

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RESPECTING THE FINE SERVICE
OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING
OFFICE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the amendment to cut 100 additional employees from the U.S. Government Printing Office, offered and accepted during debate last week on the Legislative Appropriations bill, was an impulsive and arbitrary maneuver with no focus whatsoever on the quality of services rendered by this public service agency.

The amendment was another example of legislating in haste with uncertain results, which failed to take into account the tremendous record of personnel reductions that has occurred at GPO. In the past 20 years, GPO has reduced the number of its employees by more than half, from 8,000 in 1976, to 3,800 today. Last year, the House voted for additional reductions and the Appropriations Committee recommended a cut of 50 full-time employees for fiscal year 1997.

This work force reduction was accomplished by efforts of not just Congress, but also the GPO leadership, to bring the agency into the modern world of communications, and they have succeeded in doing that through a transition to electronic technologies while maintaining the traditional quality of printed Government documents.

I want to commend GPO's employees for their hard work and dedication to their jobs, which includes making this body run in a sound and effective manner. Without GPO, the nearly instantaneous transmission and publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and other vital documents could not be relied upon in an institution where swift access to information is crucial.

The amendment approved last week is not the result of any careful study or performance review. Rather, it is one of those across-the-board types of reductions we have seen offered by the majority party for a number of years to make more difficult the delivery of taxpayer-paid Government services.

Mr. Speaker, GPO has taken steps to keep up with the ever-changing nature of the information age and has done so in a cost-effective way. It should be given the necessary discretion to continue to implement needed management changes, including a reduction in unnecessary or duplicative employee positions as they occur, without interference by those who would rather enact arbitrary and across-the-board cuts. I commend the dedicated work of our GPO employees, and believe my colleagues would do the same when they come to know of the fine service they deliver.

DISASTER INSURANCE BILL

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, it seems that virtually everyone in America is going to see a movie about the threat of aliens destroying our country. The real threat this summer is the destructive force of another major hurricane, like the one bearing down on the coast of North Carolina as we speak.

Hurricane Bertha has already taken lives and caused millions in property damage in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The threat caused by these destructive natural disasters is all too real. We face it every year and will continue to experience growing loss of life and property until we try to confront the destructive forces in a better way.

Mr. Speaker, I have a great interest in legislation that my good friend, Mr. Emerson, has introduced to reduce the impact of such catastrophic disasters. Mr. Emerson was aware that we at the Federal level need to encourage high risk areas of our country to better prepare for such events. Homeowners and businesses in States like Florida need more reliable disaster insurance protection. I would like to put the following article that appeared in today's Wall Street Journal in the RECORD. This article describes the insurance crisis that is occurring in my home State of Florida.

Currently, legislation to address these problems is under consideration in the House Transportation Committee in the form of H.R. 2873, the Natural Disaster Protection Act. I urge my colleagues to support committee action on this critical issue during the 104th Congress.

I am pleased to note that the Transportation Committee has been engaged in the process of revising the bill to address concerns raised in the hearing process, and the Senate has undertaken a similar effort.

Although this legislation certainly will not completely solve this problem of disaster insurance and will not eliminate the Federal burden relief, I believe it is a good first up on which to build future efforts. My State is taking actions on its own which will complement the programs in the proposed Federal bill and I understand that the insurance industry is examining other private sector options to increase insurance availability in high risk areas like Florida.

I would like to compliment the work of Chairman SHUSTER and his staff. We must support their efforts to report a revised bill out of committee as soon as possible. Mr. Speaker, for Congress to wait until the next major disaster to act on this issue would be a tragedy.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 12, 1996]

FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS FIND INSURANCE
PRICEY, IF THEY FIND IT AT ALL

(By Leslie Scism and Martha Brannigan)

The swath of South Florida devastated four years ago by Hurricane Andrew is in far better shape these days. But the state's insurance industry, devastated by the same storm and wary of another direct hit, is still a disaster.

Florida's homeowner-insurance business is like none other in the country: Rates, once absurdly cheap, have more than doubled in many coastal areas since Andrew, with double-digit annual increases likely in the future. Some big companies are so anxious to shed high-risk customers that they are openly touting the merits of their smaller competitors and even paying them bounties. Meanwhile, the state now operates an underwriting agency that, though it has rapidly become Florida's second-largest home insurer, is thought by many to be underfunded and incapable of handling a major disaster.

All of this comes at a time when the Atlantic is churning forth bigger hurricanes, more frequently, than at any time in decades. Last year's hurricane season was the busiest since 1933, and the march of Hurricane Bertha toward the East Coast today reminds Floridians that they are just one storm away from a disaster that could leave them homeless and underinsured.

FLIRTING WITH DISASTER

"Insurance companies and buyers have not yet fully come to terms with the new reality of megacatastrophes in the 1990s, and nowhere in the U.S. is this issue seen more dramatically than in Florida," says Sean Moonney, an economist with the Insurance Information Institute, a trade group.

This was inconceivable in the boom years of the 1980s. Hurricanes were rare, and those that hit the mainland tended to stay far from the state's two most densely populated coastal zones, the stretch from Miami to Palm Beach and the St. Petersburg-Tampa area. The insurance firms were relying on primitive models that didn't anticipate multibillion-dollar losses. The companies competed ferociously to insure the thousands of homes being built every year in the nation's third-fastest growing state.

Then came Aug. 24, 1992. Hurricane Andrew swept through south Dade County, about a dozen miles from downtown Miami. It was the most expensive natural disaster in U.S. history, causing about \$16 billion in insured losses—more than half of that incurred by homeowners.

BILLION-DOLLAR LOSSES

Insurance firms took a huge hit. According to the state, 10 companies, most of them small, went broke from storm-related losses. Others also felt Andrew's punch. State Farm Group, which held policies on more the 30% of Florida's insured homes, sustained \$3 billion in losses.

Some agencies couldn't make it. Scott Johnson, executive vice president of the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, says that since the storm, nearly 100 members of the group went out of business, reducing its ranks to 1,155 members. Many other agencies that weren't members also failed.

● 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.

Meanwhile, the companies that stayed in Florida immediately sought to reduce their market share, especially in risky coastal areas. They dropped old customers and refused to insure new ones. One company, Prudential Insurance Co. of America, even paid many of its own policyholders a year's worth of premiums to take their business elsewhere. The cost to Prudential: about \$15 million.

SECOND-BIGGEST INSURER

Most of those Prudential customers wound up with the new Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, widely known as the JUA. It was intended to be the insurer of last resort. Instead, it has grown to nearly 900,000 homeowners, just 100,000 policies shy of State Farm, Florida's biggest home insurer.

The JUA now covers 18% of residences in Florida. In the densely populated, hurricane-prone southern part of the state, it covers an even higher percentage of homes, giving it a potential exposure of more than \$4 billion for a storm of the intensity of Andrew. "If the JUA were a regular insurance company, it would be fatally overconcentrated" because of its exposure in southeast Florida, says Sam Miller, vice president of the Florida Insurance Council, an industry trade group.

As the JUA has grown, so have the questions of its ability to make good on claims after a big hurricane. The JUA is exempt from the rules that require private-sector insurers to have thick financial cushions. Instead, the JUA got up and running on a hand-to-mouth basis: The premiums it collects—now running about \$400 million a year—almost immediately go out the door to pay routine claims. Little of it lies around long enough to earn much investment income—a big source of capital for established insurers.

The JUA can borrow money to pay claimants. The state would then repay those debts by assessing, perhaps for years, policyholders of all companies in Florida, including the JUA. Immediately after a devastating storm, policyholders could probably count on a 35% premium jump to pay off those debts, with follow-up annual increases of 20% or more, experts say.

A big problem has been the issue of raising huge sums of short notice. Last fall, the JUA secure a \$1.5 billion line of credit through a consortium of banks led by J.P. Morgan & Co. "The JUA's math is that, even with a [storm] hitting an area of greatest vulnerability, they would not go" substantially above \$1.5 billion in claims, says state Insurance Commissioner Bill Nelson.

But many in Florida doubt such assurances. As bad as Hurricane Andrew was, if it had taken a small turn northward toward the more densely populated areas of downtown Miami or Fort Lauderdale, the damages would have been far greater.

Should the state exhaust its line of credit, it then would have to turn to the bond market—an expensive and time-consuming proposition. "If you've got roofs flying off houses, it will seem like forever" for the JUA to float bonds, says John Auer, a vice president with Bankers Insurance Group in St. Petersburg, a midsize insurer of Florida homes.

SELLING THE BONDS

More alarming, the state could have problems finding buyers for the bonds—especially given that, after a terrible storm, two other Florida catastrophe-insurance agencies would likely be seeking investors at the same time, also with the promise that repay-

ment would come from assessments on policyholders. "There haven't been bond issues of this size done in these circumstances," says James Newman Jr., the JUA's executive director.

