came home and said a chum of his solemnly insisted that there are Nazis in the White House.

[From the Indianapolis Star, June 29, 1996]

THE RIGHT STUFF

(By Ron Byers)

In The Star's June 25 search for an explanation of President Clinton's commanding lead in the polls, you may have overlooked a minor detail: four years of steady economic growth, reduced inflation and declining deficits.

It's not the stuff the Republican right claims he has done wrong. It's the stuff the public knows he has done right.

[From the Indianapolis News, July 1, 1996]

CRITICS ATTACK AGENT'S BOOK ABOUT INSIDE  
WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—The former FBI agent who wrote an insider's book on White House security is being attacked from all sides for what critics say is a pack of unbelievable tales and "wild speculation."

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today blasted the book during a visit to Bucharest, Romania.

"I see it as a politically inspired fabrication and I don't think anybody should take it seriously," she said.

She also denied suggestions that she played a role in the hiring of the White House security chief who collected private FBI files on more than 400 people. "There is no connection," she said.

A top White House aide denounced author Gary Aldrich as a person of no credibility whose book is part of conservative Republicans' efforts to "destroy the president."

And White House spokesman Mike McCurry today called on Republican candidate Bob Dole to separate himself from a one-time volunteer adviser to Dole's campaign who is promoting Aldrich's book.

"It would be a surprise to us if Senator Dole didn't indicate that the activity of one of his paid advisers with respect to this book is unacceptable," McCurry said. "I assume he'll do that and do it promptly."

Even leading conservative journalists are denouncing Aldrich, including the apparent source of his book's wildest allegation—that President Clinton sneaks out of the White House without his guards for romantic hotel trysts.

"I never knew I would be used as a source," David Brock, a writer for the American Spectator, told *Newsweek* magazine. He said he never thought Aldrich would use the "wild speculation" he traded about the alleged presidential outings to a Washington hotel, which the Secret Service says would be impossible.

Conservative columnist George Will, who quizzed Aldrich Sunday on ABC, said Brock told him he was appalled to see the unverified story published.

"Can't someone say that, in fact, your book is a raw file and that you have gone into print with the kind of evidence that no prosecutor would ever go into court with?" Will asked Aldrich.

"This is not a case presented to a grand jury," Aldrich replied, saying he had relied on his observations and untaped interviews for his book.

"I conducted investigations and talked to many sources, trying to knock this particular issue down as to whether the president could in fact travel without a Secret Service complement. I was unable to knock down that possibility," Aldrich said.

He acknowledged that much of the material came from second- and third-hand source, some of whom have publicly disputed his account.

Still, Aldrich, who retired from the FBI in 1994 after 30 years as an agent, said he would be willing to go before Congress to reveal his sources and back up his insider tales of sloppy White House security and alleged former drug use by some officials, including a senior staffer.

"I'm willing to swear under oath to anything that I have in this book," Aldrich said on ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley*.

Senior Clinton adviser George Stephanopoulos, who had urged ABC to cancel Aldrich's appearance, said, "His story couldn't get past the fact checker at the National Enquirer."

Stephanopoulos said Aldrich's book was being promoted by people with Republican connections. He said several "GOP operatives" were present for the ABC show's taping, including those with ties to Republican presidential candidates Bob Dole and Pat Buchanan.

He named Craig Shirley, a paid adviser to Dole in his 1988 presidential campaign. His company, Craig Shirley & Associates Inc., is promoting the book, published by the conservative Regnery Publishing Inc.

"If you look at the people behind him, they're right-wing Republican political operatives who are determined to destroy the president," Stephanopoulos said. "They're trying to tear him down."

EVALUATING THE EVEN START  
PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, as the Member of Congress who developed the Even Start Program, I was understandably disappointed by the language discussing Even Start in the committee report accompanying the Labor, HHS, and Education appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

The Even Start Program was first funded in 1989 and, therefore, the program has only been in existence for a short period of time compared to other major elementary and secondary education programs. Thus, I believe it is unfair to say there is little in the way of evaluations to support the request for funding for this program.

I must admit that I, too, was disappointed with the last program evaluation. However, I never expected that the program would not have to undergo change in order to effectively carry out its goals. There is not a program in the Federal Government which cannot be improved. However, Even Start is new and we are just now learning what does and doesn't produce the positive results we are seeking.

For example, the interim evaluation reports called attention to the fact that adults participants were not benefiting as much as their children. As a result, the Department of Education started to stress with States and program providers the need for a stronger parent

component. Additionally, early evaluations indicated that not all Even Start projects were operating all three program components. Again, this was corrected.

One of the findings of the most recent and final report was that the intensity of services was not strong in many programs and parents were receiving a minimal number of hours of adult education. The fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill for the District of Columbia contained language modifying the existing Even Start law to require intensive services be provided to program participants.

It is also easy to misinterpret data contained in evaluation studies. For example, the results on preschool experiences were misinterpreted. Children in Even Start did significantly better than the control group on school readiness tasks during the preschool year. Most children in the control group did not attend a preschool program and they did not learn skills needed for kindergarten by staying home. It was only at the end of the kindergarten year that the control group children learned the skills that the Even Start children had learned a year earlier.

Mr. Speaker, the committee did not cut funding for this program, for which I am grateful. However, I would hope that any future discussion of the effectiveness of Even Start would take into consideration the information I have discussed today and not jump to the conclusion that this program has not proven its worth.

LUCY BOWEN MCCAULEY'S  
CHOREOGRAPHIC MAGIC

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to advise my colleagues of a magical event which took place recently. Virginia's own Lucy Bowen McCauley, a renowned dancer and teacher, who has expanded her art into choreography, staged her first dance concert consisting solely of her own choreography.

The concert was a wonderful potpourri of passion and humor, style and grace. Ms. Bowen McCauley demonstrated her choreographic range in splendid fashion. From the classical "Brahms Trio" with its depth of lyrical movements, to the marvelously humorous "What'll Ya'ave, Luv," to the deeply moving "At Last," the evening was filled with excitement, emotion, and fun. One critic was especially moved when she noticed that the couple dancing the romantic "At Last" are married to each other and truly exuded the love which Ms. Bowen McCauley had choreographed into the piece. Ms. Bowen McCauley gave the audience a special treat by dancing in "Fracture Zone," a wonderfully imaginative and dynamic work.

In her inaugural choreographic triumph, Ms. Bowen McCauley has managed not only to demonstrate her command of the complexities of choreography, but she has been able to imbue her dancers with her own drive and love of dance which clearly comes out in each

piece. The combination made for a truly magical evening—one which culminated in a well-deserved standing ovation.

The dance world looks forward to future work from this truly talented choreographer.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JAMES  
LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor 150 years of development and growth. Over a century and a half ago the St. James Lutheran Church, the oldest Lutheran congregation in Fulton County, OH, was founded. Strong in heritage and faith, the church has served as a pillar in that community and continues to foster ideals and philosophy consistent with moral prosperity.

Their story began in 1837 when a group of family members known as the Leininger family, including at least four brothers and two sisters, came to the United States from France. Their journey across the Atlantic Ocean via sailboat led them to New Orleans, up the Mississippi, and eventually to German Township, what we know today as Fulton County, OH, settled on the western side of Ohio's Ninth District.

Nine years after settlement, the Leingers were approached by Pastor John Adam Detzer who headed the effort in the northwest Ohio territory to settle German Lutherans. They received Pastor Detzer with great excitement and asked him to be their pastor. Despite an already full congregation throughout the territory, he agreed and began to preach, listen, and spread the good word.

It was from that humble beginning that St. James evolved. The St. James congregation has survived and grown into a cornerstone of the Fulton County community.

I know my colleagues join me today in recognizing the congregation of St. James Lutheran Church on the occasion of 150 years of dedication, devotion, and commitment to the spiritual and communal needs of the people of northwest Ohio.

A TRIBUTE TO RHONDA MCCABE

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a story sent to me by one of my constituents which describes an act of selflessness that should serve as an example to us all.

We are all familiar with the parable of the Good Samaritan, but how many of us, in this day and time, are blessed with meeting one?

On October 18, 1994, Rhonda and Ed McCabe had met at the Three Flags Center in St. Charles, to take care of some personal business then went out to dinner. Upon returning to the parking lot to get their second car,

out of the corner of her eye Rhonda noticed something moving. It was dark and rainy, making it difficult to tell if it was a couple of kids fighting, or perhaps a vicious crime happening. She had Ed pull the van around to see what was happening and if help was needed. A rain soaked man was collapsed on the ground over his briefcase and notebook computer, lying face down in a puddle. His legs were thrashing about as he appeared to be having convulsions.

Rhonda and Ed got out of their vehicle to give this man assistance. As they turned him over, Rhonda, being a very capable and well experienced nurse, recognized the severity of the situation and knew exactly what had to be done immediately to save this life. She sent Ed to get help and to call 911 from the only business that still had lights on, the Norwest Financial Company. John Lopes left his office and offered to help in anyway needed. Under Rhonda's calm and concise direction Ed and John assisted her in administering CPR. Accustomed to depending on God's guidance, she also talked to the Lord, as she directed the necessary steps of CPR until after the paramedics arrived. In a medical opinion, had no one helped this man when she did he may have died or suffered severe impairment. Rhonda's unselfish deed of giving help to a stranger in need, was more than using her training and nursing experience, it was an expression of service to God. She felt she was directed to be there to help save a life.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mrs. McCabe for her act of courage and bravery. She truly is a fine example of a modern-day good Samaritan.

TRIBUTE TO PETER RATCHUK

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Mr. Peter Ratchuk. A former student at Saint Francis High School in Athol Springs, in the 30th Congressional District of New York, Peter Ratchuk has distinguished himself among his peers as an athletic standout.

