

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IT'S TIME TO DIVERSIFY THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, as the 104th Congress comes to an end, it may be time to again address the issue of United Nations reform. Earlier this Congress the new Republican majority attempted to gut America's commitment to the United Nations under the guise of reforming that institution. Their attempt went too far, and it was wisely rejected by the Senate and by the Clinton administration. But the need to reform the United Nations is still as present today as it was last year. Indeed, in early 1993 President Clinton announced his own plans for U.N. reform.

As soon as it took office, the Clinton administration signaled that, for the first time, America would actively promote the restructuring of the United Nations Security Council to recognize the emerging power realities of the 21st century. It boldly advanced a plan and pressed for U.N. action by 1995. The administration's laudable goal was to make the Council look more like the rest of the world.

Today, the administration plan for Security Council restructuring is dead in the water, a victim of bureaucratic infighting and a diminution of the image of the United Nations in the eyes of many Americans. President Clinton deserves credit for moving the issue of Council restructuring to the front burner. His predecessors had stonewalled growing pressures for reform, hoping to continue indefinitely the cozy arrangements of 1945 that gave the five victorious powers of World War II permanent seats and a veto in the Council.

But a half-century later, those five countries no longer have the collective dominance to maintain world security on their own. The empires of Britain, France, and Soviet Russia have all dissolved. The U.S. share of world economic output has been halved, from 50 percent in 1945 to 26 percent today, though America remains a military giant. Only China has grown in relative standing, but it is still essentially a non-contributor to world peace and security.

The defeated Axis countries have rebounded in economic and political influence, and leading developing countries such as India, Egypt, Brazil, and Pakistan have become frequent contributors to U.N. peace operations. As we increasingly rely on a complex mix of peacekeeping forces, economic sanctions, and occasional military enforcement to maintain international security, it has become more and more important for the Security Council to include this next tier of states with significant military, economic, and political resources.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time again to consider restructuring the Security Council.

Neither the United States nor the world at large needs to add more veto-wielding members to the Security Council. The Council does not need more countries that can gum up decisionmaking with a veto, or to impede American-led initiatives to protect our global allies. If anything, it needs fewer. And Americans have had enough experience with China's subtle linkage of its Security Council veto power to bilateral Sino-American relations to want to invite more countries to play that kind of game.

For their part, the developing countries have made it clear they will not allow veto power on the Council to be tilted even more heavily toward the Northern industrial countries. But the proposed solution of many—adding some large developing countries as permanent members with veto power—would make the Security Council virtually unworkable.

It would be preposterous to grant Nigeria—or India, Brazil, Pakistan, or even Germany or Japan—a veto over Council decisions. None of them has the power in the real world to take decisive action beyond their borders, or to prevent the major powers from taking such action. Moreover, each of these regional actors is distrusted by the smaller countries in its region.

But it is equally preposterous to simply assume that we can continue to control the United Nations with a small group of nations that reflect neither the current and future centers of global power, nor the reality of ethnic and religious diversity. The Clinton administration had the right idea: we need to make the Security Council look more like the rest of the world, and we need to do it sooner rather than later.

This could be accomplished by expanding the Council's regional representation.

One way of expanding the Council by region is by calculating which two or three states in each region make the most substantial contribution to U.N. peace operations, and for a seat for each region to rotate between those states. The criteria for making this calculation would include their U.N. financial contributions; the number of troops and other military assets they provide and precommit to U.N. peace operations; their participation in U.N. arms control treaties; and their adherence to recognized human rights standards.

An ancillary benefit of this reform plan is that it would broaden the representation of the world's major ethnic and religious groups in the Security Council. Currently, only the Christian faith is represented; China, whose population is predominantly Buddhist, is represented by an ideologically secular government. By opening up the Council to regional representation the important voices of the Jewish, Islamic, and Hindu community would also be heard during critical deliberations on international crises. While not a central element for the United Nations, religion has become a growing undercurrent to many of its

challenges and conflicts. Perhaps, by indirectly providing a voice for diverse religious beliefs, the United Nations may be better able to resolve particularly difficult and longstanding conflicts.

Because Israel is not a member of a friendly regional bloc, I propose that Israel be given permanent status on the Security Council. Many Middle East countries are, in varying degrees, hostile to the State of Israel, and would thus not represent its interests in the Council to the degree an African, Asian, or Latin American nation might represent its neighbors. In an expanded Security Council with greater regional representation, Israel would only be protected by having a permanent voice in the Council's deliberations.

On its merits, this framework gives the Council the benefit of regular participation by ten major states at the price of only six new seats. It avoids new vetoes. And with one exception, it does not lock in by name states whose influence or contributions may decline in the future. And, perhaps most important, it stabilizes the Security Council by making it more reflective of the world's ethnic, religious, and economic realities.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that when the 105th Congress convenes, the issue of United Nations reform will be a top priority.

TRIBUTE TO THE VILLAGE OF SAG HARBOR ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Village of Sag Harbor, an historic seaside village on the South Fork of Long Island that is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

It is my great hope that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in honoring this bucolic maritime port with a heritage as long and rich as America's. Settled in 1707, Sag Harbor and its residents have borne witness to nearly every significant event in this Nation's history. Strategically situated on Long Island's South Fork, with an ideal harbor that was home to a fleet of whaling ships in the 1800's, this village has pioneered many developments and milestones that have made America great.

During its 3 centuries, this colonial-era village has been first among its peers in many ways. Our Nation's first President, George Washington, designated Sag Harbor as the first port of entry in New York State, because at the time this east end port was busier than even the New York City harbor. In 1803, Sag Harbor was the first New York village to establish a volunteer fire department and in 1859 it was first on Long Island with gas street lights.

● 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.

On March 26, 1846, the State of New York approved the act of incorporation and the first meeting of the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor was held on May 11. The original village board included Samuel A. Seely, Lemuel W. Reeves, and John Hildreth, who was elected president of the board of trustees.

From 1760 to 1850, during the height of the whaling industry, Sag Harbor was second only to New York City as a whaling port. When whaling declined in the latter half of the 1800's, Sag Harbor rode the industrial revolution to become a manufacturing center. Industries such as the Bulova Watchcase Factory, E.W. Bliss Torpedo Co., Agwam Aircraft, and Gruman located in Sag Harbor.

Whenever America called its citizens to serve, Sag Harbor residents were always first to answer that call. In 1777, Sag Harbor was the scene of one of the Revolutionary War's pivotal battles, when colonial troops captured the British garrison stationed there, opened the blockaded port and provided the fledgling Republic with an important supply line. More than 300 fathers and sons answered the Union's call during the Civil War, a contribution to the national effort that was repeated in World Wars I and II through Operation Desert Storm.

Now this bustling maritime port, nestled within the rich farmland of the Hamptons, is a destination for thousands of tourists and summer residents who enjoy the beautiful beaches and local sites. Its harbor is still busy, the whaling ships replaced by pleasure boats. Its bustling main street is packed with shops and restaurants, galleries and historic buildings that attract visitors from throughout the Northeast. This charming seaside village has again adapted to the changing times, building a prosperous year-round tourism industry.

This Saturday, September 21, the Village of Sag Harbor will celebrate its 150th anniversary with its HistoricFest Weekend and parade. I'd like to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sag Harbor and its residents on this special occasion. Congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO TED AND MARION
SOBANSKI

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding individuals, Ted and Marion Sobanski who will be honored by the Polish Legion of American Veterans Heritage Committee on October 20, 1996.

By honoring them with the Outstanding Couple of the Year Award, the Polish Legion of American Veterans Heritage Committee is paying tribute to Ted and Marion for their many years of voluntary service and dedication to their community.

Ted and Marion have been happily married since March 1933. They have been blessed with five children, five grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, and three step great grandchildren.

Ted worked at Liberty Banking Co. for over 40 years and has led many clubs and organi-

zations, many of which he is still active in. He has been president of the Blue Star Dads Club and the South Side Business Mens Club. Ted is currently the president of the Polish National Alliance, Council No. 8 as well as the treasurer of Polish Fest, one of Milwaukee's large ethnic festivals.

Following her four sons entering into service, Marion joined the Blue Star Mothers of America. She held all offices in this national organization and in 1980 was elected president. Marion also volunteered for the Veterans Administration Medical Center for 28 years, where she was known by everyone as "the sewing lady on the 9th Floor." She served as the president of the South Side Business Womens Club and was selected as the Polish American Woman of the Year in 1992.

The Polish Heritage Program which has made an excellent choice in honoring Ted and Marion has brought together many members of various organizations and community leaders to celebrate this occasion. Ted and Marion have shown exemplary commitment to their heritage and their community, and I am proud to have them as constituents of the Fourth Congressional District in Wisconsin.

Congratulations, Ted and Marion, this is an award that is truly well deserved.

HONORING THE LATINO PEACE
OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the Latino Peace Officer's Association [LPOA] for its many years of dedication to providing opportunities for Latino peace officers. On September 22, 1996, the membership of the LPOA will gather in Las Vegas for their annual conference.

Founded in 1972 by Vincente Calderon of the California Highway Patrol, and John Parraz of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, LPOA formed to develop a system to address inequality and injustices which affected Latino peace officers in law enforcement organizations. The objectives of the LPOA at its formation were: recruiting qualified Latino peace officers; mentoring Latino officers engaged in the probationary phase of employment; educating and training Latino officers through conferences and workshops; and encouraging Latino officers to participate in the promotional process of their respective law enforcement agencies. Today, the LPOA continues to strive to meet these objectives, and operates as a nonprofit organization.

The LPOA has had many accomplishments since its formation. The LPOA was instrumental in obtaining bilingual pay for officers in the California Highway Patrol. As a result of this action, other police agencies within the State of California implemented the same bilingual pay program. In 1977, members of the Santa Clara chapter were instrumental in requiring Santa Clara County to show good faith efforts in their hiring and promotional process. This set a precedent and a mandate for all law en-

forcement agencies to show good faith in hiring.

The LPOA has shown its dedication to public service and to the communities it serves. The organization is committed to maintaining appropriate contact with both the community and legislative forces which can promote issues specific to LPOA's objectives, and the Latino community. Deserving special recognition are the National Executive Board: Gary A. Dominguez, president; Daniel D. Hernandez, first vice president; Adrian Garcia, second vice president; Fred V. Sainz, treasurer; Patricia M. Mora, secretary; Lorenzo Provencio, parliamentarian; Andrew J. Cruz, historian; John A. Messina, Jr., general counsel; Dr. Armando J. Islas, legislative chairman; and State presidents: Lou Espindola, Arizona; Jose C. Miramontes, California; Bill Aguirre, Kansas/Missouri; Eliezer Gonzalez, Massachusetts; Felipe A. Ortiz, Nevada; David L. Guzman, New Mexico; Richard Rodriguez, Texas; and J. Luis Lopez, Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Latino Peace Officer's Association for its many years of dedication to the communities it serves.

DAVID HALLIWELL: AN OUT-
STANDING CAREER IN SERVICE
TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a resident of my district, Mr. David Halliwell. Mr. Halliwell is retiring from his position as president of the Rehabilitation and Industrial Training Center of York. His service as president of this organization is the capstone of a career of public service that has spanned 33 years at the RITC. Few people can boast of such a lengthy and worthwhile career of helping others in need.

Mr. Halliwell's efforts have helped individuals with disabilities make the transition into the mainstream work force. The inclusion of all persons so that they can experience the benefits of association with their fellow citizens is an essential role that all communities must undertake. This is not a one-way street, however. Each and every person has something to offer their community, and Mr. Halliwell has made it his calling to help those members of his community who might have the most difficulty in doing this to contribute to the fullest extent. His service to the citizens of York County has been unparalleled, and for this I commend him.

My constituents have had their lives enriched by Mr. Halliwell in many ways. In addition to his activities with individuals with disabilities, he has been a member of numerous community and public service organizations. He has served as a board member of many State and local associations, including the Pennsylvania Association of Sheltered Workshops, the Children's Growth and Development Clinic of York Hospital, the United Way of York County, and other community organizations.

Mr. Halliwell has led a long and illustrious career of helping others, especially those who are most in need. His commitment to this goal of inclusion and assimilation into the community of his community's retarded citizens has made York County a better place. I believe he has served as a role model, placing his reliance in doing what he believes is right to help others, rather than waiting for others to act. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and the rest of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Halliwell for the long career of public service he has given to York County. He is truly an outstanding citizen.

THANK YOU, GERRIE WOLVERTON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has been a leader not only in the field of health care but to other women and her community as well. On Wednesday, September 25, Gerrie Wolverson will be honored by the board of directors of Bay Health Systems. After 17 impressive years of service to Bay Health Systems and serving as corporate secretary to five Bay Health System boards, she will be retiring on September 30, 1996.

Gerrie Wolverson graduated from Central Michigan University with a degree in business administration. Through the years she has risen steadily through the company from secretary to vice president of corporate services in Bay Health Systems.

Gerrie presently directs the activities of the marketing department, which she initiated in 1985. She developed the corporate publication, *Newsline*, which is read by over 43,000 households and has received numerous awards in the field of health care publications. In 1993, Gerrie received the Apollo Award for achievement in community publications from the Michigan Hospital Public Relations Association. Always one to take the initiative, Gerrie has been instrumental in the formation of the patient representative program, which handles patient satisfaction and the senior class program, providing support and educational programs for seniors.

Gerrie has always championed the cause of women in business. In 1994, she won the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce Athena Award. Gerrie was nominated for the award for her involvement with the Bay County YWCA as well as her establishment of the marketing intern program with Saginaw Valley. The majority of the interns are women and true to form, Gerrie has acted as a mentor to several and model for all.

Over the years, Gerrie has been involved with numerous charitable associations including fundraising for the Annual Cancer Foundation, the United Way, and the Professional Women's Association. She also established partnerships for education, a program in which medical professionals visit students in their classrooms.

As if all of these accomplishments weren't enough, Gerrie also found time to marry H.