Faced with its huge responsibility, the state has tried several approaches. It has funded projects aimed at reducing hurricane damage with stronger shutters, windows and doors. It also has stopped companies from dropping clients en masse, and it has slashed some proposed rate increases.

Now, the state is trying to reduce its role in the underwriting business. Even there, though, officials are running into problems. The legislature in May approved creation of "special purpose" insurance companies to take over policies otherwise destined for the JUA. As an incentive, these companies would be exempt from the assessments that the JUA would make to cover shortfalls arising from a major storm. But J.P. Morgan objected. So Mr. Nelson promised last week that he would authorize no such "special purpose" companies, eliminating one of the approaches the state devised to trim the JUA.

Under another program, more than a dozen existing companies have committed to taking JUA policyholders; one such company is a unit of American International Group Inc., a leading insurer of businesses and one of the industry's most profitable firms. Many of those heeding Mr. Nelson's call are smaller players, including Bankers Insurance. Mr. Auer, the Bankers' vice president, says his company was lured partly by the prospect of picking through the policyholder base, an opportunity it used to identify homes located farther from the coastlines. Companies that take customers from the JUA are exempt from the JUA assessments on those policies for up to three years. (Each policyholder also comes with a bounty of as much as \$100 from the state.)

Many homeowners who have had to resort to the JUA for coverage feel powerless. The policies don't cover many items that private insurers will, such as jewelry and silverware. More important, homeowners have fears about the financial status of the JUA.

Jay Esche owns a two-bedroom, two-bath frame home in West Palm Beach that was virtually untouched by Hurricane Andrew. He says he has shopped widely for coverage outside the JUA but to no avail.

Mr. Esche says he dropped Allstate Corp. when the company said in 1993 it would more than double his premium, which had been about \$250 a year in 1992.

Initially, the JUA provided him with coverage for approximately \$400 a year in 1993, but that soared to about \$800 this year. Moreover, the JUA agreed to renew him for only six months this past April, as it seeks to move policyholders to private companies.

Mr. Esche says he is leery of the JUA. He believes the state would stand behind the policy, but that it would take a painfully long time to collect. "I can't understand why companies aren't writing new policies," he says.

Many JUA policyholders, like Mr. Esche, are concerned about being selected by a private carrier. The JUA rates are often lower than those in the private market. Moreover, if a company offers to take over coverage from the JUA, homeowners have to accept the new company, whether or not they like the terms or the company's financial status—or try their luck in the tight insurance market.

Florida bankers are also concerned. Barnett Banks Inc. In Jacksonville has

about \$11 billion in home mortgages outstanding in the state. Rich Brewer, Barnett's chief credit policy officer, says he believes the JUA can handle one storm, but "I tend to believe the JUA doesn't have the ability to handle storms in consecutive years or two storms in one year."

Most businesses must rely on private insurers, often with expensive results. Stephen J. Stevens owns Hamilton's Restaurant, a beachfront eatery with \$4 million in annual sales on Panama City Beach, in the Panhandle. In 1994, the premium on his policy from Aetna Life & Casualty Co. for overall coverage was \$32,000. That grew to \$49,000 in 1995. Then last October, Hurricane Opal hit; Mr. Stevens's business sustained some \$500,000 in damages and was closed 10 days.

His losses were insured, but his costs have soared again. The premium this year is \$79,000; moreover, Aetna has raised his deductible and dropped some parts of its coverage.

ALLSTATE'S ROLE

Few insurers have worked as hard as Allstate to reduce its Florida exposure. Andrew, which left Allstate with a stunning \$2.5 billion in losses, hit just as the insurer was being spun off from its founder, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Unlike closely held insurance companies, or those like State Farm that are owned by their policyholders, Allstate is publicly traded, so reducing investors' fears about the company's volatility became a top goal.

Allstate pursued a hot growth strategy in Florida during the 1980s, and now it has been among the most aggressive in dropping customers as their policies come up for renewal, to the limits allowed under Florida law. In fact, Allstate's actions in the days after Andrew helped get the law passed. At that time, the insurer told Florida regulators it intended to drop 300,000 homeowners out of its more than 1.1 million policyholders. That generated fierce criticism and even jokes on national television. One comedian mocked the insurer's concept of being "in good hands" by dropping an egg to the floor.

Allstate has canceled about 90,000 Florida policies since Andrew, and it has lost tens of thousands more through attrition. It also has pursued stiff price increases, higher deductibles and capping of payments under replacement-cost clauses. Last month, it announced a far-reaching package that it said put it close to its goal of reducing its exposure in Florida to no more than about \$1 billion per hurricane. The day the moves were announced, the stock price surged 6.4%.

Specifically, Allstate has agreed to pay midsize insurer, Clarendon Insurance Group, to acquire 137,000 policies. Analysts estimate that Allstate is paying \$250 a policy, or about \$34.3 million. Almost anywhere else, Clarendon would be paying Allstate to acquire the business.

Allstate also wants to separately create a wholly owned, Florida-only property-insurance business. The idea is that, by isolating that business and giving it its own clearly stated set of financials, it could better persuade state regulators to allow rate increases; when the unit's operations are blended with highly profitable ones elsewhere, it is harder to argue for increases, the thinking goes.

Allstate Chairman Jerry Choate concedes the moves will anger some policyholders, but says they are necessary. "We got into a situation that was not a responsible one because of the concentration of risk," he says. And he speaks highly of Clarendon: "The fact that we found a very good company to come

in is something they should feel good about."

Florida isn't alone in struggling to make insurance available and affordable. In California, regulators have pushed hard during the past year to create a state-run agency that would sell earthquake policies, as insurers there balk to providing the coverage. Californians likewise are experiencing stiffer terms, including higher prices and increased deductibles. And people in both states are pushing in Congress for the passage of legislation creating a federal disaster insurance fund that would assume liabilities after private insurers paid up to a certain cap on a catastrophic event.

But it is in Florida where the issues are most clearly drawn—something clear to Insurance Commissioner Nelson. "Can the JUA handle a disaster? That's a question I ask all the time," Mr. Nelson says. He believes the answer is yes, but adds that when hurricane season starts each June, "I become very religious."

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY DROSKOSKI

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of Long Island's great police chiefs. After 32 years of service to the Southold Police Department, Police Chief Stanley Droskoski retired in May. At the age of 63, Chief Droskoski has spent the last three decades serving his neighbors and his town with unwavering dedication and pride.

A graduate of Greenport High School, Chief Droskoski grew up on his family's farm in Orient. In 1964, he took the police examination and became a patrolman on the town force. Mr. Droskoski rose through the ranks from patrolman, to detective, to sergeant, and then lieutenant before taking over the department's top office in 1991.

I would like to extend my most heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Chief Droskoski for his dedication to public safety.

SYMBOLIC WAR AGAINST DRUGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the much publicized Clinton administration cancellation of the U.S. entry visa for President Ernesto Samper of Colombia, because of his campaign's link with drug trafficking moneys, is a symbolic public gesture in the battle against illicit drugs.

However, while it is a welcome message against those who deal with or are influenced by the drug traffickers, the actions critically needed from this administration in the war on drugs, are much more important than merely revoking one visa.

Meanwhile, in our fight against the drug traffickers and their guerrilla allies in the most important drug producing nation in the world, Co-

lombia, and other producing or transit nations around the globe, this administration has to do much more.

Illicit drugs have cost our society billions of dollars each and every year in crime, violence, incarceration, health care, lost productivity, and lost lives, especially our young people.

Revoking one visa in a nation like Colombia, is tantamount to providing a cup of water to fight a raging fire, when the local fire department has no equipment.

We must also provide the dedicated and courageous men and women of the Colombian national police, who have suffered more than 3,000 casualties in their real war, the equipment and supplies they need. We must aid them in waging the true battle against the traffickers, and their guerrilla supporters on the ground, who protect and support the cocaine labs and the air strips for processing and moving this poison eventually north to our cities, streets, and schools.

The differences between these guerrillas and the drug traffickers they protect, is difficult to distinguish. While the Colombian national police have taken down the Cali cartel leadership and killed many of its key figures, it has not been cost free. They have lost many men, planes, and helicopters shot down in the deadly struggle, while our State Department bureaucracy has acted like this was just another foreign aid account service, if and when, it suits them.

Only when we treat this struggle like the real war that it is, and we provide those willing to fight the battle with us, the tools to do the job, can the United States be seen as serious by taking the fight to the traffickers in this deadly struggle. It is in our national interest to fight this struggle abroad, before this corrosive poison reaches our shores and costs much more of our Nation's treasure, and the lives of so many of our people, especially our youth.

We in the Congress have had to push very hard for many months in order to get six replacement helicopters for Colombia for those shot down or crashed in battles with the traffickers or the use of the highly professional Colombian National Police.

