

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO TRANSFER CERTAIN FACILITIES OF THE MINIDOKA PROJECT TO THE BURLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

**HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I'm introducing this bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain facilities at the Minidoka project to the Burley Irrigation District.

In 1926, under contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, Operation and Maintenance of the Distribution System of the Southside Pumping Division of the Minidoka Project was transferred to Burley Irrigation District. The district has operated and maintained the distribution system ever since.

In the early 1950's the main southside canal and certain electrical distribution lines were transferred for operation and maintenance to Burley Irrigation District as well. In addition to those transfers the district agreed, under its contracts, to pay to the United States the construction costs incurred in constructing the project and the Minidoka Dam.

It also agreed to pay its proportionate share of the construction costs of storage facilities in which the irrigation district attained a right to all water stored in the space acquired by the district in the reservoir.

At this time, the Burley Irrigation District has paid in full all construction costs allocated to the district in the storage facilities and all costs incurred in the construction of the distribution system operated and maintained by the district.

For 70 years the Burley Irrigation District has demonstrated its competence in operating and maintaining the facilities proposed for title transfer. Clearly they have the technical capability to meet both their physical and financial obligations.

For these reasons I am introducing this bill to convey title to the Burley Irrigation District, of Federal reclamation distribution facilities.

IN HONOR OF TEMAS MAGAZINE AND ANA MARIA PERERA FOR EXCELLENT SERVICE TO THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tamas, a predominantly Hispanic entertainment magazine and Ana Maria

Perera, Tamas' associate publisher and senior editor, for excellent service to the Hispanic community. The National Association of Cuban-Americans will hold a reception in their honor on November 3, 1996 in Newark.

In November 1950, Jose and Lolita de la Vega founded a magazine that became one of the most entertaining and highly praised Hispanic magazines in the country. Tamas began as a small pamphlet-sized magazine and flourished into a widely read journalistic entity. Through its representation of the Hispanic way of life in its informative, educational, and entertaining publications, Tamas has greatly enriched the lives of its multicultural audience.

Tamas celebrated the anniversary of its inception in November 1995. For 45 years, Tamas has been providing the Hispanic community with vital information about the world around them and their native lands. Tamas prides itself as an advocate for the Hispanic community, defending issues and interests that are of importance to the people. As the oldest Spanish-language magazine in New York City, it has been a podium for the important topics and issues of New York's Hispanic community.

As senior editor for Tamas magazine, Ana Maria Perera has been able to communicate with and touch the lives of her fellow Hispanic brothers and sisters. She has been a pioneer and a lifelong defender for the advancement of Hispanic women and other humane causes. The founder of the National Association of Cuban-American Women, as well as a member of other women's rights organizations, Mrs. Perera has worked tirelessly to enhance and change the lives of Hispanic women as we approach the 21st century.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Tamas magazine and Ana Maria Perera for their outstanding devotion to the Hispanic community. The publication of this periodical and the people who make it possible serve as shining examples of the highly respected journalistic integrity.

HONORING GEFF COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Geff Community Consolidated School District No. 14, Geff, IL, located in my congressional district, for having been ranked by the Illinois Tax Foundation as being among the top school districts in the State of Illinois.

The Illinois Tax Foundation, a nonpartisan organization, analyzed the standardized test performance of each Illinois school district for the years 1993-95. Each district was com-

pared with similar Illinois districts, based on the percentage of low-income students in all districts. Despite the fact that this school district has a very high enrollment of low-income students, its academic performance far surpassed larger school districts with a high enrollment of upper-income students.

This is a tribute to the outstanding leadership of the school officials and the dedication and deep commitment of the teachers to providing their students with the best education possible. I commend them for their invaluable contribution to ensuring our children become productive members of society and extend my congratulations to all of them for their remarkable achievement.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLOTTE A. WATSON BY CONGRESSWOMAN NITA LOWEY

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Charlotte Watson on her 10th anniversary as executive director of My Sister's Place in Tuckahoe, NY. I know that I speak for everyone in Westchester County when I thank Charlotte for her dedication and commitment to ending the epidemic of domestic violence. She has truly made Westchester County a safer place for women and children.

For 20 years Charlotte has been a leading advocate for survivors of domestic violence. Since 1976, when Charlotte founded the Grayson County Women's Crisis Line in Sherman, TX, she has dedicated her life to helping survivors of domestic violence, childhood sexual assault, and rape.

Charlotte has served on many boards, committees and coalitions to assist battered women in both Westchester and New York City. These include the National Organization of Women, New York State Task Force on Domestic Violence & Childhood Sexual Abuse, the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Womenscare Inc., the National Council for Safe Families, and the Battered Women's Justice Center at the Pace University School of Law and New York State's Governor's office.

Under Charlotte's leadership, My Sister's Place has grown into one of the leading providers of shelters and services for victims of domestic violence in the New York City area. To date, My Sister's Place has answered more than 13,897 hotline calls and sheltered more than 1,353 women and 1,901 children.

My Sister's Place has residential facilities in Yonkers and Mamaroneck, and provides educational programs and counseling services throughout Westchester County. Its community education program reaches 4,000 people

● 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.

every year, and its educational programs for students reach 5,000 young people annually.

Charlotte Watson has had a positive impact on Westchester County, and has improved the lives of countless women and children. I congratulate Charlotte on her 10th anniversary at My Sister's Place, and hope that in the next 10 years we reach our mutual goal of ending domestic violence once and for all.

SALUTING THE SONS OF ITALY,  
YORK LODGE #528: RECOGNIZING  
80 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sons of Italy in America's York Lodge No. 528. A pillar of the community in York, York Lodge No. 528 is celebrating 80 years of service to its community and concern for its fellow citizens.

The history of this organization goes back to the early part of the 20th century, when the lodge was founded. It was originally named the Camillo Benso Di Cavour Lodge in 1916. After being rechartered in 1935, the members transformed their group into a strong part of their community, an especially needed function in that period of economic distress and widespread hardship. In 1942, the Sons held a banquet to sell war bonds, and this event was so successful that people still talk of its accomplishments today.

In 1950, the membership renamed the lodge to York Lodge No. 528. At that time, the organization became even more involved in building the community of York, and to helping their fellow citizens. Among the organizations that have received the assistance of York Lodge No. 528 are the March of Dimes, York Hospital, the York County Historical Society, and the Muscular Dystrophy Association, to name a few.

The lodge has done much to commemorate the members' Italian heritage, and has done extraordinary work to help their fellow York Countians in many ways. From volunteering to help rebuild neighborhoods and historic buildings, to organizing a scholarship program for local students to help defray the costs of college, the Sons of Italy York Lodge No. 528 serves as an outstanding example of citizenship. The members, both current and over the past 80 years, have gone far beyond normal community service to become an indispensable part of York. I am proud to have these fine people as constituents, and highly commend their efforts to make their community a better place. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing this momentous event, wishing the York Lodge No. 528 a happy 80th anniversary and many, many more.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY D.  
LEULIETTE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on November 6, 1996, the 1996 B'nai B'rith International Great American Traditions Award will be presented by B'nai B'rith Foundation of the United States to Timothy D. Leuliette.

Timothy Leuliette plays a leading role in American industry, as President and CEO of ITT Automotive. Under his leadership, that company has become a world leader in the design, production, and sales of high technology systems and components.

The award recognizes that as absorbing as has been Mr. Leuliette's responsibilities in the corporate world, he has found time to apply his talents and dedication to the community at large. His efforts reflect his concerns about our Nation's children, as witnessed by his activities with Boy Scouts of America and the Children's center, about our Nation's health, as seen in his work with the Leukemia Society of America, the Hospice of Southeastern Michigan and the Arthritis Foundation, and about the employment and training of the next generation, as found in his work with Junior Achievement and Detroit Renaissance.

The roster of the Honorary Committee for the dinner exemplifies the deep respect with which Tim Leuliette is held. It cuts across virtually all community lines—economic, regional, religious, and political. It is my privilege to have come to know Timothy Leuliette and to join in paying tribute to him and to his community endeavors.

IN HONOR OF REV. NICHOLAS  
FEDETZ ON HIS 50TH WEDDING  
ANNIVERSARY AND THE 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated man of God and a loving husband, the Rev. Nicholas Andrew Fedetz for his esteemed service to the community. Friends, parishioners, community and religious leaders will join Father Nicholas in celebrating his 50th wedding anniversary and the 50th anniversary of his ordination on Sunday, October 27, 1996. This commemorative celebration, hosted by the church committee and parishioners of Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, will be held at the Hi-Hat Caterers in Bayonne.

Born on April 17, 1923, Father Nicholas, who is a graduate of Columbia University, attended St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary in Crestwood, NY. Shortly thereafter, on July 7, 1946, Father Nicholas was ordained at a cathedral in New York City. He began his public ministry by spreading the word of God throughout the country, before fi-

nally settling down in Bayonne, NJ. Father Nicholas has served Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church with much dignity and respect. He is unquestionably a man committed to helping the people through service to God.

The son of the late Archpriest Andrew Fedetz and Mrs. Mary Fedetz, Father Nicholas married the former Geraldine Schevchuk in June 1946. Their joyful union of 50 years produced two lovely children, Kyra and Tais. Mrs. Fedetz is the daughter of Mrs. Eva Svecchuk Archpriest Theodot, who served parishes in Maryland and Pennsylvania for over 50 years.

The parishioners of Father Fedetz's church are part of the more than 900,000 descendants of the southern Poland area in the Galicia region. They are a hard-working, family-loving people who had dreams of a bounteous America and built foundations under those dreams with their bare hands to create a better place for future generations. Father Fedetz through his sterling leadership, has molded the lives of all his parishioners into the greatness of America. They have become an intricate part of the beautiful mosaic that represents the 13th congressional district.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Father Fedetz on the anniversary of both his wedding and ordination. For 50 years, he has selflessly dedicated himself to his beautiful wife and his parish. Father Nicholas is a man revered by all and loved by his colleagues, parishioners, and friends.

HONORING TEUTOPOPOLIS COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT UNIT NO. 50

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Teutopolis Community School District Unit No. 50, Teutopolis, IL, located in my congressional district, for having been ranked by the Illinois Tax Foundation as being among the top school districts in the State of Illinois.

The Illinois Tax Foundation, a nonpartisan organization, analyzed the standardized test performance of each Illinois school district for the years 1993-1995. Each district was compared with similar Illinois districts, based on the percentage of low-income students in all districts. Despite the fact that this school district has a very high enrollment of low-income students its academic performance far surpassed larger school districts with a high enrollment of upper income students.

This is a tribute to the outstanding leadership of the school officials and the dedication and deep commitment of the teachers to providing their students with the best education possible. I commend them for their invaluable contribution to ensuring our children become productive members of society and extend my congratulations to all of them for their remarkable achievement.

RECOGNITION OF CAMP WILLIAM PENN INTERPRETIVE CENTER AND EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION MUSEUM

**HON. JON D. FOX**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise with pride today to call attention to the development of the Camp William Penn Interpretive Museum and Emancipation Proclamation Memorial in the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania. This morning I attended the celebration sponsored by the Citizens for Restoration of Historic LaMott with the purpose of expressing my personal commitment to further the establishment of both the museum and the memorial.

LaMott, PA has long been a community that deserves to both celebrate its accomplishments, to reflect upon its proud past and to look to the future with great optimism. It has long championed for equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, or religious preference.

Once known as Camp Town, LaMott was the home to Camp William Penn and 11 black regiments. These regiments were the first authorized Federal black soldiers trained to fight who were legally recognized as able to sell their labor. They were part of the original forces of the U.S. Army and were considered some of the best soldiers in the Army.

This was best illustrated by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler in his comments on October 11, 1864 when he stated: "Better men were never led, better officers were never led by better men \* \* \* These troops \* \* \* bring honor to the American Army."

In addition, or perhaps as a result, the First Federal U.S. Army Noncommissioned Negro Officers' School was established here in 1864.

LaMott was the location for the first use of a Doctrine of Equal Rights on September 1, 1863. It was also the site of the first filed U.S. Public Accommodation case for the right of African-Americans to ride inside public street cars in 1864. The rule granting the right was in 1867.

LaMott was also home to many notable abolitionists who lived and worked in and around Camp Town. Included in this list are Lucretia Mott, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Jay Cooke, Ephraim Barker, Edwin Stanton, and Edward Davis.

After the war, Camp Town—or LaMott, as we know it—continued to serve as a shining example to the rest of the Nation of a community dedicated to racial quality. Lucretia Mott and her brother-in-law, Edward M. Davis, were known primarily for their heroic activities to end slavery and for their leadership in the Underground Railroad. They continued their fine work by helping black families, many of whom were former slaves to settle in and become part of the peaceful, cohesive, and productive community of LaMott.

As evidenced by the tremendous expression of public support this morning, I know that this is a community that is still dedicated to helping each American to fulfill his or her individual potential. I was honored to share in today's

special LaMott Day Celebration and to extend my best wishes for the continued success of the Camp William Penn Interpretive Center and the Emancipation Proclamation Museum.

Finally, I wish to express my special congratulations to the organization's Executive Director Perry Triplett for his vision, dedication, and compassion.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL AND CONNIE COLLIER

**HON. BILL BAKER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Michael and Connie Collier are a remarkable couple in the community of Lafayette, CA, who recently were named Lafayette's Citizens of the Year for 1996.

The Colliers are a living testament to the value of voluntarism and commitment to community. Michael, a commercial architect, has been instrumental in enhancing the quality of life for all East Bay residents as a member of Lafayette's Design Review Commission and also the city's Planning Commission. In 1990, he joined the Parkland Blue Ribbon Task Force and is currently president of the Lafayette Community Parklands Foundation. The foundation has raised \$115,000 for parks in Lafayette and most recently was instrumental in developing the new 68-acre Lafayette Park.

Connie's service is no less outstanding. Currently the fundraising chair for the Lafayette Arts and Sciences Foundation, an education-oriented outreach designed to enhance the quality of youth education, she has helped raise \$120,000 for local schools through the sale of the "Lafayette Cookbook Collection", which recently was reprinted. Connie's winning the Citizen of the Year honor is also something of a family tradition. Her father, Ed Stokes, was given the same award for his own fine civic work in 1976.

The Colliers are the proud parents of two wonderful children, Daniel, age 14, and Katie, age 12. The Colliers represent citizenship at its best, and I am pleased to recognize these fine Americans in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN HONOR OF "BLACK WOMEN'S DAY" RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING CHARITABLE WORK AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF LOCAL WOMEN

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to local African-American women for their distinguished public service and selfless commitment to their communities. October 20, 1996, will mark the 29th year celebrating Black Women's Day, and the accomplishments of women who continue to provide such vital charitable work for people from all walks of life.

This day recognizes the enormous difference that compassionate individuals can make in the lives of so many in our society who are less fortunate. I commend the efforts of these women and the profound impact that their work has had on the community for so many years. As caring members of the community, these women have and continue to serve as positive role models for individuals and families who have lost hope due to unfortunate circumstances in their lives.

As we approach a new millennium, the need for individuals who contribute to the empowerment and improvement of our communities will be of utmost importance. Our communities today are filled with families in need of emergency assistance. The women being honored on Black Women's Day, recognize the urgency in providing such assistance. Their work transcends racial barriers and focuses more importantly on the human spirit. For this, they have earned the fond admiration of their communities and of mine as well.

The 29th annual Black Women's Day Awards Banquet will honor Catherine Burno, Reba Jenkins, Oclean Pitchford, Frances Richardson, Frances Thompson, Ruth Henderson, Eola Jett, Deborah Reid-Davis, Carolyn Surles, and Estelle Williams for their distinguished works of charity. Also being honored at this event for their contributions are Dr. Phillip M. Bonaparte, Esteemed Honoree, and Lyle Young, Man of the Year.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring these remarkable women for all that they have done for our communities. I am proud to have them living and performing such outstanding works of charity within my congressional district. I greatly appreciate the efforts of all those being honored at the banquet and encourage them to continue their work for many more years.

HONORING ZEIGLER-ROYALTON COMMUNITY UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 188

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Zeigler-Royalton Community Unit School District No. 188, Zeigler, IL, located in my congressional district, for having been ranked by the Illinois Tax Foundation as being among the top school districts in the State of Illinois.

The Illinois Tax Foundation, a nonpartisan organization, analyzed the standardized test performance of each Illinois school district for the years 1993-1995. Each district was compared with similar Illinois districts, based on the percentage of low-income students in all districts. Despite the fact that this school district has a very high enrollment of low-income students, its academic performance far surpassed larger school districts with a high enrollment of upper income students.

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contribution to ensuring our children become productive members of society and extend my congratulations to all of them for their remarkable achievement.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER  
MANOOGIAN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as the House adjourns today, I want to be certain that we take the fullest note of one of this year's most regrettable events, the death of Alexander Manoogian.

Mr. Manoogian was a towering figure in the Armenian-American community and beyond. He built the Masco Corporation into a major business entity in this nation. He used his wealth with immense generosity for the benefit of his immediate community and the nation at large.

We are thankful that he was given a long and full life. That will only make it more difficult to fill the vacuum which his death leaves for us all.

In further remembrance of Alexander Manoogian, I now insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written after his death by Dennis Papazian, a distinguished scholar as well as a leader in the Armenian-American community.

A BEFITTING TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MAN

(By Dennis R. Papazian, Ph.D.)

The Alex Manoogian era of Armenian history, spanning 95 years, has come to a close. His earthly remains were laid to rest with great dignity and solemn ceremony at the majestic, cathedral-like St. John's Armenian Church of Greater Detroit, which he helped to design and build, on Thursday, July 18, 1996.

The dan gark (wake) and funeral, both held in the church, were presided over by His Holiness Karekin I, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians from Armenia and carried out with the ministrations of several diocesan Primates, a host of bishops and archbishops, and a score of other clergymen and deacons representing the Armenian Church in America, Armenia, and in the diaspora. Also represented at the funeral were clergy of the Armenian protestant churches, the Armenian unite Catholic Church, the Armenian Prelacy, as well as many sister American churches.

A delegation of government officials from Armenia, led by former vice-president of the Republic and current President of the Constitutional Court, Mr. Gagik Haroutunian, had flown in from Armenia to show their deep respect and abiding affection for the Honorary Citizen of Armenia and the "National Hero of the Armenian People."

Leaders of the Armenian community and virtually every Armenian organization and political party in the diaspora were represented at the funeral, including members of the Diocesan Council, the Board of Directors of the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU), the Armenian Assembly of America, the Armenian Democratic Liberal Party, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and a host of others. Leaders of the American community, from business, gov-

ernment, and philanthropy, were visibly in attendance.

Distinguished American political figures in attendance included the governor of Michigan, the Honorable John Engler; the former governor of Michigan and current American Ambassador to Canada, the Honorable James Blanchard; various members of the state House and Senate; and representatives of Senators Carl Levin and Spencer Abraham as well as of the Michigan US Congressional delegation, including the Hon. Sander Levin. The dan gark was also attended by the Honorable Dennis Archer, mayor of Detroit, as well as by other civic dignitaries.

The cavernous church was filled to overflowing on the occasion of both the dan gark and the funeral with mourners who had come from literally all over the world to pay their last tribute to a great Armenian-American. Distinguished personages arrived from as far as Armenia and Australia and from Canada to Latin America, to pay homage to perhaps the greatest Armenian philanthropist and leader of the 20th century. Mr. Manoogian's rich and active life spanned 95 years, from the turn of the century to the present, from the genocide of 1915 to the inauguration of the second free and independent Armenian Republic.

The homily at the dan gark was delivered by His Eminence Archbishop Khajag Barsamian, Primate of the Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, from New York, who was introduced by the pastor of St. John's Church of South field, MI, the Very Rev. Fr. Baret Yeretzian, who also expressed his love, respect, and devotion for Mr. Manoogian. Archbishop Shane Ajemian from Jerusalem read the Epistle and Archbishop Vatche Hovsepian, Primate of the Western Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, chanted the Gospel. Archbishop Hovnan Derderian, Primate of Canada, recited the "Christos vorti," Archbishop Mesrob Ashjian of New York read a message of condolence from His Holiness Aram, I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia, in Lebanon.

The formal eulogy at the funeral, filled with insight and pathos worthy of the solemn occasion, was delivered by His Holiness the Catholicos who drew attention to Mr. Manoogian's love for his own people, for the world community, for the Armenian Church, for the good works of the AGBU, for Armenian education and culture, and for all people great and small in America and throughout the world. Before making his formal remarks, the Catholicos prayed for the souls of the 230 persons who had tragically lost their lives the previous day in the TWA plane crash. Fr. Zaven Arzoumanian of Florida read the Epistle and Archbishop Karekin Nersesian of Armenia chanted the Gospel. Archbishop Mesrob Ashjian recited the "Christos vorti."

The Catholicos chose for the scriptural theme of his address a reading from the Gospel of St. Matthew 26:31-46. "Come, you whom my Father has blessed, take for your heritage the kingdom prepared for you since the foundation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me food; I was thirsty and you gave me drink I was a stranger and you made me welcome; naked and you clothed me, sick and you visited me, in prison and you came to see me.' Then the virtuous will say to him in reply, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you; or thirsty and give you drink? When did we see you a stranger and make you welcome; naked and clothe you; sick or in prison and go to see you?' And the King will answer, 'I tell you solemnly, in so far as you did this to one of the

least of these brothers of mine, you did it to me.'" Surely, said the Catholicos, this exemplifies the life of Mr. Alex Manoogian.

At the end of the funeral, His Holiness the Catholicos united the mourners in inviting all of them to join in the singing of the *Hayr Mer.* (the Lord's Prayer). As the pipe organ soared, the voice of the congregation filled the cavernous church with brilliant song with testified to the faith and hope of the people.