This past June, in recognition of his outstanding talent as scoring defenseman, Mr. Ratchuk was selected as the 25th pick by the 1995-96 Stanley Cup Champion Colorado Avalanche. In doing so, Peter became only the second western New York hockey player to be selected in the first round of the National Hockey League Draft.

Committed to Education and with an eye to a future in broadcasting, Peter Ratchuk will enter college at Bowling Green State University in Ohio before entering the National Hockey League with the Avalanche.

It is that maturity, commitment to hard work, personal strength, dedication to the sport of hockey, and mature ability to perform which will undoubtedly allow Peter to be successful in college, professional hockey, or whatever the future may hold.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Ratchuk family, St. Francis High School, the National Hockey League, and indeed, our entire western New York community to congratulate

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Peter Ratchuk in recognition of this outstanding accomplishment, and offer Peter my enthusiastic commendation and sincere best wishes.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH OF FLORIDA, NY, CELEBRATES 101ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Florida, NY, for its 101st anniversary, St. Joseph's was established in 1895, and immediately became a landmark of the small village of Florida, where it has remained a hub of the community throughout the 20th century. St. Joseph's was conceived in the Polish tradition of Catholicism, and has continued in this tradition to the present day. Father William Torowski is currently the administrator of the congregation, and has served as an inspirational leader to his congregation and community throughout his tenure.

St. Joseph's has a long history of dedicated service to its community, including an elementary school, which has consisted of lay as well as nun instructors through the years. The Felician Sisters of Connecticut and the Sisters of Charity of the Bronx, NY, are among the convents who have contributed to the excellence of this educational institution throughout its history.

St. Joseph's has also been active in missionary work since its inception over a century ago. A mission in nearby Pine Island, NY, which has since become a separate entity, and St. Andrew Bobola in nearby Pelletts Island, NY have been a crucial part of St. Joseph's admirable efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to honor St. Joseph's for all that it has done for its community. St. Joseph's has distinguished itself as a provider of education and charity, as well as provider of its holy message. Its presence throughout the 20th century has been an inspiration to the residents of the area and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, we should remember that our houses of worship are vital to the identities of our Nation's communities, and we must not forget our constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion, which allows congregations such as St. Joseph's to exist as the stabilizing force which draws the local communities of Nation together. St. Joseph's of Florida, NY, exemplifies this vital force in an admirable fashion, and I am proud to honor its 101st anniversary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION IN SUPPORT OF STATES' RIGHTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, over the past several years, my home State of Illinois has been embroiled in litigation, Pennington versus Doherty, regarding the base period used to determine eligibility for unemployment compensation. The plaintiffs in Pennington have argued that the Federal Government, and not the individual States, should have the right to set those base periods. Their position is diametrically opposed to the common practice recognized as lawful and legitimate for decades. I believe that States should retain this right and that Federal action in this area should not preempt State law. Unfortunately, an appellate court did not agree.

While the outcome of this suit will unquestionably have a significant impact on Illinois, it may also lead to changes across the country, since more than 40 States utilize similar methods for determining eligibility for unemployment compensation. The final ruling could lead to greatly increased costs, both for individual States and the Federal Government. In fact, some have estimated that an unfavorable outcome in this case could increase costs by as much as \$750 million over the next 8 years in Illinois alone, and the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that costs to the Federal Government could reach the \$3 billion range over that same period. There can be little doubt that if the Pennington suit is successful, other plaintiffs in other States will be lining up to file their suits.

But perhaps even more troubling than the financial impact of this decision is the circumvention and misinterpretation of congressional intent through judicial action. Earlier today, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources held a hearing regarding the Pennington case. While a variety of witnesses, including representatives of the administration, expressed various opinions regarding this case, there was unanimity on the fact that Congress intended States to control their own base periods. Despite widespread agreement on that issue, the courts may now redefine the law through judicial fiat.

In order to protect congressional intent and avoid these unnecessary expenditures, I am today introducing legislation which would simply clarify current law by stating in no uncertain terms that States have the right to set their own base periods and no Federal actions should preempt that right. I hope that my colleagues will join with me in supporting States' rights and in supporting this legislation.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO VFW POST 7980

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Veterans of Foreign Wars

17011

Post 7980, located in Millstadt, IL. The Millstadt post is celebrating its 50th anniversary on July 20, 1996, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the current and former members for their contributions to the entire community.

I assisted the Millstadt post in securing an M-47 Patton tank in 1989 from the U.S. Department of Defense, and it stands as a reminder of those veterans who have sacrificed a great deal to protect the freedoms we love dearly in the United States of America. It was my privilege to be present at the dedication of the tank in September of that year, and since then it has served as both a tribute and educational tool for the whole region.

The Millstadt post has had a long and distinguished record of service to the community, which we will celebrate on July 20. A variety of post commanders have shepherded the post through several improvements and community projects, including services for local veterans, the purchase of American flag for area events, and a college scholarship program.

I want to congratulate the members of VFW Post 7980 for their continued hard work and dedication to their fellow veterans and their community. Their example stands out as an inspiration to other organizations looking to help their fellow man in our region.

### A SALUTE TO BABCOCK AND WILCOX FOR WINNING OHIO'S EXPORTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a company in my district, Babcock and Wilcox [B&W], for recently receiving the State of Ohio's Exporter of the Year Award. This award is given each year to the Ohio company which best exemplifies the State's commitment to international trade. It is especially prestigious since Ohio is a leading export State, based on the number of manufacturers who export goods and services. It is particularly gratifying to see B&W win this award, since it has a proud tradition in Ohio since 1906.

B&W is internationally renowned and respected for its power and steam generation systems and for its environmental control equipment. This company's worldwide reputation as an engineering and advanced technologies leader helped its power generation group to earn a record \$558 million in overseas contract awards last year, equaling 63 percent of the group's total sales. A highlight was the sale of 10 of the first sulfur dioxide removal systems ever purchased by South Korea as part of its power expansion program. This was also the largest environmental equipment contract ever awarded by an electric utility. Beyond South Korea, B&W has increased its international presence over the last decade by establishing joint venture operations in China, India, Indonesia, Turkey, Mexico, and Egypt. This international expansion has helped the company stabilize its activities in Ohio and has contributed to its growth in my State.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize B&W's superior work in Ohio, and commend this company for winning the State's Exporter of the Year Award.

### CONCERNS ABOUT WETLAND REGULATIONS

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following letter to Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman concerning the increased amount of proposed wetland regulations.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
July 9, 1996.

Hon. DAN GLICKMAN,  
Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR DAN: While visiting with my constituents, I have been advised of several concerns about wetland regulations, particularly a concern that actions by Federal Agencies with wetland responsibilities and jurisdiction are proposing actions that amount to "regulatory creep" by proposing to expand the amount of lands defined as Federally protected wetlands.

I am told that three changes are being considered by the four Federal agencies with wetland responsibilities (USDA, Corps of Engineers, EPA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) that would expand the criteria used in the Federal delineation process by making changes to the 1987 delineation manual and by adopting a functional assessment process known as the hydrogeomorphic (HGM) approach.

One of the specific concerns has been that NRCS, without public notice and comment, is expanding its list of field indicators of hydric soils, which in turn would result in an expansion of areas and sites that would meet the hydric soil criteria. Mr. Secretary I want to ask whether it is the view of NRCS that all hydric soils are wetland soils? (I understood that wetland soils are a function of wetland hydrology, and that wetland delineation requires the independent verification of all three wetland criteria—soils, water, and plants.)

Secondly, I am told that the Fish and Wildlife Service is about to enter into an agreement to expand the hydrophytic plant list, also without the benefit of public notice and comment. Is the interagency wetland team recommending that Federal agencies be allowed to delineate wetlands based only upon two criteria (soils and plants) instead of the three essential wetland criteria? Such an action would seem to allow regulators to "assume" hydrology based on the presence of an expanded list of hydric soil indicators and an expanded list of hydrophytic plants. It is already very difficult for many of my constituents to accept wetlands defined under present rules without wetlands being defined without the apparent presence of water for a significant period of time during the year.

Finally, I am curious about the interagency wetland team's implementation of a new methodology for the functional assessment of wetlands using the hydrogeomorphic (HGM) approach. There is a concern that this method would arbitrarily assign functions to various types of wetlands located within a

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

watershed or ecological region by combining the subjective nature of wetlands science with the ambiguity of professional judgment.

Mr. Secretary, I am particularly alarmed by the appearance that no one in the Administration nor the Congress is currently in charge of wetland delineation. With no one designated for a leadership role on this subject I fear that the bureaucracy is once again free to initiate regulatory creep. That would leave the most important regulatory decisions to be accomplished behind the political scene by interagency fiat without public input.

Dan, I would appreciate it very much, and feel more comfortable, if you would take a personal role in overseeing the activities of the interagency wetland group to insure that the general public, including those which would be subject to these regulations, have adequate opportunity for involvement in any changes in wetland regulations.

Thank you very much for your consideration and assistance on this matter.

Best wishes,

DOUG BEREUTER,  
Member of Congress.

### BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH BENEFITS ALL AMERICANS

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the increased funding levels contained in the fiscal year 1997 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. This funding is critical for biomedical research and benefits all Americans, as it improves quality of life. In addition to researching treatments and cures for such disease as breast cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer's disease. NIH funding is also used to advance medical devices that will save and enhance lives.

San Diego County is a leader in the field of biomedical research. This region of southern California is known for its advancements in medicine, and increased funding levels are vital to move forward with research that will find cures for diseases. Jonas Salk, the pioneering health researcher, did much of his greatest work at the University of California, San Diego. His development of the first polio vaccine saved countless lives, and spared countless families the crippling disabilities, and even death associated with this disease.

I commend Chairman PORTER in his commitment to NIH research. I am pleased that he joins me in recognizing the important NIH's support to thousands of scientists and research institutions throughout the country.