These much needed excess U.S. Army Vietnam era helicopters, which our own military no longer needs, and older than many of the Colombia police pilots who fly them, are vital tools in the struggle against the narco-guerrillas.

While the six Hueys finally arrived in early June, although late for the guerrillas' annual spring offensive, they were promptly, effectively used in seizing large quantities of narcotics, and medevacating the wounded from the battlefield in this deadly struggle being waged in Colombia today.

The Clinton administration has rolled back the source and transit resources efforts in favor of attempting to win a war by treating the wounded here at home. Supplying nearly \$3 billion dollars annually for drug treatment programs in many cases, which at best produces limited results, while neglecting the source and transit nations, is a prescription for failure.

Just a little of that \$3 billion from treatment moneys properly placed in key nations like Colombia, will help drive drug prices up and purity levels down, as was the case in the Reagan/Bush eras where waging a real—not

symbolic—war, reduced monthly cocaine use by nearly 80 percent, from 5.5 million users down to 1.3 million users each month. It is doubtful that all those treatment moneys will produce anywhere near that almost 80 percent success rate.

With the soaring drug use we are once again witnessing here at home, especially among the young, and our newest drug czar, having already abandoned the analogy of "a drug war", focusing primarily instead on the drug users and treating the wounded, we need more effective action. A real war must be waged against drugs, or we will face another lost generation to the evils of illicit narcotics.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer alternative legislation with the ranking minority member of the Resources Committee, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, and Mr. BILL RICHARDSON of New Mexico, to the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA]. In May of this year, the House narrowly passed H.R. 3286, which contained amendments to the ICWA. Tribal representatives opposed title III of that bill and have worked with Congresswoman PRYCE to reach an agreement on alternative legislation to ICWA. I want to thank Congresswoman PRYCE for her efforts to reach a compromise on ICWA. I want to also thank all the tribes for their efforts and important input on legislation which has an affect on Indian families and Alaska Native and American Indian children.

After the May vote, tribal representatives met in Tulsa, OK, to reach a consensus to address the concerns expressed by the authors of title III of H.R. 3286. This legislation provides for notice to tribes for voluntary adoptions, terminations of parental rights, and foster care proceedings. It provides for time lines for tribal intervention in voluntary cases and provides criminal sanctions to discourage fraudulent practices in Indian adoptions. Additionally, it clarifies the limits on withdrawal of parental consent to adoptions. The proposal provides for open adoptions in States where State law prohibits them and clarifies tribal courts authority to declare children wards of the tribal court. In addition, it states that attorneys and public and private agencies have a duty to inform Indian parents of their rights under ICWA, and provides for tribal membership certification in adoptions. These reforms resolve the ambiguities in current law which resulted in needless litigation, and have disrupted Indian adoption placements without reducing this country's commitment to protect native American families and promote the best interest of native children.

Mr. Speaker, all of the provisions contained in this bill have been tentatively embraced by the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, Jane Gorman, the attorney for the Rost family, and the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys, the proponents of title III of H.R. 3286. I know that they and others are

sincere in their concern about litigation which has delayed a few adoptions. But ICWA is not the problem. The Rost case is a sad and tragic case. But it was caused by an attorney who tried to cover up the natural parent's tribal membership and purposefully avoided checking with the grandparents and extended family of the children to see if the family was available to adopt these children. The sad part is that this attorney did not violate the law, but he inflicted untold sorrow on the Rosts, the grandparents of the children, and ultimately on the children themselves. This proposed legislation will impose criminal sanctions on attorneys who violate ICWA requirements in the adoption of a native child. In closing, I believe we have acceptable legislation which will protect the interests of adoptive parents, native extended families, and most importantly, Alaska Native and American Indian children.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MOLLIE BEATTIE, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIRECTOR

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember Mollie Beattie, the first woman ever to serve as Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. She died on June 27, 1996. With her passing this Nation lost an important advocate for the environment, for wildlife, and for professionalism in advocating for both.

Mollie and I worked closely on issues like the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. She was a true professional who often reached across party lines in order to achieve common goals of protecting our environment.

She strongly believed in her work and brought compassion and honesty to a government which can be seen as bureaucratic and removed from many Americans. Mollie listened to the concerns of my constituents and offered her assistance in many of the issues effecting the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in my district.

Secretary Babbitt, when announcing Mollie's appointment as the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service stated, "Mollie brings experience, commitment, and energy to the Fish and Wildlife Service. She is certain to provide the strong leadership we need to conserve our fish and wildlife resources for present and future generations." As Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mollie did all that and much more.

We will all miss Mollie Beattie and the work she did. We know the world is a better place because of her life.

CLARIFICATION OF THE 1990 CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to clarify that the

1990 Clean Air Act amendments do not require pollution controls for beverage alcohol compounds emitted from aging warehouses.

To meet the strictures of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, installation of pollution controls may be required for beverage alcohol, ethanol, emissions from distilled spirits aging warehouses despite the facts that the EPA recognized that such controls could adversely effect product quality and that ethanol emissions do not contribute significantly to ozone formation.

The aging process is a natural process by which distilled spirits products derive their inherent characteristics, including color, taste, and aroma. Altering this aging process by imposing emission control technology on aging warehouses could inflict an unreasonable adverse effect on the maturation process for these products and thereby jeopardize the desired quality and uniqueness of each distilled spirits brand.

Imposition of Clean Air Act emissions controls on aging warehouses would create significant costs on both the industry and the Government. First, for the industry, distillers would risk jeopardizing the quality of their products by installing pollution control technology of uncertain effect on aging warehouses.

Second, for the Government, tax revenue would be threatened by any action which significantly impacts product quality and thereby product sales. Distilled spirits are the highest taxed consumer product in the United States and a major source of revenue for Federal, State, and local governments.

Since December 1992, the industry has tried time and time again to get a definitive answer from either the EPA or the State governments involved on the question of whether such controls are required by the 1990 amendments. While both the Indiana and Kentucky general assemblies have passed resolutions urging EPA not to regulate beverage alcohol compounds emitted from aging warehouses, EPA has still not provided a definitive response.

The change I am proposing is only for those emissions coming from aging warehouses and does not exclude any other portions of the distilled spirits production process from Clean Air Act requirements.

H.R. 248, THE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent passage by the House of H.R. 248, the Traumatic Brain Injury Act, gives me occasion to recognize several individuals in Orange County, CA, who have dedicated their lives to raising awareness and improving our understanding and treatment of traumatic brain injury.

Prior to the redistricting that took place prior to the 1992 elections, it was my pleasure and honor to be able to directly represent the citizens of Huntington Beach, CA, in the U.S.

Congress. It was back then that I first met Mike Lee, a resident of Huntington Beach who suffered severe head injuries in 1991 in a tragic bicycle accident.

Both before and after the accident, Mike has lived life to the fullest. In the 1980's, he co-founded a \$10 million roofing business. He's a certified life insurance agent. And from 1961 to 1971, he worked for Rockwell, the prime contractor for the Apollo Space Program. He served as pad leader for three of the Apollo moonshots—the first Earth orbital Apollo flight, Apollo 7, a lunar orbital, Apollo 9, and the first lunar landing, Apollo 11.

While the 1991 accident caused severe brain damage, greatly reducing cognitive ability and affecting short-term memory, Mike has made tremendous strides in his own recovery program to overcome his injury, and his never-give-up spirit for life has been an inspiration to the many people he's come into contact with since his accident. He's also done much to heighten public awareness and understanding throughout Orange County of traumatic brain injury.

One of the organizations that's been of help to Mike, and many others with severe brain injuries, is the nonprofit National Cognitive Recovery Foundation, which is headquartered in Irvine, CA, and on whose honorary board of advisors I am pleased to serve. Thanks to the active leadership of Dr. Dan Levinson, the foundation has garnered national attention for its role in helping to establish programs across the country to provide low-cost and effective cognitive rehabilitation, retraining, and special education for brain-injured adults.

Hundreds of persons have been helped through the foundation's community college rehabilitation courses. Coastline Community College in Costa Mesa, CA, was the first such institution to offer classes to re-educate and assist in the recovery of persons with brain injuries. Today, three community colleges in southern California offer the same innovative program, and the National Cognitive Recovery Foundation plans to expand this program to colleges nationwide. Thanks to support from charitable and private sources, Coastline is able to offer its program at an approximate cost of \$50 per semester; other brain injury rehabilitation programs offered in other parts of the country can cost a person up to \$15,000 per year.

The Traumatic Brain Injury Act approved by the House last week is aimed at promoting precisely these kinds of creative and worthwhile programs. This legislation will authorize the National Institute of Health to conduct research into the prevention and treatment of traumatic brain injury. It will also authorize grants to groups like the National Cognitive Recovery Foundation for innovative demonstration programs that can help improve access to rehabilitation, health care, and other service for persons suffering from severe brain injuries.