The clergy and the congregation marched in solemn procession from the church into the Armenian Cultural Building for the memorial meal which was attended by nearly 1,000 mourners. His Eminence Archbishop Vatche Hovsepian give the invocation. Loving comments on the personal life of Mr. Manoogian were made by Mrs. Louise Simone, President of the Armenian General Benevolent Union, and Mr. Richard Manoogian, Chairman of the Board of MASCO Corporation, Mr. Manoogian's daughter and son.

Mr. Gagik Haroutunian delivered the condolences of His Excellency Levon Ter Petrosian, president of Armenia, and offered his own words, of sympathy on behalf of the entire delegation from the Republic of Armenia. Mrs. Simone then read telegrams of condolence from President Bill Clinton of the United States and President Levon Ter Petrosian of Armenia.

Telegrams were also announced from His Beatitude Torkorn Manoogian, Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, and His Beatitude Karekin Kazanjian, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople (Istanbul), which were among the thousands receive from dignitaries and common folk from all over the world. Archbishop Karekin Nersesian of the diocese of Ararat in Armenia give the benediction.

"Today the entire Armenian nation is mourning, as we take part in the funeral services of our Patriarch," said Mr. Haroutunian during his remarks. "Alex Manoogian's death is a tremendous loss not only for the Armenian people. . . . Mr. Manoogian was an epoch-making phenomenon who shaped history. He gave charity a new meaning and new content; he set an example for teaching how to live with one's people and nation. He taught how to impart devotion and love."

The color-saturated interior of the sanctuary, illuminated by shafts of light pouring through the narrow, richly colored stained glass windows and by dim golden lamps suspended from the great parabola arches, was tastefully decorated by large bouquets of white roses with cascading ivy. The black robes and cowls of the numerous clergy stood in stark and solemn contrast to the resplendent, although muted church.

The Komitas Choir of St. John's Armenian Church was conducted by Maestro Khoren Meikhanedjian of New York and accompanied by Mrs. Louise Yardumian of St. Petersburg, FL. Soloists included Ms. Maro Partamian of New York and a quartet comprised of Mrs. Violet Cholakian, Mrs. Arlene Baylerian, Mrs. Denise Karakashian, and Mrs. Barbara Widener of metropolitan Detroit, who sang moving sharagans (hymns) during the funeral service.

Closed circuit television carried the services into the lobby, the chapel, and the nursery of the attached Cultural Building where elegant tables were set up to supplement the 700-seat Cultural Hall from where the ceremonies of the hokejash (memorial meal), served to almost 1,000 persons, were also telecast.

Entombment services, held by the His Holiness the Catholicos and the numerous clergy from Armenia, Europe, and America, took

place at Woodlawn Cemetery following the hokejash with only family members in attendance. The casket was covered by earth brought from Armenia by Mr. Haroutiunian, and the tomb was sealed by the Catholics with a cross. The site will be marked by an elegant kachkar (cross-stone) brought from Armenia by the Catholics.

"No one was invited to the funeral," said the pastor of St. John's, Fr. Baret Yeretzian, "that is not the custom. Everyone, clergy and laity, attended of his own desire out of love and respect for Mr. Manoogian. The funeral and dan gark, attended by 2,000 persons over two days, were a fitting memorial to a great and generous man."

"Mr. Manoogian's genius lay in his determination to resurrect the Armenian people after the genocide of 1915," said Dr. Dennis R. Papazian, a professor of history at the University of Michigan, Dearborn, and a resident of Troy, MI, "to rebuild the Armenian Church, to encourage a free and independent Armenia, to preserve and expand Armenian culture, and to help the Armenian people return to their rightful place in the family of nations and in world history. We have truly lost a great champion of the Armenian people."

"We must also not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Manoogian was a great American. In fact his life was a monumental testimony to the greatness of America. Where else in the world could a man rise from a poor immigrant to a captain of industry, from a homeless boy to a great world-wide philanthropist? Surely Mr. Manoogian represented the American dream, and he never forgot it. He gave to all sorts of American causes. We are all the poorer for his passing. He will be sorely missed."

The pallbearers were Mr. Manoogian's grandsons and nephews: James Manoogian, Richard Manoogian, Jr., David Simone, Mark Simone, Brian Manoogian, Douglas Manoogian, Chris Christo, and Paul Christo.

Security for the various dignitaries in attendance was provided by the Michigan State Police and Masco Corporation. The Parish Council of St. John's Church, along with the Pastor, were active in preparation and administration. Cynthia Oknaian provided coordination with the various groups involved on behalf of the Church.

#### HONORING JOSEPH DIRENZO, JR.

### HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Joseph DiRenzo, Jr., a friend, fellow Princeton alumni, constituent, and NCAA referee.

Born and raised in Union City, NJ, Joe DiRenzo graduated from Princeton University, which he attended on scholarship in 1956. While at Princeton he was an All East tight end on the football team. He later played pro football with the Montreal Alouettes in the Canadian Football League. He also served in the U.S. Army.

In 1963 he received his first assignment as a collegiate referee. During nearly 30 years as a referee he officiated more than 250 games, including seven bowl games; legendary coach Paul "Bear" Bryant's last football game; and the famous 1984 game in which Doug Flutie

delivered a game-winning "Hail Mary" pass against the University of Miami.

As a referee, Joe DiRenzo displayed both common sense and great mastery of the rules of the game. One of Jose DiRenzo's fellow referees said of him: "He was an outstanding official who has no problem making decisions and was hardly ever criticized by a coach. Joe was a credit to the game of football."

In addition to his officiating career, Joe DiRenzo was a successful executive in several oil and real estate companies. He was a 30-year resident of Severna Park, MD, and had been active in several community organizations.

Joe DiRenzo passed away unexpectedly on September 13. He is survived by his wife of 39 years, Cathy, his son, Coast Guard Lt., Joe DiRenzo III, his daughter, Donna Graves, his mother, Emilia DiRenzo, and two grandchildren.

My thoughts and prayers go out to all of them during this time of sadness.

For myself, I am proud to call Joe DiRenzo my friend and mentor.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CLIFTON HEIGHTS FIRE DEPARTMENT

### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, next month, my friends at the Clifton Heights Fire Department will celebrate their 100th anniversary. Accordingly, I want to pay tribute to these Americans who have put their lives on the line daily to protect the citizens of Clifton Heights, PA.

In 1896, by order of the courts, the Clifton Heights Fire Protection Association and the Clifton Heights Hose, Hook, and Ladder Co. received their charters. For nearly 60 years, the two companies operated separately to provide the citizens of Clifton Heights with superb fire protection. In 1956, putting all rivalry aside, the two companies agreed to disband and join together to form one entity—the Clifton Heights Fire Co.

Since 1956, the Clifton Heights Fire Co. has been one of the best trained and most aggressive companies in Pennsylvania. With support from local officials and the community, the Clifton Heights Co. has emerged as a model of excellence in fire fighting capability. Over the years, the company has successfully procured only the best state of the art fire fighting apparatus. Modern equipment combined with excellence in training has resulted in a first class company in which we can all take great pride.

As a former volunteer fire chief and founder of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I know firsthand the dedication, determination, and hard work associated with the fire fighting profession. Yet, all to often we take for granted our local fire and emergency service personnel.

With this in mind, I want to thank the brave men and women of the Clifton Heights Fire Co. for all they have done over the past 100 years in making the community of Clifton

Heights a safer place to live. Congratulations and I wish you luck in your next 100 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAT DILANNI

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, Mr. Pasquale "Pat" Dilanni will be honored by the Passaic County, NJ, Democratic committee at an event being held in Hawthorne, NJ.

Mr. Dilanni was born in Paterson, NJ. He is a longtime Clifton resident, having graduated from Clifton public schools. He received his bachelor and master degrees from Montclair State College. He taught junior high school science for several years. His love of the law became evident when he received his law degree from Rutgers Law School in 1957. He subsequently maintained a law practice until recently. Mr. Dilanni has served his community well as an assistant prosecutor of Passaic County and Pompton Lakes borough attorney. His civic activities include work with the Clifton Memorial Hospital Association and the Kiwanis Clubs. He has held many Democratic Party posts including Clifton coleader, Passaic County Democratic Chairman and president of the Passaic County Democratic Club.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dilanni is an outstanding leader with a good sense of humor. He has a great love and respect for his family and community. I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend best wishes and congratulations to Pat Dilanni and his family; his wife, Ludmilla; his children, Patricia, Denise, Diane, Richard and David; and grandchildren, Rebecca, Alden, Annaclaire and Marcus who, according to their grandfather, are potential presidents of the United States someday.

#### TRIBUTE TO VICE ADM. EDWARD M. STRAW, SC, USN

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, on October 25, 1996, Vice Adm. Edward M. Straw, Supply Corps, United States Navy, Director of the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA], will retire after a distinguished military career of over 35 years. His accomplishments during that period are many and significant, and the legacy he leaves to the business of the Defense Department is beyond comparison.

Vice Admiral Straw, a native of Marysville, PA, in my congressional district, joined the Navy Supply Corps upon commissioning from the United States Naval Academy in 1961. As he rose through the ranks, he served in numerous challenging operational postings in the United States and overseas, including three sea duty assignments. In those progressively more responsible positions, he honed his business and logistics management skills and led

his supply forces in supporting improved readiness at reduced cost at critical Navy commands, such as on the U.S.S. *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN-69) during its unprecedented 10 month deployment in the Persian Gulf.

Moving on to senior headquarters-level policy and execution responsibilities with great impact Navywide, then-Captain Straw rose from chief financial officer of Navy Supply Systems Command [NAVSUP], to director of supply policy and programs for the Chief of Naval Operations [CNO], and finally to Vice Commander of NAVSUP, attaining the rank of two-star Rear Admiral. He pioneered the use of commercial unit-costing techniques and other innovative approaches which drove infrastructure savings exceeding \$500 million per year. He developed numerous supply support initiatives which contributed immensely to revitalized Navy combat preparedness, including record high levels of sustained operational readiness support during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

With this record of innovative performance and savings, he was selected in July 1992 to become Director of DLA, DOD's largest combat support agency. Now a Vice Admiral, he became responsible for providing worldwide logistics support to American warfighters, numerous federal agencies, and U.S. allies directing over 50,000 civilian and military personnel at over 300 locations and managing a budget of \$14 billion per year. DLA acquires, distributes, and arranges reutilization of the vast majority of DOD's supply system assets, and also administers 377,000 contracts valued at over \$900 billion and involving over 24,000 contractors.

Vice Admiral Straw's 4 years at DLA represent a watershed, not only for the agency, but for public sector management. He thoroughly reengineered the agency's structure, processes, and leadership approach. He focused on the customers' needs, changing DLA's strategy from one of buying, storing, and delivering large inventories of items just in case they are needed, to arranging cost-effective material sources that could deliver to the warfighters when items are needed. He accomplished this by taking advantage of cost saving market leverage and the benefits of emerging technology. In both materiel management and contract administration, selected functions have been privatized, modern business techniques brought to bear, and high quality partnerships with the country's vast supplier base fostered. Through these and other efforts, the Agency has achieved savings or cost avoidances exceeding \$10 billion to date, with firm commitments to its warfighting customers and the taxpayers for \$20 billion more over the next 7 years. In addition, DLA now provides more responsive materiel deliveries and direct on-scene logistics support to contingency and humanitarian support forces wherever they go, including Haiti and Bosnia.

Under Vice Admiral Straw's leadership, DLA has received a variety of prestigious awards, including the Joint Meritorious Unit Medal from Secretary of Defense William Perry. A key DLA field activity became one of the first two federal activities to win the Ford Foundation/Harvard University "Innovations in American Government" award in 1995. As a result

of his exceptional performance at DLA, Vice Admiral Straw was selected for additional duty as Director of DOD's Defense Performance Review from June 1994 to August 1995 in support of the National Performance Review. He subsequently received the Defense Distinguished Service Medal from Secretary Perry in recognition of his performance at DLA and the DPR, and won the 1996 Founders Award from the Society of Logistics Engineers.

Throughout his long and extraordinary career, Vice Admiral Straw has continually introduced new ideas wherever he was assigned, achieved unprecedented performance breakthroughs, challenged his people to fulfill their potential, and always left his organization better prepared for the future. He has done so again at DLA, and will be leaving behind an Agency on the forefront of best business practices and frontline combat support. Upon his impending retirement from active duty, the citizens of Pennsylvania and the rest of this great Nation are forever in his debt and wish him, his wife Chris, and daughters Sylvana, Katie, and Megan, good health, happiness, and much success in the future.

HONORING LONGTIME FRIEND AND  
STAFF MEMBER, DOLORES ANN  
NOUHAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very dear friend of mine, Dolores Ann Nouhan who passed away on August 31, 1996. For 22 years, Dolores served as a loyal, competent and devoted member of my staff.

It was over two decades ago that I first met Dolores Nouhan when I was serving in the Michigan State Legislature. She had walked into my office looking for a job, and because of her great reputation and warm personality, I hired her the day I met her. From day one, Dolores acted with the highest degree of honesty, integrity and loyalty. She immediately became close friends with all of my family, including my wife and three children who saw Dolores as an extension of our family.

When I was elected to the Congress in 1976, I asked Dolores to leave her lifelong home and join me in Washington, DC. Dolores, being the dedicated and unselfish person she was, said yes immediately. For the last several years, Dolores served as my office and business manager. She was responsible for the day-to-day operations of the office, as well as dealing with groups and individuals who were coming to Washington for visits. I have not met a person in this city who could find a White House tour ticket as effectively as Dolores did.

Dolores' personally-guided tours were legendary. She would drive you from monument to monument and you would have a set amount of time to see each site before Dolores moved you onto the next one. She also arranged hundreds of tours for groups, ranging from young school kids to senior citizens. One of her happiest jobs through the years was

sending thousands of American flags to individuals and veterans groups in my district. She also played a crucial role in enabling my office to return over \$1 million to the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, since Dolores passed away, I have heard from many people, ranging from school kids, lawyers, doctors, farmers, teachers and school principals, public officials, and FBI agents telling of the wonderful and sensitive assistance Dolores had given to make their stay in Washington, DC, so special. And many of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives have told me what a joy it was to work with Dolores. There is no question that Dolores touched thousands of people's lives and made their stay in our Nation's capital a special event.

But more than anything, Dolores loved her family and friends. While she took her work seriously, she always looked forward to visits from her family, and going to see her specially chosen nephew, Father Greg Mansour, or going to Michigan to see her brothers and sisters and numerous nieces and nephews.

Dolores was an active and devoted member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Falls Church, VA, where she volunteered her secretarial and organizational skills in the office. She also served as a Eucharistic Minister in the church. Although Dolores told me she felt unworthy in serving in that capacity, I told her that there was no one on all of Capitol Hill who was more worthy than was she.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget my friend Dolores Nouhan. I know that she is now with God, and her spirit will always be with those who had the pleasure of knowing Dolores. She was better than we deserved.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY  
OF WENDELIN

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the community of Wendelin, IL. This beautiful village, nestled in a small corner of Illinois, has a rich, ethnic tradition. The members of this community joined together to write the Holy Cross Book which traces their roots from Schuttertal, Germany. It was through a church, St. John's Church, that the people from this small town teamed up and dedicated many countless years to complete this wonderful work.

Holy Cross Book describes the struggle of settling into a town in the 1850's. A momentous change took place in Wendelin, IL., as the United States railroad was introduced. The railroad brought many new families to the area Irish, Germans, and other European Catholics. Each emigrant sought to start a new life and thus, a community was born. These pioneers established a church, school and the various businesses necessary to excel in their modern world. Some of the families that helped settle this land were the Fehrenbacher, Kern, Maier, Obert, Schafer, Schiele, Volk and Weber. As Wendelin grew into the prospering community it is today, these families decided to build a religious community that would provide a

church, a wholesome upbringing, and stewardship. On January 22, 1860, the people joined together and built their first church, St. Ignatius Church, which later changed its name to St. John's Church.

In the 1860's more German settlers arrived in the area settling further to the northwest. The existence of the church was too small for such a growing population. St. John's decided to divide its parish, some wanting to rebuild 1/2 mile east of its property, while others wanted to transfer the site of the parish to St. Wendel, as it was then known. A decision was made in 1868 to build a new church, Holy Cross Church, the namesake for their work.

I congratulate the entire Wendelin community and give them my heartfelt congratulations for the success of the completion of their book. It is my pleasure to honor a rich tradition.

IN HONOR OF THE STATEWIDE  
HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COM-  
MERCE OF NEW JERSEY FOR  
YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SER-  
VICE TO THE HISPANIC BUSINESS  
COMMUNITY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey, an organization dedicated to promoting the continued development of New Jersey's economy by strengthening and expanding the network of Hispanic and professional businesses throughout the State. On October 23-24, 1996, the organization will host their 6th Annual Convention and Exhibition. The 2-day event recognizes the many individuals and business organizations that have contributed in assisting the Hispanic community navigate the complexities of a rapidly changing economy.

The Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce [SHCC] is a voluntary membership network of 17 Hispanic chambers of commerce and professional business associations across New Jersey and the Philadelphia area. The organization aims to identify and communicate the needs of the Hispanic business community by increasing relations with the corporate sector, influencing legislation, policies, and programs that have a positive impact on the business community, providing leadership and support for excellence in education for future business leaders, and supplying technical assistance to Hispanic businesses, professional associations, and entrepreneurs through regional meetings, seminars, conferences, and annual State conventions.

The 6th Annual Convention and Exhibition will recognize the efforts and contributions of business owners, CEO's, and other top management from large and small Hispanic businesses throughout the State. Since the Hispanic market is the fastest growing business sector in the country, with an estimated \$30 billion of buying power, it is reassuring to know that organizations like SHCC continue to foster growth and provide leadership to His-

panic businesses as we approach the 21st century.

This year's convention and exhibition, will honor eight outstanding professionals for their contributions to the Hispanic business community: Freddy Rosado, Chamber of the Year; Pilar S. Howe, Sanchez to Sanchez to Smith; Argentina Ramirez, Volunteer of the Year; Olga Melendez, Diego Leiva, and Leila Perez Ross as Business People of the Year; and Dave Barger, Corporate Advocate of the Year; and Fred Davila, Presidents Award

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding work of the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and those being honored at its annual convention. I commend their accomplishments and all that they have done for Hispanic businesses throughout New Jersey.

GLENN BOWERS, WAR HERO AND  
FIGHTER ACE RECOGNIZED FOR  
HIS SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished war hero who is one of my constituents. Mr. Glenn Bowers, a veteran who served in the Marine Corps during World War II, recently received his Air Medal with Gold Stars.

Glenn Bowers has been credited with 70 missions during the war in the South Pacific. He served with distinction in the Marine Corps' famous "Blacksheep" Squadron No. 214, and with Squadrons No. 218 and No. 251 from November 1943 to September 1994.

Serving in the military during World War II is nothing unusual for a large part of America's population. Over 16 million men were a part of the massive military effort to turn back the armies of Nazi Germany and the navies of the Japanese Empire. But Glenn Bowers is different. He flew many combat missions, risking his life and safety numerous times over the period in which he served. He fought the menace of fascism, and played no small role in preserving the freedom and independence of the United States for his and future generations. Glenn's service is well-recognized by his receipt of the Air Medal.

Glenn Bowers is having his service to all of us in the United States recognized by receiving the Air Medal. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Glenn. I am proud to have such an outstanding war hero be one of my constituents.

REVITALIZING TOURISM AND  
ENSURING AIRPORT SECURITY

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to revitalize the tourism industry and provide for increased airport secu-

ity. Appropriately, it is titled the Tourism Revitalization and Airport Security Act of 1996.

This bill would ensure traveler safety by increasing airport security through enhanced bomb detection equipment and additional sniffing dogs. Furthermore, it would require additional background checks on employees in sensitive areas while beefing up performance standards and audits for those employees. This bill would mandate additional FBI involvement through periodic threat and vulnerability assessments at high risk airports. Mr. Speaker, there are additional provisions that are also noteworthy but I would like to specifically point out two innovative technologies included in this bill. One is known as IGRIS, which can determine the molecular structure of concealed objects. This could be handy when someone tries to pass plastic explosives or drugs through normal airport x rays. The second is bomb blast containment technology which would completely contain a blast inside the luggage compartment—or anywhere else for that matter—should an explosive actually make it onto a plane. Both of these merit further consideration.

The second thrust of my bill includes ways to revitalize the tourism industry which is so vital to the country and my district in Florida, the Eighth District and Orlando. Among the provisions in this bill is the creation of a National Tourism Board and Organization, a diversion of President Clinton's 4.3-cent gas tax hike from general revenue to the transportation trust funds where it belongs, a repeal of the unfair and crippling aviation fuel tax, the restoration of the business meal tax deduction, and a reauthorization of the airline ticket tax. Furthermore, this would improve visa programs through extending and reforming the visa waiver pilot program in section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. It would improve visa issuance by increasing staff at busy consular posts in Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, Seoul, Brasilia, São Paulo, and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about jobs. This bill is about the economy. This bill is about airline safety. These are obviously critical for anyone, but especially to Florida and Orlando. I urge further consideration of these measures and lay them before you today.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL  
INFRASTRUCTURE ACT

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the National School Infrastructure Act. I recently conducted a survey of the more than 1,000 public school buildings in New York City. I found seriously overcrowded and deteriorating schools. Unfortunately, the poor physical condition of schools is not New York's problem alone. A GAO report released in June showed that \$112 billion nationwide was needed to bring our Nation's schools into decent condition. The GAO found that one-third of all schools across the country required extensive repair or replacement. Rural, suburban, and urban districts all face serious problems.