### A TRIBUTE TO SHELTER ISLAND POLICE CHIEF L. GEORGE FERRER

#### HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late L. George Ferrer, a self-

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less, dedicated law enforcement officer who for nearly 20 years served the town of Shelter Island, Long Island as its chief of police.

A 26-year veteran of the Shelter Island Police Department, George suffered a fatal heart attack while hard at work at his desk early on the morning of Thursday, June 27. Despite the quick reactions of Police Officer Jack Thilberg, who administered cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and Sergeant Jeffrey Brewer that enabled ambulance crews to transport the chief safely to the hospital, George Ferrer passed away at Winthrop University Hospital at 3:09 a.m. on Tuesday, July 2.

With George Ferrer's passing, not only has the community of Shelter Island lost a faithful protector, but Long Island's entire law enforcement community has lost one of its finest members. With an unyielding devotion to the badge he wore, and all that it represents, Chief George Ferrer set an example of professionalism and commitment for the officers of his department, for law enforcement officers everywhere and for the public he served so well.

The example George Ferrer provided will live on because it will be carried forward by men like Shelter Island Police Sergeant Jeffrey Brewer, who served under the chief for nearly 20 years. Delivering the eulogy at his chief's funeral service, Sergeant Brewer talked about the steadfast devotion to professionalism that George Ferrer brought to the job every day and how it shaped him and the other officers.

Though, as chief of police, George was the administrative head of the department, he was not afraid to do the routine police work, whether it was directing traffic or gathering evidence. "George led us past our feelings and emotions and into the trenches. For he was spit and polished to most—to us he was never afraid to roll up his sleeves and get dirty, to get the job done," Brewer eulogized.

The greatest tribute that could be paid George Ferrer's legacy as chief of the Shelter Island Police Department are the police officers who mentored under his command and took to heart his dedication and who will continue to protect and serve the community. The Shelter Island police officers you see in front of you today are a product of George's legacy. They have all been with me in body and George in spirit since last Thursday morning. They have been away from their families for days on end. When the news came of George's passing, they knew what they had to do. I never told them—I didn't have to. They just knew they had to be spit and polished," Brewer told those who gathered to mourn George's passing and to comfort his family.

It was not just the law enforcement community that appreciated George Ferrer's dedication and commitment. Shelter Island Town Supervisor Huson "Hoot" Sherman described the chief as "very professional, very dedicated to Shelter Island and to the police work on Shelter Island. Whenever we had any kind of emergency or an accident, whenever there was somebody in distress in any way, George was always there on the scene, taking charge of the situation." Part of George Ferrer's duties was to act as Shelter Island's Emergency Management Coordinator during any sort of hurricane or winter blizzard.

Supervisor Sherman praised his ability as a law enforcement officer, but also an administrator, saying that "George ran a very tight department. He did a terrific job, his whole life was wrapped up being the Shelter Island Police Chief." As Supervisor Sherman also recalled, George was a very industrious man who was always working to supplement his police salary, doing carpentry work or selling real estate around the Island.

All who knew George Ferrer praised his dedication to the Shelter Island Police Department, his tireless devotion to the island's residents and to the police officers under his command. As impressive as his commitment to the police force, none of it surpassed George's love for his family. They were always his first consideration. Chief Ferrer leaves behind his wife Shirley, son Christopher and daughters Lori and Danielle, as well as his granddaughter Rebecca. He is also survived by his mother Cecelia Glas and stepfather, Adolph Glas, his brother Robert and sisters Celia and Elisa.

And as the Shelter Island Reporter, Chief Ferrer's hometown newspaper, put it, "We'll miss his professional energy and his enthusiasm, his personal honesty and his fairness with us. We'll miss him as a person. We'd be honored if he misses us when Tuesday mornings roll around."

For his many years of selfless, dedicated service to the community, we all owe Shelter Island Police Chief L. George Ferrer a great debt of gratitude and thanks. May his spirit of public service and professionalism live on in all our hearts. He was a class act and will be sorely missed by all who came to know him personally and professionally across eastern Long Island.

Sergeant Jeff Brewer's entire eulogy speech on Chief Ferrer follows:

To those of you who don't know me, I am sergeant Jeff Brewer of the Shelter Island Police Department. For the past 19 years and 3 months, I have had the privilege to serve under Chief George Ferrer, first when he was sergeant then as a chief. We have been through a lot together. When I was a "rookie" we laughed as I fumbled over my own two feet. Then as time moved on, much like a teenager feeling his oats, I challenged some of his ways not knowing why. He always got the last word in by saying, "This is my sandbox." Through the years I learned to understand the meaning of that and from that grew a strong respect. The Chief was more like an older brother to be than a boss. We shared the private pain of losing longtime fellow officers and friends to retirement and injuries. Still we remained, Chief Ferrer, Detective Springer, and me. Over the years, oddly as it seems, George and I arrived at an ironic balance; similar to the odd couple, George with his unyielding serious side and me with my more witty approach. This combination seemed to get us through the daily occurrences from the trivial and mundane to the serious and the grotesque. George led us past our feelings and emotions and into the trenches. For he was spit and polished to most, to us he was never afraid to roll up his sleeves and get dirty to get the job done.

The Shelter Island Police Officers you see in front of you today are a product of George's legacy. They have all been with me in body and George in spirit since last Thursday morning. They have been away from their families for days on end. When the

news came of George's passing, they knew what to do. I never told them what to do; I didn't have to. They just knew they had to be spit and polish. They spent hours and hours of their own time putting this together. They spent hours practicing every step for today. It had to be right.

I have heard through the grapevine that this is just a big show! They cannot understand! These fine officers and the rest of you in blue know this is no show! This how our family shows our respect to a fellow officer and his family. And it shows how law enforcement is not just a job but rather a way of life and Chief George Ferrer demonstrated it every day.

As in life as we know it, there are beginnings, endings, and new beginnings so let me finish by going back to the beginning. To Shirley and the Ferrer family, I am personally honored and privileged to have served under such a fine leader like Chief L. George Ferrer. We will do our best to keep his legacy of pride and professionalism alive in this department that he so proudly served. God bless the Chief in his new tour of duty.

ROBERT C. NELDBERG

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body and the entire Nation the retirement of Robert C. Neldberg. A native of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Mr. Neldberg has been chief executive officer and administrator of the Marquette General Hospital in Marquette, MI, since October 1973.

After studies at Northern Michigan University and in the St. Louis' University Hospital Executive Development Program, Mr. Neldberg began his administrative career in August 1968 when he was hired as the director of personnel and public relations at St. Luke's Hospital, Marquette, MI. After 3½ years he was promoted to assistant administrator for administrative affairs. After guiding Marquette and the medical community through the successful merger of St. Luke's and St. Mary's Hospitals, Mr. Neldberg was promoted to his current position of chief executive officer/administrator at the newly created Marquette General Hospital. Mr. Neldberg's drive and dedication nurtured Marquette General from a \$6 million revenue operation to a regional medical center with a yearly revenue of \$205 million with 2,350 employees and 250 physicians on staff.

Mr. Neldberg is leaving a distinguished medical and civil career. He is responsible for shepherding the 14 Upper Peninsula hospitals together to form a medical networking partnership led by Marquette General. In 1983, he received the prestigious Homminga Award, presented by the Michigan Hospital Association, signifying the most outstanding hospital administrator in Michigan. In 1991, Mr. Neldberg was named Northern Michigan University's Citizen of the Year. Included in his community service are his positions as a former board member of the Michigan Hospital Association, and former chairman of the United Funds

Drive of Iron Mountain/Kingsford and Marquette.

Despite his retirement, Mr. Neldberg will remain active in Michigan's medical arena. Governor John Engler named him to the Board of Medicine for the term that began on March 1, 1996 and continues through 1999. Robert Neldberg is currently president of the Upper Peninsula Health Care Network and the Upper Peninsula Health Education Corporation.

Mr. Neldberg and his wife, Monica Ann Gunville-Neldberg, have four children and eight grandchildren and belong to St. Peter's Cathedral in Marquette. He is also a member of Marquette's Rotary Club and a past president of the Jaycees Organization. Mr. Neldberg has been politically active as chairman of the Marquette County Republican Party and vice chairman of the District Republican Party.

Although his career with Marquette General Hospital is coming to a close, I know Mr. Neldberg will continue to be a great asset both to his own community and Michigan's medical community. Through his dedication to his profession and through his volunteer efforts, Mr. Neldberg represents the very best of our free society. He has made his life his work, and his community is better for the effort. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Upper Peninsula and the entire State of Michigan, I would like to congratulate Mr. Robert Neldberg on his retirement.

HONORING THOMAS J. BALSHI,  
DDS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for almost a quarter of a century, Thomas J. Balshi, A Fellow of The American College of Prosthodontists, has impacted the health of thousands of individuals worldwide by contributions to research, education, and the clinical practice of prosthetic dentistry.

He trained others from Bosnia-Herzegovina to bring healing and restoration to that war-torn population. He has championed the benefits of prosthetic care throughout the country of India, in Uruguay and Colombia, and has spoken before The Royal Society of Medicine in London.

Dr. Balshi is a pioneer in the field of implant prosthetics. His work has renewed the health and self-confidence of his patients. Dr. Balshi commits himself clinically and personally to the careful renewal of every patient's smile, whether the patient be indigent or celebrity. Through his years of professional practice, he has earned the reputation of being a dental court of last resort. By engineering innovative solutions, he has specialized in saving diagnosed hopeless dental cases.

Dr. Balshi is a recent recipient of the prestigious George Washington Medal of Honor from the National Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, PA. He was honored for his contributions to dental science through education. The Freedoms Foundation honors Americans whose lives reinforce and exhibit the patriotic values of our country's Founding Fathers.

A former captain in the United States Army (1972-1974), Dr. Balshi was Chief, Department of Fixed Prosthetics, Mills Army Dental Clinic, Fort Dix, NJ. He received the Army Commendation Medal for Extraordinary Service.