Mr. Speaker, now that the House has approved the Traumatic Brain Injury Act, I urge my colleagues in the U.S. Senate to act swiftly on this legislation. I ask them to keep in mind the daily struggles and challenges faced by Mike Lee and the thousands of other Americans with severe brain injuries. This legislation will do much to further progress in improving

our understanding of traumatic brain injuries, in reducing the incidence of head injuries through public awareness and prevention efforts, and in promoting the development of effective, low-cost rehabilitation and treatment programs.

MAKING CONGRESS MORE USER FRIENDLY

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the past 18 months, I have been proud to support the reforms that we have made to change the way our Government, especially this institution, works. I supported applying all laws to Congress because we need to live under the same laws as everyone else. I supported efforts to cut committees and committee staff because I felt that Congress had grown too large. And, I supported the efforts to reduce the amount of money Congress spends on itself because we need to lead by example as we work to balance the budget.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is still more that this Congress needs to do in order to improve the way this institution works.

Today, thanks to the leadership of Congressman DAVID DREIER, the House task force on committee review has developed a plan to make improvements to the way our committee system works. For the past year we have studied what changes need to be made in order to streamline and improve the committee process.

As a member of that task force, I focused on developing the proposal that will get the House wired for the 21st century. Today, I am introducing a resolution that changes the House rules so committee documents will be available over the Internet.

It's time to make Congress a little more user friendly. As more and more people go to the net to get information, we need to make it as easy as possible for our constituents to find out what Congress is doing.

We've been doing things the same way for over 40 years and last year this new Congress finally realized that a new approach was needed. The committee reforms that have been proposed will help in our continued efforts to change the way Congress is run.

This proposal will amend the rules governing House committees to help make the attached committee documents available electronically to the public by January 3, 1997. In addition, the resolution calls for the establishment of a central electronic data base for official documents and the implementation of standards that provide guidance to committees to help make information public.

Rule changes are needed because most bills and reports are printed on paper and filed manually with the Clerk of the House. In many instances, this prohibits people from having the chance to look at the bill before it is voted on in committee. Under this resolution, we can help improve public access to Congress by putting more information on the Internet.

Getting Congress on-line has been, and will continue to be, an on-going project. Through

this resolution and the educational efforts of the Internet Caucus, we are going to keep the pressure on to make sure that Congress finds its way through cyberspace.

TRIBUTE TO LYNETTE WIGINGTON

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Lynette Wigington, a resident from Mattituck, NY, on winning first place in the long jump at the prestigious Penn Relays that took place on April 26, 1996. Lynette Wigington, a 17-year-old senior from Mattituck High School, won with a jump of 19 feet and 5 inches. This mark was only 7 inches short of the 20 feet necessary to qualify for the Olympic Trials.

At the young age of 17, Lynette already has distinguished herself as a champion in track and field. In March, she won the National Indoor Scholastic Championships with a leap of 20 feet and 5 inches. Lynette's dedication to the sport was recently tested, but she proved to her community that she is a true contender. After the Penn Relays, Lynette sustained a painful hamstring injury that should have stopped her. But, Lynette is virtually unstoppable. In spite of her injury, she will be competing in the National Outdoor Junior Track and Field Championships in Ohio.

I would like to wish this fine athlete good luck in her future endeavors.

AN INNOVATOR, PHILANTHROPIST, HERO

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person—Alex Manoogian—who passed away last week. America has not only lost a kind benefactor and gentle heart, it has lost a talented inventor and a perfect model of the American dream.

A penniless Armenian immigrant who came to America in 1924, Manoogian was a business leader from the start. He founded the Masco Corp. in 1926 producing parts for the auto industry. In the 1950's, Manoogian revolutionized the plumbing fixture industry with his innovations—particularly the renowned Delta faucet.

While his wealth exploded with each success, Manoogian never forgot the less fortunate and his Armenian people. Manoogian donated more than \$90 million to charity and education in his lifetime. His enduring gift to Detroit is the Manoogian mansion, the official mayoral residence, which he donated to the city in 1966.

He was a father figure to metro Detroit's 40,000-strong Armenian-American community and has served as an example to Armenians throughout the world. He served as international president of the Armenian General

Benevolent Union for 36 years. For his hard work, leadership, and generosity, the Armenian Government recently awarded Manoogian its National Hero Medal.

His name has been bestowed on numerous buildings at local universities and his endowments have helped create an Armenian studies program at the University of Michigan. He also has a senior citizen home named for him in my district in Livonia.

It was an honor to know such a great man. He was a generous man with a kind heart. He was truly an example of the American dream. He fled chaos and tyranny in post-World War I Turkey, immigrated to America, and pursued his dream. He succeeded and never forgot his heritage.

Alex Manoogian was a good friend to all he knew and those he didn't know, but could help. He will be missed but his legacy and spirit will remain ingrained in our souls forever.

DEPARTURE OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT WENDELL RAYBURN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Wendell Rayburn, president of Lincoln University, who will be leaving after 80½ years of service. A leader in education in our State, President Rayburn has also been active in the community of Jefferson City. His most important achievement has been his commitment to greater stress on scholarship and academics. President Rayburn successfully led Lincoln University from its budget deficit and put it on a solid fiscal basis.

Further, his leadership led to new construction and higher level of maintenance. Dormitories were renovated and a new library was completed. Also he introduced new technology into the classroom. Wendell Rayburn's leadership and commitment to excellence will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Smithsonian Institution, which will be honoring the contributions Hispanics have made in the arts and sciences, and their role in our Nation's history during a special evening at the New York Coliseum.

The event is among the many to commemorate the Institution's 150th anniversary, which includes the traveling exhibition, "America's Smithsonian," being viewed by millions of citizens of New York City and millions of their fellow Americans in 11 additional cities across the Nation.

Under the leadership of Smithsonian Institution Secretary I. Michael Heyman, the Institution has increased its efforts to bring the museum closer to Hispanics by reaching out to the community through traveling exhibitions, on-line home page, educational kits featuring Hispanic artists, musical recordings, and a variety of publications.

"America's Smithsonian," the 150th anniversary exhibition, represents the cultural contributions of all Americans, including Hispanic-Americans. The special evening at the exhibition in the New York Coliseum celebrates Hispanics by bringing together Hispanic curators, academics, corporate representatives, public affairs professionals, community leaders, elected officials, and members of Spanish-language media and the mainstream press.

From the earliest arrivals on our eastern shores to the established settlements in the West and the Southwest, the large Hispanic communities in the north and south, and the diverse Caribbean representations, all clearly demonstrate the role Hispanics have played in our country's earliest history and development to the present day. Hispanic music, literature, visual arts, customs, and way of living are very much a part of this Nation's culture.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Smithsonian Institution in its 150th anniversary celebration for its efforts to reach out to the Hispanic community by expanding its collections and exhibitions in its museums, and traveling exhibitions like "America's Smithsonian," which give an opportunity to the Nation's flagship museum to include Hispanic contributions to this Nation's culture in the arts, science, and history.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS POST 500

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish War Veterans Post 500 of Co-op City in the Bronx is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. This is an organization of men who have given so much to their country in time of war and now give to their communities. They help their fellow veterans who are hospitalized in the nearby Veterans' Administration Hospital, bringing them newspapers to read and company for when the day gets long. They organize fund raising events to support their charitable works and march annually in the Memorial Day parade to honor the heroic sacrifices made by fellow veterans in all wars.

We owe our liberty to these men and all others like them. This year we also celebrate the centenary of the National Jewish War Veterans, making this a truly auspicious time. As a patron member of Post 500, I am proud and happy to join my neighbors in celebrating these anniversaries.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 41st Anniversary of the United States Air Force Academy—one of the pillars of military education, producing some of the Nation's finest officers to ever serve and protect the American people.

On April 1, 1954, President Eisenhower signed Public Law 325, the Air Academy Act. On June 24, Secretary of the Air Force Harold Talbott announced that Colorado Springs would be the permanent site of the U.S. Air Force Academy and Denver would serve as the temporary site. The U.S. Air Force Academy began in my district at Lowry Air Force Base, July 27, 1954, and proceeded to build in strength in order to receive its first class of cadets of July 11, 1955. This date marks the official dedication and opening of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

When Dedication Day arrived, 307 young men who would make up the Class of 1959 marched onto the field in precise formation amidst the tears of the gathered 4,159 military and civilian dignitaries, public officials, the foreign attaché corps, cadets from West Point and Annapolis, press, and parents. These cadets marched with pride to music played at the U.S. Air Force band, while proceeding underneath a glorious formation of B-36 bombers flying overhead.

After the ceremonies concluded, the Denver Chamber of Commerce hosted the guests at a down-home chuck wagon buffalo barbecue at the Red Rocks Park Amphitheater—a classic finish to a historic event.