The National School Infrastructure Act will provide interest subsidies over the next 4 years to help school districts pay for school repair and construction. It is modeled after the President's proposal. This is not an ongoing program but instead a one-time incentive to States and local communities to address the poor physical condition of our schools. The program is fully paid for by auctioning off a specific portion of the broadcast spectrum.

Under by bill, the cost of local borrowing for school construction and rehabilitation would be cut by up to 50 percent, depending upon need. School districts with severe infrastructure needs and/or high concentrations of poverty would be eligible for funds.

Large school districts would apply directly to the Department of Education for the interest rate subsidy. Smaller districts would apply through a designated State authority.

The interest reduction is equivalent to subsidizing \$1 out of every \$4 in construction and renovation spending. The \$5 billion made available by the legislation would result in an estimated \$20 billion in State and local construction across the country, over the next 4 years.

I look forward to working with local, State, and Federal officials in the months ahead to further refine the legislation so that it can be enacted in the 105th Congress.

We simply cannot ignore the poor physical condition of our schools any longer. Children cannot learn when their classroom walls are literally falling down. The Federal Government helps to build and maintain our Nation's roads. Now we must fulfill our obligation to our Nation's children and come to the aid of our schools.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE PATIENT AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROTECTION ACT

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill that would protect patients and health care providers in hospitals across the country. While Congress is debating the feasibility of universal service, and implementing incremental health-care reform bills to increase portability, the health-care industry is completely re-engineering itself. As a part of the transformation to remain competitive and save money, hospitals are replacing nurses with lesser-trained, lower-paid aides. Recent reports have noted that this de-skilling of America's hospitals has had an adverse and even fatal effect on unsuspecting patients. My proposal, the Patient and Health Care Provider Protection Act would ensure that patients, as well as nurses, aides, and doctors are armed with the adequate weaponry to fight the hazards associated with the restructuring of the health care industry.

When any of my constituents enter a hospital, care may be administered by someone who looks like a licensed nurse, but is called

a patient care aide, clinical care partner, patient care assistant, medical technician, patient care technician, or monitor technician. These aides may be charged with checking vital signs, inserting intravenous tubes, drawing blood, inserting catheters, and performing electrocardiograms—procedures usually reserved for licensed nurses. Unfortunately, in too many instances such responsibilities dealing with the direct care of the patient are being undertaken without proper training, and the results are astonishing.

At Allegheny General Hospital, a patient care aide mistakenly hooked up a feeding tube to an opening in a patient's neck that helped him breathe. The liquid nourishment got into the lungs of the 81-year-old patient and he died a few days later. At Presbyterian University Hospital, a "monitor technician" failed to notice a patient's accelerated heart rate for 4 to 5 minutes. The patient later died of heart failure. At Rhode Island Hospital, an aide mistakenly filled a syringe with potassium chloride instead of saline to clean out an intravenous line. The potassium chloride killed the 11-month-old infant.

This bill would avoid these catastrophes in three ways: first, the Patient and Health Care Provider Protection Act would ensure that patients are well-informed about who is treating them. Currently hospitals are not required to make pertinent information available to the public. As a result of this bill, hospitals would have to maintain and disclose daily staffing levels to the public. Second, this legislation would ensure that the Department of Health and Human Services issue staffing guidelines that hospitals could use as benchmarks to decide which levels of staffing do not jeopardize patient care. Third, all staff in hospitals would be mandated to wear identification tags with the name and licensed or certified position of the individual. Obscure and deceitful titles such as technical care partner would be unlawful.

Moreover, the Patient and Health Care Provider Protection Act would ensure that the changes that are taking place in the health-care industry are studied on a national level. While massive hospital-restructuring efforts are taking place in such states as California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Rhode Island, Washington, and in my State of New York, we cannot point to a single comprehensive study that shows whether or not the industry has taken a turn for the better or worse. My bill would assure that national and systematic compilation of pertinent medical data is being undertaken to evaluate reform efforts on a periodic, on-going basis. The public would be privy to all information that is reported.

The Patient and Health Care Provider Protection Act would further create a nongovernmental, independent, nonprofit body to advocate on behalf of health care consumers in each State—the Office of Consumer Advocacy for Health [OCAH]. OCAH would set up a step-by-step process that consumers could easily follow when they have any complaint about the health care services they are receiving. OCAH would assist people who had grievances with their health plans and needed information about available health care services.

It would also serve as a screening center for situations necessitating the emergency intervention of Federal officials. By calling a number such as 1-800-BAD-CARE, patients and health care workers could disclose any information about life-threatening situations in a hospital. If the situation warrants, such as the case in Tampa, FL, when the Health Care Financing Agency sent out an emergency team to a hospital that amputated the wrong limb of a patient, then OCAH could call upon HHS to investigate.

Moreover, each health plan would be required to form a consumer-dominated Independent Consumer Advisory Committee [ICAC]. This committee would provide outreach to its members—patients—by holding hearings, and forums to facilitate discussion between a health plan and the community. ICAC would help establish safe staffing levels, and quality-care criteria to which the health plan must adhere. Members of ICAC would be selected by a classified lottery procedure. Health plan members interested in serving would be placed not four categories: senior citizens, parents of children under 18, individuals with disabilities, and all other health plan members.

Finally, the Patient and Health Care Provider Protection Act would outlaw the gag order on nurses and doctors who must be free to communicate effectively with their patients. This bill contains strong whistle blower protections that prohibit the discharge, demotion, or harassment of any nurse, doctor, or other health care professionals who assist in an investigation of his or her employer.

There are many bills floating around that accomplish some of the goals outlined here, but in piecemeal fashion. Patient safety cannot be achieved in this way. A comprehensive approach is necessary to make sure patients are aware of who is treating them, are knowledgeable about the effects of a hospital's restructuring plan, are armed with a potent voice to affect the policies of the health plan, and possess some recourse if their safety is endangered. At the same time, the value of nurses' work must not be undermined. As individuals on the front lines of the health care delivery system, nurses and aides must be well-trained and free to act in ways that foster, rather than compromise, the quality of patient care.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this bill as a bold form of advocacy for the health care consumer—the patient. It is budget-neutral and would be financed by requiring health plans to contribute only 1 percent of their revenues to fund the Office of Consumer Advocacy for Health and the Independent Consumer Advisory Committees in each State. This is a small price to pay to protect patients, and to protect the integrity of such data on which the medical community should base its decisions. Congress has unequivocal role in assuring that cutting costs and increasing one's profit are not priorities of health care delivery at the expense of patient care quality and safety.

GLENS FALLS MARINE CORPS  
LEAGUE CELEBRATES 50TH AN-  
NIVERSARY

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

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about two of the organizations in this country that I hold nearest and dearest to my heart: The United States Marine Corps, and Memorial Detachment Number 2 of the Marine Corps League, in Glens Falls, NY.

Anyone here who knows me at all, knows me as a Marine, probably because I've always been ready for a dog-fight over something I believe in. That's because, as a young Marine, I learned two things: accomplish your mission, and always take care of your buddies.

Well, Mr. Speaker, those basic principles have been carried by Marines everywhere, and the Marine Corps League, and Memorial Detachment No. 2 in Glens Falls is no different. They are veterans of World War Two, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Gulf war who have taken up arms in defense of this country. They are Marines who wore the uniform in times of so-called peace and placed themselves in harms way to keep that truce during the cold war and beyond.

And on top of that, for 50 years now, the Glens Falls detachment has been looking out not only for their fellow Marines in Glens Falls and the greater Adirondack area of New York, but for their communities and neighbors as well. Programs like Toys for Tots, which provide disadvantaged children with toys and gifts they might not otherwise receive during the Christmas season are a trademark of the Marine Corps League. And, the countless Christmas baskets they deliver to needy families over all their years serve as a continued reminder of the importance of community service and looking out for your buddies.

Mr. Speaker, the Glens Falls detachment has been celebrating their 50 year anniversary in the community throughout the year. And what better time for the ceremonies to culminate than on November 9 of this year, 1 day before the 221st birthday of the Marine Corps in this country.

On that note, I wanted to take the time to recognize all those fellow Marines who chartered Memorial Dispatch Number 2 back in 1946. Ten people were on the charter application: Joseph Fiore, Dante Orsini, Frank Orsini, Len Johnson, Raymond Charlebois, Jim Butterfield, Henry Knickerbocker, Guy D'Angelico, Dominick Fallacaro and Donald Weeks. Also on board in 1946 were: Francis Benware, Candelores Catalgamo, Mrs. Jane Lewis Crannell, Murray Crannell, George Deeb, Robert DeLoria, Joseph DeSare, Tullio DelSignore, Guy Fiore, Robert W. Gilligan, Arius Fontaine, Gardner Goodro Jr., Edward Guy, Walt Hammer, Abraham Hoffis, Pete LaBarge, Dan Lawler, James Lawler, Herman Marino, Joseph McGuirk, Norman Miles, Fred Moody, John Murray, William Noonan, Dennis O'Leary, John Omiecinski, Adelon Potvi, William Ringrow, Kenneth Scribner, Robert Wilber, Joseph Gavita, Francis Smith, George Smith, Eugene Henneman, Leonard Rollo,

Paul Abrey, George Shomaker, Robert Barrett, Ray Bortholomew, Earl Balcolm, George Austin and Irving Sexton.

Mr. Speaker, these are the members who set the course for Glens Falls Detachment on the heels of World War Two. Several of them were called back for the Korean War as well. And these are the Marines who I joined in my hometown of Glens Falls after my service in the Marine Corps. I owe my personal gratitude to them for starting this invaluable organization.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members join me in paying tribute to them and all members, past and present, who have accomplished their mission and then some over the last 50 years.

**REDUCE INCIDENCE OF  
HOUSEHOLD FIRES**

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we are continually bombarded by news of disasters in our country. But unfortunately, the disaster that befalls more than 400,000 families each year is fire. While the number of household fires has been reduced, these fires continue to cause more than \$4 billion in damage. According to the National Fire Protection Association, the most frequent cause of household fires is something that seems so simple—careless cooking.

Recognizing this situation exists, the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, representing the producers of kitchen ranges and ovens, has stepped forward to create awareness of this issue and focus educational efforts toward reducing the incidence of these needless fires.

The home appliance manufacturers joined with the National Association of State Fire Marshals and conducted an intense survey of careless cooking fires in 10 major jurisdictions in the United States. The survey results tell us some interesting things about careless cooking fires.

First, in nearly ¾ of fires, the person responsible for the cooking was not in the area at the time the fire broke out. Unattended cooking has long been the single greatest cause of these fires.

Second, in nearly ¾ of the fires, the person left the area rather than fight the fire. But in those cases where someone stayed to try and deal with it, nearly half used incorrect methods to do so, often increasing their risk of injury and damage to the home.

Third, half of the people responsible for careless cooking fires were between the ages of 30 and 49, not the very old or very young. This number is far larger than the population represented by this age group.

Fourth, consistent with other studies of inner city and disadvantaged populations, a disproportionately high number of careless cooking fires seem to have occurred in minority households. Minority populations appear to be at particular risk for fire and should receive special attention in any education effort.

Using this study, the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers and several other public safety groups, fire departments, and the U.S. Fire Administration are working together to help change the basic behavior. Special projects made possible by the appliance manufacturers are underway. For example, nearly 10 million special teaching brochures are being distributed this year. This includes the manufacturers inserting one in every new range as well as several million being distributed by school teachers, fire educators, and public service groups. In addition, a teaching video is being developed for fire educators. Finally, public service announcements and video news releases have been prepared and special educational grants have been made to fire educators to try new avenues to reach and educate the public.

The most important messages are rather simple. Stay focused on your cooking. If you have to leave the kitchen, turn off the range. If you have a fire, get the family out of the house and call 911 or the emergency service number.

I commend the appliance manufacturers on this program urge public service groups and all fire departments across the country to join together to fight careless cooking fires. Together we can reduce the numbers of these fires and the effects of such a disaster on our citizens.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMODITY  
EXCHANGE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996**

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, as a point of departure as the 104th Congress passes into the historical record, today I am introducing legislation to reform the Commodity Exchange Act [CEAct], the law governing the regulation of futures and options on our Nation's commodity exchanges and other risk management financial instruments that are traded in over-the-counter markets.

Although this legislation is not massive in size, it is sizable in scope. This area of Federal regulation—the importance of our futures and options markets—demands new treatment. Although the Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was just reauthorized through the year 2000 last April, the Congress took more than three years to agree on the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992 [1992 FTPA]. Needless to say, that law was a contentious debate; this bill may be similarly contentious. For that reason, it should be viewed as a discussion document. We will have several months to think about it and discuss it prior to the introduction of a new bill in the 105th Congress.

The purpose of the bill is to establish the concept of self-regulation with CFTC oversight. The commodity exchanges are self-regulatory organizations; they regulate their members and the trade and financial practices of their members. The National Futures Association [NFA], at this time the sole registered futures association, regulates the professional

futures community, setting industry-wide standards of sales and trade practice conduct.

The aim is to keep the U.S. futures industry competitive as it enters the next century. The price discovery and hedging functions of our futures markets still are paramount. The law, however, must recognize that technology is constantly changing and that our commodity exchanges serve a sophisticated, mostly institutional clientele these days, not small, retail traders.

With that in mind, let me briefly outline the contents of the bill I am introducing.

Section 2(a)(1)(A)(ii), is known commonly as the Treasury amendment and was enacted as a part of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974. Unfortunately, this language has created numerous legal problems the courts have dealt with inconsistently.

Title II of the bill offers a solution to these problems. It is one solution. Obviously, there are others. Attempting to deal with a controversy of this magnitude is not easy. The solution in the legislation will be disputed and argued. I welcome all interested groups, including members of the other body, to help to solve this matter in the next Congress.

Section 3 of the CEAct describes the reasons for federal regulation of futures and option markets and a great deal of this section is simply outdated and does not fit today's regulatory requirements or needs. The bill substantially restates the purposes of federal regulation.

Section 4 is amended to include specifically an exemption for certain professional markets whose participants are recognized under current law. These "appropriate persons" are described in Sec. 4(c)(3) of the CEAct and include futures commission merchants, floor brokers and floor traders. In light of the exemptions afforded other professional traders by the 1992 FTPA, I believe this language is consistent with congressional intent in this area.

Sections 103 and 104 of the bill enhance the self-regulation of exchange institutions by providing simplified and streamlined contract market designation and rule submission procedures. These are necessary in my view to maintain the competitiveness of our commodity exchanges in a world that has come to understand the importance of risk management on exchanges with sound, but limited, regulatory programs.

These amendments presume a commodity exchange develops sound contracts with economic purposes that are widely recognized and will be used by commercial and speculative interests for price discovery and risk-shifting that have long been viewed in this country and by the Congress as beneficial to our Nation's economy.

Section 105 of the bill seeks to improve commodity exchange audit trails without impairing the functions of the markets. Audit trail issues date from the establishment of the CFTC but have been actively debated in the CFTC's regulatory programs since 1986, when the CFTC proposed a one-minute, verifiable standard.

Understanding that each commodity exchange has different trade customs and systems unique to each institution means there are numerous ways to obtain adequate, verifi-

able audit trails. These trade recordation systems have changed dramatically over the years, and U.S. commodity exchanges constantly are improving and upgrading their audit trail systems. The amendment seeks to develop standards that are objective and reasonable.

Section 106 of the legislation provides benefit-cost analysis to the CFTC's regulatory program. Regulation under Republican administrations and new law under this Republican Congress has moved us further in that direction. There is no reason we cannot bring similar sound, reasonable, and fair regulation to our commodity exchanges and preserve the public interest.

Finally, section 107 is a house-keeping matter of interest to the Committee on Agriculture. An objective of the Committee during the reform of U.S. Agriculture embodied in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 [FAIR Act] was to use fewer words. The FAIR Act is literally one-half the volume of the 1990 farm bill. With that in mind—and there may be further improvements later—section 107 repeals Sec. 8e dealing with CFTC oversight and deficiency orders. It is my understanding that after the nearly four years this section has been law it has never been used, that makes it unnecessary in my view.

I look forward to comments on the legislation and working with interested parties as we proceed with this necessary reform in the 105th Congress.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE REFORM INITIATIVE

#### HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Presidential Debate Reform Act. The situation surrounding the current Presidential election has highlighted some of the flaws in our current method for selecting a President and Vice President of the United States of America. One critical flaw involves the way Presidential debates are scheduled.

My legislation would create the framework for deciding the participants and structure of presidential debates. This framework would include a commission of 10 people nominated by various leaders and guaranteed to include 4 politically independent members. These commissioners would then schedule several debates.

One such debate would be optional and include any candidate who is on the ballot in 50 States or polls at 5 percent in popular polls among likely voters. This could include major party candidates, although it would provide a forum for lesser known candidates to express their views.

The commission would also establish debates for the Vice Presidential and Presidential candidates. These would be for the candidates polling over 10 percent in polls, taken after the optional debate, and on the ballot in at least 40 States. Participation in these debates would be mandatory. The penalty for not participating in the debate, other

than perhaps embarrassment, would be a reduction in the amount of Federal funds that candidate's party will receive to run the next convention. The reduction would be equal to the fraction of mandatory debates missed. I cannot imagine that a party would want to miss out on \$3 million (approximately the amount that would be lost to pay for the 1996 conventions through missing one debate).

This has nothing to do with whether I think certain people should or should not participate in debates. I do think that we need to have an established framework with defined ground rules to ensure the fairness in the system.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good bill and I look forward to hearing feedback from my colleagues. I expect to offer this legislation at the beginning of the next Congress and hope to hear meaningful debate.

#### CROOKED PENSION RETRIEVAL

#### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to applaud the House of Representatives for its 391 to 32 vote on Thursday, September 26, 1996, on H.R. 4011, the Congressional Pension Forfeiture Act. This measure would prohibit a Member of Congress from collecting Federal retirement benefits if they are convicted of a felony. My vote on this much needed proposal was "aye."

My support of this measure was, of course, a given. Why? Well, H.R. 4011 was a descendant of my own proposal—H.R. 3342, the Anti-Bribery Act of 1991—from the 102d Congress. H.R. 3342 had its beginnings in the State of Pennsylvania, where public corruption linked with huge pension payouts led to my successful efforts there as a State senator to reform the system in the same way we are doing now. Public trust in public officials means just that: If you violate it, you should not be rewarded in any fashion for that violation.

I submit for the RECORD a press release from September 9, 1991—nearly 5 years ago to the day—regarding my early involvement in the issue of restoring public trust in public officials, and punishing those who violate that trust.

#### RESTORING THE PUBLIC TRUST

(By Congressman George Gekas)

Many of us can remember the images across our television scenes in the 1980's: Members of Congress videotaped accepting bribes as part of the "Abscam" investigation. These images burned in the minds of Americans and further deepened their suspicions about public officials in general.

Indeed, there have been too many instances over the past few decades where Members of Congress and other elected or appointed officials have betrayed the trust the public has placed in them by engaging in bribes or in conspiracies to defraud the government. We recently have seen some convictions from the so-called "Ill Wind" scandal that involved defense contractors bribing some Defense Department officials.

I believe that we need to send a clear signal that this type of activity cannot be tolerated among any public servant who works

for the federal government. I have introduced legislation, "The Anti-Bribery Act," that would prove to be a strong deterrent to anyone considering engaging in an act of bribery. Under current law, if a Member of Congress, for instance, was convicted of bribery, he would be subjected to a prison sentence or a severe fine. He would, however, after going to jail, come out and continue to receive his federal pension. My legislation would prevent that from ever taking place, because that individual's pension or retirement benefit would be forfeited by reason of the bribery conviction.

When I was in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and there had been a spate of convictions of public officials, it did not take too long before the General Assembly acted on this type of legislation. I supported a bill, authored by Senator John Hopper of Camp Hill, that did precisely the same thing—cut off the pension benefits from a convicted public official.

"The Anti-Bribery Act of 1991" would make sure that there would be no existing loopholes in federal statutes that would allow Members of Congress and other officials to receive any benefits after betraying the public trust. The public has a right to expect that all public servants—especially Members of Congress—have the highest degree of integrity in performing their duties. Those individuals who would stoop so low as to accept a bribe do not deserve to be the beneficiary of any retirement pay from the federal government. This legislation, in my estimation would send a clear message to all that any type of payoff to anyone working for our nation's taxpayers will not be tolerated or rewarded in any way, shape or form.

We in Congress must take the lead in restoring the public's faith in government. As I have said, there is a perception out there that we in Congress are unethical and corrupt. I believe that the majority of public officials are faithful public servants, but we must take a stronger stand against those who go about destroying what little faith the American people have left in their government.

I believe that my legislation is a major step forward in preventing corruption from taking place within the ranks of the federal government. It is my hope that my colleagues will come up to the plate and join me.

TRIBUTE TO LEROY F. SMITH, JR.,  
A REAL HERO

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of this Nation's heroes—Mr. LeRoy F. Smith, Jr. Professionally, LeRoy Smith is assistant director of emergency medical services for the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in Newark, NJ. Like most of us, LeRoy loves his career and uses his professional skills for the betterment of our world. What is extraordinary about LeRoy is that he always goes beyond the call of duty.

LeRoy began his emergency medical service career in 1969 as an ambulance driver. While in that position he became a New Jersey State Certified Emergency Medical Technician. That was the beginning of a sterling

career of service to humanity. Over the years, LeRoy, a nearly lifelong resident of Newark, NJ, has shown his love, respect and caring for the city, its institutions and its people. He has volunteered his services and time to more than 30 programs and organizations. Presently, he is active with more than half of these groups. He has worked extensively with the youth of our community.