James Wolverson and raise five children, and now she has a total of seven grandchildren. Her accomplishments and activities in business, charity, and family life could fill three lifetimes. She is a leader and trailblazer not only for women but for all of us. Gerrie Wolverson's involvement in Bay Health Systems and her community has touched and improved us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Gerrie Wolverson as she celebrates her well-deserved retirement from Bay Health Services and best wishes for the new challenges ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL CAMPBELL

HON. SAM BROWNBACK

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Michael Campbell, a shrink-wrap operator at Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind [WISB] in Pittsburg, KS. On Tuesday, October 8, 1996, Mr. Campbell will be honored at the Annual Training Conference of the General Council of Industries for the Blind and National Industries for the Blind, as the 1996 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year.

Mr. Campbell was diagnosed with diabetes when he was six and diabetic retinopathy when he was 18. However, a series of laser treatments temporarily preserved some of his vision. He worked at various jobs after graduating from high school but diabetes ended his hopes of entering the military. As his vision loss progressed, it became increasingly difficult for Mr. Campbell to make a living. Then, after he was told that laser treatments could no longer be continued, Mr. Campbell, his wife, and their two daughters moved to Pittsburg, KS, to be near family.

Over the next 10 years, Mr. Campbell was out of work and took classes at Pittsburg State University, hoping to earn a business degree. Again, complications from diabetes arose, this time in the form of an infection resulting in the amputation of one of his legs.

In 1993 he contacted a rehabilitation center and was told about employment opportunities at a new manufacturing plant, WISB, which was opening in Pittsburg. Mr. Campbell was one of the first people to interview for a position at WISB and is still one of WISB's most dedicated employees. In 1994 his other leg showed signs of infection. Rather than risk getting sick again, doctors decided he should have it removed, but Mr. Campbell continues to succeed with unquenchable determination and dignity. He has worked as a machine operator, a box erector, and now a shrink-wrap operator.

Thanks to WISB, Mr. Campbell is once again supporting his family. Please join me in congratulating Mr. Michael Campbell, the 1996 National Blind Employee of the Year, a hard working Kansan, and a distinguished American.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BULLHEAD CITY LITTLE LEAGUE JUNIOR LEAGUE ALL STARS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I represent the champions of the Little League Baseball District Tournament and State Tournament, the Bullhead City Little League Junior League. This winning team went on to outshine teams in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming to take the District 4 title. The State of Arizona could not have more pride in these super achievers.

Congratulations to the All Stars: Jake Dittler, Shannon Fernandez, Ross Gilbert, Mike Ingram, Lance Laven, Matt Long, Tom Messina, Shane Pollock, Chris Rivituso, Jason Scott, Art Strauss, Tom Talayumpetwa, Jeremy Thompson, and Robert Tyler. Their success was led by their team manager, Ray Dittler and their coaches, Tom Messina and Tony Rivituso.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate for 1996 Arizona District 9 Champions, Arizona State Champions, and District 4 Champions on their achievements this season. I wish them the best of luck as these fine young players advance to the Junior League World Series in Taylor, MI. The entire State of Arizona will be cheering you on to your next winning game.

TRIBUTE TO HARRIET FRANCES
"BITA" LEE

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of the accomplishments of a fellow New Mexican, rancher and a friend: Harriet Frances Lee. Harriet, better known as Bita, will be posthumously honored on this November 1, 1996, by being inducted into the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame.

The National Cowgirl Hall of Fame is a cultural and heritage museum which originated in Hereford, TX, in 1975. Now located in the heart of Fort Worth, this national hall of fame was formed in order to immortalize the women who embody the spirit of the West. From artist to rancher, each year the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame selects four women who have significantly contributed to the heritage of the West.

Last year alone, over 600 applicants were considered for the four positions. Nominated by a longtime family friend, Dr. Margaret Iden, Bita was selected to join women already inducted into the hall of fame; women such as Sacajawea, Patsy Cline, Dale Evens, Annie Oakley, and our fellow New Mexican, Georgia O'Keeffe.

Along with biographies of fellow hall of fame inductees, the museum includes historical and personal mementos of the West and the women who exemplified its strength.

Among Bita's mementos in the museum there may be a lasso, a tiny pair of boots and spurs, or a piece of turquoise. All of these items could be found on Bita at any time of the day. She was tiny in stature, but could organize and work over 250,000 acres with the force of someone twice her size.

A talented rider, Bita loved to rope and work with palominos and quarter horses. Bita also loved the sheep industry. The June marking of the lambs and the April shearing events were always important to Bita. She could be described as salt of the Earth; never wanting for frills or extravagance, loving and respectful of animals and her land. Bita often made her own furniture, always liked working with her hands, and was caring of her dogs, cats, or—on occasion—raccoons.

Bita also took a great interest in family. A fraternal twin, she and her brother, Harry—or Bito—had worked side by side to help their parents operate the ranch through drought and economic hard times. Before and after her brother's untimely death, she took great interest in her nephews, Floyd and Harry, and her niece, Marron. Bita worked hard, helping them understand the importance of ranching and family. Furthermore, with Bita's help, her nephew Floyd learned how to ride and rope; Harry learned to work with his hands; and, Marron learned to appreciate poetry. In other words, she helped guide a new generation of Western ranchers.

Bita was a rancher from her birth in 1928, to her death in 1991. Bita was college educated; she could fly a plane; she could ride a horse with grace; she could rope the craftiest of calves; she could write poetry with humor; she could punch cattle; she could shear sheep; and, she always remained a strong and proud woman of New Mexico and the West. I am happy to salute Bita in this manner, and I am pleased to have recommended her to membership in the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct the national voice of democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This past year more than 116,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the 54 national scholarships totaling more than \$118,000, which was distributed among the winners. The patriotic theme for this year's contest was answering America's call.

I am proud to share with my colleagues the winning script of Sherri Barrier, my constituent from the 10th District of Virginia, the winner for the State of Virginia. Sherri, a junior at Luray High School, is the recipient of the \$1,000 U.S.S. *Battleship Maine* Memorial Scholarship Award for her winning essay. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Barrier, she plans a career as a surgeon and was sponsored in the contest by VFW Post 621 in Luray, VA.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

Somebody, get the phone. If it's Johnny, tell him I'm not home. If it's Elena, tell her I'll call her back. It's my country? I'm washing my hair, can you take a message? It's my country? What was the message? Responsibility. That's all? Anything else? Responsibility for myself, responsibility for others, and responsibility for my country?

Responsibility for myself: What does personal responsibility mean? Well, I guess one thing it could mean is to take responsibility for my values. Good values are important. My country relies on me to set standards for myself, and to uphold them. Education is a responsibility as well. I need to motivate myself to reach my maximum scholastic potential. Another is to set reachable goals that I can strive to achieve. I'm responsible for my future, and need to be all I can be. Yes, I also have to assume the task of being a leader, and not just a follower. My country depends on me to serve as a role model for others, and to possess certain leadership qualities pertinent to being a good citizen.

Responsibility for others: What responsibility for others do I have? Helping to prevent violence is a definite responsibility. I'm in charge of the way I act toward others. This means I have to regulate my behavior and need to help others use anger in a positive way before restoring to violence. I also have to be sensitive to racial issues. "All men are created equal," the Declaration of Independence states. It's up to me to refrain from discriminating against anyone, and to keep peace in the society. I also need to be aware of the drug problem in this country. I can dissuade friends from the use of drugs and show evident disgust with those who take drugs. I can also project a great influence on my friends. I could help them by giving good advice and by raising my standards in hope they will do the same.

Responsibility for my country: What responsibilities do I have for my country? Only I can involve myself in the government. I am able to do this by voting which gives me a chance to express my opinion on candidates and issues. Responsibility lies with me to be informed about world issues affecting our government. Building a better society is up to every individual. Even though I am only one person, I can convince others to accept their responsibilities. Together, we can ensure that America has a bright future and make this country an even better place to live. Wow! I didn't realize how much responsibility America entrusts in me. Our country depends on its youth to take responsibility and answer America's call.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR SOUTHOOLD TOWN POLICE CHIEF STANLEY DROSKOSKI FOR 32 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHOOLD

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Southold Town Police Chief Stanley Droskoski for his 32 years of dedicated service to the people of Southold, Long Island, NY.

It is with great sincerity that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Chief Droskoski on

his retirement from Southold's police department. This great Nation's police forces are the backbone in maintaining a civil society in which to live and work, and safeguard us by protecting ourselves and our property that we, as a society, value so greatly. Our policemen and women also serve as role models for our youngsters, helping to instill in them a sense of pride and respect for their town, county, State and country. For Chief Droskoski, he has proudly taken on these responsibilities and turned them into personal accomplishments.

Beginning 32 years of distinguished service on May 30, 1964, Chief Droskoski steadily moved up the ranks, serving first as a patrol officer before becoming a detective, sergeant, and then lieutenant. He took over the reins as police chief on January 2, 1990, and served in that capacity until his retirement became effective on May 31, 1996. Joining him to enjoy his retirement is his wife of 40 years, Patricia, and his three children, Mark, Cheryl, and Chrissie, along with four grandchildren.

Too often, we take the services of our many dedicated police officers for granted. Police work is the type of employ where everyday achievements often go unnoticed, and where common mistakes seem highlighted. Chief Droskoski has proven himself over the years to be a man of honor and conviction by spending most of his adult life serving the public and aiding the development of this Nation, by making the Southold community a better place to live. Through his leadership and his work ethic, Chief Droskoski has been a positive influence on his department's quest to maintain a structured and balanced relationship between the police and the community they serve. I applaud him on his successful efforts in this regard, and the many benefits they have brought to Southold.

As citizens of this free and prosperous Nation, all Americans owe our local police officers a tremendous debt of gratitude for the sacrifices they have endured and the efforts they have made on our behalf. Please join me in saluting Police Chief Stanley Droskoski for all he has done for the people of the town of Southold.

Congratulations for your 32 years of service and, on behalf of the entire Congress, I wish you a long, healthy, and happy retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE—MILWAUKEE SOCIETY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Polish National Alliance—Milwaukee Society. I also congratulate my fellow members of the Milwaukee Society as they host the 50th annual Pulaski Day banquet.

Since 1921, the PNA Milwaukee Society has served as a leading and unifying force in the Milwaukee area's Polish-American community. The Milwaukee Society was formed

with the idea of providing an opportunity for members of the professions, business and community leaders to meet and work together on issues of concern to Polish-Americans and to our community at large.

As an active component of the Polish National Alliance, the Milwaukee Society has from its inception, been committed to the preservation and promotion of our Polish-American heritage. In addition to sponsoring numerous cultural, fraternal, and social activities however, the Milwaukee Society has coordinated a variety of worthwhile charitable efforts. These efforts have included an annual Christmas food basket distribution and several scholarship programs. Throughout the past 75 years, members of the Milwaukee Society have taken active and leading roles in a variety of organizations and endeavors. In recent years for example, members of the society assumed leadership positions in the effort to construct a Polish-American community center and to promote and coordinate Milwaukee's Polishfest.

On Friday, September 20, members of the Milwaukee Society will gather, as they have done for the past half century, to celebrate the annual Pulaski Day banquet. Our city's first Pulaski Day banquet was conducted in 1946 when members of the Milwaukee Society sought to honor the memory of the American Revolutionary War hero, Casimir Pulaski. Since then, the banquet has provided the Milwaukee Society with an annual opportunity to recognize those whose efforts have benefited the Polish-American community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate member of the Milwaukee Society on the worthwhile work that they are doing and on the 75th anniversary of their outstanding organization.

HONORING ALBERT G. PEREZ FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend Albert G. Perez for his many years of selfless service to the residents of our community, and I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to this dedicated public servant.

Albert was born on December 25, 1931, in the town of Douglas, AR. After attending the University of Arizona, Albert moved to California. He has been a resident of South El Monte since 1965, working as a traffic electrical engineer for Cal Trans for 34 years. He was first elected to the South El Monte City Council in April 1972, and was appointed vice mayor 2 years later. In March 1975, he was appointed mayor for a 1-year term. He was re-elected to the city council in 1976 and 1980, and again appointed vice mayor in April 1980. Elected again to the city council in 1984, he was yet again vice mayor in 1985, and served as mayor for two consecutive terms in 1986 and 1988. He was appointed mayor in April 1995, for a 1-year term.

Albert has also served the community through his participation and membership in

numerous organizations such as the California Contract Cities Association, the League of California Cities, the Mid Valley Manpower Consortium, the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, the Los Angeles County City Selection Committee, the Southern California Joint Powers Insurance Authority, and the Good Will Industries. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the American Legion.

For 10 years I had the distinct honor and privilege of representing South El Monte in the House. During that time, I worked closely with Albert on hundreds of issues and prospects to benefit the residents of South El Monte and the greater San Gabriel Valley. He is an exemplary public official and an accomplished advocate for the residents of South El Monte. I am proud to call him my friend.

Mr. Speaker, it is with honor that I ask my colleagues to rise with me to honor my friend of many years, Albert G. Perez, for his many years of service to our community.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOROUGH OF FAIRFIELD, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Borough of Fairfield, Adams County, PA located in my congressional district.

Nearly 250 years ago, John Miller of Castle County acquired land in Carroll's Delight, MD and quickly sold off lots for the purpose of agriculture. Upon his death, his son, William Miller, became proprietor of the plantation, and in 1801 had the land surveyed and plotted for a town to be known as Millerstown.

However, it was soon learned that a town of the same name already existed with a post office on the Juniata River. The town then changed its name to Fairfield where it continued to prosper and develop from 1801 until 1896 adding inhabitants, businesses, churches, and commerce alike. On October 12, 1896, the governing council held its first meeting officially establishing the town of Fairfield.

Today, the Borough of Fairfield remains a quiet community nestled in the foothills of the grand Appalachian Mountains. Its citizens continue to hold onto its founder's pioneering spirit as it moves into the 21st century. With self-reliance and good old-fashioned American values, the Borough of Fairfield is a model for small-town America.

Mayor Lewis and the residents of Fairfield, I salute you on your 100th anniversary.

HONORING A DEVOTED GENTLEMAN, EMORY NESTOR

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the essence of humanity is giving of one's self to help others

in need, particularly in times of emergency. This philosophy is epitomized by the work of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul. And we all know that the success of any organization is ultimately tied to the efforts of the members of that organization. The Bay County Council of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul has benefited for the past 42 years from the selfless efforts of one of its members, Emory Nestor, who is retiring as the president of the Bay County Council.