As Coloradans, we are exuberant and proud that our State was selected as the location of the temporary and permanent sites of the U.S. Air Force Academy. The United States is dually proud of the excellent leaders who have graduated from the Academy—both in the Air Force and civilian life.

On the anniversary of the historic opening of the Air Force Academy, we would also like to pay special tribute to those officers whose intelligence and forethought in the Academy's conception allowed for the enormous success that has been achieved by the institution during the past 40 years. These officers include Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, the first Superintendent and Father of the U.S. Air Force Academy; Col. (later Brig. Gen.) Robert F. McDermott, Dean; Col. William B. Taylor III, Assistant Chief of Staff (Special Projects); and Col. Robert V. Whitlow, Directors of Athletics. Without these special men and others like them, the Academy would not be the foundation of excellence it is today.

July 16, 1996

A SALUTE TO DORETTA E. OAKLEY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Doretta E. Oakley on the occasion of her retirement from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

On July 22, 1996, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will proudly join with Ms. Doretta Oakley on the occasion of her retirement from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. Ms. Oakley has served the Department of Public Welfare for 23 years in many capacities. She began her tenure with the State in 1974, when she became a clerk typist. Since that time, Ms. Oakley made her way up from budget clerk to income maintenance case-worker and now employment training program counselor, she did that through hard work, compassion, and commitment. She has worked tirelessly over the years to see that many people within the Pennsylvania community were able to make the transition from welfare-to-work. Her inspiration and commitment to the true spirit of the Family Support Act of 1988 will long be remembered. After her retirement, she plans to do charity work at the Upper Room Baptist Church where she is currently an active member.

I proudly join with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Ms. Oakley's family and friends in recognizing her for her many years of service with the Philadelphia County Assistance Office. Doretta, I wish you health, happiness, and prosperity in your retirement years. It is well deserved.

OUR FLAWED ENCRYPTION POLICIES

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the Export Control Act, which governs the export of dual use technologies. Ironically, it does not govern the export of encryption software, which is considered a munition, and is regulated under the Arms Export Control Act. In fact, encryption software is absolutely vital in national security, electronic commerce, and personal privacy applications. I can't imagine a technology that has more civilian as well as defense applications—the very definition of dual use.

I am very concerned that current Federal controls are holding American high tech companies back from developing and marketing superior encryption products. While I understand that these controls are aimed at keeping powerful encryption out of the hands of terrorists and hostile nations, they are succeeding only in keeping foreign customers away from American products.

As you know, current U.S. policy only allows export of software with 40-bit encryption, while

most encryption users prefer stronger 56-bit products that are already available on the Internet and from foreign manufacturers. In fact, over 200 foreign encryption programs are now available in 21 countries.

This imbalance between what the market wants and U.S. law allows is creating a major economic problem for American companies. An industry study found that current export restrictions could cost U.S. businesses \$30 billion to \$60 billion by the year 2000.

Further, current restrictions on U.S. encryption exports limit the types of products available here at home. It can be prohibitively expensive for companies to make two versions of the same software—a weak package for export and a strong package for domestic consumption. As a result, Americans often only have access to weaker encryption products.

The administration has responded to this situation with a proposal that is inadequate at best. It would let U.S. companies export software with stronger encryption—up to 64-bits—but only if a key escrow system is attached. This key escrow system would require a third party located in the United States (or where we have bilateral escrow agreements) to have the key to encrypted material so the American Government could gain access to it if the United States determines that our national security is at stake.

This plan is flawed for several reasons. Few foreign consumers are going to buy American encryption software that's compromised by our Government. Further, without stringent safeguards, the administration plan opens the door to potential Government violations of personal privacy. And it ignores the fact that foreign encryption programs without key escrow requirements are already widely available.

I support a stronger, bipartisan effort to relax U.S. export restrictions while protecting our national security interests. The Security and Freedom Through Encryption Act [SAFE] would ensure that Americans are free to use any encryption package anywhere, prohibit mandatory key escrow schemes, guarantee companies the ability to sell any encryption package within the United States, and make it unlawful to use encryption to commit a crime.

Most important, it would allow U.S. businesses to export encryption software if products with comparable security capabilities are commercially available from a foreign supplier. In effect, American encryption exports would be stronger, but offer no greater threat to the United States than other products already being used abroad.

Reforming America's encryption export policy is important for high tech companies hoping to increase their sales, businesses that want better security for their computers, online entrepreneurs looking to tap a global market for their services, and e-mail users who desire more privacy for their electronic messages. SAFE offers a way to achieve all these goals and protect our national security interests at the same time.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LAWMAKER TRANSCENDED
TYPICAL WASHINGTON POLITICS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, this opinion piece by Ken Newton of the St. Joseph News-Press summarizes the feelings of so many people who have admired the late Congressman Bill Emerson of Missouri. I would like to place this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it can be recorded in history with the other fine tributes to Bill Emerson.

[From the St. Joseph News-Press, June 30, 1996]

LAWMAKER TRANSCENDED TYPICAL
WASHINGTON POLITICS

(By Ken Newton)

Here's a note from my career filed as a missed opportunity.

The congressman was in his home district conducting a farm tour, and I drew the reporting assignment, a warm morning at a university livestock facility. The school's agriculture chairman was anxious to show off the prize boar, which seemed more than up to the task as it trotted out of its pen, strode up to its guest and, as if scripted, relieved itself at the congressman's feet.

Oblivious to the affront, the hog became the only creature present not caught up in embarrassment or surprise. I slapped my forehead, wishing I had a camera ready.

Bill Emerson, diminished to a fireplug by an incontinent animal, took it well, shaking off his shoes and moving on to whatever came next. Life in Washington teaches you to roll with the punches.

I remembered this when I learned Congressman Emerson, who represented Southeast Missouri in Congress 15 years, died last weekend at age 58.

He was elected U.S. representative five months after I became a newspaperman, and our career paths crossed numerous times. Helped into office by Ronald Reagan's coattails in 1980, he beat a long-time incumbent whom constituents believed cared more for Jimmy Carter's attention than their interests.

Thus, Mr. Emerson became the first non-Democrat to hold the Southeast Missouri congressional seat in four decades. In the cotton-rich reaches of New Madrid County, where I grew up, they tolerated boll weevils more readily than Republicans, yet the congressman managed to win seven subsequent elections. The nick-name for the growing legion of crossover voters was "Emercrats."

Other Republican congressional hopefuls didn't have such luck in those days, and Mr. Emerson became a working-stiff representative in the out-numbered party. He paid attention to his agricultural constituency, went about the business of serving his district and occasionally called out back-bencher objections to Tip O'Neill and Jim Wright and Tom Foley, the power brokers of his chamber.

Defying the stereotype of the GOP as compassionless, Mr. Emerson adopted world hunger issues as his own. He championed the international aid program known as Food for Peace, and struck up an unlikely alliance with House colleague Mickey Leland, the

Houston Democrat who died when his plane crashed during a fact-finding mission to Ethiopia in 1989.

The urban African-American and rural Republican were strange bedfellows who traveled together to famine-stricken areas a number of times, bound by a cause and not separated by partisanship. When Mr. Leland died, the Missourian's eulogy was among the most moving.

The glorious irony of Mr. Emerson's tenure in Congress is that his success as a lawmaker grew from inaccessibility to power. For his first seven terms, he waded into his duties without the necessity of kissing up to leadership or the lure of landing committee chairmanships; only majority members needed to apply. Instead he became a representative in the true sense of that title.

The accompanying sad irony is that 10 months into the Newt Revolution, when his party finally had the power, Mr. Emerson was diagnosed with the lung cancer that would kill him.

It is fashionable to regard members of Congress cynically, as hogs gone to trough, greedy souls looking only to perpetuate their political careers and attendant perks. No doubt, those views are justified with some. With many, the names that might not make the Sunday morning programs or vice presidential short lists, the call to public service is enough of a job and a reward.

Bill Emerson, a good Missourian of low profile in life, should be remembered that way.

WISCONSIN WELFARE PLAN

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not long ago President Clinton expressed his strong support of the Wisconsin welfare reform plan. I applaud the President's decision to support Governor Thompson's ambitious plan—but actions speak louder than words.

Reforming a welfare system that encourages dependence and continued vulnerability is a top priority of this Republican-led Congress. Welfare was designed to be a safety net for those in crises, not the virtual hammock that it has now become.

The Wisconsin welfare reform proposal is very similar to the Republican welfare reform bill. The Republican plan provides real reform that will lift families out of a destructive cycle of poverty and dependency. The current welfare system only serves to make welfare children welfare parents. For too many people, welfare has become a way of life; the Republican welfare reform plan makes welfare a way of work.