While there are many examples of LeRoy's valor, I would like to share one experience with my colleagues. Last year, LeRoy underwent successful heart surgery. Because of his caring, there was a deserved outpouring of prayers and support by the residents of Newark. Last month, LeRoy became a hero again when he rescued a drowning child. Never thinking about his own safety or survival, LeRoy saved another life, one of many saved throughout his career.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I thank and commend LeRoy F. Smith, Jr. for his heroism and humanitarianism. LeRoy has been recognized more than 400 times for his service. This year he received an honorary doctorate of humanities degree from Essex County College and the baseball season in Guaynabo, PR was dedicated in his name. It is fitting that his record of service be noted in the annals of American history. I also want to thank his family—his wife, Maria, and his two children, Michael Jason and Lee Ann, for sharing LeRoy with us.

COMMENDING PACIFIC GAS &  
ELECTRIC CO. AND THE MONTE-  
REY BAY FUTURES NETWORK

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, Monterey County and many northern California areas have been challenged by military base closings and resulting job loss. In Monterey County, local government and business leaders have worked together to develop economic plans for base conversion and the future. A key participant was Pacific Gas and Electric Co. [PG&E], which for its role was honored with the Edison Electric Institute's Common Goals Award for customer satisfaction.

Tapan Munroe, PG&E's chief economist and manager of community economic vitality initiatives, came to Washington to receive the award from EEI President Thomas R. Kuhn in a Capitol Hill Ceremony.

PG&E's local manager chaired the effort that founded the Monterey Bay region Futures Network, called FUTURES, a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the economic vitality of our region while maintaining environmental quality and the social quality of life.

Bruce R. Gritton, of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute, who is president of FUTURES, says a PG&E-sponsored study "Vision and Strategies for Shaping the Monterey Region's Economic Future," provides FUTURES' conceptual anchor. Rob Stump, of PG&E's Monterey Division, continues to serve

as a FUTURES officer. After the study, the University of California at Santa Cruz, opened the Monterey Bay Science and Technology Center at Fort Ord, the first reuse of the former military base.

I commend everyone involved in FUTURES Network for all of their good work for Monterey County. Congratulations to PG&E on winning the EEI Common Goals Award.

THE UPDATED UNITED STATES-  
PUERTO RICO POLITICAL STA-  
TUS ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the updated United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act, H.R. 4281, which contains provisions regarding the role of language in Federal and local law as developed in consultation with the Republican Policy Committee during our deliberations on H.R. 3024 regarding English.

I want to thank Members of the House Leadership, including key chairmen from various committees, for contributing their time and energy at this hectic point of the Congress in forging a consensus regarding the need for the Congress to consider this important measure affecting the people of Puerto Rico. I particularly want to commend Mr. CHRISTOPHER COX, Chairman of that Committee, for bringing to bear his considerable expertise and providing intellectual leadership in seeking the kind of compromise that could and should have been reached.

It was just yesterday, on Friday, September 27, that I introduced H.R. 4228, a version of the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act with proposed revisions we had hoped would provide a basis for final agreement on this legislation. It was expected that we then would take the revised bill to the floor of the House for a vote in the form of an amended H.R. 3024: the original bill providing for resolution of Puerto Rico's status through a Congressionally prescribed process of self-determination.

Although overwhelming approval of H.R. 3024 by the House was at hand, key sponsors of H.R. 3024 were not willing to go to the floor and ask for its approval without making a one-word change that would have brought the proposed revisions within the boundaries of limited government, rule of law and constitutionality. I had agreed to include the amendments as proposed in H.R. 4228 in order to move the process forward and try to resolve differences about the bill, and I stood by that commitment. But it became clear that unless there was a correction of one word the bill would not meet the most minimal test of constitutionality, and many of the bill's strongest supporters felt that was an unacceptable way to proceed.

To be specific, Section 4(b)(C)(7) of the amendments as proposed would impose a requirement that English be the exclusive language of instruction in public schools in Puerto Rico should it become a state. Although the Congressional Research Service had provided

a written legal opinion to the author of this provision on July 31, 1996, concluding on the basis of *Coyle v. Smith* (221 U.S. 559) that this provision would not withstand even the lowest standard of constitutional scrutiny, its inclusion was insisted upon.

The commitment of the 104th Congress to English as our national language could have been carried out in the context of self-determination for Puerto Rico by simply changing the word "the" in the last sentence of Section 4(a)(C)(7) to the word "a," which would have been consistent with the use of the word "an" instead of "the" in the preceding sentence. This imprecision and inconsistency, coupled with the failure to address a valid constitutional question, led to inability of several Members to concur in the process that would have been required to bring the matter before the House.

The sponsors of this bill had wanted to see it approved by the House prior to the adjournment of the 104th Congress because we felt that we had a commitment to do all within our means to implement the principles set forth in a February 29, 1996, response to Legislature of Puerto Rico Resolution 62 of November 14, 1994, asking the 104th Congress to establish constitutionally valid political status definitions for Puerto Rico. However, the desire to get our work done in a timely way, out of respect for the elected legislature in Puerto Rico and commitment to resolution of the status of 3.7 million U.S. citizens, was not seen by key Members as sufficient cause to ignore a constitutional flaw in the language, especially one that so easily and reasonably could have been corrected.

I believe in limits on Federal power, and I believe in the 10th Amendment reservation of rights to the States and to the people. I took an oath of office to uphold the Constitution, to protect and defend it, and while I was willing to introduce H.R. 4228 as I agreed to do in order to move this bill forward through the process, it was not acceptable to the sponsors of the bill to knowingly ignore a constitutional infirmity.

I am as ready as anyone to vote for a law that I believe to be constitutional even though I know it will be tested and may be struck down as a result of judicial review. That is how our constitutional system works. But that is not what this problem was all about. Here we were faced with a proposal to impose of the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico, should they choose and should Congress grant admission to the union, a requirement that Congress has never imposed on any other State.

Making clear the determination and commitment of Congress regarding English as the official language of the Federal government in Puerto Rico should it become a State, and regarding continuation of the current law in Puerto Rico making English an official language, is something we could have worked out as the legislation moved forward. Those provisions were acceptable at this stage and could have been refined. But the imposition of a Federal requirement that violates the 10th Amendment and would discriminate against U.S. citizens in a future State of Puerto Rico has an almost coercive or even punitive dimension that should not be part of a democratic self-determination process.

It is bad enough that U.S. citizens residing in Puerto Rico do not have equal rights under the current territorial clause status. To suggest that inequality would continue if Congress admits Puerto Rico as a State is something to which the sponsors of this legislation would not be a party. With statehood comes equal protection and due process rights which Congress cannot take away, and the proposal to deny a future State of those rights knowing that such denial is constitutionally impermissible can only have the effect of confusing rather than clarifying the choices before Congress and the voters in the territory.

Ironically, the provision imposing English language as the exclusive language of public instruction would be constitutionally plausible if it were imposed on the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in an exercise of the territorial clause of Congress at the present time. Only as a State or a separate nation will Puerto Rico be constitutionally protected from the degree of Congressional discretion that exists under our Constitution with respect to unincorporated territories such as Puerto Rico. A constitutionally guaranteed status subject to the same limitations on Federal powers as other States enjoy, or a status governed by the law of nations and treaties between sovereign countries, are the options that would enable the people of Puerto Rico to protect and preserve their language and their culture.

Only the current status leaves the residents of Puerto Rico, with their current less than equal statutory citizenship rights and impermanent political status, vulnerable to the broad discretion of a future Congress, which will not be bound legally or politically by whatever status arrangement may exist today. These are the realities that need to be understood so that informed self-determination can take place.

Misinforming the people in Puerto Rico that, in the event of statehood, Congress could do something that we know it cannot do in a State would impede rather than advance the goal of free and informed self-determination. That is why one word, not even a noun or verb, was too important for the sponsors of this bill to ignore.

The bill I am introducing today, H.R. 4281, contains a new Section 3(b), a new Section 4(a)(C)(7), and a new Section 4(b)(1)(C) that will be the referred to as we develop legislation to be introduced in the 105th Congress which will address the issue of English as an official language in a manner that supports rather than undermines the process for free and informed self-determination under the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act when it becomes law.

#### COMMENTS ON EPA CLUSTER RULE

#### HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with a number of my fellow colleagues in commenting on the EPA Cluster Rule for the pulp and paper industry. Specifi-

cally, I wish to comment on EPA's July 15 Federal Register notice as it relates to the two technology options for final guidelines for bleached papergrade kraft and soda mills based on best available technology [BAT].

First, I want to note that this industry is extremely important to the economy of my Congressional District and to much of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Many of my constituents are employed in a paper mill located in the district. This particular facility employs approximately 1,900 men and women and contributes nearly \$400 million annually to the economy of western Virginia in payroll, taxes and purchases of raw materials and services. Included in this figure is an expenditure of \$30 million for the annual operating expense of the mill's various environmental systems.

Since this rule is so important to a major industry in my district, I have closely monitored EPA's progress on its development. On several occasions, I have urged the Agency to seek creative ways to provide the fullest possible protection to the environment while at the same time ensuring that the final rule will not place an unreasonable cost burden on this industry.

I am therefore pleased with the direction that EPA has taken and commend them for the work that has been accomplished to present a more balanced approach to the Cluster Rule.

In their July 15 notice, EPA notes that their data supports complete substitution of chlorine dioxide for elemental chlorine used in the pulp bleaching process. They identify complete substitution as Option A. The Agency also notes that Option A should be given equal weight with the so-called Option B—process known as oxygen delignification coupled with complete substitution—as the possible technology basis. According to EPA, Option B could cost this industry \$1 billion more than Option A with only minuscule additional environmental benefit. Option A makes good environmental sense and accomplishes the desired environmental objective without imposing more expensive technology.

In commenting on the Cluster Rule, I want to express my very strong support for Option A and to urge the EPA move forward as quickly as possible to promulgate the final Cluster Rule.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GEORGIA STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN GODBEE

#### HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, one of our leading State representatives will be retiring this year, Mr. John Godbee.

I have known Laura and John Godbee for over 10 years. When I was first elected to the Georgia General Assembly, both stretched out an open arm of welcome to Libby and me. They helped us find our way not only around Atlanta but around the State government.

As a leader from south Georgia, John was a strong advocate for agriculture, education, and commonsense government. He was a

staunch supporter of Georgia Southern University, helping them to obtain university status and leading the way toward their explosive period of growth. Georgia Southern, today, has truly benefited and become nationally known because of leaders like John Godbee.

John also stood up for primary education. As a former school principal, he helped other representatives understand the inner workings of our educational process. He was a strong advocate for teachers and a true champion for the children of Georgia. During his tenure in the legislature, we passed the Quality Basic Education Act, which was the most comprehensive reform of Georgia's education system in history. Once this important piece of legislation was passed, however, John did not forget education. He kept working on it and each year tried to fine tune and expand the better portions of the program.

As a member from a rural area, he was a strong voice for Georgia's farmers. As a member of the agriculture committee, John helped pass the law designating Vidalia onion counties. As a result, the Vidalia onion is now known nationally and internationally as one of the best, sweet onion products in the world. It has truly put our part of Georgia in the international marketplace. John also worked hard for boll weevil eradication, forestry, and commonsense environmental laws.

Members like John Godbee have made Georgia the great State that it is, John and Laura Godbee have been typical of Georgia's great leaders. They have strong Christian ethics and family values. Their children are all productive members of society and will be carrying on the torch for the next generation. But in addition to their immediate family, their extended family—the citizens of Georgia, have been true beneficiaries of their many personal sacrifices.

I congratulate John on 16 years of successful leadership, and I join others in wishing Laura and him the best.

#### A PLAN TO BOOST SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which will help all Americans save for their retirement years. It is no secret that our current savings rate is among the lowest in the industrialized world. A low savings rate not only adversely impacts a person's retirement, it does not create much capital available for savings and investment. Without this capital, our economy cannot expand at its optimal rate. It is my hope that this legislation, if enacted, would help correct this problem.

My legislation would do several things. First, it would increase the amount of money one may contribute to an Individual Retirement Account [IRA], from \$2,000 to \$4,500, and still receive full deductibility. This amount is also indexed to inflation to protect its value from that silent thief of inflation.

This would also remove a disincentive to establishing an IRA, that being the fear that the

money will not be available without paying a substantial penalty when you need it. A person with an IRA would be able to make withdrawals, without penalty, for a first home purchase, education expenses, long-term care, financially devastating health care expenses, and during times of unemployment. Furthermore, no taxes would be paid on these withdrawals if they are repaid to the IRA within 5 years.

Current law offers no incentive for many people to establish IRAs. My bill would allow people who do not have access to a defined contribution plan (e.g. a 401(k) plan) to establish a tax-preferred IRA, regardless of their income. The legislation would also encourage the middle class to establish IRAs by raising the income phase-out levels from \$25,000 (\$40,000 for joint filers) to \$75,000 (\$120,000 for joint filers). This will provide not only incentives, but needed tax relief for the middle class. Again, these levels are indexed to inflation.

Turning to 401(k) reforms, currently folks are hit with tax liability when taking their 401(k) benefits as a lump sum when leaving a job even if it is rolled into an IRA. This is not fair. Therefore, under this proposal, people would not be exposed to tax liability if the lump sum distribution is rolled into an IRA within 60 days.

Just as contribution limits have been increased for IRAs in this legislation, they are increased for 401(k) plans as well. The tax-deductible contribution limits would be \$20,000 (in 1992 dollars) indexed to inflation.

This would also encourage more firms to establish defined contribution plans by injecting some common sense into the law. It would allow firms to meet antidiscrimination requirements as long as they provide equal treatment for all employees and ensure that employees are aware of the company's 401(k) plan. This is truly non-discriminatory as everyone would be treated the same.

Finally, this proposal would correct some of the serious problems involved with IRAs and 401(k)'s when the beneficiary passes away. As someone who believes the estate tax is inherently unfair, indeed I advocate its abolishment, I feel that IRA and 401(k) assets should be excluded from gross estate calculations. This bill would do that. Furthermore, an IRA that is bequeathed to someone should be treated as the IRA of the person who inherited it. Current law forces the disbursement of the IRA when the deceased would have turned 70 and a half years old. This would change that pointless provision, allowing the inheritor to hold the money in savings until he or she turns 70 and a half.

Similarly, anyone receiving 401(k) lump sum payments as a result of a death would not have the amount counted as gross income as long as it is rolled into an IRA. That amount would not be counted against the non-deductible IRA limit of \$4,500.

Mr. Speaker, I am excited about this legislation. I expect to introduce this legislation again at the beginning of the next Congress and look forward to hearing debate on it. It is absolutely essential that we continue to encourage personal savings and this is certainly a step in the right direction.

#### REPORT FROM INDIANA— GREATEST HITS

### HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

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

Each week throughout my first term, I have come before this House to lift up kind and caring people in the Second District.

Caring individuals who continue to strive day and night making their communities better places to live.

I've tapped these special people Hoosier Heros. Hoosier Heros because they truly have made a difference.

Whether it be the MOM program in my hometown of Muncie, that teaches inner city children to 'think they can until they know they can'

Or the school children at Shadeland Elementary in Anderson, who stand up to the drug pushers, the gang members and criminals who roam their streets. They continue to stand firm and say: "we aren't going to take any more."

Or the good people in Richmond who love and care for battered and abused children at Wernle Home.

Or the Shelby Co. Youth Shelter folks who take in troubled teenagers and provide them a new birth of hope for a brighter future. And the Lincoln Central Neighborhood Association in Columbus, can not be forgotten. A poor neighborhood by monetary standards but a community rich in hope.

Imagine inner city residents taking responsibility to re-build, clean and revitalize their once poor and dilapidated neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, these are certainly not the only Hoosier Heros that I have lifted up in my weekly report from Indiana during the 104th Congress.

There are so many special places we have visited. So many new friends we have made throughout my first term in Congress. So many people who have reached out and touched our hearts with their firm commitment to making their community a better place.

And so many Hoosier Heros we've met along the way—makes me proud to represent them—proud of my District, the Second District of Indiana.

Mr. wife Ruthie and I have met so many good people all across Indiana. These people are Hoosier Heros.

Today as we prepare to adjoin, I'd like to not only lift them up one final time, but let me say, thank you, from the bottom of my heart. It's truly and honor to represent you.

And that concludes my report from Indiana.

#### HONORING BENJAMIN F. HOLEMAN

### HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Benjamin F. Holeman, who has regrettably passed away on September 23,

1996. A long-time resident of Falls Church, VA, Mr. Holeman has left behind a great legacy in our community as a person of high moral standards, discipline, and generosity. He was an outstanding citizen and a distinguished newsmen.

Frank Holeman started his news career in 1941, working for the Daily News of Raleigh, NC. Within a year, he rose through the ranks and was promoted to the Washington Bureau. For the next 20 years, he spent his career covering the White House, Congress, defense, labor, courts, science, foreign affairs, and politics. From 1948 to 1964, Mr. Holeman also covered the national conventions, and traveled several times with Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. In 1956, he was voted president of the National Press Club.

During World War II, Mr. Holeman was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement and discharged as a technical sergeant with the 214th C.I.C. Detachment, Headquarters XIV Corps.

In March 1968, Mr. Holeman retired from the Daily News, and became the director of public affairs for the Railway Progress Institute. A year later he accepted a position as director of the Tire Industry Safety Council for the Rubber Manufacturers Association where he became an expert in the field. Mr. Holeman then retired in 1987 and spent the last few years working as a consultant to the National Press Foundation.

Known among his colleagues as The Colonel for his Southern manners, Mr. Holeman, at 6 feet 7 inches tall with a deep voice and ever-present bow tie and cigar, will be greatly missed by all those who were lucky enough to know him.

I know my colleagues will join me in honoring this great man, and offer our deepest sympathy to his wife Larie Lazzari Holeman, and his four children. They can be proud that their father exemplified everything that is good about journalism, and he left a lasting legacy to his community.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on March 28 and March 29 I missed rollcall vote Nos. 104 through 110. I was absent from this chamber due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

"Yes" on rollcall No. 104—amendment by Mr. DINGELL to the health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"Yes" on rollcall No. 105—motion by Mr. PALLONE to recommit the health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"No" on rollcall No. 106—final passage of health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"No" on rollcall No. 107—conference report on the farm bill (H.R. 2854);

"No" on rollcall No. 108—rule to consider product liability conference report (H. Res. 394);

"Yes" on rollcall No. 109—Journal vote;

"No" on rollcall No. 110—product liability conference report (H.R. 956)

#### A TRIBUTE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN ACTRESSES

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I ask the House to join me in tribute to seven great African-American actresses who have taken their bows in many places. They deserve to take their bows in this chamber as well. These black actresses were pioneers who broke daunting barriers. They were able to do so only because their talents were so formidable that they were able to climb the high and stoney walls of racism. Had their skin been white, they would have climb even higher.

In paying tribute to these black actresses, I give special honor to Cicely Tyson who brought me this suggestion and who, in my judgment, is the greatest living American actress.

CICELY TYSON

Cicely Tyson, an Emmy Award winner, is universally revered. As a child growing up in Harlem, Ms. Tyson always knew that there was a life for her beyond her own African-American community. How right she was. She was nominated for an Academy Award for her role in the movie "Sounder," and received the Vernon Rice Award for her role in the off-Broadway production of "The Blacks." This star of every medium within her craft continues to amaze us by the breadth and depth of the roles she can play with consummate skill and talent. She is one of a kind.

BUTTERFLY MCQUEEN

Butterfly McQueen never got to show the breadth of her talent because only stereotyped roles were available to her in her day. She is best known for her role as Prissy in "Gone With the Wind." Far less well known is her return to college at an age when many people are retiring. In 1975, I had the honor of speaking at her graduation from the City College of New York, when at the age of 64, she earned her degree in political science. This unusual accomplishment in her later years is a mark of the complex and multiple talents of Butterfly McQueen.

"I didn't mind being funny, but I didn't like being stupid," she once said. Stupid she was not. Butterfly McQueen was a wonderful actress and a life-long activist. She put her foot down, refusing to play more roles demeaning to blacks, even though that eventually ended her career. It did not end our memory of her talent or the great affection Americans will continue to have for her.

DOROTHY DANDRIDGE

While Butterfly McQueen was famous for her comic roles, Dorothy Dandridge was known for her roles as a leading lady in a period when African-Americans were not supposed to lead anything. Yet Ms. Dandridge was described as one of the five most beautiful women in the world. Her talent and smooth style helped break many barriers for blacks. She was the first black to sing in the world-famous Empire Room in New York City and the first black to be nominated for an

Oscar. The nomination was for her role as Best Actress co-starring role with Harry Belafonte in "Carmen Jones." She heated up the screen in this all-black production and adaptation of the opera "Carmen." "Porgy and Bess" is another role that made her famous and demonstrated her sensual style. Dorothy Dandridge will be remembered for the formidable combination of her beauty and talent.

LENA HORNE

Lena Horne was a contemporary of Dorothy Dandridge, but discrimination in Hollywood kept Ms. Horne from playing roles her talent merited and that critics said she was born to play. Many of her scenes were cut from movies before audiences ever saw them. However, no one will forget her performance of "Stormy Weather" in the 1943 movie by the same title. It became her theme song. Lena Horne continues to bring down the house whenever she appears. In the end, instead of a leading lady, she has become a legend.

ROSALAND CASH

Despite her refusal to play stereotypical black roles, Rosaland Cash was an actress who had an extraordinary career on stage, television and the screen. Calling herself "a one-lady movement," Ms. Cash spoke out against the color consciousness and bias of the entertainment industry. She starred in "Melinda," "The New Centurians," and Lonnie Elder's "Ceremonies in Dark Old Men." Ms. Cash often played strong, out-spoken women. One of the most popular actresses of the 1970's, the magazine, "The Guardian," said she typified the '70's slogan "Black is Beautiful." Rosaland Cash was above all an artist of enormous powers.