He became a Fellow of The American College of Prosthodontists in 1976, following graduation from Temple University School of Dentistry in 1972. He is a 1968 graduate of Villanova University.

He served as editor of the International College of Prosthodontists Newsletter for its inaugural 10 years. In this role, he actively participated in establishing worldwide communication among practitioners of his specialty.

Dr. Thomas J. Balshi is commended for his masterful way of blending heart, art, and science to serve those in need.

TRIBUTE TO ILLINOIS STATE REPRESENTATIVE ROGER P. MCAULIFFE

### HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and regret that I note the passing on July 5, 1996, of my constituent, Illinois State Representative Roger P. McAuliffe. Roger represented the 14th state house district on Chicago's northwest side as well as several suburbs including Park Ridge, Rosemont, Norridge and Schiller Park. He was also the 38th ward Republican committeeman.

Roger was the dean of the Illinois State House Republicans, having served in the Illinois General Assembly from 1973 until the day of his tragic death. Roger was also an assistant majority leader of the Illinois House. Roger was particularly known for his constituent services and his efforts on behalf of senior citizens, fighting crime and for tax caps. Known as an innovator, Roger started having senior citizens driving seminars as far back as 1981, which have been attended by as many as 1,000 people at a time. As those who lived in his district knew, Roger always took care of those he represented and he always represented them well.

As a 1965 graduate of the Chicago Police Academy, and a Chicago police officer ever since, Roger had a keen interest in preventing crime and protecting the public safety. In 1981 Roger was a cosponsor of legislation to toughen Illinois' drunk-driving laws. The legislation, which became State law, ended the practice of allowing drunk driving suspects a 90-minute waiting period before deciding whether to take a breathalyzer test.

Roger was a 1956 graduate of my own alma mater, Lane Technical High School. He began his public service career path when he served in the U.S. Army from 1961 to 1963. Affectionately known as the Monsignor, Roger was well respected and well liked by Republicans and Democrats alike. I knew Roger both professionally and personally and I am proud to have had him as a friend. He was always there to help whenever he could be of assistance. Roger was something of an informal ad-

visor and often guided me, and other Members as well, on legislation that had an impact on the Chicago area.

I extend my deepest sympathy to Roger's family. Roger was a truly great public servant and a truly great person. His loss has cast a long, sad shadow over the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois. Roger McAuliffe, you are deeply missed.

### NEW ZEALAND ECONOMIC REFORMS

#### HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I led a congressional delegation which visited New Zealand to study their economic reforms. We met with many people ranging from the privatization policymakers to sheep farmers and walked away with an insightful approach to rescuing an enormous Federal debt in a relatively short amount of time. Eliminating the deficit is crucial for the United States fiscal survival and the New Zealand model provides us with some options to explore. For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to have printed in the RECORD the preface and executive summary of the United States-New Zealand Council report on the delegation's trip to New Zealand. For those who desire the complete report, please contact my office.

#### REPORT ON CONGRESSIONAL STUDY TOUR TO NEW ZEALAND PREFACE

A bipartisan Congressional study group visited New Zealand from April 8 to 13, 1996 to examine the causes and effects of New Zealand's remarkable economic reform that has brought New Zealand from the bottom to the top of various OECD lists in terms of economic performance. The group was comprised of Congressmen Scott Klug (R-Wisconsin), William Orton, (D-Utah), and Dana Rohrabacher (R-California), plus four senior House staffers: Scott Palmer, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Majority Whip; John Feehery, Communications Director, Office of the Majority Whip; Paul Behrends, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Rohrabacher; and Joyce Yamat, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Klug. The group was accompanied by Ambassador (ret.) Paul Cleveland, President of the United States-New Zealand Council, the organization which funded and arranged the trip.

In the course of a crowded and intense five day schedule, the group met with close to two hundred individuals, business leaders, non government organizations, as well as government officials, and took field trips with Telecom New Zealand, Tranz Rail, and the New Zealand Dairy Board to gain a comprehensive view of the reform process and what it has meant to a diverse group of New Zealanders and their institutions.

The Council deeply appreciates the help and sponsorship of a number of individuals and government and private institutions without whom the trip would not have been possible: the New Zealand Embassy in Washington, the United States Embassy in Wellington and the U.S. Consulate General in Auckland, the Department of State and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

Trade, Bell Atlantic, Ameritech, Wisconsin Central, Mobil Oil Corporation, the New Zealand Dairy Board, Air New Zealand, and all of the individuals and organizations included in the trip schedule.

The report prepared by the Council reviews the highlights and the principal points that emerged. Its accuracy and representation of views and conclusions are the responsibility of the Council and do not necessarily represent the thoughts of the members of the delegation.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Zealand has undergone one of the most radical economic transformation in recent years in the Western world and increasingly has become a subject for study by others, who want to know why it has been so successful.

Small, with a population of 3.5 million, and highly homogeneous compared to the United States New Zealand had prior to 1984 become the most socialized country extant outside the communist world, and as New Zealand Ambassador to the United States John Wood is wont to say, "was performing about as well as the communists." Deeply in debt in 1984 with its back to the wall, ironically a new Labour government, probably the most intellectual New Zealand has ever had, introduced a comprehensive set of reforms that relentlessly tackled monetary, fiscal, labor, privatization, administration and a myriad of other problems. When Labour ran into political and economic problems that eventually divided it, a National party government was elected and finished the job of reform.

The results in only ten years proved electric. Shocked into reality, the revived economic system is currently among the best performers in the OECD. Even better indicators than the figures are the improvements in productivity, competitiveness and attitude. New Zealand is rated by responsible judges highest or close to highest in the world in all three.

Not all have benefited equally. Some Kiwis, particularly those in certain minority ethnic groups, have been left behind and disagreements over what should be done and the ability of government to deliver social and other services is as intense as in the United States and elsewhere in the world. The Congressional group heard from the dissenters as well as from the advocates.

Despite the differences in pre and post-reform positions, as well as the size and complexity of the two economies, New Zealand offers the following lessons worth further study for their possible application in the United States . . . some obvious, some less so: Speed and equal distribution of the pain of reform were politically necessary in New Zealand to reap the universal gain of reform. Effective managers and sustained attention to following through on changes are essential. Tax revenues grew surprisingly higher than expected because of the integrity introduced into the system by value added taxation. New Zealand might have done better, sooner had it introduced labor and social service reform earlier, thereby reducing these major costs early in the game. The free market absorbs naturally a sizable part of the redundancy created by reform and its worrisome cousin, "downsizing." Training is an essential ingredient however, whether provided by the government or the private sector. Not only should businesses be removed from government to the private sector, where they can be managed effectively in the general interest, government itself should be made more businesslike. We can usefully study such New Zealand innovations

as contracts under which senior civil servants can be hired and fired as in the private sector, cost accrual accounting and the requirement for government departments to figure in capital costs of such things as buildings and other hard assets. This practice forces government, like business, to shed unnecessary assets and costs.

HONORING EDWARD H. JENISON

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that former member Edward H. Jenison, who represented part of my congressional district for three terms from 1946 to 1954, passed away at 2 p.m. Monday, June 24, 1996 at Paris, IL. Community Hospital. He was 88 years old. I am proud to have represented Ed Jenison for the past 5 years and would like to offer my most sincere condolences to his family and friends.

Mr. Jenison was editor and publisher of the Paris Bean-News for more than 65 years and a cornerstone of the Paris community. He will be missed tremendously. The following is a news article from the Beacon-News concerning Mr. Jenison's life and his many accomplishments.

Ed Jenison was a lifelong newspaperman. He started as editor of his high school newspaper while growing up in Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father was editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. His final days in the Beacon-News offices came just a short week before his death.

The newspaper was his primary focus but certainly not his only interest—family, community service and public service also shared his lifelong attention.

Ed Jenison's public service career started with election to three terms as Representative in the U.S. Congress, representing a large district covering much of southeast Illinois from 1946 and 1954. It was in this first term that Ed Jenison met the late Richard M. Nixon, as the families lived in the same apartment and they were first term congressmen together. It was the beginning of a friendship which continued over the years and when President Nixon died, Ed Jenison was called upon by area media to recall his friend. His service in the Congress followed his discharge from the U.S. Navy service during World War II with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, assigned to naval intelligence duties both in Washington and aboard aircraft carriers in the Pacific. He participated in several of the island campaigns including the invasion of the Philippines.

After his service in Congress, Ed Jenison served on the Illinois State Board of Vocational Education from 1953 to 1960; was elected to the 74th Illinois General Assembly as a state representative in 1964, appointed to complete a term in the Legislature in 1973, and was elected a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1970.

He also completed a term as Director of the Illinois Department of Finance by appointment from Gov. William Stratton in 1960.

Ed Jenison was equally involved in community service. He actively supported for-

mation of the Edgar County Mental Health Association, now the Human Resources Center; the Paris Community YMCA, and was one of the first members and officers of the board of the Hospital and Medical Foundation of Paris, Inc., which constructed the present hospital.

He was a speaker at the dedication of the "new" hospital in 1970, and participated in the dedication and ribbon-cutting for the new medical office building and hospital addition earlier this month.

He was a past president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.

His community service was recognized as the Paris Rotary Club presented him the Allen D. Albert "Man of the Year" award. In 1993 the Paris Chamber of Commerce honored Ed and his sister, Ernestine Jenison, with the annual Parisian Award.

In 1990, when Gov. Jim Thompson came to Paris to announce the location of a new Department of Corrections Work Camp here, fondly recalled it was on a trip downstate when he was seeking his first term as governor that he met Ed Jenison. He suggested the new work camp be named the Ed Jenison Work Camp in recognition of Jenison's long public service to the area, and Gov. Jim Edgar concurred at the Work Camp's dedication. Although by nature preferring to remain out of the limelight whenever possible, Ed Jenison graciously acknowledged the compliment paid by Governors Thompson and Edgar, remarking during the dedication ceremony "I guess it's alright since it has the word 'work' in the name."