This gentleman has devoted a great deal of time to the work of the Bay County Council, having been a charter member of the St. Hyacinth Conference, one of the nine conferences in the Bay County Council, and the president of the council since 1990. His skills and leadership have also enabled him to serve as a member of the St. Vincent De Paul Mid East Region Eldercare Committee, which serves as a conduit for providing information about the special needs of the elderly, and an assessment of the various programs of assistance offered to the elderly throughout the region. He also was appointed to the Eastern Michigan Senior Advisory Committee Community Service Commission, where his familiarity with programs for the elderly has been an essential element of the commission's operations.

The key focus of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul has been to provide essential assistance at times of emergencies. Food assistance has been provided for families and individuals. Clothing has been provided through a thrift store. Help with utility bills has been given when urgently needed. And to a limited extent shelter has been provided when emergency conditions create a need, a need which is too often filled only by organizations like the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

Mr. Nestor's devotion to helping others is equaled with his devotion to his religious faith. He has been a commissioned law minister at St. Hyacinth Parish since 1987. He has helped people at the parish, as well as through the Bay Area Stroke Support Group, at times of great personal difficulty and challenges.

A married gentleman who has been blessed with his loving wife Jean and who knows the value of community service after a long career at General Motors, Emory Nestor is the kind of man that we would all like to have as a neighbor and as a model for our young people.

As he retires from the presidency, and is recognized this weekend by the other members of the Bay County Council, I urge you and all of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in thanking Emory Nestor for his devotion, his service, and his leadership.

FAREWELL TO THE GREATEST LEGISLATIVE BODY IN THE WORLD

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, September 19 is a memorable day in American history. Two hundred years ago today, our first President, George Washington, gave the American people his Farewell Address. This address is read

annually to Congress. In it, George Washington offered the American people precious advice, which for the most part they have followed.

Today I'd like to offer my own farewell to Congress, but one that is simply a thank you to my family, friends and associates, who have meant so much to me since I entered this great institution.

Eighteen years ago I first walked onto this floor to be sworn in as a freshman member of the 96th Congress. It was one of the proudest moments of my life. To be elected by one's fellow citizens to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives is a special honor, one that I will always cherish and treasure.

Throughout those 18 years, I've kept in mind something Abraham Lincoln said about the turbulence of public life: "I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end."

I couldn't have done it without my family, particularly my wife, Barb. From the beginning, I have been blessed with a supportive and understanding family. Every member of this House knows the sacrifices their families are required to make. Barb, Toby Jr., Vicky, Barbie, and my daughter-in-law Jeanne often went above and beyond what anyone reasonably could expect. I love them dearly—and to give them a big hug of love and thanks.

Representing the people of northeast Wisconsin has been a family affair. Barb has been my unofficial director of constituent affairs and chief campaigner, as well as the finest political strategist I could have ever had. Toby Jr., Vicky, Barbie, and Jeanne have marched with me in countless parades, typed labels, licked stamps, maintained voter lists, manned the telephones and staffed election night headquarters. As a result, they know more about the realities of American politics, I suspect, than the political science faculty at any university. For their help and encouragement I will always be grateful.

I couldn't have done it without the strong support and friendship of the people of northeast Wisconsin. I have made lasting friendships with the people of my district. I have spent every bit of time back in the district that I could, attending community meetings, speaking to small business groups, visiting homes for the elderly, and cheering on high school football teams.

Not once did I feel a trip back home was a chore. No place in America has greater natural beauty: the forests, the inland lakes, the riverways, the hills, the shores and bays of Lake Michigan, from Washington Island west to Northern Highland State Forest, through some of America's most scenic counties: Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Maintowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Shawano, and Vilas.

Above all, no Member of Congress has a more big-hearted, fun-loving, hard-working, family-oriented group of Americans to represent. Working for them in Washington and visiting them at home has been an honor and a pleasure.

For 18 years, they have placed their trust in me. Fifteen times, in primary and general elections, I asked the people of northeast Wisconsin for a vote of confidence. Fifteen times,

they gave me their support. I hope I have met their high expectations.

I couldn't have done it without my staff. They have shared my deep commitment to public service, and they have served the people of Wisconsin and the American people well.

Finally, I couldn't have done it without the friendship and support of my fellow Members. This is a special place, and those who serve here are exceptional people. I have been proud to serve with you; I have learned much from you; and I believe it can be said that together we have made a lasting contribution to this great Nation. God bless all of you and God bless America.

Six months ago, when I announced that after 18 years of service in Congress I would move on to other endeavors, I did so in a statement to the people of northeast Wisconsin. I'd like to insert those comments in the RECORD.

We all know the passage from Ecclesiastes: "All things have their season, and in their times all things pass under heaven."

In short, there is a time for everything. Eighteen years ago, I announced my candidacy for Congress. I have devoted nearly two decades of my life to working for the people of Northeast Wisconsin. I have always worked hard—giving one thousand percent. So has my wife Barb and so have my children. Public service involves a commitment from everyone in my family. And the people have seen that.

In nine general elections and two primaries, the people have placed their trust and confidence in me, to represent them in the United States Congress. For me, this has been the highest honor. The people of Northeast Wisconsin are the finest people on earth. Everyday, they have shown me kindness, generosity and friendship. They have been good to me beyond measure, and it has made my job a pleasure as well as an honor.

Now, after eighteen years, it is the right time for me to come home. Therefore I am announcing today that I will not be a candidate for reelection this November. When the people of Northeast Wisconsin first elected me to Congress, Jimmy Carter was President, the Cold War still raged, the Soviet Union was the enemy and the Iron Curtain divided Europe.

As I reflect on my time in office, it has been an era of monumental change. Today, we are at peace. No nation threatens us. Our economy is strong, especially here at home in Northeast Wisconsin. To be sure, we have problems in our society, but I see America returning to the values that built our country and made us strong. My goal has always been to contribute to a better future for our country, and today I am optimistic for the children of America. I have cherished every moment of my service in Congress. When the American people, through their votes, freely choose a citizen to represent them in Congress, they not only vest a person with the power to make the laws, they reaffirm the power of the people to govern themselves. The Congress truly is the people's house. I will always be grateful to the people of Northeast Wisconsin.

As the Irish proverb goes, "May God in His wonderful love hold each of you in the hollow of his hand."

This has been a great journey of eighteen years. Thank you.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS TO HUNGARY AND ROMANIA ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENTLY SIGNED HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN TREATY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, a Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness was signed by representatives of the Governments of Romania and Hungary in the Romanian city of Timisoara/Temesvar. The document was signed by leaders of both governments—Romanian President Ion Iliescu, Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn, and Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu. The treaty represents another milestone in the process of reconciliation and improved relations between these two important central European countries.

The United States is particularly fortunate at this important time to have in Budapest and in Bucharest two outstanding ambassadors who have had an immense positive influence on U.S. relations with both countries and an equally positive influence as these two countries have made great strides in working to resolve the differences between them and to place their relationship on a higher level.

Donald M. Blinken, the United States Ambassador to Hungary, has had a distinguished career as an investment banker with an international reputation. He has served as our envoy in Budapest since late 1993. Alfred H. Moses, the United States Ambassador to Romania, is a distinguished attorney from Washington, DC, who has been active in a number of national organizations.

Today, the Washington Post has published an article written by these two prominent American diplomats which places in historical context the significance of the signing of the Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that this article be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful consideration to the informed views of these outstanding representatives of the United States.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 19, 1996]

LOOKING BEYOND BOSNIA

(By Donald M. Blinken and Alfred H. Moses)

The attention devoted to events in Bosnia overlooks other important and positive developments in the region which, in history's ledger, could prove equally important. This week Hungary and Romania signed a basic bilateral treaty marking the end to centuries of contention. The treaty has the same significance to Central Europe as the Franco-German reconciliation had to Western Europe. Similar treaties have been concluded between longtime rivals Slovakia and Hungary and between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece.

Historic rivalry between Hungary and Romania dates back at least a thousand years to the Magyar migrations from Central Asia. This led to Hungarian domination of the Carpathian basin, including modern day Transylvania, now in Romania, which was part of Hungary until 1919, when the Treaty of Trianon put an end to 300 years of Austro-

Hungarian dominance in the region. Unfortunately, Trianon did not end the rivalry, and at the end of World War II, Budapest found itself occupied by Romanian troops for the second time in this century.

The people of Romania and Hungary liberated themselves from communism seven years ago. But their rivalry remained. Now, together, they are engaged in one final act of liberation, this time from the unresolved legacies of their own tragic and angry past.

The heart of the treaty also is the heart of post-Cold War Europe's security challenges: how to reconcile the rights and responsibilities of the minorities with majorities in a part of the world where peoples and borders do not match.

Bosnia is a brutal reminder of the power of these ethnic and nationalistic hatreds. It shows how dangerous this power is to peace not just in the Balkans but to Europe as a whole, and how important it is to defuse ethnic grievances before they explode.

The basic treaty obligates both countries to protect the civil liberties and cultural identity of their national minorities. Education at all levels is guaranteed by the state in the minority's native tongue, as is the right to use one's historic language in administrative and judicial proceedings in areas of minority concentration. The same is true of road signs, print and broadcast media and almost every other aspect of communal life.

The test, of course, will come with implementation, but the overwhelming support for the treaty in both countries is reason for optimism. Moreover, both sides are committed because both know the treaty clears an important hurdle to an even more historic goal: integration with the West.

President Clinton's January 1994 decision, embraced by our allies, to open NATO to new members and new partners, together with efforts by the European Union to enlarge eastward, has given every nation of Central Europe an incentive to strengthen democracy and improve relations with its neighbors.

Both Hungary and Romania have been active participants in the Partnership for Peace, the innovative U.S. initiative that has as one of its purposes to prepare NATO aspirants for eventual membership. Romania was the first to join. And Hungary hosts U.S. forces engaged in Bosnia. Troops from both countries participate in joint Partnership for Peace exercises on the territory of the other and are serving with the implementation force in Bosnia.

NATO and the European Union have made it clear that states aspiring to membership that have unresolved border disputes or are unable to respect international norms on the treatment of minorities "need not apply."

This clear message moved Hungary and Romania to look beyond traditional boundaries and historical divisions toward a new vision of a secure and prosperous continent no longer mired in the conflicts of the past. In this spirit, both nations have committed in the basic treaty to support NATO and EU membership for the other.

By embracing countries in Central Europe that show the will and the means to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the continent as a whole, the EU and NATO can help bring an end to historic enmities based on ethnic, cultural and religious differences, including the historic divide between Catholic West and Orthodox East. The example of Hungary and Romania may point to the end of a millennium of Central European history marked by perpetual conflict and human tragedies past counting.

DISCOMFITTING DETAILS OF LATE-TERM ABORTIONS INTENSIFY DISPUTE

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

HARSH DETAILS SHIFT TENOR OF ABORTION FIGHT

From the moment the medical paper arrived anonymously at the offices of the National Right to Life Committee three years ago, antiabortion activists knew they had been handed a powerful weapon.

The eight-page, double-spaced document described in precise, straightforward language an abortion procedure sometimes used during the second half of pregnancy, at 20 weeks and beyond. A copy of a medical paper that had been delivered at a recent seminar, it was written by an Ohio doctor who had performed the procedure hundreds of times.

It provide what abortion foes had long believed was crucial in turning public opinion their way: a graphic description of one type of abortion they felt would offend many, perhaps most, Americans. In this procedure, the doctor delivered the body of the fetus—feet first and sometimes still alive—into the birth canal before collapsing the skull so that the head could be drawn through the opening of the uterus. The medical world called the procedure "intact dilation and evacuation," but antiabortion activists soon coined a new name for it: "partial-birth" abortion.

The activists believed that publicizing the details of the procedure would fuel a national debate, pull many abortion rights liberals to their side and prompt Congress for the first time to ban a specific abortion procedure.

They were right.

President Clinton vetoed the legislation last April. But Congress is gearing up to vote on it again before adjourning at the end of next week. Although proponents of the ban believe they may have the necessary two-thirds vote in the House to override the veto, they acknowledge they still are at least a dozen short in the Senate.

Ongoing efforts to enact the ban have been aided by the considerable weight of leading Catholic clerics, who visited members of Congress last week to lobby for an override, and whose followers have deluged Capitol Hill with millions of postcards.

The issue also has played a role in the presidential campaign. Robert J. Dole, the Republican nominee who supports a constitutional amendment banning nearly all abortions, has said that Clinton's veto "pushed the limits of decency too far." Ten days ago, he told an audience of Catholics, "whether you're pro-life or pro-choice, there is one thing everyone can agree on: Partial-birth abortion is wrong."

Whatever the bill's ultimate fate, the clash over late-term abortions will be remembered as a benchmark in the decades-old abortion debate.

It has forced members of Congress and the general public to confront what happens during abortion—and most people find such details grisly, no matter what surgical method is used. It also has ignited a discussion of the ethical justifications for abortions performed when a pregnancy is more than half

over. Such procedures—of which the procedure banned by the legislation is only one of several—make up only 1.3 percent of the 1.3 million abortions done in the United States each year, but they provoke ambivalence and discomfort even among abortion rights supporters.

"This legislation has so mobilized pro-lifers, that the effect of it . . . will strengthen them for a very long time," said Helen Alvare, spokeswoman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. "For years, the best we've been able to do in Congress is preserve some funding restrictions. To get from that into the question of abortion itself was a huge leap."

Those on the other side of the debate view the bill's success in Congress as an ominous precedent, and suggest that, if it were law, abortion opponents would try to expand or broadly interpret the ban to cover other kinds of abortions.

"This is the first time Congress has ever attempted to regulate the practice of medicine and abortion," said Kathryn Kolbert, vice president of the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy in New York, an abortion rights group.

Said Lewis Koplik, a New Mexico physician who performs late-stage abortions using a different method: "They don't want less than 1 percent of abortions stopped. . . . They want all abortions stopped."

ESTIMATES AND ANECDOTES

There are no reliable statistics on how many abortions are done each year using the technique that would be banned. Nor is there much information about the women who undergo the procedure or about the condition of the fetuses they carry. As a result, both sides of the debate have selectively used estimates and anecdotes to support their positions.

The National Abortion Federation, an organization of abortion providers, believes 400 to 600 cases of "intact D&E," as the procedure is often called, may be done each year. The National Right to Life Committee, which supports the ban, believes it may be several thousand.