ROXIE ROKER

A contemporary of Ms. Cash, Roxie Roker broke another color barrier when she played the wife in television's first interracial marriage on "The Jeffersons." An alumna of Howard University, Ms. Roker's big break came with her role in "The Blacks." She also co-hosted "Inside Bedford Stuyvesant" the first television show to come out of the black community. She will be remembered as a superb comic actress.

MADGE SINCLAIR

Madge Sinclair showed how irrelevant color can be when she provided the voice for Queen Sarabi, the mate of King Mufasa, in the much heralded animated film "The Lion King." Ms. Sinclair was the recipient of five Emmy nominations and won an Emmy in 1991.

These African-American actresses were among the pioneers who broke through barriers for today's stars. Years after Butterfly McQueen's debut in "Gone With the Wind," it remains a daunting challenge for African-American actresses to find roles today. We honor them here today as great American artists just as they have honored and graced their craft as well as our country. We hope that paying tribute to them we will encourage the American entertainment industry to live up to its potential for artistry and fairness by welcoming a greater number of black actresses to reach their potential.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE, H.R. 1296, OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS ACT

### HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This bill creates the Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve in Vancouver, WA, which will span the layered history of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company to Pearson Airpark.

The new Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve will be a collaborative effort among public entities that will turn Vancouver into a major historical and tourist destination. Some have likened the Fort Vancouver Historic Reserve to phenomenal tourist sites like colonial Williamsburg or St. Louis' steel gateway arch that commemorates westward pioneers.

These are appropriate comparisons because the historical significance of the Vancouver area cannot be overstated. It is extremely important that people understand pioneer history at Fort Vancouver, the magnificent achievements in aviation at Pearson Airpark and the military significance of Officers Row and the Vancouver Barracks.

The Reserve concept will give Vancouver's One Place Across Time campaign the resources and coordination they need to showcase these historical attractions. While countless people have worked tirelessly over the years to bring this project to fruition, none have worked harder than Vancouver's former Mayor, Bruce Hagensen. He should be commended for his vision and most of all, his persistence.

This bill has had quite a tumultuous ride in the past few days. For some reason, the White House objected to this bill yesterday even after they had testified in favor of it before the Resources Committee. I am hopeful that the White House will not play politics on a bill that has been bipartisan since its inception, starting with my predecessor Jolene Unsoeld.

I urge my colleagues to not only support this legislation, but to come and visit the wonderful historic opportunities at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

### THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S 85TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes and greetings to the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of its 85th anniversary on October 10, 1996.

Under President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan's leadership, the Republic of China continues its excellent record of economic growth and its historic democratization. Since I lived in Taiwan in the 1970's we have seen a different Republic of China

emerge. It is now a major trading nation, and its GNP is one of the world's largest. Its growth in per capita income has improved the lives of the people on Taiwan. Also, the rapid democratization and constitutional reforms on Taiwan in recent years have made Taiwan a model for many nations.

I would also like to welcome at this time the Republic of China's Representative Jason Hu to Washington. He will most certainly strengthen the on-going relations between Taipei and Washington. And I would like to congratulate Dr. Lyushun Shen on his promotion and return to Taiwan. His outstanding service on behalf of his government has strengthened our bilateral relationship. I wish him all the best, and I hope he continues to recognize the United States as an ally for peace, prosperity, and stability in Asia.

### WEST COAST FISHING INTERESTS OPPOSE S. 39

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed S. 39, "The Sustainable Fisheries Act," and sent that measure to the President. I regret that this important fishery management bill was significantly altered, and weakened, by the Senate during a year of consideration, and that the House was denied any opportunity to improve on that version of the legislation.

H.R. 39 as passed by the House last year was a much stronger bill for the fish and the fishermen. While I realize that S. 39 does include important conservation measures, these measures could have been stronger. They should have provided more protection for the fish stocks, the fishing communities, and for the taxpayers.

The inferior version finally passed by the Senate contained many provisions that are unacceptable to the West Coast fishing industry, including commercial fishermen and processors. And it contains several provisions that were particularly unacceptable, such as authorizing the Secretary to buy back fishing permits (that were granted for free) in biologically depressed fisheries and allowing violators of International Whaling Commission restrictions to gain access to U.S. territorial waters.

The Senate also deleted provisions of the House bill to assure that smaller communities are fairly represented, and to prohibit the private profiting from the sale of fishing quotas, which could also allow the growing concentration of quotas in the hands of the large-scale industry at the expense of family fishermen.

I am inserting in the Record two letters from fisheries industry groups in California, expressing their opposition to the House acceptance of S. 39 and their desire to see amendments made to the bill before it became law.

Finally, I would just like to thank the fishing families of California for their support. During the past two years, they worked tirelessly with us to ensure that the best Magnuson bill possible was enacted into law. I regret that in the final analysis, the House leadership decided

simply to accept the Senate's version that was negotiated with no input from the House. I salute the efforts of those families. In addition, I pledge to work with them in the years ahead to continue to seek the protections that our small fishing families and the fishery resources deserve.

PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, INC.,  
Sausalito, CA, September 23, 1996.

HON. GEORGE MILLER,

Ranking Minority Member, House Committee on Natural Resources, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Re Reauthorization of the Magnuson Act.

DEAR MR. MILLER: The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association (PCFFA), representing working men and women in the west coast commercial fishing fleet, respectfully requests the House reject the effort to force House adoption of the Senate bill, S.39, to reauthorize the Magnuson Act. While PCFFA had encouraged the Senate to take action on Magnuson, after nearly two years of delay, and worked for inclusion of language giving California, Oregon and Washington jurisdiction in federal waters over the Dungeness crab fishery, it was with the understanding that the two bills would be reconciled in conference. We understand now that this may not happen due to the Senate's delay.

PCFFA fully supports the House bill; indeed, the only thing missing from it was the Dungeness crab language. The Senate version, on the other hand, we find seriously flawed and suggest that no bill this session would be better than adopting the measure passed last week by the Senate. There are a number of concerns we have with the Senate version, including:

S. 39 would require any limited access fishery (most of our west coast and Alaska fisheries are under limited entry, including salmon, pink shrimp, herring, groundfish, halibut, blackcod, swordfish/shark, Dungeness crab, sea cucumber, sea urchin and abalone) to register their limited access permit in a line registry and pay a fee every time they transfer it. This provision, slipped in the Senate bill as an apparent favor to Seattle bankers, was not discussed with fishermen here on the west coast and, frankly, does not belong in a statute governing the conservation and management of fish stocks. Just who is the Senate concerned with here, the fish and the fishing fleet, or the bankers?

S. 39 allows the Secretary to impose limited access plans, including ITQs, on any fishery that is not under regional fishery management council jurisdiction. As mentioned, most of our fisheries here on the west coast are under limited access management, mostly under state-developed programs. Moreover, most of the state programs are working well and, in the case of California, most were industry-developed. As we read the Senate language, the Secretary could impose his/her own will over state fisheries under S. 39.

S. 39 perverts the fishing community language, which in the House bill gives consideration of local, community-based fleets, by including the home ports of the distant water, corporately-held, factory trawlers under the definition of "community-based fleets." About the only thing the Senate version did not do was define the corporate headquarters for these fleets as a "fishing community" and that's probably only because Arkansas is land-locked.

S. 39's language on bycatch is much weaker than your House version and actually

makes reducing mortality of bycatch equal with avoiding or reducing bycatch. The Senate bill also exempts the East Coast large pelagic fishery from the bycatch provision of the bill. The shark bycatch in the East Coast fishery is giving the whole of the commercial fishing industry a black eye. We have dealt with shark and shark bycatch issues here on the west coast (through state regulation) in an effort to ensure the resource was protected and the fishery is sustainable; surely it's not too much to ask that bycatch requirements be put in place for the Atlantic.

S. 39, moreover, fails to address the issue of windfall profits from ITQs. The problem of profiteering on permits has to be addressed, first to dissuade nonfishing speculators from seeking or gaining quota shares; second to assure quota shares are affordable for fishermen/women seeking to enter a fishery (by preventing windfall profits and restricting quota sales to those directly engaged in the harvest of fish—not bankers or processors); and third to assure the public a fair return on this publicly-held resource.

The House is to be commended for its bipartisan effort in developing H.R. 39, which is a very good bill. The only reason we had for pressing a Senate bill was to get in the Dungeness crab language, offered by Senator Widen, and get the two bills into conference with the idea of getting a measure out this year. If the choice now, however, is between the Senate version and no bill at all, PCFFA recommends waiting until next year.

Thank you for all your efforts this year on Magnuson and please convey to your colleagues our dissatisfaction with S. 39.

Sincerely,

W.F. "ZEKE" GRADER, JR.,  
Executive Director.

WEST COAST SEAFOOD  
PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION,  
Portland, OR, September 18, 1996.

Hon. DON YOUNG,

Chairman, Committee on Resources, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR DON: As you know, over the past two years our Association has worked with you, other members of the House, and your counterparts in the Senate to develop a Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act bill that will conserve and manage our fisheries and still provide an opportunity for our members to conduct their business and employ thousands of workers in Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington. The House bill, while not perfect, did a good job of accomplishing these goals. The most current version of the Senate bill (which I realize is still being changed) improves the House bill in some areas, but is worse in many others. We had hoped that the Senate would act in time to allow a conference committee to develop a final product that we could all embrace. Unfortunately, time will not permit that to occur.

I have spoken to all of the members of my board of directors. Collectively, they represent the majority of shore based processors of Pacific groundfish, Dungeness crab, and shrimp—along with many other species in California, Oregon, and Washington. In addition, they represent shore based processors of salmon, king crab, tanner crab, pollock, cod, sole, sablefish, halibut, herring, and razor clams with plants on the Kenai Peninsula and in Bristol Bay, Kodiak, Cordova, and Petersburg. They unanimously agree that—absent a regular conference committee—the House should amend the Senate bill and return it to the Senate.

This decision was not made lightly. All of my members recognize the risks that this ac-

tion would entail. However, they would rather make a fresh start in the next Congress than have a bill signed into law which has the potential to put them out of business.

To give you just a few examples, here are some of the Senate provisions which need to be addressed:

The Senate provisions on overfishing and bycatch do not take into account the realities of commercial fishing, leaving the industry, the Councils, and NMFS open to crippling lawsuits that could shut down fishing;

The Senate enforcement provisions could subject a fisherman or processing worker to criminal penalties if they get into an argument with a port sampler under contract to NMFS;

The Senate bill would allow the Secretary to impose a federal limited entry plan—not reviewable by the Council—on fisheries such as Gulf of Alaska king crab, Pacific Dungeness crab, and Atlantic striped bass;

A fisherman writing a letter to a Council who does not provide complete documentation for his views could be subject to a \$100,000 fine;

The Senate bill could allow a State to allocate Dungeness crab through area closures and pot limits at the expense of traditional fishermen legally harvesting crab in federal waters; and

Every groundfish fisherman in the Pacific Council area would be required to register their limited entry permit with a newly established lien identification system and pay a fee every time the permit was transferred—a provision that was never discussed with affected fishermen in California, Oregon, and Washington.

This is not an all-inclusive list of troublesome provisions, but it demonstrates the additional work that is needed on the Senate bill before it becomes law. On behalf of our members and their employees in San Luis Obispo, the San Francisco area, Sacramento, Fort Bragg, Eureka, Crescent City, Brookings, Charleston, Newport, Astoria, Warrenton, Portland, Chinook, Westport, Seattle, Bellingham, Petersburg, Cordova, the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and Bristol Bay, I urge you to improve S. 39 when it arrives in the House and return it to the Senate for final action.

Sincerely,

ROD MOORE,  
Executive Director.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. LYUSHUN SHEN

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the current state of relations between the United States Congress and the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan are excellent. During the past several years, many members have traveled to Taipei to meet with important leaders in the ROC government as well as with Taiwanese business executives and academicians. At the same time, many of our colleagues have met with Taiwanese legislators and prominent businessmen here in Washington. The excellent dialogue and high degree of interaction between the U.S. Congress and the ROC is a tribute to Representative Jason Hu and his staff here in Washington at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States [TECRO].

One of the key staffers at TECRO is Dr. Lyushun Shen, who for the past 3 years has served as Director of Public Affairs. In that capacity, Dr. Shen has been very active maintaining and expanding the strong relationship between our two countries. Dr. Shen has been a thoroughly professional diplomat and persuasive advocate for the ROC's interests in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Taipei has correctly recognized Dr. Shen's good work in Washington. Accordingly, he has been given an important new assignment as the Director of North American Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Taipei. In this new position, Dr. Shen will play a continuing role in the relationship between the U.S. Congress and the people of Taiwan. Those of us in this body who have worked closely with Dr. Shen are disappointed to see him leave Washington, but we are also happy for him because we understand his new job is a major step forward in his career.

Mr. Speaker, Lyushun Shen leaves Washington at the end of the month to return home for his significant new assignment. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him on a job well done and in wishing him success in his upcoming endeavor.

#### SPORTS LEADERS SPEAK OUT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—SUPPORT GROWS FOR NATIONAL SUMMIT ON SPORTS AND NON-VIOLENCE

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I announced a major breakthrough in the campaign that we initiated to get big-name sports stars and coaches to speak out in the national media against domestic violence in America.

More specifically, last January Representative MORELLA and I first wrote directly to the commissioners and other top officials of our Nation's major professional and amateur sports leagues. We urged them in the strongest terms possible to join with us and commit to work together to fashion a multi-faceted strategy to prevent domestic violence, including counseling, strong disciplinary action when warranted, and a high-profile public education and advertising campaign against domestic violence. (A copy of our original letter is reproduced below.)

Next we held extensive discussions with leaders of the sports industry to determine how best to enlist the voices of star athletes, as role models of profound national influence, in speaking out against domestic violence.

Then in July we introduced our legislation (House Concurrent Resolution 199) calling for national summit of sports, political, and community leaders to promote nonviolence through sports, starting with a sustained nationwide campaign against domestic violence and sexual assault.

We are making progress because more and more Americans are willing to stand up and

to positively shape the lives of countless young Americans.

It is the NFL's record of civic responsibility to which we want to appeal.

Specifically, we are writing to ask in the strongest terms that the NFL join with us and commit to work together to fashion a multi-faceted strategy to deter domestic violence, including counseling, strong disciplinary action when warranted, and a high-profile public education and advertising campaign against domestic violence.

It is commendable that the NFL has taken decisive action and instituted disciplinary policies on both drug and alcohol abuse as well as anabolic steroid and related substance abuse. But we believe the time has come for the NFL to step forward, as you are accustomed to do, and assume a leading role in deterring domestic violence among current and future NFL personnel in particular and the general public as well.

A startling investigation by *The Washington Post* revealed that between the January 1, 1989 incident that led to O.J. Simpson pleading no contest and former pro football players and collegiate football athletes were reported to police for 156 alleged offenses of violent behavior toward women. Surprisingly, at the time of that review, 43 of the men accused of domestic violence were active players on NFL team rosters. In fact, to the best of our knowledge, only one NFL player has ever been disciplined for a gender-related offense: former Philadelphia Eagle tackle Kevin Allen, who was denied re-entry after serving a 33-month prison term for rape.

There is good reason to suspect that domestic violence is even more prevalent among NFL players than these statistics indicate. The *Post's* review did not uncover all accusations against current and former football players. Many rape and sexual assaults are never reported to police, while additional charges often are kept confidential for preferential reasons.

Since 1990, multiple studies have shown that there is a significantly higher prevalence of domestic violence among football players than among the general population. For instance in one study that was published last year by researchers at Northeastern University and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, it was determined that male student-athletes comprised 3.3% of the total population at 10 large universities in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). But this same group of student athletes represented 19% of the men reported to campus officials for sexual assault from 1991 to 1993.

Our concern is corroborated by Don Sabo, a social science professor and co-author of "Sex, Violence and Power in Sports: Rethinking Masculinity." He has studied behavioral patterns, while asking "are athletes more likely than non-athletes to engage in sexual abuse? His conclusion: "Yes, I believe we are discovering a cultural pattern in sports that has been hidden for too long by silence."

For far too long a pointless, circular debate has raged over whether the high incidence of domestic violence among professional and collegiate football players is a sports problem or a societal problem. Clearly, it is both. Regardless of how thoroughly we can quantify that athletes commit violence against women at a rate greater than the average population, common sense and repeated tragic examples involving professional football players cry out for coordinated non-governmental and legislative action.

At the same time, I am very pleased to announce that starting next month viewers of televised college football games will see for the first time many of our Nation's college football stars speaking out against domestic violence.

I especially want to salute the outstanding players coaches, and officials of the College Football Association [CFA] for filming these ads as well as the generous sponsors of the Liz Claiborne Foundation for financing this trail-blazing antidomestic violence campaign as well as the scholars at the Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society for helping craft the message. (The text of one of these unprecedented television spots to be broadcast is reproduced below as well.) These ads will provide a powerful start in October to a wide range of activities planned for Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

These televised public service advertisements by major athletic associations are a very positive first step in our efforts to recruit sports leaders to lend their voices to the growing campaign to stop domestic violence. I can't think of a better way to deter physical abuse against women and children than to have our Nation's football heroes take to the airwaves to spread a blunt message all across America. Tough guys mix it up on the field, but they won't beat up on their wives, girlfriends and kids.

At the same time, we will press ahead with our plans to convene during the next year the first-ever national summit on sports and non-violence. Already scores of health, athletic and anti-violence groups have endorsed our legislation and joined the call for defining a prominent role for our Nation's sports industry and athletic heroes to help lead the campaign against domestic violence.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 24, 1996.  
Mr. PAUL TAGLIABUE,  
Commissioner, National Football League,  
New York, NY

DEAR COMMISSIONER TAGLIABUE. We are in receipt of the January 17th letter from Mr. Harold R. Henderson, Executive Vice President for Labor Relations and Chairman of the National Football League (NFL) Management Council.

First, we want to salute the outstanding work of the NFL across many decades in supporting so many charities and community-building activities throughout our nation. In addition, the players and coaches of the NFL, as role models of profound national influence, have already helped for many years

to positively shape the lives of countless young Americans.

It is the NFL's record of civic responsibility to which we want to appeal.

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It is commendable that the NFL has taken decisive action and instituted disciplinary policies on both drug and alcohol abuse as well as anabolic steroid and related substance abuse. But we believe the time has come for the NFL to step forward, as you are accustomed to do, and assume a leading role in deterring domestic violence among current and future NFL personnel in particular and the general public as well.

A startling investigation by *The Washington Post* revealed that between the January 1, 1989 incident that led to O.J. Simpson pleading no contest and former pro football players and collegiate football athletes were reported to police for 156 alleged offenses of violent behavior toward women. Surprisingly, at the time of that review, 43 of the men accused of domestic violence were active players on NFL team rosters. In fact, to the best of our knowledge, only one NFL player has ever been disciplined for a gender-related offense: former Philadelphia Eagle tackle Kevin Allen, who was denied re-entry after serving a 33-month prison term for rape.

There is good reason to suspect that domestic violence is even more prevalent among NFL players than these statistics indicate. The *Post's* review did not uncover all accusations against current and former football players. Many rape and sexual assaults are never reported to police, while additional charges often are kept confidential for preferential reasons.

Since 1990, multiple studies have shown that there is a significantly higher prevalence of domestic violence among football players than among the general population. For instance in one study that was published last year by researchers at Northeastern University and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, it was determined that male student-athletes comprised 3.3% of the total population at 10 large universities in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). But this same group of student athletes represented 19% of the men reported to campus officials for sexual assault from 1991 to 1993.

Our concern is corroborated by Don Sabo, a social science professor and co-author of "Sex, Violence and Power in Sports: Rethinking Masculinity." He has studied behavioral patterns, while asking "are athletes more likely than non-athletes to engage in sexual abuse? His conclusion: "Yes, I believe we are discovering a cultural pattern in sports that has been hidden for too long by silence."

For far too long a pointless, circular debate has raged over whether the high incidence of domestic violence among professional and collegiate football players is a sports problem or a societal problem. Clearly, it is both. Regardless of how thoroughly we can quantify that athletes commit violence against women at a rate greater than the average population, common sense and repeated tragic examples involving professional football players cry out for coordinated non-governmental and legislative action.

Surely you recognize the enormous influence that big-time football players at the professional and collegiate levels, as role models, have upon our society. Many men identify with NFL players and look on them as both heroes and role models to be emulated on and off the field. Undoubtedly when instances of domestic violence receive little more than a slap on the wrist in courts and go unpunished by the NFL, as was the case after Minnesota Vikings quarterback Warren Moon reportedly assaulted his wife last summer, that sends an insidious and harmful message to many Americans. Unfortunately, the current message being sent seems to be that domestic violence is not to be taken too seriously and that it is not the indefensible and serious crime that it is.

This destructive message may have been reinforced by the recent handling of the case of Lawrence Phillips, star running back of the national champion Nebraska Cornhuskers football team. After admitting to a physical attack on his girlfriend last year, Phillips sat out a few games, but was reinstated in time to play in the Fiesta Bowl. Then he was actively encouraged by his college football coach, Tom Osborne, to leave the University of Nebraska early in favor of playing in the NFL, thus minimizing any further public criticism about domestic violence. Apparently the lesson to be drawn from this case is that if you are a good enough football player, you can attack your girlfriend, still play in the big game, leave college early, and pursue an unblemished professional career, essentially free of nagging questions about how you treat your women off the playing field.

Finally, we are also troubled by public comments of the NFL's Communications Director, Greg Aiello, to the effect that unless domestic violence affects the business of football, then the NFL should be reticent about taking disciplinary action against professional football players who are charged with domestic violence for fear of possible legal action.