Mr. Speaker, welfare weakens the American family. President Clinton has voiced support for a comprehensive welfare overhaul that will help take people off the welfare rolls and put them on the payrolls. I urge the President to sign the waiver for the Wisconsin welfare reform plan and support the Republican welfare reform bill.

ANNE E. KEARNS HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, public service is the most honorable profession when it is done honestly and well. Anne E. Kearns epitomizes the public servant who has served honestly and well for the citizens in the New York City area.

She has lived all of her life in New York and for the past 20 years has worked for the Federal Government. Her duties in that time included working in the security and engineering departments of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in the Bronx and working at the New York Maritime College where she provided support services to uniformed members of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. She also made significant contributions to the efficient operation of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Anne Kearns is the consummate public servant who embodies the highest ideals of government service. I am proud to congratulate her on her retirement. We are losing a distinguished public servant.

SALUTE TO CAPTAIN METROS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 15, 1996, the professional and dedicated services of a Denver police officer ended. Capt. Steve Metros will be fulfilling a life-time aspiration of 41 years of constant, faithful service to the citizens of the city and county of Denver, CO.

Captain Metros was appointed to the rank of patrolman with the Denver Police Department on January 3, 1956. He has served in virtually every capacity as a Denver police officer but is especially noted for his superb dedication to battling crime and uncompromising code of ethics. Captain Metros has served as a role model to innumerable police officers and his distinguished career leaves a legacy of dedicated service and commitment.

His pride, reputation, and continued belief in the performance of members of the department have revered him throughout the department and the community as well.

His willingness to share his knowledge and words of wisdom and encouragement have rendered him a mentor to many of his subordinates and associates and to many who will follow in his footsteps.

With 41 years of service, he is a part of the foundation of the Denver Police Department and he will be sorely missed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PARTIAL BIRTH, VETO—HEARTS
WAXED COLD

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, some citizens are moved to write very moving poetry about the major moral issue of our time—the horror of abortion.

PARTIAL BIRTH, VETO—HEARTS WAXED COLD
(By Dawn M. Thomas)

It is pitiful to see "We the people" caught up in our everyday cares to the extent we let a small minority of citizens and the permanent government dictate changes and laws without the bat of an eyelash as to our plight. Our apathy testifies against us! We wait until it's almost too late, and the damage has been done.

The love of money shroud in "A Woman's Right to Choose" and "A Woman's Health at Risk" has duped us into a lack of compassion for those who cannot defend themselves. Will the deceitfulness of riches which motivates the morally ignorant be allowed to wax our hearts cold? We can't let it happen. It is time to let those silent screams be heard!

The Partial Birth Abortion Ban Veto is a disgrace to "We the Register readers" and a slap in the face to what America stands for "One Nation under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for All!" Thanks to Bill Clinton the word All has been neologized to mean, only those who live outside the womb. If a baby's head has not emerged it's not a baby. I'm abhorred! The disastrous, devastating, and disgraceful Clinton veto of the partial-birth infanticide ban is best summed up in my poem "Auspicious Dissension", (The promise of good fortune but receiving strife in it's stead.) My baby daughter, Sarah, 19 months old was the only love which could quiet my bleeding soul and quell the tears which poured down my cheeks after being slapped with the horrifying news of Clinton's veto of the ban. I look in my baby's eyes, then, grasping her close, heartbeat to heartbeat—birthed our poem "Auspicious Dissension".

AUSPICIOUS DISSENSION

Oh! This grandiose baby in my arms compels my heart with all her charms;

A well-spring of love deep within quelling the din of blood-laden sin, of the silent lives capriciously seized, wringing exuberance from the wrought now be-reaved.

Fallicious in their imperious ways neologizing life—for neokeynsian pays; Rationalizing all along with dispersive power of a vascular-throng.

Dismantling truth with impertinent jargon; false consciousness reeling duress through pardon;

Take Heed and Alarm: For the writ that's been script has kept us alive through bridle and bit.

If not for the distal and disparage of many, our land would be peaceful and filled with plenty;

Take Heed and Alarm: The fey who are fickle God won't be mocked for he comes with His Sickle.

Culminating my poem is the fact that Abraham Lincoln our 16th president, in 1863 admonishes the whole American people, in his "Thanksgiving Proclamation", to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow with assured hope and genuine repent-

July 16, 1996

ance that it will lead to mercy and pardon. Also to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations are blessed whose God is the Lord. Mr. Lincoln goes on to warn us that the calamities of the day could very well be the result of our presumptuous sins. He brings to light the peace and prosperity we've enjoyed as a result of God. But Lincoln reiterates how we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and how in the deceitfulness of our hearts, we have vainly imagined that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom or virtue of our own. Lincoln saw that we the people get intoxicated by unbroken success and become to self-sufficient to feel the necessity of re-deeming and preserving grace and become to proud to pray to the God who made us. So it seemed fit and proper for President Abraham Lincoln to invite his fellow citizens in every part of the United States, at sea and sojourning in foreign lands, to observe a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens.

I hope we (voters) will be those respondent people when we vote. And I hope that next Thanksgiving we'll have shown true honor to our country by the manner in which we voted on Nov. 5, 1996. Have our hearts waxed cold? As it is today we stand in danger of becoming a third world nation! It is due time to stand up and be counted in "the number!"

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANNA PADILLA
HEINEMANN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a fellow New Mexican, good friend and great American, Alexanna Padilla Heinemann.

Alexanna Padilla Heinemann is a fifth-generation New Mexican. Her father, Alex Padilla, now deceased, was a respected and committed Santa Fe City Councilman, who was a courageous advocate for the common citizen. Alexanna is continuing in the family tradition of responding to the needs of those whose circumstances have placed their lives in harm's way. She has been especially attentive to the troubled conditions of young children by serving as a founding member, committee chairman, and board member of the acclaimed Buckaroo Ball, an annual event held in Santa Fe, NM, that aids children at risk.

In its 3-year existence, the Buckaroo Ball has donated a total of \$1.3 million to charitable entities. Only the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera annual fundraiser in Santa Fe rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball. Alexanna Padilla Heinemann recently served as cochairman of this June 22 event, and a lion's share of the credit can be given to her for its success. Her leadership, combined with tireless, dedicated and skillful efforts, resulted in a \$500,000 net profit. The funds will be donated to painstakingly chosen programs and agencies that provide food, clothing, shelter, protection, and love to children in jeopardy.

I am including an article, which was published in the Santa Fe New Mexican on June

27, 1996, in order to provide my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives additional information about the Buckaroo Ball.

In addition, I am sharing a July 1, 1996, commentary by Alexanna Padilla Heinemann, which was also published in the Santa Fe New Mexican. I provide it to my colleagues because it demonstrates Alexanna's unselfish spirit and unifying philosophy.

I am extremely proud and grateful to know Alexanna Padilla Heinemann. I respectfully invite all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in giving tribute to this esteemed New Mexican.

The article follows:

BUCKAROO BALL NETS \$500,000 FOR CHARITY
(By Hollis Walker)

For the third year in a row, the 80 women who put on the Buckaroo Ball proved they could do a better job than they predicted.

Preliminary accounting shows last Saturday's ball, a three-year-old charity benefiting Santa Fe County children, netted about \$500,000-\$200,000 more than the Buckaroo Ball Committee pledged to raise.

After this year's contributions are made, the ball will have donated nearly \$1.3 million to charities.

Buckaroo Ball co-chair: Alexanna Padilla Heinemann said she could not credit any single aspect of the multi-faceted fund-raising effort for the increased success this year.

"But this party had a particularly good feeling about it," she said. "Everybody's spirits were so high; Pam Tillis was an incredibly energetic performer, the tent decorations, which only cost \$500, looked great.

"And it even rained for us, just before the party," she said. "It was perfectly cool and wonderful."

Regular sales of 1,000 tickets to the event (at \$200 apiece and up for sponsors) raise only about \$70,000, she said. Private and corporate donors contribute the rest.

This year's largest single donor was Ron and Susie Dubin, a Connecticut couple who have a home in Santa Fe. The Dubins contributed \$25,000 toward the entertainers' fees, Heinemann said.

The only other fund-raiser in Santa Fe that rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball is the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera gala weekend, which begins tonight with its annual ball at Eldorado Hotel. The gala weekend raises at least \$500,000 a year for the opera's apprentice program.

Heinemann said the Buckaroo Ball committee soon will begin conducting its usual research to develop its list of charities to which it will contribute next year. That research also will be used to determine to which charities the extra \$200,000 raised at this year's ball will be donated, she said. Decisions will be made by late August.

Charity projects already slated to receive money from the proceeds of this year's ball are:

The renovation of the Teen Center at the Santa Fe Boys & Girls Club;

A salary for an adult leader for an after-school program offered by Girls Inc.;

Children's educational opportunities and pediatric dental equipment for La Familia Medical/Dental Center, which serves primarily low-income families;

The expansion of grief support and counseling for youth in 10 Santa Fe County elementary schools offered by the Life Center for Youth and Adults;

And a program to identify and treat children and teen-agers with eating disorders coordinated by Women's Health Services.