Similarly, there are no reliable estimates on how many American doctors use the technique. Interviews with abortion providers suggest that they are fewer than 20, and perhaps fewer than 10.

Opponents of the ban, including President Clinton, have used patients and data drawn chiefly from the practice of one abortion doctor to portray the procedure as an extremely rare one, used almost exclusively in cases where a woman discovers that her pregnancy threatens her own life or that the fetus is severely deformed. They also have implied that in some cases, it is the only abortion technique that can safely be used.

Interviews with physicians, as well as information gleaned from published documents and congressional testimony, paint a different picture of these late-term abortions.

It is possible—and maybe even likely—that the majority of these abortions are performed on normal fetuses, not on fetuses suffering genetic or developmental abnormalities. Furthermore, in most cases where the procedure is used, the physical health of the woman whose pregnancy is being terminated is not in jeopardy. In virtually all cases, there are alternative ways to perform the abortion safely, through perhaps not as safely as when intact D&E is used.

Instead, the "typical" patients tend to be young, low-income women, often poorly educated or naive, whose reasons for waiting so long to end their pregnancies are rarely medical. Only in the small subgroup of women

whose abortions are done extremely late in the last one-third of gestation—are most of the fetuses malformed, and most of the pregnancies initially desired.

But if abortion rights advocates have painted a misleading picture of intact D&E, so have proponents of banning the procedure.

Much of their campaign has led people to believe that normal, viable fetuses are regularly being aborted very late in pregnancy—in the eighth or ninth month—using this technique. "Virtually every pro-choice American and every pro-life American agrees that aborting a child in the eighth or ninth month the way a partial-birth abortion does is wrong," House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) said in supporting a veto override on "Meet the Press" Sunday.

Most fetuses aborted by the "intact D&E" method are less than 24 weeks gestation; the number done later, when the chances of viability are greater, is very small.

There is no clear-cut moment in pregnancy when a fetus becomes "viable," or capable of surviving outside the womb. Of infants born at 24 weeks gestation, about one-third survive; at 23 weeks, fewer than one-quarter. Most abortion providers will not perform abortions of any type on a normal fetus, carried by a healthy woman, beyond the 24th week of pregnancy; many practitioners set the boundary even earlier.

Antiabortion groups also have cited the fact that the fetus, in some cases, is still alive when part of its body is outside the womb during the procedure. "The difference between the partial-birth abortion procedure and homicide is a mere three inches," Rep. Charles T. Canady (R-Fla.) said last year. Proponents also have argued that fetuses may suffer pain during the procedure.

The usual alternative to intact D&E is "dismemberment D&E," in which the fetal limbs are pulled off the body in utero, sometimes while the fetus is still alive. Proponents of the "partial-birth" abortion ban have not made clear why intact D&E should be outlawed, while "dismemberment D&E"—used to abort a fetus of similar age while still inside the uterus—is not. And, if the fetus has sensation—which is far from certain—then arguably dismemberment D&E is the more painful procedure.

What's indisputable is that public discussion of this method of ending pregnancy has thrown a spotlight on the anguish and ambivalence that lurks below many—if not all—abortions. It has forced doctors, patients and the public to face the "livingness" of the fetus in a way that abortion techniques used early in pregnancy do not.

VISUAL IMAGERY

Abortion opponents have always relied on visual imagery. They have carried posters depicting the tiny feet of aborted fetuses, and jars with the fetuses themselves. A 1986 antiabortion film, "The Silent Scream," showed an ultrasound image of the supposed agony of a 12-week fetus being aborted. But it was not until they provided drawings of the intact D&E procedure that were descriptive enough to make the point, but not so graphic they couldn't appear in the mass media, that they reached a wider audience.

Within weeks of Martin Haskell's description of the intact D&E procedure at a 1992 National Abortion Federation seminar in Dallas, his paper had been sent to the National Right to Life Committee, said its legislative director, Douglas Johnson. The committee took Haskell's paper, along with some rough sketches of the procedure that had appeared in an antiabortion publication, to an artist who produced more sophisticated

drawings. These were circulated within the antiabortion community.

"I was horrified that such a procedure existed," said Canady, who was sent a copy of the paper and later introduced the ban. "It occurred to me that this was something the American people would overwhelmingly oppose if they were aware of it."

In 1993, Haskell said in interviews in two medical publications that he had discovered the procedure by accident, and had performed it more than 700 times. In most cases, he said, the abortions were not done because of a birth defect or a severe maternal illness.

Haskell is no longer granting interviews, "given the harassment he's under," said his lawyer, Kolbert.

The issue landed on Capitol Hill as Congress was debating the 1993 Freedom of Choice Act, a bill that would have prohibited many state restrictions on abortion. Canady argued that the bill would prevent states from banning even late-term abortion techniques, like the procedure described by Haskell, and offered an amendment banning the intact D&E method. But abortion rights supporters had long outnumbered abortion foes in Congress, and Canady's amendment failed by a narrow margin. A procedural fight kept the bill from ever coming up for a vote.

With Republican victories in the 1994 elections, however, more than 40 new anti-abortion legislators arrived on Capitol Hill, and the abortion balance changed. And proponents of the "partial-birth" abortion ban believed their chances for a major anti-abortion victory were further enhanced by the distastefulness of the late-term procedure.

Antiabortion leaders correctly suspected the issue could split the abortion rights opposition. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), who traditionally had voted for abortion rights, called the procedure "as close to infanticide as anything I have come upon in our judiciary." Previously dependable abortion rights supporters like House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Rep. Susan Molinari (R-N.Y.), similarly decided to support the ban.

It passed 286 to 129 in the House, and 54 to 44 in the Senate.

The emotion that marked the congressional debate has accompanied the issue into the presidential campaign. Dole has pledged that, as president, he would sign the ban on "partial-birth" abortion. He has attacked Clinton's veto, charging it represented his lack of "moral vision."

Clinton has countercharged that his decision was based on defending the health of women whose babies were seriously deformed. "I fail to see why [Dole's] moral position is superior to the one that I took," he said.

Polls suggest that, while Americans generally support a women's right to an abortion, there is also considerable support for the ban on the "partial-birth" procedure.

Respondents to a Gallup Poll last July were asked if they would favor "a law which would make it illegal to perform a specific abortion procedure conducted in the last six months of pregnancy known as a 'partial-birth abortion,' except in cases necessary to save the life of the mother." Seventy-one percent said yes.

Supporters of the ban argue that public opinion is shifting as they continue to place advertisements describing the procedure in newspapers and on television. Among the ads is one from a new group of 300 physicians, including former surgeon general C. Everett Koop, which argues that the procedure is never medically necessary.

The quest for public support has shaped strategies on both sides. Abortion opponents focus on the fetus and on the medical details of the procedure. Abortion rights supporters emphasize the rights and health of women and portray the proposed ban as an unwarranted government invasion of privacy.

SHAPING STRATEGIES

A contentious subtext in this war of images has been the question of why women seek late-term abortions.

"The anti-choice community has done a very good job at painting a picture of a woman who has an abortion as frivolous, irresponsible, one who engages in sex without responsibility," said Kate Michelman, president of the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League.

She and others cited an advertisement run by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops listing examples of reasons a woman could use to obtain a "partial-birth" abortion if the legislation made an exception to preserve the health of the mother. The list included such examples as "won't fit into prom dress," "hates being fat", and "can't afford a baby and a new car."

But the women who have spoken out publicly about their experiences with the procedure have told a different story.

"We are not women popping up in the eighth month saying, 'I don't think I'll be a mom,'" Claudia Ades told a congressional hearing last November. Ades said she learned from a sonogram when she was 26 weeks pregnant that her fetus had a severely malformed brain and numerous other serious defects.

"These were desperately wanted children, where something went terribly wrong," she said.

In a recent interview, Ades said she and her husband, Richard, who live in Los Angeles, "begged for . . . someone that could fix my baby's brain or the hole in his heart," but were told their child had no chance of survival. She opted for abortion, she said, because she believed her fetus was in pain.

Four different doctors told her intact D&E was the safest way, Ades said. "We knew other options existed," including a Caesarean section, "but they were not considered as safe, as healthy or as appropriate for us. . . . What bothers me is that we have to defend what we did. We believe it was such a humane thing."

Johnson, of the National Right to Life Committee, and others argue that even in the case of severe developmental defects like the Ades fetus, the baby should be allowed to be born. "The premise that in some cases it is necessary to kill the baby to complete a delivery . . . there are no such cases," he said.

Clinton said he would have signed the legislation if it had included an exception for women who faced serious health risks without the procedure. But foes of such an exception argued that it "would gut the bill," in Johnson's words.

While the immediate future of the abortion debate clearly hangs on the November elections, it seems likely that this will not be the last time Congress focuses on a specific procedure.

Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), a leading abortion opponent in the House, said after the House approved the ban late last year that antiabortion lawmakers "would begin to focus on the methods and declare them to be illegal."

For abortion rights supporters, that is a daunting prospect.

"There is no abortion procedure when described that is aesthetically comforting,

whether at six weeks or 32 weeks," said Frances Kissling, president of Catholics for a Free Choice. "This is exactly the kind of abortion issue that people don't want to think about. . . . They want women to be able to have this option in such extreme and terrible circumstances, but they know it's not pretty. It has to happen, but it shouldn't be in the newspaper."

VIABILITY AND THE LAW

The normal length of human gestation is 266 days, or 38 weeks. This is roughly 40 weeks from a woman's last menstrual period. Pregnancy is often divided into three parts, or "trimesters." Both legally and medically, however, this division has little meaning. For one thing, there is little precise agreement about when one trimester ends and another begins. Some authorities describe the first trimester as going through the end of the 12th week of gestation. Others say the 13th week. Often the third trimester is defined as beginning after 24 weeks of fetal development.

Nevertheless, the trimester concept—and particularly the division between the second and third ones—commonly arises in discussion of late-stage abortion.

Contrary to a widely held public impression, third-trimester abortion is not outlawed in the United States. The landmark Supreme Court decisions, *Roe v. Wade* abortion on demand up until the time of fetal "viability." After that point, states can limit a woman's access to abortion. The court did not specify when viability begins.

In *Doe v. Bolton* the court ruled that abortion could be performed after fetal viability if the operating physician judged the procedure necessary to protect the life or health of the woman. "Health" was broadly defined. "Medical judgment may be exercised in the light of all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial and the woman's age—relevant to the well-being of the patient." the court wrote. "All these factors may relate to health. This allows the attending physician the room he needs to make his best medical judgment."

Because of this definition, life-threatening conditions need not exist in order for a woman to get a third-trimester abortion.

For most of the century, however, viability was confined to the third trimester because neonatal intensive care medicine was unable to keep fetuses younger than that alive. This is no longer the case.

In an article published in the journal *Pediatrics* in 1991, physicians reported the experience of 1,765 infants born with a very low birth weight at seven hospitals. About 20 percent of those babies were considered to be at 25 weeks' gestation or less. Of those that had completed 23 weeks' development, 23 percent survived. At 24 weeks 34 percent survived. None of those infants was yet in the third trimester.

THANK YOU, JUNE KENYON, FOR
YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to re-

tire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—June Kenyon—for everything she's done for me and my constituents in the more than 6 years she has served on my official staff, and for the 6 years she has served on my campaign staff.

As a member of my congressional casework staff since early 1990, June has helped thousands of my constituents who have experienced problems with Federal departments and agencies, cutting through bureaucratic redtape to ensure that Federal programs help, not just frustrate, the people they were designed to help. At the same time, June has managed my Youth Advisory Board program, in which two students from each high school and college in my district meet semiannually to share with me their opinions and concerns on issues affecting them.

In addition, June has also managed the computer hardware and software that link my three district offices and contribute to my staff's efficiency.

Prior to joining my official staff, June worked for many years in my campaign office. In mid-1984, she began working as my campaign's systems manager, maintaining a massive mailing list and voluminous financial records. In later years, she served as my campaign's financial director, office manager, and scheduler. June has trained volunteers; organized fundraisers; maintained payroll, tax, and Federal Election Commission records; and made sure I was where I was supposed to be—one of the more challenging tasks anyone has ever undertaken.

It was June's reputation as a woman of many talents who is always ready and willing to do whatever is necessary to ensure that a project is seen through to completion that prompted my friend, Jack Rains, to ask for June's help in his 1988 gubernatorial campaign.

June has been an extremely active member of the Republican party for many years. She is a member of the Texas Federated Republican Women, as well as a member of the Kingwood Area Republican Women's Club. And she is a charter member of the Lake Houston Republican Women's Club.

June Kenyon is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with her. I'm so grateful to her for all she's done for me that I'm almost willing to overlook the fact, Mr. Speaker, that June was born in New York, not Texas.

June has yet to make a definite decision about what she wants to do in the years ahead. But I am confident that the skills and the personal qualities she has demonstrated in my office will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to June Kenyon for her

years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me in wishing June, and her two sons—Charles Thomas McDonough and George Kenyon McDonough, all the best in the years ahead.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION IS CHILD ABUSE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, partial-birth abortion is child abuse.

That some otherwise respectable and pleasant and well-mannered people would permit killing babies in this way—which Congress can stop if it has the will—is both baffling and extremely sad.

That some otherwise smart and even brilliant people have been so easily fooled by the abortion industry's outrageous lies, distortions, half-truths, and surface appeal arguments is, at best, disappointing and unsettling.

How can anyone in this Chamber or in the White House defend sticking a pair of scissors into a partially born baby's head so as to puncture the child's skull so a suction catheter can be inserted to suck out the child's brains? How can anyone support this and then say they're for kids?

My wife, Marie, is an elementary school teacher, and she said this morning that if a young student were to stab her doll in the back of the head, alarm bells would go off and we would say that this child might have deep psychological problems, was in need of professional help, and posed a potential threat to others.

If anyone did such an act to a young animal—a puppy or a kitten—we would say that he or she was sick and guilty of animal abuse.

Yet the abortion President Bill Clinton, seeks to continue legal sanction for this gruesome assault on children. Finally, we're seeing what the right to choose really means: Executing untold thousands of children by stabbing them and sucking out their brains?

Let's face it. Partial-birth abortion is a gross violation of human rights—it's child abuse.