That sounds like a short-sighted rationalization to justify the NFL continuing to ignore domestic violence in its own ranks. When an NFL player is suspected of drug abuse, doesn't the NFL get involved out of consideration for the individual concerned and the public reputation of the NFL regardless of whether the player in question is criminally charged?

Furthermore, even measured by that self-interested, commercial standard, the NFL and NCAA could have been expected reasonably to have taken coordinated action already to counteract the scourge of domestic violence among football players. Consider the pending case in Virginia where a woman is suing Virginia Tech University over an alleged sexual assault by two college football players and is seeking \$8.3 million in damages, the same amount the team is estimated to have earned for that university by its appearance in the 1996 Sugar Bowl. Clearly taking forceful action against domestic violence makes sound business sense for the NFL and the NCAA.

In the final analysis, it is not our purpose to single out professional and collegiate football players for special punishment for incidents of domestic violence against their wives or girlfriends, although they certainly should not receive preferential treatment because of their celebrity status in the entertainment world.

Instead, we are appealing to you to make it a top priority to see to it that the men

who are privileged to play professional football, as role models, help to publicly condemn domestic violence as a serious crime and do not sluff it off.

Not a week goes by during the NFL season without tens of millions of viewers seeing televised public service announcements by star football players featured in community service and saluting the work of the United Way and other worthy causes. Imagine the public service that would be rendered if the NFL, starting this Super Bowl Sunday, was to sponsor advertisements in which NFL stars help to spread the word that real men don't beat up women and domestic violence is inexcusable.

We look forward to working with you to find constructive ways that we can team up with the NFL to wage an effective national campaign against domestic violence wherever it occurs.

Sincerely yours,

CONSTANCE A. MORELLA,  
Member of Congress.  
BERNARD SANDERS,  
Member of Congress.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT [PSA]

The PSA is set at a crowded football stadium. Various messages flash on the stadium scoreboard, such as: "Chevy Nova License # JRZ-847 You Left Your Lights On," and "Happy 8th Birthday to Alex Burnard." Suddenly, the stadium becomes eerily silent as fans and players look up at a new message: "Greg Niel, Sec. 829, Seat 12 Roughed Up His Girlfriend Last Night." Close-ups of fans and players looking at the scoreboard in shock and disgust appear.

An athlete on the field takes off his helmet and addresses the camera, "If you think hitting a woman makes you a big man, you won't mind if we let 70,000 people see just how big you are." A voice over intones, "Every 12 seconds a woman in this country is abused. Isn't it time to speak up? Get involved, end relationship violence. Love is not abuse. To help or get help, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE."

The spot was created by Liz Claiborne's advertising agency, New York-based Gotham, Inc., and directed by Robert Logevall of Bruce Dowd Associates. Distribution plans for this fall include showcasing the PSA in stadiums at college football games around the country beginning in October, National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and broadcasting it during regional television coverage of college football games.

#### PSA PARTNERS

PSA project partners Liz Claiborne Inc., Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society, and the College Football Association are promoting the concept that it will take "intergender collaboration"—men and women working together—to end relationship violence. The partnership also represents the uniting of both the private and public sectors to create social change, which Liz Claiborne hopes will serve as a model for other companies and non-profit organizations to follow.

The Center for the Study of Sport in Society, a center of Northeastern University, seeks to increase awareness of sport and its relation to society, and to develop activist programs that identify problems, offer solutions, and promote the benefits of sport. Sport in Society's Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) Project was established to increase the participation of student-athletes in campus-based efforts to prevent all forms of men's violence against women, and to in-

spire men to take a leadership position with this issue.

The College Football Association is the organization which unites 70 Division I-A major football playing institutions and includes the Atlantic Coast, Big East, Big 12, Southeastern, and Western Athletic conferences. The College Football Association provides a forum in which member institutions discuss issues unique to major college football.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Administration is sitting on a scandal of immense proportions that has been kept under wraps by a conspiracy of silence inside the Washington beltway.

Every day, millions of deserving Americans are being short-changed billions of dollars in hard-earned Social Security benefits, yet very little is being done about it. In my southern California district, retired workers caught up in this debacle are owed on average \$1,000 in back Social Security payments. Some have been shorted by as much as \$4,500-\$7,000 in back payments.

How could this be?

In response to constituent complaints, I have been investigating the handling of earnings reports filed with the Social Security Administration. I have discovered that what seemed like isolated incidences of wages not being credited to individuals' records is actually a long-standing immense problem that exists nationwide. The SSA procedure for posting wage and self-employment returns has pitfalls previously unknown to most working Americans, and even many Social Security employees themselves.

For five decades, poor record-keeping, managerial mistakes, sloppy bookkeeping on the part of too many employers, and bureaucratic errors have caused a problem so large that seemingly nobody now wants to admit that it exists, let alone tackle it head on.

The evidence of this massive problem resides in what the SSA calls the suspense file, where earnings are placed with the SSA is notable to match the name and Social Security number from an annual wage report to an existing worker's Social Security record. Reasons earnings are not credited to workers account abound, but among the most common are typographical errors on employers' wage reports, such as unreadable data, first or middle name used as surname, and other mistakes occurring with unfamiliar names of workers of diverse countries of origin. When a match cannot be made, the employers' wage report is thrown into the suspense file, under the assumption that the correct owner of those wages will come forward in the future to claim the credits. The crux of the problem stems from the fact that many people never know that they are missing credits, even after retirement, and even if it causes a reduction in their benefits.

Even when the employer reports correctly, the SSA's strict matching policy results in wage reports going into the suspense file. Women who do not change their names on the SSA's data bank will often lose credit for earnings until they do.

The adverse impact of this ticking time bomb on working Americans is staggering. These mismatches, whether they be the fault of shoddy employer practices or the inflexibility of the SSA's strict matching policy, have the practical effect of denying millions of Americans up to hundreds of dollars on their monthly retirement or disability income. The overall numbers are mind-boggling and, quite frankly, I am astounded that a problem of this magnitude has not received the attention of the public, the media, Congress, or the administration.

Unfortunately, left to their own devices the SSA has few incentives to correct this decades-old problem. The FICA taxes are paid and credited to the Social Security Trust Fund whether or not the individual employee gets credit for them. Computer operations that could easily detect many mismatches are expensive and have no priority in budget-setting. I am told that lack of knowledge of the extent of the problem has prevented claims staffs in local offices from being effective in finding and crediting lost wage earnings.

The first step in fully addressing this problem is to assess the scope of the problem in terms of its impact on Social Security retiree benefits. The next step is to determine how to reconcile the wage reports currently in the suspense file to the rightful owner and to put in place a system that will prevent future mismatches, potentially leading to the loss of substantial benefits.

Today, I introduced legislation to address this serious problem. My bill calls on the SSA to take immediate action to determine and implement an effective procedure to reconcile the wage reports currently in the suspense file to the rightful owner and put in place a system that will prevent future mismatches.

In addition, my bill requires the SSA and IRS to submit a plan of action to Congress for eliminating the backlog of uncredited earnings in the suspense file and resolving new discrepancies and any additional resources which the SSA would require to carry out this mission.

The Federal Government should strive for nothing less than 100-percent accuracy for the American wage earner. I will not rest until I am convinced that the SSA and Congress have done everything possible to ensure that hard-working Americans are receiving every dime in retirement benefits that they deserve.

Bob Dole, the Republican nominee for President, does not let a campaign day go by without promising every American a raise in the form of a 15-percent income tax cut. If the Congress were to tackle the suspense file snafu within SSA, we would be able to provide an immediate raise to millions of hard-working American families by simply doing what is right and keeping faith with the Social Security promise.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and join with me in sending out a clear message that we will not rest until we are convinced that the SSA and Congress have done

everything possible to ensure that American wage earners are receiving every dime in retirement benefits that they deserve.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "EQUITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT OF 1996"

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced, with my friend and colleague Representative TOM CAMPBELL, a bill to reimburse the States for the added costs of educating the children of illegal immigrants. According to Gov. Pete Wilson, such costs to the State of California totaled over \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1994-95 alone.

The Equity in Public Education Act of 1996 is a fair and bipartisan solution for reimbursing the disproportionate costs which States such as California incur by educating illegal alien children in public schools.

Requiring States to foot the bill for the Federal Government's failure to stop illegal immigration is unfair and inequitable. Border control is a Federal responsibility. The Nation's inability to adequately control our borders should not result in additional costs to States. Unfortunately, other efforts to solve the problem have centered on kicking kids out of school or forcing local school administrators to act as INS agents and determine the status of each student.

As nearly every national police organization has noted, the effect of such policies is to put kids on the streets, where they are likely to exacerbate our crime problem, and to render them part of a permanent, unemployable underclass.

Mr. Speaker, there is a better solution to this problem, one that both sides of the aisle can agree on. The bill which we have introduced today authorizes an equitable reimbursement formula for the costs of educating illegal immigrant students without an immigration status determination being made at the school site.

I ask that the text of the bill be printed following my statement.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Equity in Public Education Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to prevent illegal immigration by enforcing existing laws and enacting new laws and policies.

(2) The Federal Government has, to date, failed to carry out this responsibility, resulting in a large and increasing number of illegal immigrants residing within the borders of the United States.

(3) Under current law, the States are required to provide certain public benefits to their residents, including education benefits for all children residing within their jurisdictions, regardless of immigration status.

(4) The costs of educating illegal aliens are therefore borne primarily by the States.

(5) The citizens of States that have a disproportionate number of illegal immigrants therefore have borne a disproportionate share of such educational costs, which result from the failures of the Federal Government.

(6) In the interest of equity, the Federal Government should reimburse the States for such educational costs.

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT OF STATES FOR CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL COSTS FOR ILLEGAL ALIEN STUDENTS.

(a) GRANTS TO STATES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the succeeding provisions of this section, from the amount appropriated under subsection (f), the Secretary of Education shall provide for payment to each eligible State (as defined in subsection (b)) for reimbursable costs (as defined in subsection (c)).

(b) ELIGIBLE STATES.—In order for a State to be eligible for payment under this section, the State—

(1) shall be a State for which the Secretary of Commerce has made a determination with respect to any fiscal year under subsection (e); and

(2) shall provide the Secretary of Education with assurances that—

(A) the State will cooperate with the Secretary of Commerce in carrying out such Secretary's duties under this Act; and

(B) such payments shall be used only for the purpose of reimbursing local educational agencies for reimbursable costs.

(c) REIMBURSABLE COSTS DEFINED.—For purposes of this Act, the term "reimbursable costs" means, with respect to a State, the incremental increase in costs incurred by local educational agencies in the State in providing a free public education (as mandated by Federal law) to eligible illegal alien students (as defined in subsection (d)(1)), as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (e).

(d) ELIGIBLE ILLEGAL ALIEN STUDENTS.—For purposes of this Act, the term "eligible illegal alien student" means an alien who is not lawfully present in the United States and is enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school of a local educational agency in a State as of the date of a determination made by the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (e)(2).

(e) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of payment to an eligible State for a fiscal year under this section is the product of—

(A) the average number last determined under paragraph (3)(A) for the State; and

(B) the average incremental increase in expenditures last determined under paragraph (3)(B) for the State.

(2) COMMENCEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) FIRST GROUP OF STATES.—Before the beginning of fiscal year 1998, and before the beginning of every 3d fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce shall make a determination under paragraph (3) for the States of California, Texas, and Florida.

(B) SECOND AND THIRD GROUPS OF STATES.—Before the beginning of fiscal year 1999, and before the beginning of every 3d fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce shall make a determination under paragraph (3) for at least ½ of the States that are not described in subparagraph (A). Before the beginning of fiscal year 2000, and before the beginning of every 3d fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce shall make a determination under paragraph (3) for each of the remaining States. To the maximum extent possible, the Secretary shall make an equal

number of determinations under this subparagraph before fiscal year 1999 and before fiscal year 2000.

(3) DETERMINATIONS.—Pursuant to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Commerce shall determine for a State before the beginning of a fiscal year—

(A) the average number of eligible illegal alien students in the State for any school day during the school year ending during the fiscal year; and

(B) the average incremental increase in per pupil expenditures for public education benefits in the State for such school year that is determined to be attributable to the enrollment of eligible illegal alien students in public elementary and secondary schools, as determined based on statistics of the National Center for Education Statistics relating to expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 1998) such sums as may be necessary to make grants under this section.

(g) STATE DEFINED.—In this Act, the term "State" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(36) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

GEN. JEREMIAH CRABB: MARYLAND AMERICAN REVOLUTION PATRIOT AND LEGISLATOR

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jeremiah Crabb, a Maryland patriot of the Revolutionary War and statesman, on the bicentennial of his resignation in 1796 as Montgomery County's first Member of Congress.

General Crabb was born in 1760, the son of Henry Wright Crabb, former delegate to the Maryland Assembly and Justice of Frederick County during Colonial times. At the onset of the Revolution, Jeremiah Crabb entered the Continental Army as a second lieutenant with the 7th Company, 4th Battalion. He was later promoted to first lieutenant on December 15, 1777.

During the winter of 1777-78, Lieutenant Crabb camped with his unit at Valley Forge. At this time, he endured great hardships, surviving hunger and the cold, and was forced to resign for health reasons. At the end of the war, Gen. George Washington recognized his service and recommended his promotion to General in the Maryland militia. As a result, in 1794, General Crabb was called to service to support Gen. Harry Lee and the Virginia militia in the suppression of the rebellion in Pennsylvania.

The first legislature in the State of Maryland saw Jeremiah Crabb as a delegate in the Maryland Assembly from 1788 to 1792. In 1794, General Crabb was elected to the U.S. Congress, and served from 1795 to 1796. He resigned in 1796, and died in 1800 on his family's farm near Derwood, MD, located in my congressional district.

Next month, on October 19th, the General William Smallwood Chapter of the Sons of the

American Revolution will officially mark his grave site for posterity.

Mr. Speaker, I salute this Maryland patriot and former Member of the House of Representatives.

A PARTNERSHIP WORKING FOR  
SACRAMENTO STUDENTS

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a superlative example of the success which can result from partnerships between education and business.

In Sacramento, Encina High School and Sutter Health have forged a partnership to rethink the way students are prepared for life after school. The partnership has come to serve as a model for other schools and was a large factor in Encina High School's recognition by the U.S. Department of Education this year as one of the Nation's 10 New American High Schools.

This award recognized Encina's commitment to offer challenging academic standards for all students and demonstrates how new and innovative learning environments and career education opportunities can make a difference in helping all students achieve success.

At Encina High School, small academies provide students with a nurturing environment that enhances their ability to achieve. Each student enrolls in one of the five career academies that organize the academic curriculum around a career-related theme. This structure customizes learning to accommodate a variety of learning styles, interests, and life experiences.

The academies provide more one-on-one attention from adults, use technology appropriate to the course of study, and give students a better understanding of their field of interest by learning through doing in the classroom, in workplaces and through community service.

The 7-year-old Encina High School Health Academy, in partnership with Sutter Health, has been recognized as a national model program. It provides a rigorous academic education with a health care focus. The program has enhanced the school-to-work transition by offering students many work experience opportunities such as apprenticeships and summer jobs, so that students can see themselves as a part of a productive work environment. The Health Academy program has resulted in improved student attendance, improved student learning, a greater student interest in continuing education—90 percent of the first year's graduates entered college.

In addition to the Health Academy, Sutter has committed much more to the San Juan Unified School District. Sutter has established a health care link with the district, providing health care services for teens and pregnant minors, a physician and bilingual nurses to serve students and their families on school campuses, immunizations, medical screenings, and vision testing.

Sutter Health has provided exemplary leadership by modeling the benefits of school and business partnerships and by encouraging other businesses to reach out to schools, especially in tough economic times.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Encina High School and Sutter Health for their extraordinary success in this school and business partnership. This program illustrates a new approach to education I hope more school districts across the Nation will strive to adopt.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Savings Bank Life Insurance [SBLI] was created as the brainchild of Louis Brandeis. The law allowed for the establishment of a system of over-the-counter life insurance sales through mutual savings banks in Massachusetts. Lower insurance costs resulted because of the elimination of commissions and other traditional selling expense. Similar laws were passed in New York and Connecticut.

Massachusetts has passed a law which consolidates SBLI into non-public stock insurance company, while still allowing for the sale of its product through Massachusetts banking institutions. The law provided that the total surplus of the prior SBLI insurance departments was to be paid out to current policyholders as an additional policy dividend over a 12-year period. Tax legislation is needed to clarify the Tax Code to assure that the 12-year dividend payout is treated as a deductible policy holder dividend as opposed to a non-deductible redemption of any equity interest.

I have worked with Representatives JOHNSON and HOUGHTON to address this issue. Unfortunately, the committee on Ways and Means was unable to complete action on a legislative proposal. It was determined such a proposal is noncontroversial. I have contacted Chairman ARCHER and requested the Committee on Ways and Means address this issue next year. I would like to submit for the record my letter to Chairman ARCHER and Chairman Archer's response. I hope Congress will be able to address this issue next year.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 27, 1996.*

HON. BILL ARCHER,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARCHER: During the 104th session of Congress, I have contacted you about Savings Bank Life Insurance [SBLI]. Tax legislation is needed to clarify the tax code to assure that the 12-year dividend payout is treated as a deductible policyholder dividend as opposed to a nondeductible redemption of any equity interest.

I have worked with Representatives Johnson and Houghton on this issue. The Department of Treasury has indicated that it has not objection to the proposal. I realize the Committee on Ways and Means was unable to address this issue this year. I hope we can work together to address this issue as earliest as possible in the 105th Congress.

Thank you in advance for consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Member of Congress.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 28, 1996.*

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL,  
*Rayburn HOB, Washington, DC.*

DEAR RICHIE: Thank you for your letter of September 27, 1996 concerning the tax treatment of consolidations of life insurance departments of mutual savings banks.

I would be delighted to work with you next year, together with Representatives Johnson and Houghton, in attempting to resolve this issue. As you know, representatives of the U.S. Treasury testified before the Committee during July of 1995 that the Administration does not oppose the provision. Clearly, this provision merits a closer look, and I find it regrettable, as do you, that the Committee schedule has not permitted a review of this issue this year.

Again, I look forward to working with you next year.

With best personal regards,  
BILL ARCHER,  
Chairman.

THE PINEDALE MANOR BOYS AND  
GIRLS CLUB

**HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman HERB BATEMAN and myself, I would like to take this time to share with our colleagues an exciting private-public partnership in our hometown of Newport News, VA. This program, which will have its grand opening on September 30, 1996, is the brainchild of Mr. Earl Ferguson, president of Aircraft Companies.

Aircraft Companies has been instrumental in providing and renovating affordable housing for low-income families in Richmond, Roanoke, Williamsburg, Newport News and Norfolk. While performing these renovations, Mr. Ferguson found that many of the children who live in these areas are coming home after-school with little to occupy their free time. As many of us know, and as documented by research conducted by the Carnegie Foundation, children have a great deal of unsupervised free time during the day—up to 40 percent. It is during this discretionary time that children and youth are most at risk of violence, teen-pregnancy and drug use.

The children who reside in Pinedale Manor in Newport News, newly renovated by Aircraft Companies, were also at risk of engaging in these destructive activities. Now, through the innovations of Mr. Ferguson, these children are members of the Pinedale Manor Boys and Girls Club. Mr. Ferguson contributed the funds to open and operate this club on-site at Pinedale Manor. This unique investment in the Pinedale Manor community assures the families of Pinedale Manor the opportunity to live in a safe, rehabilitated environment and provides the children a structured and supervised program to go to after-school and during the evening.

With support from the Peninsula Boys and Girls Club, the Pinedale Manor Boys and Girls Club provides 24 boys and girls an opportunity to participate in constructive educational and social development activities. Activities such as reading groups, arts and crafts, and recreational activities have been instrumental in minimizing the dangers that unsupervised after-school time presents to young children. The Pinedale Manor Boys and Girls Club is growing and expects to be able to accommodate 60 children in the very near future.

The Pinedale Manor Boys and Girls Club is modeled after the Lincoln Manor Boys and Girls Club in Richmond, Virginia, also financed by Mr. Ferguson. According to Mr. Ferguson, "It's the right thing to do, and it's the way we want to run our company. But it's also not totally philanthropic; it's good mix of economics and common sense."

Mr. Speaker, economics and common sense have inspired many public-private partnerships. This partnership is a model for community reinvestment that deserves to be replicated in other local communities. Not only will the children of Pinedale Manor benefit from Mr. Ferguson's contributions, but the entire community of Newport News will have the long-term benefits of this venture.

#### TRIBUTE TO BILL JACK HATHCOX

### HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Texan, a great Democrat, a great man, Bill Jack Hathcox of Sulphur Springs, TX, who passed away April 3, 1996 at the age of 77.

Bill Jack Hathcox was family to those of us who grew up in Sulphur Springs. He was a devotee of Will Rogers, and like Will Rogers, it could be said that Bill Jack Hathcox never met anyone he didn't like. And there was no one who didn't like him. A dairy farmer, an entrepreneur, a restaurant owner, an inventor, a public servant, Bill Jack Hathcox embodied the industrious, strong, and generous generation that endured the Depression and made ours the most prosperous and free nation in the world.

Bill Jack Hathcox was born July 10, 1918 in Yantis, TX, in Wood County, the son of John William and Ella Maude Craver Hathcox. He married Margie Dale Parkins on October 25, 1938.

Mr. Hathcox was well known by several generations in Hopkins and Wood counties for his restaurant, farm, ranch and other agricultural enterprises. He was instrumental in the commercial development of the south side of Sulphur Springs and along the Highway 154 corridor into Wood County.