In his chosen profession he also was honored and recognized by his peers.

The United Press-International Illinois Editors Association presented its 1982 Service Award to Ed Jenison, and the Southern Illinois Editorial Association awarded him the title of "Master Editor" in 1986. He also was an active member and officer of the former Illinois Daily Newspaper Markets Association, and member of the Inland Daily Press Association and Illinois Press Association, as well as Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society.

His Paris newspaper career began in 1926 when his father, E. M. Jenison, sold his interest in the Fond du Lac Commonwealth and purchased the Paris Daily Beacon. Ed Jenison left his college journalism studies to help staff and develop the newspaper which became the Beacon-News in 1927 with the acquisition of the Paris Daily News. He was a long-time enthusiast of area high school sports, starting with his duties as sports editor for the Beacon and then the Beacon-News.

Through his efforts the Beacon-News voiced early and active support for the construction of the "new" gymnasium at Paris High School just ahead of World War II, now the "Eveland Gym." When in Paris, he rarely missed a varsity basketball game including the girls' games in recent years, and was a regular sidelines supporter at the football field. He twice found himself in the midst of a sidelines play, coming up none the worse. After the first tackle, while his grandsons were members of the Tigers varsity, the team presented him a football helmet with the words "if you're going to play you had better be dressed for it."

He was equally supportive of the interests of his wife, Barbara, and son and grandchildren. While Ed Jenison was serving on carriers in the Pacific, Barbara Jenison decided she would explore the world of aviation, and obtained her pilot's license. She

continued her flying interests by participating in a number of international and cross country "Powder Puff" derby competitions, and served many years with the Civil Air Patrol concluding with regional responsibility for women cadets and the rank of lieutenant colonel. She served on the Illinois Division of Aeronautics Advisory Committee. As a pilot she also flew her husband on many of his campaign tours throughout the extensive congressional district.

Edward Halsey Jenison was born July 27, 1907, in Fond du Lac, Wis., the son of E. M. and Mary L. Jenison.

Ed Jenison and Barbara Weinburgh met as students at the University of Wisconsin, and were married Sept. 14, 1929, making their home on Shaw Avenue from that time.

He is survived by his wife, a son Edward H. "Ned" Jenison of Paris, three grandsons including Edward Kevin Jenison of Paris, also associated with the management and editorial operations of the Beacon-News; Dr. Jim Jenison of Evansville, Ind., and Stephen Jenison of Carmel, Ind.; and seven great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, his stepmother Mrs. Mary Jenison, who served as an officer of the publishing company until her death at the age of 100; by two sisters and a brother, and an infant daughter.

He was a member of the Paris American Legion Post 211, the Edgar County Shrine Club, Ansar Temple and Danville Consistory, Paris Elks Lodge 812, and the Washington Press Club.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. T. JOEL BYARS

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last month the American Optometric Association convened its 99th annual Congress in Portland, OR. I am pleased to report that during the Congress, Dr. T. Joel Byars of McDonough, GA, was sworn in as the association's 75th president. I would like to take a few moments to congratulate Dr. Byars on this achievement and to offer my best wishes to him for a successful term.

Dr. Byars is a native of Griffin, GA, and is a graduate of the Southern College of Optometry in Memphis, TN. During his career, Dr. Byars has built a record of achievement in his profession at the local, State, and national levels. He is past president of the Georgia Optometric Association, the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and is former trustee of the Southern Council of Optometrists. He was elected to the board of trustees of the American Optometric Association in 1989 and has served as an officer for the past 4 years.

The American Optometric Association is the professional society for our Nation's 31,000 optometrists. In his role as president, Dr. Byars will guide the association as it deals with the challenges and opportunities of providing eye and vision care to millions of Americans.

In addition to his professional achievements, Dr. Byars has been active in civic affairs. He has been a board member of the Dekalb Council on Aging and the North Central Georgia Health Systems Agency. Dr. Byars has

also been involved in the Stone Mountain Rotary Club, and he has chaired the optometric division in the Dekalb Cancer Crusade and Heart Fund.

Dr. Byars also served his Nation in the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps.

Dr. T. Joel Byars has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader in his profession and in his community, and I am confident that he will have a successful term as president of the AOA. I join his many friends and colleagues in offering congratulations and best wishes.

THE PRECISION AGRICULTURE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACT OF 1996

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation, with my good friend and colleague from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] and other members of the House Agriculture Committee, a bill entitled "The Precision Agriculture Research, Education, and Information Dissemination Act of 1996."

Mr. Speaker, there is a revolution happening in farm country which many Members of Congress may not be aware of. This technological revolution taking place on farms across the Nation is already improving the environment, and changing the way our farmers and ranchers produce food and fiber. I'm speaking of precision agriculture.

Today is an exciting time to be in production agriculture. This bill will compliment our recently passed farm bill and the new direction our Nation's agricultural policy is taking. Farmers will be able to profit from expanding world markets and our country will reap the rewards of this increased trade. Mr. Speaker, my farmers are excited about what the 21st century holds for them. But it's vital that we help provide for research in areas like precision agriculture so that our farmers will continue to be the world's most efficient producers of food and fiber.

WHAT IS PRECISION AGRICULTURE?

Emerging technologies in production agriculture are changing and improving the way farmers produce food and fiber in this country. New technologies such as global positioning satellites, digital field mapping, georeference information systems, grid soil sampling, variable rate seeding and input applications, portable electronic pest scouting, on-the-go yield monitoring, and computerized field history and recordkeeping are just a few of the next generation of tools that make up precision agriculture.

These technologies allow farmers to address hundreds of variables in the field—like soil PH, nutrient levels, and crop yields—on a 3- to 5-meter grid that used to cost far too much to calculate for each field. Today, these technologies can map these variables and data instantly as an applicator or combine drives across the field. In short, each farm field using precision technology becomes a research plot. And in the down-months or winter

season, a farmer can use the data from the previous growing season and adjust dozens of important agronomic variables to maximize the efficient use of time, fuel, commercial inputs, water, seed rate, irrigation—the list goes on.

These precision farming tools are helping farmers increase field productivity, improve input efficiency, protect the environment, maximize profitability, and create computerized field histories that may also help increase land values. Collectively, these and other emerging technologies are being used in a holistic, site-specific systems approach called precision agriculture. Progressive-minded farmers are already using these technologies. In a decade they may be as common on the farm as air-conditioned tractor cabs and cellular phones.

Of course, this is not the first technological advancement to revolutionize American agriculture. Farming has evolved from horsepower to mechanized power, from chemical tools in the 1950's to these new electronic tools in the 1990's. American farmers in the next century will need these new technologies and all the other available tools at their disposal to compete in tomorrow's global marketplace. American farmers will, without hesitation, step up to the challenge to feed and serve the growing number of consumers whose very lives depend on our Nation's tremendous agricultural machine.

PRECISION AGRICULTURE RESEARCH BILL

This legislation my colleagues and I are introducing today is critical to production agriculture, to feed the world's growing population and to protect local and global environments.

This legislation will renew our commitment to further increase the amount of food and fiber which can safely be produced per acre of farmland—not as an end in itself, but as a way of minimizing the economic and environmental costs of meeting global food and fiber needs.

This legislation emphasizes research and education efforts that promote the adoption of precision agriculture technologies, systems and electronic tools. These tools will enhance human health and environmental protection, and are designed to increase long term, site specific and whole farm production efficiency, productivity and profitability.

This legislation was crafted in consultation with a broad array of interested parties that support the legislation and the philosophy behind it. These groups include the Fertilizer Institute, Lockheed Martin, Experiment Station and Extension Service Directors, the National Center for Resources Innovations, and the Open Geographic Information Systems Consortium.

But this legislation is written with the producer in mind. One of the biggest problems with any new technology is the education process, and gathering the information to implement the technology on their farms. One of my goals with this legislation is to assure that producers of all sizes are able to take advantage of precision agriculture technologies.

USDA RESEARCH REFORM

The agriculture research process has continued to reward investments in science and technology. Recent research breakthroughs include conservation tillage, hybrid rice, twinning in cattle, pest-resistant soybeans, precision farming, and biotechnology. These findings are providing new ways to increase agricul-

tural production efficiency, productivity and profitability, control pests, increase our agricultural exports, and feed the world's growing population.

Members of the Committee on Agriculture have a very important question to consider in the near future: Is this country's traditional agricultural research system prepared for the challenges the next century will bring? Let's be honest—with budget constraints, overlapping authorities and competition between ARS, extension and competitive grant recipients, we must very carefully address that question.

I look forward to this legislation becoming part of the reforms and reauthorization of the research title of the farm bill. I'm a strong supporter of our research and extension programs, and believe they must remain an important source of information for farmers and ranchers. Our precision agriculture research bill will help the research and extension communities take American food and fiber producers into the next century.

WORLD HUNGER AND ENVIRONMENTS

Modern agriculture has demonstrated its unique value as mankind's most powerful weapon against human hunger. Since 1950, modern agriculture has helped triple the output of the world's best croplands, sharply reduce soil erosion per ton of food, forestall severe shortages of agricultural water, and preserve millions of square miles of wildlife habitat that would otherwise have been converted to food production. So modern agriculture has played and will continue to play an important role in environmental preservation.

The world has virtually no other strategy as cost effective as modern agriculture for protecting human lives from famine, and wildlands from the expansion of low-yield, environmentally hazardous farming systems. In short, politically correct agriculture will not feed the vast majority of the world's population. Organic farming and 1950's style so-called low input agriculture, will not feed the next century's growing population.

The overwhelming majority of American and world consumers are fed by conventional farmers and livestock producers. These farmers employ the latest technologies to improve production efficiencies. At the same time, they strive for maximum crop yields and livestock production in the daily struggle to produce more food for more people with fewer natural and financial resources. Increased production and new products must be the hallmarks words of American agriculture in the 21st century.