Why the blind spot?

Why the unwillingness to see the brutality and savagery of brain-sucking abortion?

I guess we now know how far the so-called pro-choice movement will go to sustain the Orwellian super-myth that abortion is somehow sane, compassionate—even pro-child.

Americans will now see that the real extremists are not the people who insist on calling attention to the grisly details of abortion, such as dismemberment of the unborn child, injections of high concentrated salt solutions and other kinds of poisons that chemically burn and then kill the baby, or this particular method, a brain-sucking method of abortion. They will see that the real extremists are those who actually do these acts.

The dangerous person is not the one who shows us the pictures or who describes abortions, the dangerous person—the child

abuser—is the person holding the scissors at the base of the baby's skull.

I would respectfully submit to my abortion-minded friends on both sides of the aisle, that the coverup is over. For more than two decades the abortion industry has sanitized abortion methods by aggressively employing the shrewdest and most benign euphemisms market research can buy.

I say to my friends on the other side of this issue, choose the path of Dr. Bernard Nathanson, a founder of NARAL—the National Abortion Rights Action League—and former big league abortionist who turned pro-life because he finally had to admit, in a fit of intellectual honesty, that the unborn child was a patient, too, in need of nurturing and caring and love, just like his or her mother.

For the first time ever, the debate over partial-birth abortion requires us to begin coming to grips with the grisly specifics of how abortion actually pains, tortures, and destroys innocent human babies. If slaughtering a partially born child is wrong, why is it OK to slice and suction a baby in utero with a high-powered vacuum, 20 to 30 times more powerful than an average household vacuum cleaner, a procedure that turns the baby into bloody pulp. In a later term D&E abortion, the baby is decapitated and dismembered, limb by limb, inside the womb.

The dirty secret of the abortion rights movement—the violent, painful methods of abortion—are finally getting scrutiny because of this debate. The partial-birth abortion debate is allowing us to just scratch the surface of the usually secret, hidden, and Byzantine world of abortion and the methods used to painfully kill unborn children. Even the Washington Post shed some light on the methods this week. The Post article says, in part,

Most abortion doctors circumvent this problem by dismembering the fetus and removing it in pieces small enough to pass through the cervix . . .

The physician generally injects the fetus with one or more toxic substances a day before surgery, a maneuver that softens the tissue and makes dismemberment easier. It also eliminates any possibility a live birth will occur. Alternatively, some doctors cut the umbilical cord, which kills the fetus, 15 or 20 minutes before the procedure.

Perhaps some of you are having—or beginning to have—second thoughts concerning the bill of goods the abortion lobby has been selling all these years.

They even lied about the number of partial-birth abortions performed each year in the United States.

This past Sunday, The Record of Bergen, NJ, published a lengthy investigative report about the partial-birth abortions. I was appalled to read that a single facility in New Jersey—Metropolitan Medical in Englewood—performs at least 1,500 partial-birth abortions every year. This is three times the number of brain suction abortions that the National Abortion Federation, Planned Parenthood, NARAL, and other pro-abortion groups have estimated are performed annually throughout the country.

This revelation belies the statement of Bill Clinton that the process of sucking a baby's brains out moments before his or her full delivery is limited to 500 children per year nation-

ally. Even if the lower number were true, however, I am stunned that he or anyone else could belittle the horror of partial-birth abortion by saying it "only" kills 500 children each year. This is a higher death toll than the Oklahoma City bombing—an act that has been rightfully condemned.

What is equally as frightening is the fact that the same Record article reveals that most partial-birth abortions in New Jersey were done to teenagers, and they were done as elective procedures, not for medical reasons. Let me quote from the article.

"We have an occasional amnio abnormality, but it's a minuscule amount," said one of the doctors at Metropolitan Medical, an assessment confirmed by another doctor there. "Most are Medicaid patients, black and white, and most are for elective, not medical, reasons: people who didn't realize, or didn't care, how far along they were. Most are teenagers."

And let us not forget Dr. Martin Haskell, the medical doctor who boasts about this grisly procedure and goes on tour teaching it to others. Dr. Haskell says 80 percent of his partial birth abortions are "purely elective."

This contradicts everything the abortion President has said to justify his veto of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban bill passed by both the House and the Senate. President Clinton should stop hiding from the truth.

Override this antichild veto.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL MOLITOR, 3,000 HITS AND HOMETOWN HERO

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a true Minnesota hero, whose athletic exploits in the all-American game of baseball have dominated headlines from coast to coast in recent days.

But as big a hit as Paul Molitor has been on the field for nearly two decades, Paul Molitor has been an even bigger hero to children and fans all across this great country for the person he is.

Mr. Speaker, it is common for this most uncommon man to stand for hours at a time and sign autographs for all comers, fans young and old. Paul Molitor of Minnesota and the Minnesota Twins is as classy a person as his classic swing.

A devoted family man who always answers the call of community organizations to help people in need, Paul Molitor gives us all much to admire. He visits to hospitals to cheer up suffering children in cities all across this great country are rarely covered in the newspapers. But the lives he has touched, the spirits he has raised are reason enough to celebrate this great American hero.

Joining only 20 of the greatest players in the history of the sport, Paul Molitor became a member of one of major league baseball's most exclusive clubs on Monday, September 16 in the fifth inning of a game at Kauffman Stadium in Kansas City, MO.

Showing his classic, never-give-up hustle, Molitor became the first player to enter the

3,000-hit club with a triple and an all-out, head-first slide into third.

And showing his strong love of family, Molitor immediately located his wife, Linda, and daughter, Blaire, in the stands and embraced them warmly.

Overcoming injury after injury, Paul Molitor's relentless pursuit of perfection and team goals has set a shining example for all of us in our everyday lives.

A fellow alumnus of the University of Minnesota, Paul Molitor has stolen our hearts with his heart for the game—just like he once stole second, third, and home in a single inning. His accomplishments in the game are already the stuff of legend.

This St. Paul native was the most valuable player of the 1993 World Series and scored the series-clinching run. His 1987 hitting streak of 39 games is the fifth longest in modern big-league history. In the first game of the 1982 World Series, he set a record with five hits.

From his sandlot days on the same playgrounds in St. Paul that produced—within just a few years—other future Hall of Famers Dave Winfield and Jack Morris, to his emergence as a star at the University of Minnesota, Paul Molitor has been gathering fans all across America.

In Milwaukee, Toronto, and Minnesota, Paul Molitor has collected a legion of loyal admirers who are devoted to our native Minnesota son as much for his character as his clutch fielding and hitting.

Mr. Speaker, we can all take a lesson from what Paul Molitor has done on and off the field: never give up; bear down at each and every opportunity; stay mentally tough; keep your eyes on the goal; don't let some bad breaks deter you from your objective; look out for your teammates; remember what's truly important.

Paul Molitor, the baseball player, is still going strong at age 40. He's leading the league in hits. But, more importantly, Paul Molitor, the person, is proving that Leo Durocher was wrong. Nice guys do finish first.

BRING GREATER ADMINISTRATIVE FLEXIBILITY TO HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to bring greater administrative flexibility to Haskell Indian Nations University located in Lawrence, KS.

Haskell has been educating native Americans since 1884. One of only two institutes of its kind in the United States, any person of native American descent can attend Haskell tuition-free in fulfillment of treaty obligations. Since its inception, Haskell has grown into a cherished educational institution in the native American community and a respected neighbor in Lawrence, KS.

Under the leadership of President Bob Martin, Haskell University has begun a far-sighted transformation into a 4 year university specializing in training elementary and secondary

education teachers, and environmental science and conservation programs. For the past 3 years, the first group of education baccalaureate students have been studying at Haskell and will graduate this spring.

However, in order to continue its transformation, Haskell needs the autonomy and authority to hire and retain faculty-rank teachers. That is what this bill does. Local control and authority has already been granted to all tribally-controlled community colleges. While I realize that the time before this Congress does not permit a thorough hearing of this bill, I want to alert my colleagues to both the need and importance of the legislation.

TRIBUTE TO FINANCIAL WOMEN
INTERNATIONAL

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions of women to the financial services industry and to honor an organization that makes this success possible: Financial Women International.

Women have made a major impact in the realm of financial services, leading to the industry's growth and flourishing. For 75 years, Financial Women International has advanced these goals by helping women in the financial services industry to expand their personal and professional capabilities.

When the group was founded in 1921, it claimed 59 members who held high positions in their banks. Today, Financial Women International counts more than 10,000 members from all 50 States and several foreign countries. These individuals come from all facets of the rapidly expanding world of financial services.

Financial Women International's impressive record stems from its emphasis on education. The group appreciates the importance of continual learning. For this reason, it offers seminars and many other programs that teach women in the financial services industry the skills they need to become and remain competitive.

In addition, Financial Women International advances the interests of working women by promoting pay equity and through its contributions to the efforts of the Glass Ceiling Commission.

I am pleased to honor Financial Women International. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this organization and the many hard-working women of the financial services industry.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD
LABOR FREE CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT OF 1996

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to introduce today new leg-

islation to aid consumers wanting to avoid products made with abusive and exploitative child labor. The measure, called the Child Labor Free Consumer Information Act of 1996, encourages apparel and sporting good companies to voluntarily adopt a "child labor free" label on their products or packaging.

Over 60 Members of the House have joined me in introducing this important piece of legislation that I wrote with my good friend Senator TOM HARKIN of Iowa, who has been a relentless fighter for children and for human rights.

Our bill would create the broadest anti-child labor label in today's market. It builds on successful efforts to use labels to inform consumers of socially responsible actions by manufacturers and retailers. The Rugmark label, for example, guarantees that certain hand-knotted Asian rugs were not made by exploited children. And the Green Seal and other environmental labels, such as the Dolphin Safe logo on cans of tuna fish and the European "E" label, provide important information to consumers concerned about environmental protection.

On most products today there is a world of information. You can know if a shirt was made in the United States or abroad, made with union labor, made of cotton or synthetics, and how to care for it. Nowhere, however, will you see reference to any labor protections adhered to in the manufacture. And yet, this is an important piece of information to consumers that could influence their purchasing decisions. It is important to workers, and it is important to the children that are being exploited and abused in the workplace because of insufficient pressure on countries and businesses to put these children in school rather than to work.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that consumers want to avoid products made in sweatshops or by child labor, but they have no way of knowing which products to avoid. Our legislation asks companies to "put your money where your mouth is"—if your product is free of child labor, tell the consumer right on the label.

Numerous polls and surveys show consumers want information about socially responsible business practices. One study, by Marymount University in Virginia, found that three out of four Americans would boycott a store if they knew it sold goods made in sweatshops.

Regrettably, products made with abusive and exploitative child labor and in sweatshops are prevalent. The International Labor Organization estimates there are several hundred million children making goods, many of which are sold in U.S. markets.

Attention to this issue was heightened this year after it was disclosed at a hearing that I chaired by the Democratic Policy Committee that celebrity product lines, such as the Kathie Lee Gifford clothes sold at Wal-Mart stores, were made in part by underage youth and at sweatshops. Life magazine added to the attention by later reporting that most soccer balls in the world are made by poor children, some as young as 5 years old.

Last year, the United States imported almost 50 percent of the wearing apparel sold here and the garment industry netted \$34 billion. And according to the Department of Commerce, last year the United States imported

494.1 million pairs of athletic footwear—enough shoes to encircle the Earth five and a half times—and produced only 65.3 million pairs domestically.

Many companies say their manufacturing contracts specifically prohibit the use of child labor and other labor violations and that they will terminate contracts with companies that violate those terms. Regrettably, these codes of conduct are rarely independently verified. In fact, the Gifford line and Wal-Mart both have codes of conduct against child labor and sweatshops.

Gifford, who has become an outspoken opponent of these labor violations, told Good Housekeeping magazine this month that codes of conduct are inadequate:

Other celebrities say, "Oh, I've got something in my contract that says this kind of labor can never be exploited." I've had the same clause in my contract since Day One. It's always been a concern of ours. But how much good does it do?

The Child Labor Free Consumer Information Act would establish a commission of government, business, union and non-profit members working together to create guidelines for the use of a "Child Labor Free" or "Not made With Child Labor" label. The label could be attached to or printed on the product or the product packaging. The Commission would also be charged with investigating complaints brought to it that a company may be fraudulently using the label. Even though use of the label would be voluntary, companies would face increased penalties under Federal Trade Commission law for fraudulently using it.

Companies that adopt this label will find that they will be rewarded in the marketplace by consumers that repeatedly state they don't want to support labor exploitation, particularly of small children. This is a socially responsible and economically attractive step for companies to take. We know we cannot rid child labor from the world, but we hope that consumers will be able to make an informed choice about whether they want to support products made with child labor or not.

I recognize that it is late in the legislative session to be introducing new legislation. And I expect to reintroduce this legislation again next year. But I believe it is important to remind the public and my colleagues that this issue will not simply fade away. And this legislation also contains an idea that businesses could act on today, without its passage, if they were so inclined. I hope they will consider a label seriously as a means to prove to consumers their commitment to stopping child labor violations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to attach to this statement a report that I have prepared based on the information gathered at the April hearing and on subsequent investigations by my staff. The report makes a compelling argument for the use of voluntary product labels to achieve socially—and economically—desirable goals.

THE NEED FOR BETTER PRODUCT LABELING
INTRODUCTION

Although the rapidly expanding global marketplace has brought to U.S. consumers an ever-broadening array of goods from around the world, the market has not brought additional information to consumers

on the potential impacts of their purchasing decisions. A highly competitive, unregulated global market is enticing some corporations to flee strong environmental protection or labor laws in the U.S. and other developed countries for nations where such protections are less stringent, or even non-existent. As nations compete to attract global capital, and developing nations strive to industrialize, lack of environmental regulations, unsafe working conditions and low-wage labor—including forced labor and child labor—may provide the competitive edge for many countries. This situation is legitimized by the virtual silence of trade agreements on these issues.

A growing number of investors, consumers, and companies believe that the power to force positive change lies in consumer education. These companies and consumer advocacy organizations are articulating a message that consumers, by choosing products manufactured in a way that does not harm the environment or undermine the rights of workers, will force corporations to produce their goods in a responsible fashion.