Bill Jack Hathcox was a 1936 graduate of Sulphur Springs High School and attended Texas A&M University and East Texas State Teachers College. A natural leader, he was president of the freshmen and sophomore classes at East Texas State in 1937 and 1938. Bill Jack was a legend at East Texas for his industriousness and creativity. He brought

a cow with him to school and milked it to pay for his room and board. Later, to pay for his honeymoon in Greenville, TX, he hauled along a cargo of cotton seed hulls in his truck.

Bill Jack worked as a roughneck for Shell Oil Co. from 1938 to 1943, and at the same time he and his wife owned Hathcox Grocery Store in Yantis, TX. During that time he worked also as a substitute teacher and a substitute mail carrier. When World War II came, Bill Jack, a master carpenter, assisted the war effort by helping build the Red River Arsenal and Camp Maxey.

In the 1940's, Mr. Hathcox opened a Humble, then Texaco gas station with his father-in-law T.D. Parkins. From 1949 to 1958, Bill Jack and Margie Dale operated the P&B cafe, located next to the gas station on Gilmer Street in Sulphur Springs, and later, from 1966 to 1986, they owned and operated the Big H Drive-In.

Three generations of folks in Sulphur Springs practically grew up at the Hathcox's restaurants. Bill Jack and Margie Dale had the first private dining room in town, served as a center of the community and were a second set of parents to the young people of Sulphur Springs.

In addition, he worked as a fertilizer broker for Big H Fertilizer Co. and Mississippi Chemical Co., and operated a dairy with 600 head in Wood County from the 1950's until 1992. Mr. Hathcox was a 33d Degree Mason, a Shriner, a 50-year Master Mason with the Grand Lodge of Texas, Yantis Lodge and Sulphur Springs Lodge and past Worshipful Master. He taught Sunday school at First Baptist Church of Yantis and was a member of the First Baptist Church of Sulphur Springs.

He received the Butter Knife Award in 1984 and many other dairy show citations for his accomplishments in the dairy industry, and the All-Electric Building Design Award in 1966, a testament to his ingenuity and inventiveness. He was the owner of the 1978 National Quarterhorse Futurity Champion.

Bill Jack Hathcox was a tireless civic-minded citizen. He served as a member of the Yantis School Board for many years and was politically active all his life. Bill Jack felt people should vote and express their views, and he used to take out newspaper ads before elections to announce which candidate he was voting for to dramatize that point. I am sure many people took his advice.

Bill Jack Hathcox always fought for the underdog, always tried to look out for those less fortunate than he. To him equal rights, and justice for all, were not just slogans but rather the way that life should be lived. I speak for all of us from Hopkins County when I express in his small way our community's sadness at the passing of Bill Jack Hathcox, and our gratitude for the time he spent with us. So long, Bill Jack—I will miss you, my friend.

#### CLOSE THE ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, for years, some of us have had serious questions about the

Army's School of the Americas and its connection to some of the worst human rights violators in our hemisphere. Last weekend, information released by the Pentagon confirmed our worst suspicions: U.S. Army intelligence manuals, distributed to thousands of military officers throughout Latin America, promoted the use of executions, torture, blackmail, and other forms of coercion.

We now have concrete proof of what we had suspected. For almost 10 years, U.S. taxpayer dollars were used to promote an approach that advocates using, and I quote, "fear, payment of bounties for enemy dead, beatings, false imprisonment, executions, and the use of truth serum."

What is the official Department of Defense explanation for promoting the routine abuse of human rights? Bureaucratic oversight. Again I quote, the "use (of this material) since 1982 evaded the established system of doctrinal controls" according to a 1992 investigation.

Mr. Speaker, the enormity of this "bureaucratic oversight" and its contribution to a climate of terror, persecution, injustice, and civil war in this hemisphere is difficult to comprehend. What is not difficult to comprehend is that we should put an end to this tragic chapter by closing the Army School of the Americas. Americans don't want their hard-earned tax dollars to be spent promoting human rights abuses and terror.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF OLINDO AND FILOMENA DI FRANCESCO

### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to two distinguished citizens of New York's 28th District, Olindo and Filomena Di Francesco.

Mr. and Mrs. Di Francesco own a small business in my district, Olindo's Food Service. For the past 10 years, they have held an annual dinner dance to benefit Camp Good Days and Special Times, Inc., a camp for children with cancer. As a result, they have successfully raised over \$250,000 over the past decade to help send children with cancer to camp, to renovate camp buildings, and construct a pool for the camp's recreational facility.

As they prepare once again for their annual benefit, we honor Mr. and Mrs. Di Francesco for their exceptional hard work and generosity, and commend them for their extraordinary efforts over the past 10 years on behalf of children with cancer and their families.

#### TRIBUTE TO DARRELL L. SANDERS

### HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to congratulate Frankfort Chief of Police Darrell

L. Sanders for his induction as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Sanders has served the Frankfort community since 1979 and distinguished himself as the President of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. He is an outstanding law enforcement officer and has gained national recognition and distinction for his service and dedication.

Chief Sanders was also elected as President of the Greater Cook County Council of Police Chiefs and served with honor as a member of the Board of Officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As a Magna Cum Laude graduate in political science, Chief Sanders has also earned his Master of Arts degree in Public Administration, an associate's degree in Criminal Justice and graduated from the FBI National Academy.

Chief Sanders must be commended for his hard work, vision and leadership. His tenure as the Chief of Police of Frankfort demonstrates an unselfish dedication to law enforcement and a commitment to those residents he serves.

Congratulations Chief Sanders on such a high recognition and best of luck as the President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. You are deserving and I thank you for your dedication and devotion to your community, neighbors, friends and family.

**KEN AND ELAINE OLSEN'S  
GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, anytime there is a celebration of a golden wedding anniversary, it is a special event. It is one marked with thoughtful remembrances, expressions of congratulations and best wishes for many more years of happiness. As society standards have changed in recent years, a golden anniversary has become even more rare. As special as these events are, it is even more special when it occurs in one's own family.

On December 2, 1996, the golden anniversary of Ken and Elaine Olsen of Escanaba, Michigan will be celebrated with family and friends. Ken and Elaine are constituents of mine, but more importantly, they are the parents of my wife, Laurie. It is an honor for me to call them Mom and Dad. I want to bring this very special event to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and extend on their behalf our most sincere congratulations.

Raised in the Escanaba area, Mom and Dad met after the completion of Ken's tour of duty in World War II. The courtship lasted about two years and they were married on December 2, 1946 in the rectory of St. Patrick's Church in Escanaba. Shortly thereafter, Ken followed in the footsteps of his father and other family members and began his life long career with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Dad retired on December 16, 1983. Mom worked briefly for a local accounting firm

before becoming staff secretary in the Escanaba office of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and retired in January of 1986.

In 1954, Mom and Dad were blessed with their only child, Laurie.

I am pleased to say that both Ken and Elaine are in good health and enjoy an active life. Mom is very interested in politics at all levels and is well versed in the issues of the day. Dad is an avid hunter and is always ready to travel to the family's homestead to hunt deer, with his son-in-law, daughter and two grandsons, Ken and B.J. During the colder winter months, they reside in Tucson, AZ.

Mr. Speaker, Ken and Elaine Olsen epitomize the kind of love and commitment that in many cases is missing in our society today. They serve as examples to follow for many, including their daughter, me and their grandsons. Again, I want to take this opportunity to extend to them our most sincere congratulations, love and best wishes for many more years together. Happy Golden Anniversary, Mom and Dad.

**IN HONOR OF MIRNA ACEITUNO  
BECOMING A U.S. CITIZEN**

**HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating a very special person who will soon become a citizen of our great Nation. This is an especially gratifying moment for me because it is someone I know very well. She is a valued member of my staff here in Washington and she has proven over and over to be a great asset to me and the people of the Eighth District of Massachusetts.

She came here as a young child with her family, escaping the political upheavals of her native Guatemala. They settled in Los Angeles and she attended the public schools there. She graduated high school and went on to the University of California at Santa Barbara, graduating from there in 1994. She moved to Washington, DC, in 1994 to pursue her interest in government.

Few people know better the amazing opportunities that our country offers. This amazing young woman has chosen to give back to her country not only by working in the public sector, but also by being an active volunteer in her community. Now, she is choosing to avail herself of the greatest part of our democracy, the right to vote.

My colleagues, this wonderful person's name is Mirna Aceituno and I am pleased to call her my friend. Please join me in congratulating her on this accomplishment.

**A TRIBUTE TO TVA EMPLOYEES**

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the employees of the Tennessee

Valley Authority [TVA] for accomplishing their goal of a decade of service without an increase in electric-power rates.

TVA was established as a Federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1933. TVA is one of the Nation's largest electric-power producers, a regional development agency, and a national environmental laboratory. It also manages the Tennessee River, the Nation's fifth-largest river system.

TVA serves more than 7 million people in an 80,000 square mile region in the Southeastern United States. This area includes most of Tennessee and parts of six other States: Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

TVA's power system pays its own way by selling electricity to its customers throughout the Valley. It uses no tax dollars.

A three member Board of Directors manages TVA. As you may know, the directors of TCA are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Craven Crowell is the Chairman of TVA, and William H. Kenney and Johnny H. Hayes are Directors.

"Electric Light & Power" magazine ranked TVA as the largest power producer in the United States and the twelfth lowest in production costs. Although electricity prices have increased, TVA has cut costs and decreased operating expenses.

I am proud of the thousands of TVA employees in the Second District of Tennessee, and I know that their dedicated service to the Tennessee Valley Region is a key part of TVA's continued success.

I would like to call TVA's accomplishment to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

**INDIA ADMITS MASS CREMATIONS  
OF SIKHS**

**HON. GARY A. CONDIT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, Indian newspapers reported last month that the Indian government has admitted to the mass cremation of Sikhs. India's Supreme Court heard the Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] admit it has "prima facie evidence" that at least 984 Sikhs had been cremated after being declared unidentified.

These cremations are just the beginning. Jaswant Singh Khaira, a human rights activist, reported that more than 25,000 young Sikh men had been kidnapped by the regime, tortured, and murdered, then declared their bodies unidentified and cremated them. After publishing this report, Mr. Khaira was kidnapped on September 6, 1995. Almost a year later, Mr. Khaira's whereabouts remain unknown.

There is pattern of repression against the Sikhs in India shown with the kidnapping of Mr. Khaira, the airport beating of British-based Khalistani leader Jagjit Singh Chohan, and the arrest of U.S. citizen Balbir Singh Dhillon on trumped-up charges.

The Sikhs feel they have no place in Indian democracy. Therefore, the Sikhs declared their independence in 1987, calling their new

country Khalistan. For the people of Khalistan, the U.S. must continue to demand a full accounting of the policy of mass cremations. Additionally, we must demand the whereabouts of Mr. Khalra and the release of Mr. Dhillon.

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, RED BANK, NJ—A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO GOD AND COMMUNITY**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 20, 1996, Pilgrim Baptist Church of Red Bank, NJ, will celebrate its 100th anniversary. It is an honor for me to pay tribute to this great milestone.

Pilgrim Baptist Church was founded in 1896 and has remained in Red Bank throughout that entire century of service to the community. The church's founders—who included the parents of one of Red Bank's most renowned citizens, the great bandleader Count Basie—held services in their own private homes until they were granted permission to share the facilities of the Calvary Baptist Church on Bridge Avenue. In fact, the name "Pilgrim" evolved because the founders of the congregation had to go from house to house when Calvary was not available.

In 1905, the Rev. William B. Scott was called to pastor the church and his tenure lasted for 11 years, during which time the small congregation was able to purchase the parcel of land at Pearl Street. The year 1910 marked the beginning of the construction of the historic "Little Pilgrim" on Pearl Street, which still stands and now houses St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church. Following Rev. Scott, Reverends D.K. Askew, W.B. Hebron, and W.B. Neal served as pastors. In 1945, the Rev. Henry L. Morgan was installed, and he would go on to serve for 25 years. With an increasing membership, in 1955 the congregation purchased its present building at 172 Shrewsbury Avenue. The Rev. Kenneth Grayson succeeded the Rev. Morgan, serving from 1971 until 1975. The Rev. Millard W. Harris, Jr., Pilgrim's current pastor, was installed in January 1976.

Under the leadership of Reverend Harris, the membership of Pilgrim has continued to grow. At the same time, the church has purchased rental properties on Earl and Leonard Streets, purchased vehicles, expanded the sanctuary, and built classrooms that house the Head Start program.

Mr. Speaker, it is great honor to pay tribute to Pilgrim Baptist Church for its 100 years of service to God and community. The Reverend Harris, officers of the church, and all the members of the Pilgrim family have made—and continue to make—a huge difference for the entire Red Bank and Monmouth County area. While the Pilgrim family can be proud of their first century, I know that their thoughts and prayers are clearly focused on continuing that legacy into a new century.

**OMNIBUS MEAT, POULTRY, AND SEAFOOD INSPECTION LEGISLATION**

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 years, the Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee, which I chair, has had several hearings on meat, poultry, and seafood inspection issues with an eye on making the safest inspection system in the world even better. Our goal was to update decades-old inspection laws and to unite meat, poultry, and seafood regulations under a single roof.

Regrettably, that will not happen in the 104th Congress largely because this is an emotionally charged issue where the personal agendas of some government employees, industry executives, and consumer group lobbyist have too often prevailed. That's why, in a Presidential election year, the vast majority of my colleagues felt that this issue was "too hot to handle."

Even though legislative action was unlikely, we had our subcommittee staff, on a bipartisan basis, working on legislation that would both simplify and strengthen meat, poultry, and seafood inspection by uniting it under a single agency and encouraging greater cooperation between government and industry. While this legislation will not move in the 104th Congress, I am introducing our work product today, in draft form, for the use and information of future congresses.

I, therefore, commend the attention of my colleagues to the draft "Meat, Poultry, and Seafood Inspection Reform Act of 1996." I believe that it would make an excellent starting point for the 105th Congress on this issue.

**A TRIBUTE TO SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AGENCY HONOREES**

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work of the city of San Bernardino Private Industry Council and the employment and training agency, organizations that are doing fantastic work in addressing some very special job training needs on behalf of citizens in California. It was my honor earlier this week to join leaders of our local business community in recognizing four outstanding alumni of the Job Training Partnership Act Program [JTPA], as well as the outstanding business of the year and the outstanding school of the year.

Michael and Carla Davis are extraordinary examples of the value of this remarkable public-private partnership. Both were employed as engineers until they faced layoffs in 1994. Through San Bernardino's Dislocated Worker Adjustment Assistance Program, they enrolled in the teaching credential program at the University of Redlands. Within 2 years of being

laid off, both Carla and Michael had their teaching credentials and quickly found teaching jobs in local school districts.

Leticia Calderon Delgado is a remarkable success story. As a young woman on welfare with three young children and few job skills, she applied remarkable determination and motivation to turning her life around. After enrolling in a work experience program and obtaining her GED, Leticia went to work for a local insurance agency. She is now off welfare and working at a job she loves.

Norma Gonzalez is a young person who, through the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, has found a job and success that will serve her well as she pursues a college degree and, she hopes, a future in the medical field.

Accent Furniture last year relocated from Anaheim to San Bernardino to capitalize on land and building availability and to take advantage of incentives offered by the city. Today, the company is growing and serving the area by training and hiring JTPA eligible employees referred by SBETA.

The U.S. Truck Driving School is not only meeting the growing demand for trained truck drivers in the Inland Empire, it is fulfilling a valuable role in a public-private partnership that is training people and putting them to work in well-paying jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the outstanding contributions of the San Bernardino Employment and Training Agency and the many fine individuals who are benefiting from the Job Training Partnership Act. In light of these tremendous records of success, it is only fitting that the House recognize all of them today.

**TRIBUTE TO VERNON ODOM**

**HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with Members the loss of a man who was not only an extraordinary community leader in the 14th Congressional District of Ohio, but whose work in the National Urban League touched the lives of countless others across the country.

There are a few people who, by the very way that they live their lives, have changed entire communities, people whose actions enrich the lives of others and whose vision, perseverance, and accomplishments inspire others to succeed.

Vernon Odom, a 43-year resident of Akron, OH, was such a person. Everyone whose life he touched benefited from his wisdom, his commitment, and his strength of character.

Born in Biscoe, AR, in 1921, Mr. Odom was the son of a former slave who went on to attend medical school at Meharry in Nashville, TN, before the turn of the century. Mr. Odom's mother was widowed when he was only 2 years old. Surrounded by the racial tensions of the rural South during the 1920's and 1930's she managed to raise eight children, supervise sharecroppers, and fend off the theft of her property.

At age 16, Vernon Odom moved to Cleveland to continue his education—the school for African-Americans in his hometown only went to the 10th grade. After high school he enrolled at Morehouse College in Atlanta, GA, but soon had to postpone his studies to serve in the U.S. Army during World War II. In the Army, Mr. Odom served as a master sergeant in the Signal Corps stationed in Europe.

After the war, Vernon Odom finished his studies at Morehouse College, earning his degree in June, 1949. During this same period, he met and married his wife, Sadie Harvey, an Atlantan who became his inspiration and most trusted advisor. While participating in graduate field study in Harlem in August, 1949, Mr. Odom became embroiled in the Peekskill riot, defending Paul Robeson's right to sing in public.

In 1950, Mr. Odom received a master's degree in social work from Atlanta University, and 3 years later joined the staff of the Akron Community Service Center and Urban League. He later rose to executive director, a position he held from 1964 to 1992. As the executive director, Mr. Odom changed the agency's mission from charity work to opportunity building.

Mr. Odom served in leadership positions on most of the major planning and public-service boards in the greater Akron area. He had the unique ability to combine a broad civic vision with sincere concern for individuals which led him to be both widely respected and genuinely loved throughout the Akron community.

During his career, Mr. Odom helped provide thousands of young men and women with jobs, training, money for school, and personal counseling. At the same time, he established himself as an effective civic leader—pushing to desegregate the city of Akron's police department, workplaces and most other major institutions. For his work, he received national recognition, including the Whitney Young Medallion—the highest award of the National Urban League, the National Black Police Association Humanitarian Award, and an honorary doctorate in Human Service from the University of Akron.

Mr. Odom was a lifetime member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the Century Club of the United Negro College Fund and the Arlington Church of God.

Vernon Odom passed away on May 22, 1996. While my entire community mourns his death, we remain deeply grateful for the far-reaching and ongoing contribution he made to improving the quality of our lives together, throughout our community and Nation. Vern Odom's life itself is his legacy. Those of us who knew him are better for his having lived it among us.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

**HON. BOB FRANKS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply concerned to learn that several

national data base companies provide Social Security number information online. A Social Security number is one of the most sensitive pieces of information a person can know about another person. Although it was not meant to be, a person's Social Security number has become something close to a national identification number. It is the key to unlock countless sensitive documents about a person, such as credit reports, driving records, and court documents.

In fact, with a person's Social Security number, it is possible to steal their identity. With it, a person can obtain a Social Security card, and then a driver's license, and then credit cards. That is why it is imperative that the confidentiality of Social Security number be protected.

However, on at least two national data bases, Lexis-Nexis' P-Trak and the Westlaw data base, it is possible to connect a whole cornucopia of information with a Social Security number, such as a name, past address, maiden name, and birthdate.

Industry representatives say these services are not a problem since they no longer provide Social Security numbers to searches that are begun with a name or address. However, those firms continue to provide all the other information on the data base to searches begun with a Social Security number—an equally worrisome practice.

Any unscrupulous individual wanted to steal a new identity could easily keypunch any random Social Security number and obtain that person's personal information. A thief would not care whose Social Security number they have, just that there were able to connect to other information. By random searching, such a person could get a Social Security card and drivers license.

I understand that there are many legitimate purposes for these services. They are used to find people who skip court appearances, fail to pay child support, or need to be notified of changes in pension plans. However, these purposes do not necessitate a commercial online lookup service containing Social Security numbers. Individuals on these data bases also have rights to privacy and protection from abuse.

My bill would seek to require these services to obtain written permission before they can list any person's Social Security number on their data base. This legislation would not stop people from searching for individuals using public records by traditional means, such as doing research in a courthouse. My bill would merely require that in order to add this sensitive personal information to online searchable indexes, the person whose Social Security number is included would have to grant consent.

Mr. Speaker, I understand there are only a few legislative days left in this session. Accordingly I, with 11 of my colleagues, have written a letter to the Federal Trade Commission asking them to look into the appropriateness of these data bases and to see what actions could be taken to suspend these services until a more comprehensive review can be accomplished. If the Federal Trade Commission fails to adequately address this problem, I will reintroduce this measure in the next Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ROCKLAND COUNTY SHIELDS

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Rockland County Shields, which are currently celebrating their 30th anniversary.

The Rockland County Shields are dedicated to providing a fraternal and social organization for all active and retired police officers who either worked or lived in Rockland County. The organization has fostered the fact that officers, be they Federal, State, city or local are all brothers. This ideal has been maintained for the last 30 years, and today the Shields have over 1,600 members.

The organization offers benefits not only to police officers, but to the citizens of Rockland County. Moreover, the Shields maintain an emergency fund to aid the community, award eight scholarships annually, and provide monies for United Hospice, local school functions, and scout troops for eagle scout projects. They have an annual Saint Patrick's Day party and march in the Rockland parade, which is the second largest in the country. They also have summer picnics, fishing trips, and dances.

Since the Rockland County Shields were started in 1966, similar fraternal police groups have been formed in Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, and Westchester counties.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join in congratulating the Rockland County Shields for their 30 years of invaluable community service and wish them for future success in both their service and fraternal brotherhood.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION OF CHINA PAINTERS

**HON. JAMES M. TALENT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the World Organization of China Painters and recognize the efforts of its membership to promote and celebrate the accomplishments of their unique artistic talents. China painting is the overglaze decoration of china, and its artists are seeking recognition as a fine art.