NEWCOMERS, NATIVES BOTH HAVE THE SOLUTIONS

(By Alexanna Padilla Heinemann)

Santa Fe. A place of astonishing beauty and startling anger, with plenty of printed space locally and nationally, devoted to both. Stories abound about the divisions between races and classes, between native and newcomer, with almost celebratory coverage given to this purported fissure. But there is a seed of change being planted in Santa Fe and I have seen it up close and personal.

On a clear, starry night, June 22, the citizens of Santa Fe had reason to cheer. The plight of children at risk mobilized this community and a committee of 80 women volunteers to produce the third annual Buckaroo Ball. The count came in a couple of days later: the Buckaroo Ball had netted \$500,000, which it would hand over to meticulously researched children's programs and agencies.

As Buckaroo Ball co-chair this year along with Elizabeth Smith, I can be proud of a committee and grateful for a community that could make it possible to pour this unprecedented amount into a cause that desperately needs it. But there is a subtle dynamic at play here, no less profound than the splashy party or abundant funding the Buckaroo Ball affords.

As a fifth-generation New Mexican with a father who was a city councilman and an uncle who designed the state license plate, my regional roots are firm. I have had my turn at a lamenting, divisive frame of mind. But those years of criticizing and complaining were fed by an erroneous notion: that newcomers are coming here to leave their cash and build their flash without giving one crumb beyond self-serving consumption. The error and harm that lie in this notion hold the potential to undo this community.

What I have seen as a founding member, committee head, board member and, finally, co-chair of the Buckaroo Ball is a vision that totally disputes that erroneous notion; one that should command the attention and inspire the reflection of the community: there are newcomers with the means and energy who, not content with simply writing a check, want to use their resources to better the community. They are searching for ways to help.

In a perfect position to guide them are the native and longtime local Santa Feans who, keyed-in to their community, can shape the incoming resources in an informed and professional manner. One may have a bed the size of a ship; the other, a desk the size of a file folder, but each have talents essential to the process. It is a waste of time for the native or newcomer to show anything but appreciation for the other's assets.

Short-term, righteous anger may satisfy. But how far can that take us in getting the job done? The surge of adrenaline may serve as a motivating force but being either the victim or the blamed leaves neither in the position to help the community.

Conversely, an idea driven by a clear understanding, appreciation, and implementation of all the resources in the community has a life of its own.

The questions then become, "Who has a good idea?" and "Who has the ability to get it done?"

In one arena at least, the walls have come down and, three years later, the children of Santa Fe are over a million dollars richer for it. You don't have to have an agenda, you simply have to love children and feel that gnawing sickness in your gut when you encounter a little one who doesn't have enough: enough food, or safety or love.

You don't have to be either rich or have roots embedded in this dusty soil, to make a big difference in this town. You simply have to be a clever funnel of talent, energy, and resources. The more ideas brought to the pot, the better.

Think of the children who might have lost these benefits had we not chosen to keep our eyes open to possibilities.

TRIBUTE TO DELAWARE COUNTY'S SWEETHEART

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding singer-comedienne, woman, mother, grandmother, and wife, Mrs. Julie DeJohn Patterson, who passed away Sunday, July 14, 1996, at the age of 68. Julie was born and raised in Chester, PA, and spent most of her adult life residing in Concord Township, PA, with her husband, David, and their two sons, David and Patrick, who is a longtime member of my congressional staff.

Known to many as Delaware County's Sweetheart, Julie had a career in show business which lasted for over 40 years. Her career took her around the world to the most popular night clubs and concert halls in Canada, Europe, Australia, and the United States, including an engagement at Carnegie Hall. Julie's television career included the "Ed Sullivan Show," the "Tonight Show," and a record 77 appearances on the "Mike Douglas Show." But some of her brightest moments came when she was performing locally before audiences in Delaware County and the New Jersey Shore.

Even though it would have been easy to remain totally absorbed in her career in show business, Julie's greatest pleasure in life was being a wife, mother, and good neighbor in Delaware County. She was a role model for many women today who seek to balance the pressures of a demanding career and the challenges of raising a family. In addition, her involvement in her community was exemplary. She helped raise money for various youth clubs, local charities and also produced and directed youth variety shows and presented benefit concerts to raise money for uniforms and equipment for community sports organizations.

Julie will not only be missed by her family, but by her countless friends in and out of show business, and by the many people and organizations she touched throughout her life. The Philadelphia area and, indeed, the Nation has lost a great talent and role model.

TRIBUTE TO SUTTER COMMUNITY HOSPITALS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the commitment Sutter Community Hospitals has made to the good health of

millions of northern Californians. For over 70 years, this institution has earned a reputation throughout this region for superior medical care and an unparalleled record of advancement and innovation.

In this spirit, I am proud to announce the opening of the new Sutter Cancer Center, which brings together the talent, resources, and technologies necessary to offer an all inclusive program of care to residents of the greater Sacramento region and establishes northern California's most comprehensive cancer center.

The Sutter Cancer Center, established in 1942, serves as a regional oncology center to more than 1 million northern California residents. The center has 100,000 visits per year and treats more than 2,000 new patients annually. Sutter Cancer Center's research activities have yielded important medical breakthroughs, including development of many new treatment options. Each year, the cancer center is an active participant in the prestigious National Cancer Institute clinical and prevention trials, and serves as one of the 10 registries for cancer surveillance. Recognized for innovation and clinical excellence, the Sutter Cancer Center's treatment program is on par with many of the Nation's renowned cancer centers and provides Sacramento area residents with vital community health resources to help prevent and detect cancer.

This new facility is the culmination of Sutter's vision for a comprehensive, patient-focused center which brings together all the necessary resources to fight cancer in a single location. Designed as a healing environment, this premiere center provides the full compliment of cancer care services all under one roof, which Sutter believes will make the critical quality of life difference for cancer patients and their families. Committed to patient-centered care, the center has been designed to benefit patients in a variety of ways: Attendant-assisted parking, a separate entry-way, a one-stop registration center and linked information systems all will streamline the seemingly bureaucratic maze of medical services, help minimize travel and mitigate the accompanying stress associated with patients' therapy and rehabilitation. In all, the cancer center increases efficiency, eliminates duplication and enhances collaborative activities among our physicians and allied health professionals.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating a new era of treatment for cancer patients in this region. The Sutter Cancer Center is a spectacular testament to the spirit of institution and individual, and represents a cornerstone in the foundation of Sutter's vision for the fight against this deadly disease.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
BAYVIEW HUNTERS POINT MUL-
TIPURPOSE SENIOR CENTER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 25th anniversary of the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Center.

On July 7, 1971, an extraordinary group of San Francisco citizens recognized the need to provide services dedicated to the senior residents in the Hunters Point neighborhood of San Francisco. The vision of mother Mattie Kemp and the center's founders has grown into a center that provides comprehensive services for the Bayview senior community.

The center is a compassionate environment where seniors can receive basic health screening, legal assistance and social and recreational opportunities. For the past 18 years the center has flourished under the dedicated and caring stewardship of Dr. George Davis, Ph.D. His boundless commitment to providing quality programs for the elderly has led the Bayview Multipurpose Senior Center to be a model program in the city of San Francisco.

The efforts of Dr. Davis, the staff and clients of the senior center remind us that we cannot forget the critical need for centers such as the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Center. Our seniors provide an important thread in the fabric of our communities. It is imperative that we continue to support the work of the Bayview Hunters Point Center to ensure the continued vitality of these special individuals.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 13, 1996, the Bayview Hunters Point Community will hold a parade and street fair to recognize the contributions of this important community resource. Let us join the Bayview Hunters Point community in their celebration of the community's seniors and the people dedicated to continuing the legacy of the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Center.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE NA-
TIONAL PARK FOUNDATION ES-
TABLISHMENT ACT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, America's National Parks preserve our historical past, celebrate our cultural traditions, and protect the natural wonders God created.

My own State is a great example. Utah is home to the sculpted rock scenery in Arches National Park, the brilliant colors and intricate shapes of Bryce Canyon National Park, and the spectacular cliff and canyon landscapes found in Zion National Park. Unfortunately these unique places and the other units of the National Park System need help.

Congressional appropriations have not been able to keep pace with the needs of the national parks. With a severe strain on its finances and dedicated staff, the park service is struggling to provide a quality, educational and recreational experience for the park visitor, while also protecting the natural resources and the cultural heritage in the parks.

This summer, visitors to the national parks have found closed campgrounds, garbage piling up, historic buildings needing repairs and reduced visitor services. Some specific examples: two museums and a campground are closed at Yellowstone; Padre Island National Seashore in Texas won't paint its campground

bathrooms this year; and the number of rangers patrolling Yosemite's back country has been reduced from 19 to 3.