In response to concerns raised by the environmental, labor, and human rights communities, in April 1996 the House Democratic Policy Committee convened a hearing that I chaired in an effort to better inform the public and Members of Congress on this complex debate. It was at that hearing that the now infamous allegation about Kathie Lee Gifford's clothing line sold at Wal-Mart Stores was first made. This discussion paper is based on the issues raised at that hearing.

CONSUMERS WANT TO BE INFORMED

Polls consistently show that consumers want to be informed about the impacts of their purchases.

In 1993, Cone Communications collaborated in a poll with Roper Starch Worldwide Inc. To survey, 2,000 consumers on the extent to which socially responsible business practices entered into their purchasing decisions. Thirty-one percent of those surveyed responded that, after price and quality, a company's socially responsible business practices are one of the most important factors in deciding whether or not to buy a brand. (source: Council on Economic Priorities)

A 1992 Ad Age poll conducted by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman of 1,004 consumers found that 70% of respondents said environmental messages in labeling or advertising "sometimes" or "very often" influence their purchasing decisions. (source: Council on Economic Priorities)

And a 1995 survey of 1,008 consumers by Marymount University's Center for Ethical Concerns found more than 75% of those surveyed would boycott a store if they knew it sold goods made in sweatshops. Nearly 85% would pay an extra \$1 on a \$20 garment if it were guaranteed to be made in a legal shop. (source: Maryland University, Department of Fashion Design and Merchandising and Center for Ethical Concerns)

At issue is: how do consumers become informed about the "good" or "bad" product?

Those supporting better consumer information programs are considering how to implement most effectively a program to alert American consumers to the conditions under which products are made. Following the long tradition of environmental labeling, these organizations are also beginning to call for labor-related labels.

LESSONS FROM ECOLABELING PROGRAMS

For several years, some governments and a growing number of non-governmental organizations have promoted consumer informa-

tion and product labeling as tools that can aid in improving the global environment. Currently, about two dozen regional or national ecolabeling programs exist around the world. Generally popular with consumers, they are increasingly coming under attack by manufacturers and developing nations who claim that ecolabels are a disguised barrier to trade. (source: National Journal; "Sticker Shock"; March 9, 1996) Critics also claim that ecolabels must be negotiated internationally, and raise the question of how—and whether—different nations' environmental rules can be reconciled.

According to a recent article in Business Ethics, Europeans tend to hold higher standards for their businesses than do most Americans. As a result, socially responsible businesses are better able to compete in Europe. (source: Business Ethics, "Growing Pains", January/February 1996) In recent years the European Union has undertaken a massive government-controlled ecolabeling program, with mixed results. The E.U. scheme covers washing machines, dishwashers, soil improvers, toilet tissue, kitchen paper rolls, laundry detergents, light bulbs, and indoor paints and varnishes. Some U.S. producers of these goods have protested that the E.U. system discriminates against U.S. manufacturers, although the seven types of washing machines that have been awarded the E.U. label to date are all made by U.S.-owned Hoover Ltd. Others criticize the bureaucratic procedures and the cost of attaining certification for an E.U. label.

Some of the ecolabeling debate has focused on the use of so-called "ecoseals", or symbols that are the equivalent of an environmental seal of approval. These seals are generally simple, and may be awarded following a third-party (non-government) approval process (U.S. "Green Seal") or may be the result of a government-approved and defined label (U.S. "Dolphin Safe", or the European Union's "E" label).

Supporters of ecoseals believe that, because the seals are simple and easy for consumers to understand, consumers are more likely to base their purchases on responsible choices. Opponents of ecoseals argue that seals stifle innovation and train customers to look for symbols rather than to learn factual information about environmental effects. They support information-based labeling, such as that used on nutrition labels.

"Dolphin Safe" label. One of the most well-known environmental labels in the United States is the "Dolphin Safe" label found on cans of tuna. Some supporters of ecolabeling have suggested using this statutorily defined label as a model for other ecolabeling efforts, and a brief history of the label's creation is worth noting here.

As a result of continued public outcry against the dolphin kills in the tuna fishery during the 1980's, Starkist Seafood Company announced in 1990 that it would no longer purchase any tuna caught by harming dolphins, and that it would begin labeling cans of Starkist tuna sold in the United States with "Dolphin Safe" symbols. Almost immediately, the rest of the U.S. tuna canners announced that they would no longer purchase tuna considered "dolphin unsafe". The voluntary announcement of the tuna processing industry raised a new labeling issue for the federal government: the definition and enforcement of a voluntary dolphin-safe label. In response, the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act (DPCIA) was enacted by the Congress in 1990. The purpose of the DPCIA was to establish criteria for labeling tuna and tuna products "dolphin safe", cer-

tification procedures, and enforcement standards for violations of the label.

Although the U.S. lags behind Europe in terms of both government-sponsored and third-party ecolabels, the issue is not likely to disappear anytime soon. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been considering international standards for ecolabeling in its negotiations on the connection between trade and the environment. The issue will also be discussed at the Singapore meeting of the World Trade Organization in December, 1996.

CHILD LABOR AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Can we apply our experience from ecolabeling to labor concerns?

One of the most emotional issues regarding goods—particularly textiles—manufactured in developing nations is the use of child labor. In a 1994 Department of Labor (DOL) report mandated by the Congressional Committees on Appropriations, DOL reported that between 100 million and 200 million children are in the workplace more than 95% of them in developing countries. The industries which employ children range from garments and carpets to small-scale mining and gem polishing. (source: Department of Labor, "By The Sweat And Toil Of Children: The Use of Child Labor in American Imports", July 15, 1994)

A recent survey by the International Labor Organization (ILO) found a positive correlation between child labor and factors such as poverty, illiteracy, rural under-development, urban slum conditions, and school non-attendance. About four-fifths of those children who worked did so seven days a week and, in many instances, girls worked longer hours than boys. (source: Child Labor Surveys: Results of methodological experiments in four countries, 1992-1993, International Labor Office, 1996. ISBN 92-2-110106-1)

The ILO estimates that at least half of all child workers are found in South and Southeast Asia. Asia probably boasts the highest percentage of children working in industries which export to the United States. Working conditions range from "crowded garment factories, where the doors are locked and the children work for 14 hours, to small dusty earthen huts which can seat four children to a loom, knotting carpets in a pit for hours on end." (source: Department of Labor report, previously cited)

A recent article in Life magazine on the manufacture of Nike soccer balls in Pakistan told of "children as young as six bought from their parents for as little as \$15, sold and resold like furniture, branded, beaten, blinded as punishment for wanting to go home, rendered speechless by the trauma of their enslavement. . . Children are sought after, and bonded, and sometimes taken in outright slavery, because they do not cost as much." (source: Life, "Six Cents An Hour", June, 1996) Nike, as well as Reebok, have since announced that their soccer balls from Pakistan will soon be made in stitching centers where the labor can be closely monitored, as opposed to the current system that relies on children in small villages scattered throughout the country. Nike and Reebok hope that these stitching centers will eliminate child labor from their portion of the soccer ball industry. Nike and Reebok, however, are currently very small players in the manufacture of soccer balls, when compared with Addidas, Mikasa and other companies that have made no announcement on child labor.

Of equal concern are documented stories of so-called "sweatshop" labor, in which workers, frequently women, are locked into unsafe workplaces, and forced to work long

hours for minimal wages. Last summer, U.S. papers carried front-page stories of a raid on an El Monte, California, sweatshop where most of the workers at the shop were recent female immigrants from Thailand who had been virtually enslaved by the manufacturer. Workers were forced to live in a compound encircled by razor wire, threatened with rape, and required to work 20-hour days for as little as \$1 an hour. (source: People, "Labor Pains", June 10, 1996)

Early experience with labor-related labeling indicates that it can work.

One label gaining in popularity and market share in Europe and recently introduced in the U.S. is the "Rugmark" label awarded to some hand-knotted rugs made in Nepal and India without the use of child labor. Nearly 900,000 children under the age of 14—including children as young as 4—are working in the carpet industry in Pakistan; 200,000 in Nepal; and 300,000 in India. Children are frequently bonded to a looming operation to pay off the debts of their parents. The U.S. is the world's second-largest market for hand-knotted Oriental carpets, with imports of over \$150 million annually from India alone, and has the potential to have a major impact on the manner in which these carpets are made.

CONCLUSION

Consumers and advertisers alike are obsessed with determining and declaring that a particular product is safe for children. But our economy fails to tell consumers whether products are safe for the children who made them. Parents have a right to know that the clothes and toys they buy for their children were not made by other exploited and abused children. Unfortunately, they have no way of knowing that in today's marketplace.

Voluntary labeling programs may continue to hold the key. These programs have not been easy to establish or to enforce. Nor will a "one size fits all" approach be practical—it is likely that different modes of labeling regimes will work best in different economic sectors. But our experiences with ecolabeling programs and the Rugmark label prove that voluntary labels are effective, and popular with consumers. If voluntary, they are consistent with our international trade obligations. Corporations who maintain that they have a reliable, enforceable code of conduct should be willing to translate that code into a reliable, enforceable label that informs consumers of the impacts of their purchases.

We must take responsibility for our purchasing and marketing decisions. The price of a product and the rate of profit cannot be allowed to overwhelm the moral obligation to protect children and to respect the rights of other workers. We have the means to inject this level of respect into the marketplace if we exert our will to do so. Through responsible consumer education our values of protection for the environment, for children and for workers can be reflected in the way we make our goods.

THE FAIR HAVEN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 20, 1996 the Fair Haven Community Health Center will hold an Open House to

dedicate its new building and to celebrate 25 years of service to the Fair Haven area.

The Fair Haven Community Health Center has been a fixture on Grand Avenue for the past 25 years. During that time, it has been a part of the community people could always rely upon. The Center has undergone considerable change through the years. When it opened for two nights a week in 1971, it was housed in Columbus School with a storefront office and had a staff of five, including two VISTA volunteers. That year the Center was visited 500 times. By 1982, the Center had begun a prenatal and midwifery program and purchased, renovated, and added on the property at 374 Grand Avenue. The Center also opened the "Body Shop," a school based clinic, at Wilbur Cross High School.

Today, the Fair Haven Center has purchased, renovated and connected property at 362 Grand Avenue. The complete facility now has 24 exam rooms, a new laboratory, waiting area, health education and social service rooms. The Center has a staff of 80 including 10 physicians, 8 nurse practitioners, and 6 nurse midwives. The facilities include three buildings and three satellite clinics which received a total of 48,000 visits this past year. These new renovations and additions mean that the Center can continue to do what it does best, caring for people.

Throughout its history, the Fair Haven Community Health Center has remained committed to the ideal of providing health care for all those who need it, regardless of their ability to pay. While medicine today is increasingly cost-conscious, Fair Haven practices medicine which puts the patient's well-being first. By combining preventive care and education with a range of services from prenatal care to geriatric medicine, the Center ensures that all its patient's needs are met. This holistic, integrated approach is what defines the Center and makes it so valuable to New Haven. Center Director, Katrina Clark said, "We have always felt that we were part of the community, and I think that is why we've been so successful in meeting the health care needs of the people we serve. At a time when many people are alienated and rejected by the health care system, Fair Haven stands as a beacon of caring for our patients and providing excellent service."

I am proud to rise today to congratulate the Fair Haven Community Health Center. The newly renovated facilities will enable the Center to provide even better health services and preventive care to the people of Fair Haven.

BIPARTISANSHIP IS THE KEY TO ETHICS REFORM

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week my dear friend Representative PORTER GOSS who serves on the Ethics Committee as well as the Rules Committee took out a special order to urge changes in the ethics process—September 12, 1996.

He proposed that changes in the ethics process should take effect in the next Con-

gress and that the Rules Committee is the proper venue for ethics reform.

I must take strong exception to the claim that the Rules Committee is the right place to consider reforms of the ethics process. Given the primary job of the Rules Committee—reporting special rules for the consideration of legislation—the committee is properly a partisan committee with a 9 to 4 ratio. The Rules Committee is an arm of the majority leadership and so it is appropriate that all the Republican members of the committee—including Mr. GOSS—are appointed directly by Speaker GINGRICH. But this partisan makeup makes the Rules Committee the wrong venue for ethics reform.

The House ethics process must be the product of bipartisan consensus. The most recent ethics reforms, for example, issued from the work of the Bipartisan Ethics Task Force established in 1989. The task force was composed of 14 Members, 7 from each side of the aisle, including 2 ex officio leadership Members and others who had valuable experience on ethics reform issues.

The task force was bipartisan in fact as well as name. The Members and staff operated on a completely bipartisan—or nonpartisan—basis. The task force divided its work into subgroups of two Members each—one Republican and one Democrat. Each subgroup investigated problems and options in a specific area and reported its recommendations back to the full task force.

Obviously only bipartisan suggestions could be reported from any subgroup. And the full task force worked by consensus; no recommendation was issued from the full task force unless all Members were in agreement.

One subgroup was responsible for developing recommendations on the Ethics Committee's enforcement procedures. Because the Ethics Committee was considering complaints against Speaker Wright at that time, the task force decided that the subgroup on ethics enforcement should not include any task force member then serving on the Ethics Committee. Moreover, the subgroup, by consensus, delayed its first meeting until the Ethics Committee closed its investigation of Speaker Wright.

Again, the subgroup on ethics procedures needed unanimity to report any recommendation and the full task force proceeded by consensus requiring all members to sign off before including any provision in its comprehensive ethics reform package.

The paramount goal of any congressional reform must be to restore public confidence in the integrity of this institution. I believe the bipartisan approach is the only appropriate model for considering ethics reforms.

THE SACRED HEART CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride I bring to the attention of the House and the entire Nation the 100th anniversary of the

founding of The Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish Family Church, in Munsing, MI.

From its humble beginnings in a community town hall, where Father Anthony Molinari spoke with his congregation from atop a piano for lack of a pulpit, The Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish has grown over the last 100 years to become an integral part of our community.

Sacred Heart Church was founded in the fall of 1896 to meet the spiritual needs of rapidly expanding Munsing. The first pastor, Father Anthony Molinari, started the church and spearheaded the initial fundraising efforts to build a permanent sanctuary. To accomplish this, the parish hosted benefit dinners with the slogan: "A hot meal guaranteed to satisfy, for the price of 25 cents". Their first benefit alone raised \$600.