We don't have to look far to understand that new technologies and advances in production agriculture will play a critical role in the next century—and that production agricultural research will have to keep pace. The increasing human population throughout the world, as well as the rising wealth and improving diets of persons in developing countries, are driving a major surge in world food requirements.

The United Nations estimates the world's population could climb from 5.6 billion people last year to more than 9.8 billion people by the year 2050. The planet's population is projected to grow by about 85 million people a year for two or three decades. Ninety percent of that will occur in the Third world, doubling demand for food there by the 2025.

High-yield agriculture has already proven to be an environmental success by increasing food production from the safest, most productive, most environmentally sound crop lands. The first and foremost issue of long-term agricultural sustainability is preventing the plow-down of the world's remaining wildlands for low-yield production. High-yield modern conventional agriculture is the most critical factor in preserving millions of square miles of wildlands from the plow. In contrast, low-yield organic farming on a global scale could cost between 20 and 30 million square miles of wildlife—not to mention millions of lives—by the year 2040.

Local environments must also be protected. New precision technologies will further reduce soil erosion and water quality impairment by applying agricultural inputs in an efficient, precise and site-specific manner that will help reduce unwanted runoff and improve surface and ground water quality.

States like Kentucky have been working to address water quality and other environmental concerns within the agricultural community. This legislation will help producers reach that next level of environmental protection. State efforts like Kentucky's water quality plan, along with funding and policies of the new farm bill and precision agriculture technologies, will help provide a safe and clean environment for many generations in the future.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the proposals contained in this bill will be used by the Committee on Agriculture as we reform and reauthorize the research programs in the future.

HONORING ABRAHAM GRABOWSKY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to honor a constituent who has contributed so much to the United States, to Israel, indeed to freedom throughout the world through his actions. Abraham Grabowsky is celebrating his 100th birthday in New York, having come from Poland through Texas, Michigan to Palestine, where he served in the Allenby Brigade in World War I. He is the only survivor of that famous unit, which was formed to liberate Palestine from the Turkish Empire. His recollection of Tel Aviv in that time was of a village of "two or three buildings" surrounded by desert.

On his return from Palestine, he worked throughout the western United States before he "decided I missed New York." He settled in the city, married and raised a family. He fought for Israel 30 years before it existed. I am proud to honor him and to have him as a neighbor and to wish him the very best on his 100th birthday.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANOTHER MILESTONE FOR OZALEE PAYNE AND ROSALEE GEE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago I was proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the birthday of my aunts Ozalee Payne and Rosalee Gee. On Monday, July 15, 1996, they will celebrate their 80th birthday.

The bond that keeps sisters close is a special one. When the twins were born 8 decades ago in what is now Monticello, FL, their two older sisters, Laura and Sallie, took care of them while their mother recuperated. Laura took care of Rosie, while Sallie was in charge of Ozie. Until my Aunt Laura was moved to a nursing home a few years ago, all of the sisters lived in their own apartments in the same building in Newark, NJ. They were always close enough to help each other and enjoy each other's company, yet distant enough to lead their separate lives and enjoy their own interests.

The protection and nurturing they showed each other extended to those of my generation. My mother, Norma Garrett Payne, died when my sister (Kathryn), my brother (William), and I were small children. As you can imagine, our mother's death was devastating to us. Our father's job prevented him from being with us as much as he felt he needed to be. To solve some of the problems, my brother and I went to live with Aunt Rosie and our late Uncle Richard while our sister lived with Aunt Sallie and our late Uncle William. We were eventually brought together—our grandparents, the late William and Ollie Payne Williams, bought a three-family house and the families moved together. It was during these times that our grandmother and aunts had the greatest impact on our value system. We had a Christian upbringing and were taught to take care of and respect each other. Our late father, William E. Payne, was ever grateful for their help. When my wife, Hazel, died when our children were small, the cycle repeated itself. I had the help of my brother and sister and aunts in protecting, nurturing, and teaching values to my son, Donald, Jr., and my daughter, Wanda. I am ever grateful to them.

Mr. Speaker, a loving and supportive family is wonderful. This weekend our family is gathering to celebrate the birthday of our aunts. As we count our blessings for still having them in our lives, I am sure my colleagues will want to join us as we say "Happy Birthday Aunt Ozie and Aunt Rosie".

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DAVID DEBOER II

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding scout, John

David DeBoer II in achieving the rank of Eagle Scout.

The Boy Scouts of America, Troop 3 presented John DeBoer with the Eagle Scout Award at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Western Springs, IL on Sunday, June 23, 1996 in the presence of his fellow troop member, his parents, family and friends.

The Eagle Scout Award stands for honor which is the foundation of all character. It stands for loyalty and without loyalty, all character lacks direction. Finally, the award displays courage, which gives character force and strength.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate John and his parents for the many years of participation in the Scouting program. The Boy Scouts of America has proven to develop a solid foundation for many of our youths, all over this fine country of the United States.

MIDDLETOWN FIRE POLICE OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK, CELEBRATE 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me pleasure to recognize the Middletown Fire Police of the city of Middletown, NY, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. The Middletown Fire Police was organized on May 12, 1896. In their constitution, they bound themselves to uphold law and order and faithful performance.

Throughout the past 100 years, the Middletown Fire Police has dutifully detected and prevented fires, assisted the fire department, aided the police department, and protected the safety of citizens. Through its service, the fire police makes possible the incredible work of the Middletown Fire Department. During fire emergencies, the members of the fire police are vested with all the duties that the fire chief sees fit. In addition, they are authorized to act as special officers of the police department whenever the mayor determines it necessary. As special officers, the fire policemen have all the powers and duties of police officers. In this capacity, they further help and protect the members of their community.

The Middletown Fire Police has a long history of dedicated service to its community. By taking on diverse duties, it has provided the citizens of Middletown with greater safety. It has become an integral part of the Middletown community by providing these services.

Mr. Speaker, 100 years after its inception, the Fire Police still dutifully upholds law and order and faithful performance. Along with our community, I am grateful for their service and steadfast dedication to the ideals set forth in its constitution a century ago. I am pleased to take this opportunity to honor the Middletown Fire Police for all that it has done for our community, and I commend all of the members for their hard work and commitment.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
HANDICAPPED ADULTS ASSOCIATION  
OF CO-OP CITY

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 11, 1996*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, handicapped people are a significant part of our population and a group which deserves our support as they strive for independence. The Handicapped Adults Association of Co-op City in the Bronx is an organization of individuals which has done much to achieve that independence.

HAA was organized in 1971 by individuals who saw the need to unite the fragmented, disabled adult population. They sought to make the changes necessary to improve life for the disabled everywhere. These valiant people worked for adequate public transportation, housing, and employment. Their work has borne fruit in the Urban Mass Transit Act, mandating accessible public transportation, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. I want to join all of my neighbors in Co-op City in congratulating HAA on its 25th anniversary and for its many accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
JOHN S. WATSON, SR.

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 11, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on June 29 while we were back in our districts for the Independence Day District Work Period, the State of New Jersey lost one of its champions, the Honorable John S. Watson, Sr. A man of many firsts, he chose to use his experiences, talents, and resources to serve the public.

Mr. Watson served six terms in the New Jersey General Assembly beginning in 1981. He served on the assembly housing and urban policy committee and the assembly appropriations committee. His diligent work on the appropriations committee resulted in Mr. Watson being named assembly minority budget officer. In 1992, he was appointed chairperson of the assembly appropriations committee, making him the first African-American legislator to hold such a position.

His tenure in the assembly afforded him the opportunity to author numerous appropriations committee resolutions funding programs in housing, arts, health, education and human services. He sponsored legislation establishing a set-aside program for the acquisition of African-American art—the first in the Nation's history. He also sponsored legislation creating the New Jersey Pre-College Program for High School Students and the Minority Opportunity Skills Training [MOST] Program. He was also responsible for the legislation which permanently established the State's Martin Luther King, Jr., Commemorative Commission.

Prior to his service in the general assembly, Mr. Watson served ten years on the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders. I had

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the privilege of meeting him when I served on the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1972 to 1978. Mr. Watson was first appointed to the Board in 1970, where he became the first African-American to be elected freeholder in the history of Mercer County. He went on to become the first African-American to serve as president of any Freeholder Board in the State of New Jersey. He became an active member and leader of the New Jersey Association of Counties and the National Association of Counties.

In 1992, Mr. Watson used his knowledge of the State, its leaders and his coalition-building skills to create the New Jersey African-American Political Alliance. I am honored to serve as chairman of the alliance which is a statewide coalition of political and other leaders that works to influence decisions that affect our communities and secure equity in the political arena. Mr. Watson served the organization with distinction as a vice chairman and was an integral part of many of our successes.

He not only served the people of New Jersey through his legislative work but he was active in many civic organizations including the Trenton Branch NAACP, Junior Achievement, New Jersey Juvenile Delinquency Commission, Trenton State College Equal Opportunity Fund [EOF] Community Advisory Board, and the Delaware-Raritan Canal Commission.

Mr. Watson's work and accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. He holds an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Richard Stockton State College, Pomona, NJ. The Edison State College Institute for Public Policy in Trenton, NJ, was renamed the John S. Watson, Sr., Institute for Public Policy. The newly constructed community center of the Patton J. Hill School in Trenton, NJ, was named in honor of Mr. Watson.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I pay tribute to a man of conviction, commitment and achievement, and offer my condolences to his four children, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, PALOS PARK MEMORIAL POST 4861

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 11, 1996*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the VFW Palos Park Memorial Post 4861 on the occasion of their Remembrance Day. I was able to attend this moving ceremony which was filled with tributes of those who have bravely fought the overseas battles of this country and pledged themselves to defend human rights in time of peace and war. It was an honor for me to speak in front of these great crusaders.