The parks clearly need help. This legislation offers important assistance in dramatically boosting National Park funding before it is too late. This bill could increase funding for the National Park Service by as much as \$1 billion over the next 10 years at no cost to park visitors or taxpayers. This money will supplement—not replace—regular appropriations from Congress for the parks.

This bill enjoys strong bipartisan support on both sides of the Hill. I am pleased that Representative RICHARDSON, the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, has joined me in introducing this legislation.

This legislation would grant the National Park Foundation several new authorities. First, it would modify the current prohibition on the Foundation engaging in business. The Foundation's limitation on conducting business is unique amongst congressionally chartered foundations. In fact, two sister organizations that Congress created—the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the National Forest Foundation—are allowed to engage in business.

In addition, this bill would grant the Foundation some of the same powers first pioneered with the Amateur Sports Act in 1950. Under this legislation, the Park Foundation would have the authority to offer a limited number of companies the opportunity and privilege of becoming an official sponsor of the National Park System.

This bill contains multiple safeguards to make sure the images of the National Parks are not tarnished and the reputation of the National Park Service is not sullied. There will be no sponsors of individual units of the National Park System. An official sponsor could not present that its goods or services were endorsed by the National Park Service. There would be no corporate advertising in the National Parks. The Secretary of the Interior must approve in writing each official sponsor.

The list of safeguards goes on, but the bottom line is that there will not be commercialization of our National Parks.

With these grants of authority from Congress, the National Park Foundation will pursue new revenue-generating opportunities outside the parks in partnership with private enterprises. These proposals will make it possible for the Foundation to play the role originally intended by Congress in 1967—making a significant contribution to preserving America's National Parks through partnerships between Government, private business, and individuals.

WALTER AND HELEN LUCAS CELE-
BRATE 50 YEARS IN BUSINESS

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my hearty congratulations to Walter L. Lucas, Jr., and his wife, Helen Lucas, of Shelbina, MO, who are celebrating their 50th year in business. Walter and Helen were married on July 26, 1940. After serving his country

during World War II, Walter returned to Shelbyna to start Lucas True Value Hardware in Shelbyna. On March 6, 1946, Walter and Helen opened the doors of their hardware store and they have been providing quality service to their customers for over 50 years.

Walter has also devoted his considerable talents to helping his friends and neighbors in Shelbyna. In 1956, he established the Walt Lucas Outstanding Scholar Athlete Award as a way to honor academic and athletic excellence by local high school students. Walter has also worked closely with the Boy Scouts, where he has served as a Cub Master and a Scout Master. In addition, Walter served as the president of the Shelbyna Chamber of Commerce and he is active in the Shelbyna First Christian Church.

Walter and Helen are shining examples of why small business owners are the backbone of our economy. Not only have they prospered economically, they have helped many of their friends and neighbors through their involvement in the community, and I wish to congratulate them on their success in business and in life.

MARY MASI IS HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a house of worship not only brings sustenance to its parishioners, it draws sustenance from them. In Mount Vernon, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church has given aid and comfort to its parishioners for a century and for 40 of those years Mary Masi has been office manager and church secretary, giving of herself to help her church and her fellow parishioners. In that time the church has had eight pastors and it was Mary Masi who provided the continuity for them serving as a link from the past to the future. She is always the first to volunteer for church events and is usually the driving force behind them. She is a member of many church organizations and for Mount Carmel, Mary Masi has become a symbol of loyalty, unselfishness, and devotion on whom the church and its parishioners have come to rely. I offer her my congratulations for her years of giving to her church and her neighbors.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY BOARD ON ARMS PROLIFERATION POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, over many years the United States and the international community have made important progress in arms control, especially concerning weapons of mass destruction. But there has been little progress in controlling or containing the proliferation of conventional arms.

Therefore, I welcome the recent report of the Presidential Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy, issued on June 25. Its findings and recommendations provide fresh thinking on the question of conventional arms control, and merit careful study by both Congress and the executive branch. I commend the work of Dr. Janne E. Nolan, the Board's Chair and the Board's other members—Edward Randolph Jayne II, Ronald F. Lehman, David E. McGiffert, and Paul C. Warnke.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the report's summary and recommendations. The text follows:

SUMMARY

Advisory Boards such as ours invariably grapple with broad mandates, changing circumstances, and widely diverse interests concerned with the substance of Board charters. As we have noted, our approach has been to review and offer recommendations on both policy and process. We have endeavored to review the Administration's current policies regarding conventional arms control, and have commented only where we concluded it appropriate. We are under no illusions as to our limitations in addressing but a few of the myriad interests and issues of great concern to the various parties concerned with arms proliferation policy.

At the core of our recommendations is our belief in the value, indeed the necessity, of strong U.S. leadership in the quest for more effective arms control in the nation's interest. This leadership must come from the top, involving the President, his Cabinet, and the Congress. As we have stated, within the Executive Branch that initiative requires in the first instance, more policy-oriented interagency coordination and execution of policy, which in turn requires a strong focal point of administration leadership. We believe that leadership can and must come from the National Security Council's longstanding interagency process. That NSC-led process, in addition to selecting and implementing the kind of advanced conventional arms restraint regime postulated here, must also address the thorny question of governmental process the Board has highlighted. There is no doubt that how we make policy and how we make individual arms or technology transfer decisions is absolutely critical to achieving U.S. arms control goals.

We believe that it is of great importance to reemphasize a point about focus. The Board's recommendations for both policy and process are built on a long-term commitment to improvement and progress, rather than on any discrete preferred regime or proposed organizational realignment. The world struggles today with the implications of advanced conventional weapons. It will in the future be confronted with yet another generation of weapons, whose destructive power, size, cost, and availability can raise many more problems even than their predecessors today. These challenges will require a new culture among nations, one that accepts increased responsibility for control and restraint, despite short-term economic and political factors pulling in other directions. While the image of a "journey" has become almost trite in today's culture, it is just such a concept that perhaps best describes the strategy for success in achieving necessary restraint on conventional arms and strategic technologies, and the resulting increase in international security.

The Administration has in recent months, in parallel with the Board's deliberations,

taken steps such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, which could be the key to more enduring and comprehensive successes in restraint and control. Leaders in the Administration and in the Congress should be heartened to know that there is no shortage of individuals, in and out of government, whose energy and commitment can contribute to the ongoing effort. We are proud to have been a part of that dialogue, and are committed to continuing our participation. We summarize here the major recommendations put forward in our report:

Effective restraint requires international cooperation. U.S. leadership is essential to this end.

The fundamental principles of national security, international and regional security, and arms control must be the basis for international agreement. The inevitable economic pressures that will confront individual states should not be allowed to subvert these principles.

Sustainable, multilateral negotiations over an issue as controversial as arms transfers are best served by beginning with modest objectives that can be expanded over time. The Wassenaar Arrangement represents the most practical and promising forum to date in which to address the dangers of conventional weapons and technology proliferation.

New international export control policies are needed for a technology market where there are numerous channels of supply and where many advanced technologies relevant to weapons development are commercial in origin. This requires augmenting controls on the supply of a technology, with a greater emphasis on disclosing and monitoring end-use.

U.S. arms transfer policy can and should be developed and executed separate from policies for maintenance of the defense industrial base. It is not only appropriate but essential that the United States and other nations handle legitimate domestic economic and defense industrial base issues through such separate policies and actions, rather than use them to abrogate or subvert arms control agreements for particular weapons and technologies.

Arms and weapons technology transfers should take place without the price-distorting mechanism of government subsidies or penalties. The R&D recoupment charge, which is inconsistent with the federal government's treatment of sunk investment costs in any other area of policy or budget expenditure, should be eliminated. Arms exports should not receive subsidized financing; rather, the effort should be to eliminate such distortions internationally.

There should not be governmental constraints on direct and indirect offsets other than the review, under established standards, of any arms/technology transfer involved. The overall economic and employment impact of foreign trade is highly positive, and any attempt to dictate or curtail pricing, workshare, or "countertrade" agreements between buyer and seller is counterproductive.

The current fragmentation of U.S. government controls on transfers leads to great inefficiency and uncertain policy implementation, to the detriment of proliferation controls on the one hand and to the disadvan-

tage of legitimate U.S. commerce on the other. Administration, information systems, and routine decisionmaking should be consolidated. An integrated management information system should be developed as soon as possible for use by all agencies involved in

the export control process. In the longer run, statutory revisions to integrate the entire process in a single office should be pursued. Within the U.S. government, the NSC should give substantially greater priority to leading and improving the interagency arms export control process.

The Administration should increase the intelligence community's focus and capabilities to understand and monitor conventional weapons and technologies developments and transfers.