By the following fall, construction on a permanent building began and the church was finished in the spring of 1898. It was a small wooden structure with a towering belfry and living quarters for the priest. On September 11, 1898, the church was consecrated the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

During the following years, the church continued to grow along with the community. A new pipe organ was installed, a Belgian bell was added to the belfry, and a parochial school was built. The Sacred Heart School, offering 8 grades, opened in 1914 with 316 students enrolled. The church also added a convent for the Sisters of St. Dominic in 1924.

On April 27, 1933 The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus was destroyed by a devastating fire which started by a spark in the chimney. The church was completely demolished, and only the Blessed Sacrament was salvaged. Construction on a new church did not begin until the summer of 1949, and the cornerstone was finally laid on September 4 of that year. On the Feast of the Sacrament, June 19, 1950, the new church was dedicated.

In the spring of 1970, the Sacred Heart School was closed after 56 years of operation. To replace it, the Confraternity Christian Doctrine [CCD] program began the following October. Under the leadership of Brother Felix Butzman, of the Christian Brothers, 500 students were able to continue their religious instruction under the program which allowed students to be released early from public schools to attend CCD classes.

Since 1975, The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus has been under the spiritual leadership of Father Tim Desrochers, Father Vincent Ouellette, and Father Raymond Moncher along with a caring parish staff. During these years, the church has continued to flourish and evolve. Improvements include a thriving choir under the leadership of Theresa Chartier, a barrier-free entrance for wheelchair bound members of the congregation, a new Rogers electronic-pipe organ, religious education classrooms, and the renovation of the Sacred Heart School building into low-income senior citizen housing.

The Sacred Heart of Jesus Church reaches out into the community through its ministries to the Munsing Hospital, the Superior Health Haven, Superior Shores Nursing Center, Cusino Corrections Facility, and Alger Maximum Security Prison Facility in addition to their own congregation. They also provide religious instruction to adults, teens, and children.

Mr. Speaker, The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus Church has provided a place of prayer, hope, and faith for the Munsing community throughout their 100-year history. The clergy and congregation have worked together to form a long-lasting institution of religious faith in this community. On behalf of the Upper Peninsula, State of Michigan, and the entire Nation, I would like to congratulate The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus Church on their 100-year anniversary and I wish them peace, joy, and happiness now and for future generations.

EXPLANATION OF MISSED VOTES

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, because of illness, I missed 6 recorded votes on September 17 and 18. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner.

H.R. 3803—AYE; H.R. 3723—AYE; H.J. Res. 191—AYE; H.R. 3802—AYE; H.R. 3675—AYE; and H.R. 3923—AYE.

IN HONOR OF THREE OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS: BLANQUITA VALENTI, EDWIN GUTIERREZ, AND ANTHONY VEGA

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three outstanding individuals, Blanquita Valenti, Edwin Gutierrez, and Tony Vega who are making a difference in the lives of their fellow community members through their work with the Puerto Rican Action Board. A celebration dinner will be held for these deserving people on September 20, 1996 at the Spain Inn in Piscataway, NJ.

The Puerto Rican Action Board, a nonprofit organization which seeks to improve the quality of life of low and moderate income families in New Jersey, has benefited from the exceptional efforts of Blanquita Valenti. Ms. Valenti has a distinguished record of service as a public official and educator. She has a strong educational background consisting of a masters degree in Spanish and Latin American literature, and certification by the American Translators Association. Ms. Valenti is a founding board member of a number of organizations, including the Puerto Rican Action Board, ASPIRA, Inc. of New Jersey, and the Puerto Rican Congress. She has also served on the city council for an 8-year term and as city president for 4 years.

Edwin Gutierrez, former president and executive director of the Puerto Rican Action Board, is a notable community activist. He has contributed his expertise to a number of worthwhile projects such as the New Brunswick Neighborhood Preservation Program, Community Block Grant and Homeowner Affordability Program, Rental Rehabilitation Pro-

gram, and the Buy-it Fix-it Program. Mr. Gutierrez has also exhibited a commitment to excellence in education. He established the first bilingual-bicultural day care center in New Brunswick, instituted an English as second language [ESL] program for adults and initiated a bilingual high school equivalency program.

The Puerto Rican Action Board has received invaluable service from its former chairperson, Dr. Anthony Vega. He has had a long and distinguished career as a university educator and labor activist. Dr. Vega's educational efforts include earning the title of professor emeritus in labor studies at the labor education center of Rutgers University, establishing scholarship funds for labor studies, and the procuring funds to sponsor research programs like the Parent, Recruitment, Involvement, Education project [PRIDE], Rutgers' OSHA Center, and the Children's Development project. One of Dr. Vega's most prized accomplishments was the raising of \$1 million for a multifaceted educational and manpower development program in 1980.

It is an honor to be able to acknowledge the extraordinary efforts of Blanquita Valenti, Edwin Gutierrez, and Anthony Vega. They exemplify the enormous positive difference individuals can make in our communities. I am certain that my colleagues will rise with me and honor these remarkable community leaders.

TRIBUTE TO DIANA LEWIS

HON. LF. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Diana Lewis, an outstanding Virginian and a hard-work American. Ms. Lewis has overcome great personal odds and now serves in her community as a certified nursing assistant in Charlottesville, VA. On October 8, 1996, she will be honored at the Annual Training Conference of the General Council of Industries for the Blind and National Industries for the Blind as the 1996 private sector employee of the year.

The path to her well deserved recognition, however, has not been an easy one. Born with congenital cataracts, Ms. Lewis suffered additional setbacks as a child undergoing several eye surgeries resulting in her delayed entry to school. Undeterred, Ms. Lewis attended Romney School for the Blind in West Virginia, but left school before completing her education in order to marry, become a homemaker, and, eventually a mother of two sons.

By 1986, Ms. Lewis' circumstances had changed dramatically. She had moved to Virginia and found herself an unemployed single mother with two young boys to support, lacking education or employment skills. With the help of training program through Virginia Industries for the Blind, a division of the Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped, Ms. Lewis rose to the challenge confronting her by training for and mastering numerous sewing operations. Before long, she had become an accomplished seamstress.

Her desire to seek new challenges and improve her circumstances inspired her to earn her GED and complete training as a certified nursing assistant. Ms. Lewis met her personal and professional challenges head on, in the face of long odds, and is now giving back to her community working in the skilled care unit of Westminster Canterbury of the Blue Ridge. As a certified nursing assistant, she selflessly gives comfort to elderly citizens who require constant care.

Ms. Lewis credits her employment at Virginia Industries for the Blind with instilling in her an unquenchable sense of self-confidence, enable her to continually seek new challenges and responsibilities. For her, the future is full of promise, as she seeks to fulfill her goal of one day becoming a physical therapist.

Ms. Lewis is truly representative of our country's ethic of service and its unfailing commitment to self-improvement.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Diana Lewis, the 1996 private sector employee of the year.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA ANDERSON BOONE

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Virginia Anderson Boone of Miami, FL, and to share in the festivities of a special event held in her honor.

As the founding principal of Highland Oaks Elementary School in North Miami Beach, FL, Virginia Boone tirelessly devoted 31 years of her career to the thousands of children who studied under her tutelage.

During Mrs. Boone's tenure, Highland Oaks Elementary became one of the finest schools in all of Dade County, the fourth largest county in these United States. Year after year, Highland Oaks ranked among the top schools for the best test scores which are compared to other schools across the Nation. Thanks to the strength and commitment of a woman who expected nothing less than the very best from her faculty and her students, Highland Oaks set standards which are still beyond the grasp of most other schools.

Although childless, Virginia Boone became a parent to her faculty, staff, and students. She treated those who worked for her, as well as those who studied in her school, as though they were her own children, caring for their health, attending their weddings and the myriad of bar and bat mitzvahs. Many of her former students, now adults, would often stop by for a visit. She even hired a teacher who had been a student in her first graduating class.

For decades it became near-impossible to find an opening on the Highland Oaks' faculty. Those who were the lucky ones because the envy of many who wanted to share in the good fortune of working for a woman who would become a mentor and a friend, sharing in the success of watching thousands of children benefit from their years at Highland Oaks Elementary.

It is a true gift for one to watch a child excel in life and know that they have played an important part. I am told that is what Virginia Boone lived for.

After her passing earlier this year, the faculty, the PTA, the northeast Dade community and the Dade County School Board unanimously voted to rename the school to honor the woman who touched so many lives. I am delighted to have the privilege of representing this involved, outstanding community on this very special occasion.

On September 25, 1996, Highland Oaks Elementary will be officially renamed, "Virginia A. Boone Highland Oaks Elementary." Congratulations and best wishes for continued success.

I ask unanimous consent that these remarks be included in the RECORD.

SUPPORTING NATO EXPANSION

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of NATO expansion by encouraging qualified emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe to become members of the NATO Alliance. Since 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has provided the foundation for the peace and political solidarity of all of its European members. For this reason I encourage such expansion in order to provide for the continued security, freedom, and prosperity that has existed for NATO members since the formation of the NATO Alliance.

Among the countries seeking NATO membership, including Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, I would like to acknowledge three additional countries namely, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia as strong, viable candidates that should be considered for NATO membership. Each of these countries, according to their individual preparations, can and should be granted NATO membership at the earliest possible date. For this reason I would like to ask that the President encourage other member countries of NATO to start negotiations for the accession to NATO, along with Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, of Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Not only have each of these countries expressed an overwhelming desire to become full-fledged members of NATO, but they have actively pursued and achieved the qualifications for membership. According to Title II—NATO Participation Act of 1994, countries seeking membership in NATO must be full and active participants in the Partnership for Peace, and have demonstrated progress toward democratic institutions, free market economies, civilian control of their armed forces and the rule of law.

Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia are all successful participants in the Partnership for Peace [PFP] and have succeeded in establishing western-style democracies and efficient market economies. Not only have these countries been successful in their membership with

PFP, but each has also made great strides in preparing to become worthwhile and beneficial members of the NATO Alliance.

In particular, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia have made great advances toward compliance with the requirements for NATO membership. Romania was the first nation in Central and Eastern Europe to join the Partnership for Peace and is currently participating in a "sixteen plus one" dialog with NATO. Militarily, Romania has a coherent and valid national defence doctrine and has the only armed forces in former East Block whose structures are fully compatible with NATO. The Romanian military enjoys an excellent relationship with neighboring countries as well, especially Hungary, with whom there are regular meetings of defence ministers, an open sky agreement and other manifestations of cooperation.

In fact, on September 16, 1996, Romania and Hungary signed the Treaty on Understanding, Cooperation and Good-Neighborliness. This treaty allows both Romania and Hungary to continue to pursue their joint desires to integrate in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union and Western European Union; to improve the security and prosperity of Europe; help protect minority rights through the implementation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention; and, to work toward the continued success of the relationship between Romania and Hungary.

Slovakia has also made great strides. They have had considerable dialog with NATO regarding the Study on NATO Enlargement which detailed the conditions and steps to be undertaken by a prospective country in exchange for a full membership. Slovakia submitted a document called Preparation for NATO Membership, which was further elaborated in the Individual Discussion Paper [IDP] on March 18, 1996. Slovakia was the first country among PFP members to submit this paper.

Slovenia's accomplishments and cooperation within the PFP, has made them, according to general consultation in 1995 on expansion of NATO, one of the most qualified candidates for NATO membership. According to the Statements and Consultation of the Parliament and Government of Slovenia on April 11, 1996, membership in NATO is the strategic security aim of Slovenia.

Therefore, in order to expedite the process of NATO enlargement, grant membership in NATO to all qualifying countries, and strengthen the stability in Central and Eastern Europe, I would ask that the President, at the earliest possible date, to encourage other member countries of NATO to start negotiations for the accession to NATO, along with Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, of Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Already Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia have been successful in their attempt to meet the general requirements in order to be considered for NATO membership. And thus I am submitting legislation that will encourage and expedite the granting of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to these countries.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—TRIBUTE
TO THOMAS JACKSON AND NATIONAL
POLLUTION PREVENTION
WEEK

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

Each weekend, my wife Ruthie and I travel across Indiana to meet with Hoosiers. And every time to travel to the second District of Indiana, we become more impressed with the hundreds and hundreds of individuals who are out there working day and night to make a difference taking responsibility to make our communities better places to live. I like to call these individuals Hoosier heros.

Hoosier heros because they do good things for their friends and neighbors. For my first part of this weeks report, today I recognize Thomas Jackson of Anderson, IN, as a Hoosier hero. Ruthie recently spent a day with Thomas.

Afterward she shared with me Tom's tireless efforts to help children in Madison County. You see Tom owns and operates his own restaurant—the prime time deli and more.

And between spending time with his family and the responsibilities of running his own business, but that doesn't stop Tom from helping others.

He has taken on a crucial challenge. Thomas has taken on himself, the mission, to spread the message just say no to our young people. Tom travels to schools in Madison County educating, warning and teaching children to say: No to drugs and alcohol. Thomas' mission is special and close to his heart.

Nine years ago, his own son Thomas Jr., became involved with a drug cartel in the neighboring city of Muncie. His son almost lost his own life. Thomas Jr. was in pretty bad shape but with the love of his father and family, he survived. He turned his life around.

Thomas Jr. was recently married and today lives a happy life. Thomas Jackson, Sr., decided that the best way for others to avoid the same tragedy as his own son was to take a leadership role in warning children.

He started an alcohol and drug awareness program: Youth needs prime time. That's reassuring. Today he educates children about the very real danger and possible lethal consequences of drugs and alcohol use.

One of his volunteers is a 24 year old, ex gang member, Roosevelt Rees. Roosevelt has turned his life around, and is now dedicated to making sure kids don't make the same mistake of using drugs like he did.

The effort—is crucial, especially, when study after study tells us that drug use among America's children is at an alarming all-time high. Drug usage among 14 and 15 year olds are up 200 percent since 1992. And that's frightening. So today, I want to lift up Thomas Jackson as a Hoosier hero, for taking his own version of just say no to children of Anderson, IN.

For the second part of my report I will report on National Pollution Prevention Week efforts in Indiana. The week of September 16 to 22 is being recognized across America as National Pollution Prevention Week.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I strongly believe that pollution prevention is not only the most effective means of protecting human health and the environment, but also makes excellent business sense. I believe that free market principles can actually do a better job of ensuring we have a cleaner America.