The members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars embody the highest ideals held to man, courage, constancy, and service. The Cross of Malta, the official emblem of the VFW, was selected as their emblem because it was the emblem of men who fought to free the op-

pressed. Additionally, these men have made a commitment to administer to the sick and needy. For the men of the VFW, the Cross of Malta continues to symbolize the pledge of the original crusaders who pledged to defend human rights in time of peace and war. The VFW continues to honor the pledge of the original crusaders in all that they accomplish. Today, the VFW fulfills their vows of honor by giving aid to worthy comrades, offering a helping hand to widows and orphans and defends the right to life, liberty, and happiness. The admirable qualities that the VFW members embody are truly worthy of recognition.

I would like to pay special tribute to the officers for 1995-96, Gerald E. Brown, post commander; Jack Westberg, past commander; Robert E. Elli, Sr. vice commander; Leon H. Tursky Jr. vice commander; Ted Karamanski, adjutant; Art Mitchell, quartermaster; Ernest Graul, chaplain; Peter Pragit, officer of the day; John A. Barun, service officer; and the trustees, Michael J. McMahon, Arthur Koren, and Walter Fieroh. Additionally I would like to pay tribute to the speakers of this event, Norm Busch, Congressman HARRIS FAWELL, Patrick O'Malley, Jack O'Connor, and the Honorable Donald H. Jeanes, the Mayor of the Village of Palos Park.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Palos Park Memorial Post 4861 on their Remembrance Day ceremony and wish them continued success in all their endeavors.

RECOGNIZING BRIG. GEN. PAUL D. MONROE, JR. FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 11, 1996*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Brig. Gen. Paul D. Monroe, Jr. of the California National Guard. General Monroe is the assistant adjutant general of the California National Guard's Plans and Mobilization Office and has demonstrated excellence in both his military and community work.

General Monroe began his military career in 1957 upon enlistment into the U.S. Army. He was released from active duty in August 1960 and enlisted in the California Army National Guard in 1961. While serving in the National Guard, General Monroe has held the posts of second lieutenant, signal company commander, signal platoon leader, signal battalion staff officer, and assistant operations officer. He has also held battalion staff assignments in the brigades support battalion. He was appointed to his current assignment as the assistant adjutant general for plans and mobilization in 1994 and was promoted to his current rank as Brigadier general in 1995.

General Monroe's military service has earned him numerous distinctions. Among his decorations and awards are the Army Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Army Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Reserve

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Medal; California State Medal of Merit, and the California Service Medal.

In addition to being a highly decorated military officer, General Monroe has also been an active and valued member of his community. He has chaired the bay area chapter of the March of Dimes and has also volunteered his time with the Easter Seal Foundation, Boy Scouts of America, National Guard Association of the United States, U.S. Army War College Alumni Association, American Business Association, and the Association of Public Administrators.

General Monroe has done an outstanding job of serving our country and local community. His efforts are praiseworthy and he should be commended for all his community and military achievements.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in introducing a vital piece of legislation designed to restore competition and fairness to our Nation's livestock producers. The Cattle Industry Improvement Act of 1996 represents the results of suggestions from farmers and ranchers from across the country and especially North Dakota. This bill consolidates the efforts that have been underway to address the livestock market conditions that have cattle producers receiving the lowest price for their livestock since the Great Depression. In North Dakota, farm income levels have dropped over 20 percent over the past year, mostly due to drops in livestock prices. Congress must act now to preserve a way of life that has been a backbone of this Nation since its beginning.

First and foremost, this bill seeks to lift the cloak of darkness that surrounds so much of the beef industry today by limiting noncompetitive captive supply arrangements and mandating price reporting for cattle sold in the United States. Supply and demand in the free market cannot work if the prices for the majority of cattle slaughtered in this country are never reported. Information is power and our ranchers should have access to the same price information as the giant packers. This bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture explicit authority to require price reporting on all cattle transactions.

Another provision of this bill would require the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a labeling program to let consumers know the origin of the beef they purchase at the meat counter. This bill would require beef of American origin to be labeled as such. Consumers can go to the store and know where their shoes, shirts, and toys come from but not their beef. American consumers want to help their rancher neighbors but right now consumers have no idea if their meat comes from Dickinson, Canada or Mexico.

This bill also directs the Secretary to make funds available from the fund for rural America to new value-added cooperatives designed to

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help producers access new markets. These cooperatives are examples of a new pioneer spirit taking root across the Nation to produce high-quality beef products and carve out high-value niche markets. This bill would give them a financial boost to make these ventures a reality.

The most important aspect of this bill is that it represents a bipartisan effort to help out the Nations struggling livestock producers. The bill enjoys support from across the political spectrum. This is the right thing to do and the time to do it is now before one more rancher is forced to liquidate his or her herd. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this vital piece of legislation.

FRED WILSON IS HONORED

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 1996, Fred Wilson, Jr., a former civil rights advocate and alderman for the city of New Haven, will be honored with a testimonial dinner. It is my great pleasure to rise today to salute Fred Wilson, Jr.

Fred moved to New Haven from Greenville, NC, in 1950. Upon his arrival, he became involved in the local civil rights movement, leading marches, and fighting to improve the quality of life of New Haven African-Americans. This concern for the African-American community in New Haven led to his involvement in local politics.

His political career began in 1969 when he was elected to the New Haven Board of Aldermen representing Newhallville's 20th ward. He served for three 2-year terms, in many legislative leadership committee positions and was the board of aldermen's first president pro tempore. He was later elected to serve as a representative of the State democratic party to the State Central Committee where he served for 8 years. Finally, he served on the New Haven Democratic Town Committee as co-chairman of the 19th ward for 6 years. He was elected vice chairman of the Democratic Committee and served under Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri.

In conjunction with his political service, Fred has been deeply committed to the people of New Haven. He helped create the Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation which organized afterschool programs for area children. This is only one example of the way Fred has engaged himself in the process of improving the quality of life for New Haven and Newhallville residents. He has always focused on how redevelopment and city improvement projects would work for the residents.

I am very pleased to join Fred's friends, former colleagues, and family as they honor his lifetime of service to the city and people of New Haven.

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TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. PAUL D.  
MONROE, JR.

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brig. Gen. Paul D. Monroe, Jr., on the occasion of his retirement from the California National Guard following 38 years of distinguished patriotic service.

General Monroe's military career began in 1957, when he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was released from active duty in August 1960, and enlisted in the California Army National Guard in January 1961. He was accepted to the Infantry Officer Candidate School in February 1962, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant on May 1, 1962.

In the 3½ decades since, General Monroe served the California National Guard in a variety of roles. His rise through the ranks of the California National Guard included several staff assignments with the office of the adjutant general. He was appointed to his current assignment as the assistant adjutant general for plans and mobilization in 1994, and was promoted to his current rank of brigadier general on July 28, 1995.

General Monroe has been liberally decorated for his military service. He has been awarded the Army Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Army Good Conduct Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, the California State Medal of Merit, and the California Service Medal.

General Monroe has been equally active within the community. This includes work with the Bay Area Chapter of the March of Dimes, the Easter Seal Foundation, the Boy Scouts of America, the U.S. Army War College Alumni Association, and the University of San Francisco Alumni Association.

General Monroe has served the California National Guard with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for his many contributions to our Nation's defense. I join with his colleagues in bidding General Monroe a fond farewell and wish him the very best as he moves into the next phase of his life's work and enjoyment.

A lifelong resident of Berkeley, CA, Brig. Gen. Paul D. Monroe, Jr., provides a shining example to the Ninth District and to the Nation of service to colleagues, to community, and to country.

QUINCENTENNIAL OF CORPS OF  
SURVEYORS OF PUERTO RICO

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, in 1996, the Institute of Surveyors from the College of Engineers and Surveyors of Puerto Rico [CIAPR] and the Puerto Rican Association of Surveyors will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the enactment of the law which created the Corps of Puerto Rican Surveyors. On

January 1, 1846, Mr. Rafael Aristegui, Count of Marisol and Governor of Puerto Rico, signed this historic law which was one of the first laws that regulated land development in Puerto Rico and which also established the professional responsibilities of surveyors in Puerto Rico. Since that time, Puerto Rican surveyors have played a significant role in the development of the Island.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congressional Representative of Puerto Rico, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to all Puerto Rican surveyors who have helped define the land development of the island, as well as build their profession into a widely recognized one with a solid reputation. I extend my thanks and appreciation and congratulate those surveyors who today continue in the tradition of their ancestors. Mr. Speaker, I know that you and all our colleagues join me in wishing all surveyors in Puerto Rico continued success in the years ahead.

INTRODUCING THE WORKPLACE  
FAIRNESS ACT OF 1996

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability. I believe that we must begin to explore ways to look beyond the traditional model of combatting discrimination, which is currently accomplished by protecting a class or category of people. Instead, we must begin to pass laws which protect the individual from discrimination. A person's singular worth and merit should be the yardstick we measure by, rather than a person's behavior or characteristics which attach them to a group. If we predicate discrimination law on distinctions between groups or categories, we negate the original intention of protecting against discrimination itself.

Therefore, I am introducing the Workplace Fairness Act of 1996, which will effectively prohibit discrimination on any basis other than an employee's individual merit. Instead of continuing a piecemeal approach to discrimination law by adding special categories to those now protected under title VII of the Civil Rights Act, my legislation ensures that the only factors which employers may consider are those pertaining to job performance. While this may be considered a radical approach to employment law, it is only fair that all employees are duly protected under the law, and not subject to being fired for arbitrary reasons. Without a legislative remedy such as this, Congress is going to be faced with the dilemma of adding special categories to those already protected under title VII of the Civil Rights Act, every time it is believed that a certain class is being unjustly treated. This is no laughing matter, Mr. Speaker, but will left-handed people be added to the list next? What about red-headed people? Under current law, such cases could indeed be made. Let us consider the logical evolution and consequence of this approach.