In observance of this week, I would like to commend the efforts of those in Indiana to increase the development and use of pollution prevention methods.

In particular, I would like to applaud the work of the Indiana Pollution Prevention and Safe Materials Institute. This State-funded organization provides technical assistance and educational services to a variety of Indiana's industry.

Specifically, this institute helps businesses develop pollution prevention programs to reduce waste at the source and to prevent the environmental and health hazards of manufacturing wastes.

With the assistance of this institute, numerous Indiana manufacturing facilities have adopted pollution prevention strategies that have resulted in the significant reduction of pollutants being released into the environment.

They have also saved considerable dollars. Today, I also would like to recognize the metal finishing industry—a key segment of American manufacturing and a leader in pollution prevention initiatives.

This industry is dominated by small businesses, with most employing less than 25 people. For the past decade, the metal finishing sector has worked diligently to improve its environmental performance. Today, nearly 30 percent of the total expenditures of these small companies are invested in pollution prevention and control equipment.

However, current regulations imposed on this industry are actually hindering the achievement of additional environmental gains by stymieing the development and use of innovative technology that would allow reuse of valuable metals resulting from the manufacturing process. Under these regulations, businesses presently are given a choice of expensive offsite recycling or burying valuable resources in the ground.

In fact, companies like McDowell Enterprises in Elkhart, IN, pay a 25-percent premium to save their resources through recycling. Certainly, a better option exists. We should be encouraging onsite metal recovery or the use of the innovative treatment technologies

A sound national pollution prevention program should spur voluntary initiatives. We must promote a broad range of risk management options, for reducing environmental releases of toxic chemicals and in some cases eliminating the generation of hazardous wastes altogether. This includes such methods as source reduction, reuse, recycling treatment and other waste minimization techniques.

A broad program will permit businesses, large and small, the flexibility to design pollution prevention strategies based on the level of risk to public health and the environment.

I urge Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to provide leadership to free America's innovative spirit. We must encourage all Americans to create new technologies

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that will allow industries to go beyond compliance and that will lead to a better environment.

TRIBUTE TO JIM ARMSTRONG

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of America's beloved former teachers and former mayors, James Armstrong of Torrance, CA.

I call Mr. "Mr. Mayor." I doubt anyone in Torrance would dispute that appellation. During his 6 years (1972-78) on the Torrance City Council and eight more as Mayor (1978-86), Jim oversaw Torrance's renaissance into a beautiful and modern city.

Jim Armstrong is also an educator. He taught American Government at Torrance High from 1958 to 1986. Earlier in his career, he taught at Torrance Elementary School, where he was an inspiration to many generations of young people. Because of his influence, many of them have entered careers in which they too serve the community.

Through the years and in retirement, Jim has remained active by serving in leadership roles with many non-profit community organizations including the Torrance Cultural Arts Foundation, the Torrance Education Foundation, the Torrance YWCA Advisory Board, the Foundation of California State University Dominguez Hills and the Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce. In 1981, the city's municipal theater was named the James Armstrong Theater.

On September 21, the Torrance YWCA will be honoring Jim Armstrong as Man of the Year. I join with the YWCA and all the people of the South Bay by giving special recognition to our special friend.

CELEBRATION OF TAIWAN'S
NATIONAL DAY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to note that the Republic of China [ROC] is preparing to celebrate its 85th anniversary. Taiwan's National Day, October 10, is an important celebration for the people of Taiwan and for freedom loving people throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the ROC is the United States' sixth largest trading partner and one of our strongest allies in the Pacific rim. The ROC continues to purchase American goods and services at a healthy and growing rate. Hundreds of American corporations have offices in Taiwan, which has proven to be an excellent market for the United States in this rapidly growing region of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to travel to Taiwan 10 years ago. At that time, I saw a government transitioning democracy. Now, 10

years later, that transition has been completed with the popular election earlier this year of President Lee Teng Hui. I am certain that if I am able to return to Taiwan in the near future, I will see not only massive economic development throughout the island, but also a vibrant democracy at work.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is our friend and supporter. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating President Lee and all 21 million people on Taiwan on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
SHOULD DECIDE

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago the House considered and passed H.R. 3308, the U.S. Armed Forces Protection Act, a misnomer, which I strongly opposed. I voted against this measure as a matter of upholding the intent of the U.S. Constitution.

The Constitution established Congress and the Presidency with equal powers in the area of military affairs. Congress is responsible for raising and maintaining forces and legislating policy. The President, as Commander in Chief, is responsible for setting up the chain of command within our forces and executing congressional policy.

As a Member of the House of Representatives, I am aware of Congress' need to protect its powers. However, I believe it is also my duty to acknowledge the President's role under the Constitution as Commander in Chief.

This measure, which originated in the flawed Contract With America, is a partisan attempt by the Republican majority to selectively use congressional prerogatives. American Presidents have directed U.S. forces to serve in allied forces since the Revolutionary War. Examples include World War I, World War II, NATO operations, and Operation Desert Storm.

Under H.R. 3308, in 1990 President Bush would have been prevented from sending U.S. troops to the Middle East to contain Saddam Hussein. H.R. 3308 specifically limits the powers of the Commander in Chief to direct U.S. forces and, therefore, it is unconstitutional. I believe the American President, regardless of political party affiliation, should decide when, where, and how to deploy U.S. military forces.

Secretary of Defense Perry and Attorney General Reno have stated that H.R. 3308 is unconstitutional. In a letter to House Minority Leader GEPHARDT, Secretary Perry wrote, "I believe that H.R. 3308 is both operationally unjustified and unconstitutional."

In terms of operations, H.R. 3308 is a misnomer because, if enacted as law, it will in fact endanger the lives of American military men and women by preventing our forces from wearing protective United Nations identification insignia.

The UN insignia in question are blue helmets and blue shoulder patches designed

to enable American forces, as well as others, to recognize friendly forces. Insignia are a proven method of protecting our soldiers' lives. They are worn to ensure the safety of our men and women. They help prevent friendly fire and make it possible to impose a recognized force on enemies.

Furthermore, the United Nation has established rules for protecting its forces by punishing those enemies who are against UN forces. These punishments can only be used to protect Americans who are fired upon while wearing UN insignia.

On this important issue of wearing insignia, all American military men and women must follow the commands of our Commander in Chief. Discipline is key to maintaining order in our services and, ultimately, to protecting our national security.

Only one American soldier has been court-martialed over the issue of wearing UN insignia. Thousands of American men and women have obeyed their President and served in multinational commands wearing U.S. uniforms and Allied forces insignia. These American military personnel have always retained their ultimate allegiance to the United States of America, while wearing UN or NATO insignia.

Americans serving in multinational commands have always followed the directions of the American President, from Allied operations in World War II, to the United Nations Command established for the Korean war, the Desert Storm Coalition in the Persian Gulf war, and multiple NATO operations, including the present NATO Implementation Force [IFOR] in Bosnia.

During these operations, command of our military men and women has ultimately resided with the President as our Commander in Chief and our military leaders in the Department of Defense.

Finally, Presidential Decision Directive 25, a classified directive issued early in the Clinton administration, established steps to allay concern over U.S. troops under UN control. A declassified summary of this directive states:

The President retains and will never relinquish command authority over U.S. forces. On a case by case basis, the President will consider placing appropriate U.S. forces under the operational control of a competent UN commander for specific UN operations authorized by the Security Council [the UN security agency over whose decisions the U.S. has veto power]. The greater the U.S. military role, the less likely it will be that the U.S. will agree to have a UN commander exercise overall operational control over U.S. forces. Any large scale mission that is likely to involve combat should ordinarily be conducted under U.S. command and operational control or through competent regional organizations such as NATO or ad hoc coalitions.

There is nothing new about this Administration's policy regarding the command and control of U.S. forces. U.S. military personnel have participated in UN peace operations since 1948.

For all of these reasons, I strongly believe H.R. 3308 should not become law. Since the House has already passed this bill, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to oppose this measure. And, if this irresponsible legislation does pass the Senate, I support President Clinton's pledge to veto it.

HONORING MR. HOLCOMB "HOKE"
EVETTS 1996 KINGS COUNTY AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to recognize a legendary figure in Kings County's agricultural community, Mr. Holcomb "Hoke" Evetts. Because of his impressive accomplishments, which span the decades, Mr. Evetts is being honored by his community as Agriculturist of the Year.

Mr. Evetts is most widely recognized for his involvement with what many consider to be the finest stockyard in the State of California. Mr. Evetts and his business partner purchased the modest Overland Stockyards nearly 40 years ago, and built it into one of the largest and most reputable agricultural establishments in Kings County. Mr. Evetts has served as a well-respected auctioneer for 55 years, and has even taken his talent to the world of motion pictures.

Over 50 years ago, Mr. Evetts joined the Rodeo Cowboys of America, now known as the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association. As a proud and caring husband, father and grandfather, Mr. Evetts has shared his love of the rodeo with his family members, some of whom have competed in rodeo events with his same enthusiasm.

As a leader in the effort to improve his community, Mr. Evetts has garnered wide respect. Mr. Evetts embodies what everyone seeks in a leader—a true individual who utilizes his talents in order to serve others. As an auctioneer, Mr. Evetts helped raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for dozens of needy organizations.

There is no question that for Mr. Evetts, commitment to community and to agriculture is a way of life. He is a dedicated Valley resident who has played a major role in the development of Kings County agriculture. I applaud the Lemoore Chamber of Commerce and the Kings County Farm Bureau for recognizing his contributions.

TRIBUTE TO ALFREDO PEREZ

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost pleasure and pride that I rise today to recognize Mr. Alfredo Perez for his inspiration as a hard working American, dedicated teacher and valiant victim of crime.

Alfredo Perez was born in a small town in Jalisco, Mexico on November 23, 1965. When he was a boy of 8, he, his mother Maria Guadalupe Contreras de Perez and his seven siblings, Carlos, Francisco, Bertha, Hector, Guilermo, Jesus and Abelam emigrated to Oxnard, CA, to rejoin his father, Jose Perez. He attended El Rio Elementary School, then went on to Rio Del Valle Junior High. Alfredo received his high school diploma from Rio Mesa High School.

In the Fall of 1985 Alfredo entered the University of California Los Angeles [UCLA]. In order to pay for his schooling, he worked several part-time jobs. Alfredo graduated from UCLA in 1989 with a major in Sociology and a specialization in Business Administration.

Shortly after graduating from UCLA, Alfredo decided to enter the teaching profession. The importance of educating future generations was a challenge he took on with great devotion, commitment and love for children. He wanted to be a role model for children in the inner city. His main goal was to instill in them the desire to educate themselves and to make a difference in this world.

On the morning of February 22, 1996, Alfredo Perez was where he wanted to be—with his students. His 5th grade students were in the library at Figueroa Street Elementary School in Los Angeles. Gunfire from a gang-related incident disrupted the quiet building, and a stray bullet struck and entered Alfredo's brain. Despite suffering this potentially fatal wound, Alfredo's primary concern remained the safety of his school children. Paramedics found him waving the children to seek safe haven.

This incident has had a tremendous impact on our city for the simple fact that Alfredo is a gifted young individual who dedicated himself to helping the most vulnerable and precious members of our society: children. The obligation to work with the children of the inner city is all too often lost among other, often selfish, priorities. Continuing his studies to become a school principal, Alfredo considered his work with children in the inner city his calling.

While at UCLA, Alfredo met, fell in love with, and married Virginia Navar. Ms. Navar also studied to become a teacher and is presently on leave from the Los Angeles Unified School District assisting Alfredo with his recovery. Virginia, his supportive family and numerous well-wishers have been the constant hope in Alfredo's recuperation.

Mr. Speaker, on September 22, 1996, several alumni associations from some of California's most prestigious universities have joined forces and will host a special reception to pay tribute to Alfredo Perez for the mobilizing efforts he has inspired and for the dedication he

has given to the children of Los Angeles. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional individual for his outstanding service to the children of Los Angeles.

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION
DAY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, as America observes National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1996 it is fitting that we recall the sacrifices made by the brave men and women taken prisoner and who have returned home, as well as those who are listed as missing in action and presumed dead.

Words cannot aptly describe our feeling of gratitude for the dedicated service these courageous Americans have provided for our Nation. However much of our actions pale in comparison to our pride we must always make an effort to remember these heroes.

Just as we commemorate those who fought so selflessly for our country on Veterans Day and pay tribute to those who gave the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of their country during Memorial Day, so too should we remember America's POW/MIA's. We as a nation must not forget the sacrifices endured by our former prisoners of war and our missing in action.

I call on my colleagues in the House and the Senate, as well as all Americans to honor the service of our former POW's and pray for those Americans still unaccounted for.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HERMELIN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 24, David Hermelin will receive from the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit

an award of unusual distinction, the Fred M. Butzel Award for Distinguished Community Service.

David Hermelin is synonymous with community. Community in its fullest and broadest sense. Like few others, his efforts have been as extensive as they have been intensive.

He has been a pillar within the Jewish Community of Metropolitan Detroit. He is President of World ORT Union, a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Federation, Vice Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and a Director-at-Large of the United Synagogue for Conservative Judaism. He has been a linchpin in a variety of efforts critical to the security and well-being of the State of Israel and to amicable relations between the United States and Israel.

His efforts has touched almost every other aspect of community life in and about Michigan. He has been deeply involved in the health needs of our State, as evidenced by his active work with the Barbara Ann Karmanos Cancer Institute and Children's Hospital, among others.

He has been instrumental in the flourishing of the arts, highlighted by his key role with the Detroit Symphony and Orchestra Hall, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the new Opera House of the Michigan Opera.

David Hermelin has also been active in the business world. His endeavors have spanned his highly successful insurance business to his role in the development of Palace of Auburn Hills.

While I have been lucky to know David Hermelin personally for many years, I do not know his middle name. Perhaps it is Peripatetic. David Hermelin has set an example for all to emulate, though few, if any, could quite do so.

Amidst all of this whirlwind of activity, David Hermelin has always found time for his beloved family. He and his wife Doreen have never lost sight of a central tenet of their heritage—the family comes first. I join the very large extended family of David Hermelin's friends and admirers in extending heartfelt congratulations on his receipt of the Butzel Award.