Specifically, the Workplace Fairness Act prohibits discrimination in a blanket fashion, rather than establishing newly protected classes in addition to those which already exist. It does so by establishing that employers shall not subject any employee to different standards or treatment in connection with employment or employment opportunities on any basis other than that of factors pertaining to job performance. My legislation defines factors pertaining to job performance, which include employment history, ability and willingness to comply with performance requirements—including attendance and procedures—of the job in question, educational background, drug and alcohol use which may adversely affect job performance, criminal records, and conflicts of interest.

The Workplace Fairness Act establishes that merit is the sole criterion for consideration in job applications or interviews, hiring decisions, advancement, compensation, job training, or any other term, condition or privilege of employment. Additionally, those currently protected under title VII of the Civil Rights Act will still be able to seek redress upon enactment of the Workplace Fairness Act, as my legislation avails existing title VII remedies to any individual discriminated against under my bill. My legislation also exempts religious organizations, prohibits the establishment of quotas on any basis other than factors pertaining to job performance, and specifically does not invalidate or limit the rights, remedies or procedures available under any other existing Federal, State, or local law to persons claiming discrimination.

Under the Workplace Fairness Act, employers and employees will still be allowed to enter into an alternate dispute resolution agreed upon before the term of employment begins, just as under current law. Further, the existing Federal statute in rule 11 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure states that if a frivolous lawsuit is filed by the plaintiff, the employee or prospective employee, than the court may rule that the plaintiff may pay the legal expenses of the defendant—the employer. Additionally, rule 68 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure is enforced in civil rights cases such as those that would be brought about under the Workplace Fairness Act. Rule 68 states that the fee burden can be shifted from the employer to the employee, if the employee files a frivolous claim, or if the employer is found to not be at fault.

While my legislation will clarify once and for all the civil rights of all Americans, it still gives employers adequate flexibility in determining who they wish to hire, and ensures that they provide just cause for termination that is unrelated to job performance. Discrimination law should mirror the goal which it is intended to embody. Our laws should reflect a standard governed by individual merit, not by an individual's relation to a defined group. The image of a discrimination-free society is undermined by a society whose laws supercede the value of those they are intended to protect: the individual. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my legislation, and build upon our past successes by creating a new model to combat discrimination in America.

HONORING WILLIAM GRAHAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, William Graham has been helping others since his days in the U.S. Army when he served as chief social work specialist in Fort Dix. After leaving the Army he continued in social work in New York City where he is currently supervisor of intake for non-secure detention for the Department of Juvenile Justice.

In his community he is president of the Bronx-Westchester Livingstone College Alumni Association, treasurer of the trustees board and member of the Board of Stewards of the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, treasurer to the Runyon Heights Men's Club Church and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has been a celebrity chef for the YWCA for 9 consecutive years contributing greatly to the success of that program. He and his wife have a daughter. He has truly earned the title "Man of the Year" from the YMCA.

CONGRATULATIONS RICHARD GEE  
ON INDUCTION INTO THE NEW-  
ARK ATHLETIC HALL OF FAME

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to inform my colleagues of the induction of my cousin, Richard Gee, into the ninth annual Newark Athletic Hall of Fame. I am especially proud of Rick's swimming prowess because he was taught by his mother, my Aunt Rosie. Rick was great high school varsity basketball material, however, he chose swimming as his competitive sport.

During Rick's high school career he was an outstanding freestyle swimmer. After his graduation from Newark's Central High School in 1952, Rick attended Howard University on a swimming scholarship.

He was cocaptain of the Howard University swim team in his sophomore, junior, and senior years. He won 12 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association [CIAA] championships. Rick also won the Outstanding Individual Swimming Award in 1954, 1955, and 1956. In his senior year, Rick was named the winner of the White Blazer Award, Howard's highest athletic award.

After graduation from college, Rick joined the U.S. Army where he continued his swimming career. In 1958, he won three freestyle championships for the Army.

Rick has been a member of the U.S. Master Swimming Association since 1985. He is listed as one of the U.S. Masters top swimmers in three individual events in 1986. He was also a member of two national relay teams and won individual events in 1987 and 1988.

Rick's induction into the Newark Athletic Hall of Fame places him among such greats as Leon Day, Larry Hazzard, Marvin Hagler,

Monte Irvin, Rick Cerone, Ray Dandridge, Al Attles, Allie Stolz, and Moe Berg.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Richard Gee.

DAVID ELLIOTT, SHANNON SHINKE, HAWAII YOUTH CHALLENGE CORP MEMBERS HONORED

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two outstanding members of the Hawaii Youth Challenge Program, corp members David Elliott and Shannon Shinke. In their winning entries of the "Do the Write Thing" essay contest, David and Shannon answered the question "What can I do about the violence in my life?" They addressed a complex issue with eloquence and fresh insight. In "Time to Make a Change," David Elliott urges action and education to combat apathy and violence. "Family vs. Violence" by Shannon Shinke explores the problem of youth gangs and encourages strength in the family unit. I join with the Hawaii Youth Challenge Program to commend corp members David Elliott and Shannon Shinke for their accomplishment. Their essays are as follows:

**TIME TO MAKE A CHANGE**

(By David Elliot)

As I was growing up I moved around a lot. I lived in many types of neighborhoods. I was influenced greatly by violence. I remember seeing fear in the eyes of those who had been abused and violated. I remember seeing my own family devastated by violence. During my early teens I saw the murder of my best friend. It was a stray bullet from a gang dispute. I sat there with my friend in my arms. I didn't know what to do. One minute we were joking and laughing; the next, he was gone.

I will never forget it. Every time I think about it I get disgusted. To think, that a death of an innocent person was caused by another's violence. What is violence? The American Heritage Dictionary states, "Physical force exerted for the purpose of violating, damaging, or abusing". To me violence means ignorance, it means you don't know how to deal with problems. Who shall we blame it on? No one but ourselves. No one else, not poverty, not our environment, not influences, not pressures are to be blamed. I have learned throughout my life that violence affects everyone and it needs to be resolved.

Unfortunately violence is growing. On TV it is glorified; on the streets it's magnified. So what can we do? We cannot sit down and pretend it will go away or ignore it. We as a community must organize together to fight for unity as the key. And we cannot ignore the fact that apathy is the reason it continues to grow. If people would learn to care enough to make the effort, to do what's right, we can bring about change. That effort comes from a desire in our hearts.

For my life I have decided to obtain that desire, to make that effort, so that I may feel the satisfaction of seeing a person's eyes change from fear to happiness, to know that we have been freed from the chains of violence.

I will first put on the helmet of knowledge and educate my mind, so that my mind wouldn't be deceived or battered by ignorance. I will then be well aware, and have full understanding. With this tool, I will learn positive non-violent ways of dealing with conflicts. Then I will put on the breast plate of courage; to do what's right, and protect my heart from fear. I will also carry the shield of caring, this will keep me protected from the arrows of dispassion. Then, finally I would arm myself with the sword of education, this is what I will use to fight against our enemy, violence, and win.

With this armor we must fight for the release of these chains of apathy. Most importantly we must fight for our young generation, for our future. We must fight to keep their minds and hearts lighted by knowledge, and not deceived by the darkness of ignorance.

I would help communities come together and learn how to raise their young by living as good example. Learning that conflicts are never settled, or solved, but worsened with violence.

We as a universal family no matter what race, creed, or experiences, need to realize that violence will destroy us all, and realize that it needs to be conquered. We need to fight against the false glory that TV portrays violence to be. We need to fight against letting our children be influenced by the negative dispassion of this society and our poor examples as leaders and followers in our community. And most of all, let us fight against the apathy which kills because it does not care. And lets stand up, get up, fess up, never give up, let up, or lose hope for a better tomorrow. Let us fight, fight to care, fight for what's right, for today and the many tomorrow's to come.

**FAMILY VS. VIOLENCE**

(By Shannon Shinke)

At home one night  
My mother suddenly dropped by  
She looked at me and my father  
And she started to cry  
Then she told my father  
Your son is now dead  
All feelings of panic

Just rushed to our heads  
How could this happen  
He was just here today  
But after he went out  
Gangster games he went to play  
She said he was in a lot of trouble  
He was fighting in a big gang fight  
They were all out to kill  
And the quickness of a bullet got him to-night

He had to be down  
He had to prove he was hard-core  
He just didn't realize  
What he was living for  
I always told him  
Be careful of what you do  
If you mess with the wrong people  
Someday it'll catch up to you  
He didn't take me seriously  
He just wanted to play  
Never a thought of dying  
But he's dead today  
I wish I could turn back time  
And put some words in his head  
If he wasn't in the gang  
Right now he wouldn't be dead  
At his funeral  
I prayed to God in my head  
I wished he was still alive  
"But it's too late", God said  
Dear Lord please bless my mom and dad  
Who have broken hearts full of pain  
Please help them to be strong  
Because they are going insane  
They lost their little child  
From the wild life he desired  
All this gang life now days  
Everyone's playing with gunfire\*\*\*.

Today gangs are a big part of our everyday lives. When kids have problems at home, they tend to turn to gangs which become their families. Some gangs, when they fight with their rival gangs, tend to be trigger happy. Life is so precious, but they just don't realize that. So many of today's youth are in gangs and not realizing how much trouble they are getting into and how much they are hurting their loved ones. They don't take death seriously until they are in that situation. Then they start to think that they don't want to die. They can go out and shoot and stab others, but they think that they're too good or too fast for it to all come back to them.

I think if parents were around more and spent more time with their children, this world would be less corrupted. Most kids in gangs have little or no relationship with their parents. From early childhood, parents need to raise their children in a positive environment. Some parents are hooked onto drugs and alcohol and they abuse their children. Their children adopt that type of lifestyle. Some parents can't handle the responsibilities of being a parent and they leave their children to grow up on their own. To stop violence, children need good role models.