I rise today not only in support of their efforts, but for all artistic and cultural activities which promote the participation in and the appreciation of the arts in all areas. The efforts of the World Organization of China Painting, stands as a testament not only to the art of china painting, but as an example of the importance of artistic achievement.

The World Organization of China Painting has over 6,000 members around the world of which my State, Missouri has the largest

membership. The organization is presently headquartered in Oklahoma City, OK, where they have a museum displaying numerous works by china painting artists.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the World Organization of China Painting on their efforts to promote and advance their art form.

VALLEY FORWARD ASSOCIATION  
HONORS ARIZONA PROJECTS  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the selection of the city of Phoenix as the recipient of the highest award of the Valley Forward Association for work at the Tres Rios Constructed Wetland Demonstration Project. The city accepted Valley Forward's premiere award, the President's Award, at the organization's annual awards program on September 20, 1996, on behalf of its partner cities, Glendale, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Tempe.

The Tres Rios Constructed Wetlands Demonstration Project consists of approximately fourteen acres of wetlands constructed to evaluate and demonstrate the use of artificial wetlands to filter wastewater from the 91st Avenue Waste Treatment Plant while also providing valuable habitat and other benefits.

Valley Forward Association was formed in 1969 to promote environmental, cultural and aesthetic endeavors in the greater Metropolitan Phoenix area. Through the years, it has recognized many endeavors—private and industrial, commercial and governmental—for making the "Valley of the Sun" a better place to live. Valley Forward's awards program began in 1980 to recognize outstanding contributions to the physical environment of the surrounding communities. Through the years the awards program has grown to include innovative technologies, environmental education, achievements in public media, and artistic endeavors.

Judges for this year's awards included representatives from universities, consultants, planners, architects, communications and businesses, who were selected for their knowledge of and contribution to environmental excellence. The President's Award bestowed on the Tres Rios Project was for special achievement in environmental excellence. It recognized a project that has tremendous potential for using wastewater to restore valuable wetlands in our region of the arid Southwest, creating fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities in the community.

I want to congratulate the city of Phoenix and all the other recipients for the honor that has been bestowed upon them and to bring to the attention of my colleagues this project, of which I have been a strong advocate during my tenure here in Congress.

HONORING F. LEE LAWRENCE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an old friend and outstanding East Texan, F. Lee Lawrence of Tyler, TX, who died recently at the age of 70. He, his brother Bill, and I were old friends from Southern Methodist University School of Law. Following his graduation from law school in 1950, he began his practice of law in Tyler. Lee was a great lawyer and a senior partner of one of the finest law firms in Texas. Yet he also found time to share his abilities with a number of worthy causes in his community and state.

History was his special passion, and on June 13 of this year he was presented the Governor's Award for Historic Preservation. Governor Bush had appointed Lee to the Texas Historical Commission in April, 1995, where he was already serving as a member. Previously, he had served on the Commission's board for 4 years, beginning in 1959, when he collaborated with John Ben Shepperd and Dr. Rupert N. Richardson in originating and developing the present State Historical Marker Program. With Dr. Robert Glover he wrote the first State marker, which was erected at the site of Camp Ford near Tyler. Today, there are 11,000 historical markers in Texas.

Lee helped organize historical societies in San Augustine, Shelby, Gregg, and Rusk Counties. He served as President of the Texas State Historical Association, was a member of the Executive Council throughout the 70's and served as president of the Texas Historical Foundation. He was founding member and president of the Smith County Historical Society and founding member and first president of the East Texas Historical Association at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, where he served on the Board continuously since its inception in 1962. He also served on the Texas Civil War Centennial Commission from 1960 to 1965.

Lee served on the advisory council for the Center for Historical Resources at Texas A&M University and was a member of the Company of Military Historians, the Manuscript Society, and West Texas Historical Association. He co-published "Tyler and Smith County, Texas: An Historical Survey" and coauthored "Camp Ford, CSA: The Story of Union Prisoners in Texas, 1964." He authored and published "Texas War Horses" in 1995.

Lee received numerous awards for his dedication to historical preservation. The State of Texas presented him the award for Meritorious Service in 1963. He received the Mary Moody Northern Award for 35 years of service from the Texas Historical Foundation in 1994, the Ruth Lester Award for lifetime achievement from the Texas Historical Commission in 1995, the Preservation Award from Historic Tyler in 1995, and the Ralph Steen Award for distinguished service to the East Texas Historical Association and East Texas history.

Lee also had served on the Board of Trustees at Texas Christian University since 1972 and on the Executive, Faculty Relations and

Fiscal Affairs and Development Committees. In Tyler, he was actively involved in community organizations. He was president of the Texas Rose Festival Association, YMCA of Tyler, vice-president of Tyler Chamber of Commerce, chairman of Carnegie Public Library, and advisor for Texas Junior Quarter Horse Association. He served on numerous boards in Tyler and was serving on the board of Lifeline Underwriters Life Insurance Company at the time of his death.

Lee was a member and elder of Fifth Street Presbyterian Church, member of St. John's Lodge; Chapter No. 24, R.A.M.; Geo. M. Patrick Council No. 13; Ascension Commandery No. 25; a 32 degree Scottish Rite and Sharon Temple.

Born in Paris, TX on May 21, 1926 to Elizabeth O. Lawrence and the late W. Dewey Lawrence, Lee had lived in Tyler since 1931. He served 2 years in the U.S. Navy during World War II and attended Texas Christian University before graduating from SMU School of Law.

Survivors include his wife, Virginia Ann Lawrence; daughters Frances Ann Lawrence and Amy Jane Lawrence Walton and son-in-law Randall H. Walton, all of Albuquerque, NM; daughter Mary Elizabeth Lawrence Cannan of Tyler; his mother Elizabeth; brother and sister-in-law, William D. and Dorothy Lawrence; two grandchildren and other relatives.

Mr. Speaker, Lee Lawrence was one of those individuals whose influence was felt in all that he did, and he will be truly missed by all those who knew him. It was a privilege to be his friend—and I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying our last respects to this outstanding American.

EXTEND GRAZING PRIVILEGES

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, Jackson Hole, WY is one of the most beautiful and unique areas of our Nation. Over 3 million visitors per year come to hike, camp, ski, and sightsee amidst the grandeur of the Teton range and the winding Snake River in Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem beyond. Many wildlife species such as moose, bear, eagles, and trumpeter swan make the valley their home, while the largest elk herd in the lower 48 States annually migrates through it to winter on the wildlife refuge at its southern end.

While much of the valley is protected for perpetuity in Federal ownership, some of the most valuable wildlife habitat, migration routes, and scenic vistas remain in private ownership as working ranchlands. Conservation groups in Jackson Hole and around the country have worked for years to help protect these ranches from development, through the use of scenic easements and other means, and are to be commended for their good work.

Unfortunately, we now face a situation where some of the most scenic and valuable ranchlands adjacent to the park could be forced to sell and subdivide. In 1950 the law

establishing Grand Teton National Park allowed local grazing permittees whose livestock had historically used the new park lands for summer range to continue that grazing for the life of the permittees' designed heirs. As a result, 14,000 acres were set aside, irrigated, and fenced by the part for the benefit of these permit holders who, in turn, paid grazing fees at the required rate.

Since that time, development pressures have grown enormously. One of those permit holders has already sold his ranch, which became a major subdivision of middle-class houses. Meanwhile real estate prices continue to skyrocket, and intense development pressure has focused on the remaining permit holders.

In June of this year, a dear friend of mine, Mary Mead, died in a tragic accident doing what she loved best: working on her cherished ranch. Mary was the designated heir to her family's grazing permit on the Grand Teton National Park. Legally, with Mary's death the grazing permit would be terminated. However, without this permit the Mead family, along with former U.S. Senator Cliff Hansen—father of Mary—would no longer be able to maintain their cattle operation and ranch. Without the park's summer range on which all of their cattle depend, the family would almost certainly be forced to sell their livestock and the ranch, which would in all likelihood be immediately subdivided and developed. This tragic loss would not only destroy open space and scenic vistas but could also adversely impact wildlife habitat and migration patterns as well as the integrity of the park's greater ecosystem.

For these reasons, the family has requested consideration of an extension of their grazing privilege. In return, they are committed to working with the National Park Service and others to actively exploring options to preserve their ranchlands. I, too, am dedicated to maintaining the highly valuable open space and ranching culture in this vicinity of the park. An extension of grazing privileges would allow time to explore a network of relationships and avoid the indiscriminate development that will occur on these pastoral lands.

I am eager to work during the remainder of this year and in the 105th Congress with my colleagues both here in the House and the Senate, along with Grand Teton National Park Superintendent Jack Neckles and others in the local community, to bring a resolution to this unique situation.

THANK YOU, BILL BOWES, FOR  
YOUR SERVICE

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when I hired Barbara Bowes as my district coordinator nearly 16 years ago, I didn't realize that I would obtain the services of her husband, Bill, as part of the deal. However, I am grateful that I did, and as I prepare to leave this institution, I want to take a moment to thank Bill Bowes for his service as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board.

William P. Bowes, Sr., is owner and president of Capt. I.S. Derrick, Independent Ship and Cargo Surveyors, Inc. in Houston. Bill is a 1962 graduate of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, NY—one of the Nation's four service academies. Since graduating from Kings Point, Bill has remained active in the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy National Alumni Association, of which he is a life time member. Indeed, for 10 years, Bill served as gulf coast regional vice president of the alumni association, and he is a past president of its Houston chapter. He is the recipient of the alumni association's Meritorious Alumni Service Award as well as its Outstanding Professional Achievement Award, and he currently serves as the national alumni association's regional vice president.

Bill's dedication to, and belief in, Kings Point showed itself when funding for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy was threatened several years ago. Bill traveled to Washington, DC, to educate Members of Congress on the value of the academy, and to lobby for continued federal funding for that important institution.

But Bill's dedication to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy also evidenced itself when he agreed to my request to serve as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board.

The Service Academy Nominations Board is composed of representatives of each of the school districts in my congressional district. The Board is charged with sorting through applications sent to it from young men and women seeking to attend one of the Nation's four service academies: the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY; the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD; the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO; and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

I purposely designed the selection process to be highly competitive, and strictly merit-based. Having attended and graduated from Kings Point, Bill knows what qualities and characteristics to look for in potential nominees to ensure they will succeed at the nation's service academies. And as chairman of the Board, Bill's knowledge has proven remarkably effective. Since 1981, 203 young men and women from Texas' 8th Congressional District have received a total of 229 appointments to the nation's service academies.

Bill's service to the U.S. Merchant Marine National Alumni Association, and his service as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board, is only a part of his community service. He has been a member of, and a past president of, the Woodforest Civic Association. Since 1969, he has been a member of, and has held several leadership positions in, the North Shore YMCA. He is a member of the A.F. & A.M. Lodge No. 442/Scottish Rite, a member of Houston North Shore Elks Lodge No. 2476, and a member of the Houston Mariners Club. Additionally, Bill is a longtime member of the North Shore Rotary Club—being named "Rotarian of the Year" in 1986—and he is a member and past board member of the North Channel Area Chamber of Commerce.

I appreciate this opportunity to thank Bill Bowes for his service to me, to my Service Academy Nominations Board, and to his community. Thank you, Bill Bowes, for your service.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION LITIGATION REFORM ACT

**HON. MARTIN R. HOKE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing landmark legislation to ensure equal educational opportunity for all students, while getting the Federal courts out of the practice of running our schools.

For more than 20 years, the Cleveland public school system has operated under various court-ordered remedies. The results have been disastrous. Almost \$1 billion have been spent on desegregation activities in Cleveland, yet the schools are worse. Enrollment has plummeted. Graduation rates have declined. Average SAT scores have dropped. Truancy rates have skyrocketed. And racial integration has not been achieved. Schools with a 60-percent minority population in 1970 are 79-percent minority today.

The greatest tragedy is that most of these schools have been rendered completely dysfunctional primarily because those who can afford to—whenever their race—have gone to the suburbs where they have the freedom to decide for themselves where their children will attend school.

And unfortunately, this tragedy is not limited to the public schools in Cleveland. It is being repeated in school districts across the country—to the incalculable detriment of America's greatest cities.

In September 1995, the House Judiciary Committee's Constitution Subcommittee traveled to Cleveland, OH, to learn more about this issue from the parents, teachers and school administrators who have to live with it every single day of the year. The message of that hearing was clear. More than anything else, Clevelanders want quality education for their children. They overwhelmingly prefer to send their children to schools in their own neighborhoods. And the race of the pupil sitting next to their child is almost completely irrelevant to them.

The facts are overwhelming: Busing for racial balance has failed to improve academic achievement opportunities for minorities; has drained the financial resources of Cleveland public schools; and has led parents who can afford it to send their children to suburban or parochial schools.

A second hearing held by the subcommittee in April 1996 focused on the unprecedented authority assumed by Federal courts in the administration of these student assignment orders. Most of the legal and constitutional experts who testified agreed that judges have interjected themselves in the school management arena with disastrous results. When non-elected judges take it upon themselves to manage local institutions, individuals are denied basic freedoms. Parents—not judges—should be deciding where children attend school. The willingness of the courts to allow such an expansion was no doubt motivated by the worthy desire to eradicate segregation. But however well-intentioned, this broad expansion of judicial authority has undermined our fundamental understanding of the separation of

powers and has brought federal courts into the daily management of local institutions—something the framers surely never intended.

That is why I have introduced legislation prohibiting federal courts from mandating remedies that extend beyond what is necessary to correct and prevent constitutional and federal statutory right violations. Relief must be narrowly drawn, limited and no more intrusive than is necessary to right the violation. Before courts enter a student assignment order, a less intrusive relief must have failed to remedy the violation. And a decision to finally enter a student assignment order must be made by a three-judge panel.

To expedite the implementation of court-ordered remedies, the legislation directs the courts to review existing cases—most of which have been in effect for twenty years or more. In cases across the country there is simply no justification for continued court supervision. Integration of the public schools is an accepted public policy position, and in the vast majority of cases intentional segregation has been eliminated. Unfortunately, in some cases, court orders are perpetuated by those who use them as financial leverage with state appropriators. For instance, when a court in Kansas City ordered the construction of an Olympic size swimming pool and implement a fencing program as part of the athletic curriculum, the state anted up the money.

To put an end to such abuses, judges are to review cases after two years to determine whether school officials are in compliance. If it is determined that the district has not taken steps to remedy the violation, a judge may extend the order one year at a time. The legislation also establishes new procedures for the appointment and tenure of special masters.

Finally, the measure prohibits judges from raising taxes and allows any state or local official responsible for the operation or funding of the public school to challenge the imposition or continuation of court-ordered relief.

Mr. Speaker, I know there are only a few short days left in the 104th Congress. However, this is an issue I have studied and worked on for the past two years. And I think it is important to introduce it now so that a broader discussion of this issue may develop over the next several months so that the 105th Congress can promptly consider this legislation. Therefore I am proud that today I am able to introduce common-sense legislation providing relief for America's most precious asset—our children.

#### STAFFING FIRMS WORKER BENEFITS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant changes in our economy in recent years has been the growth of staffing firms. These firms employ individuals on a temporary or a long-term basis and assign them to client companies as needed.

The rapid expansion of these employment arrangements in our economy has give rise to

a number of difficult questions in the area of employment taxes, as well as retirement, health, and other benefits. Our Nation's tax laws require employers to collect employment taxes, and offer tax-favored treatment for employer-provided fringe benefits.

Within our existing tax system, the ability to identify clearly who is the employer of a group of workers is crucial to the enforcement of the law. These issues also have important consequences for working Americans seeking the benefits of health insurance and pension coverage through their employment.

As more and more companies make use of staffing firms in meeting their needs for temporary and long-term workers, it will become necessary for the Congress to examine the application of our tax laws to these arrangements. Among the issues we must consider are the ability of staffing firms under existing law to act as employer for the purposes of collecting and paying employment taxes, as well as retirement and health benefits.

I have been working, along with my Ways and Means colleague Rep. PORTMAN, on a proposal that addresses many of these issues. We are putting the proposal forward at this time in the hope that it will draw comment from concerned parties. We hope to continue to work on this issue in the 105th Congress.

The draft proposal, along with a brief section by section summary, follows.

#### TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF STAFFING FIRM WORKER BENEFITS ACT OF 1996

*Overview.* In general, the bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to make it clear that a "qualified staffing firm" is the employer of the employees covered by staffing arrangements, both for purposes of employment tax liability and for purposes of employee benefit plan sponsorship. The bill also amends the leased employee and separate line of business provisions of Code section 414 to encourage retirement and fringe benefit coverage of employees of qualified staffing firms.

*Introduction/Section 1.* Staffing firms serve a variety of business needs, and their services are referred to in a variety of ways, e.g., temporary help, long-term staffing, managed services, and professional employer arrangements. In the latter type of arrangement, primarily small to mid-size firms transfer their payroll and human resources functions to the staffing firm in order to concentrate on their core business. Staffing firms provide their services to customers on a contract or fee basis. The workers supplied by the staffing firm assumes the role of employer with respect to these workers in a number of ways, e.g., paying the workers' wages, paying employment taxes with respect to these wages, retaining authority for hiring, reassigning, and dismissing the workers, etc. Because of the nature of their work, though, staffing firm employees normally are under the day-to-day supervision of the customer where they work.

The relationship that staffing firms typically establish with customers is built on the fundamental premise that the staffing firm, and not the customer, is responsible to staffing firm employees who work at the customer's work site for the payment of wages, and to the extent applicable, any specified employee benefits. While in many staffing arrangements there is no question that the staffing firm is the employer of its employees under the traditional common-law test, in other staffing arrangements this is less

clear. For example, the Internal Revenue Service has established a market segment study of the "employee leasing" industry and is questioning whether, in certain types of arrangements involving staffing firms, the staffing firm is properly regarded as the "employer" for purposes of employment tax withholding and for purposes of maintaining employee benefit plans. An adverse holding on these issues could undermine the 401(k) and other benefits of staffing firm employees, as well as disrupt the business relationship between the staffing firm and the customer.

*Section 2.* This section of this bill is designed to codify the status of a "qualified staffing firm" as the entity with exclusive responsibility for federal employment taxes (Income, FICA, and FUTA) with respect to workers covered by contracts between the firm and its customers. Implicit in this rule is that the customer will not have liability for such employment taxes if, for some reason, the qualified staffing firm does not pay.

This special rule is intended to apply only with respect to workers who are properly classified as employees, and not independent contractors, and to clarify that the qualified staffing firm, and not the customer, is these employees' employer. The rule applies whether or not the qualified staffing firm would otherwise be held to be the employer of these employees under the common-law test. No inference is intended as to the employer status of a qualified staffing firm under the common-law test.

Section 2(d) defines a "qualified staffing firm" for purposes of the special "employer" treatment accorded by the bill. This definition requires that the staffing firm must be liable for the worker's wages, the related employment taxes, and any agreed-upon employee benefits, without regard to the receipt or adequacy of the customer's payments. In addition, the staffing firm must have authority to hire, reassign, and dismiss the workers, and must maintain employee records relating to the workers, and must have responsibility for addressing the workers' complaints, claims, etc., relating to their employment. The fact that the customer may also have some involvement in these matters will not preclude a staffing firm from qualifying under this definition. Thus, the requirements of the definition will be met even though the staffing firm may take into account the customer's views in hiring or dismissing workers, the customer may maintain its own set of records with respect to the workers, or the customer may share responsibility for addressing the workers' complaints, claims, etc.

*Section 3.* This section amends an existing rule in section 7701(a)(20) in the Internal Revenue Code for full-time life insurance salesmen. That rule treats such sales representatives, who otherwise would be classified as independent contractors, as common-law employees for purposes of certain specified employee common-law employees for purposes of certain specified employee benefits. This enables them to enjoy the tax-favored treatment that the Code affords such benefits when furnished to employees.

The bill does not alter the rule for the life insurance salesmen, but adds a new subparagraph (B) that is designed to treat individuals who would be treated as employees of the qualified staffing firm under the employment tax provisions as employees of such firm for purposes of the employee benefit provisions that are listed in the text. The employee benefits provisions include those relating to group-term life insurance, accident and health plans, profit-sharing and retirement plans (including 401(k) and savings

plans, but excluding defined benefit plans), cafeteria plans, dependent care programs, educational assistance programs, employer-provided fringe benefits, VEBAs, and employee achievement awards. The bill also makes it clear that these individuals will be treated as employees of the staffing firm for purposes of applying the provisions of section 414(n), and thus may be counted as "leased employees" of the customer if the other requirements of section 414(n) are met.

In addition, the bill clarifies that a worker will be treated as having separated from service if the worker ceases to be employed by the customer and becomes employed by the qualified staffing firm, or ceases to be employed by the qualified staffing firm and becomes employed by the customer. This will allow distribution of the worker's benefits under the 401(k) or retirement plan of the worker's prior employer. This provision is not intended to negate the application of the special leased employee service crediting rule under section 414(n)(4)(B).

**Section 4.** The bill contemplates that the general "leased employee" rule of section 414(n) will continue to apply to a customer. Under this rule, the customer must count a "leased employee" as its own employee for purposes of testing its plans under the IRS coverage and nondiscrimination rules.

**Section 4(a)** of the bill amends the leased employee provisions in section 414(n) so that they apply for purposes of section 401(k) and 401(m). This is intended to ensure that a customer will get credit, in accordance with section 414(n)(1)(B), for elective deferrals, matching contributions, and employee contributions, that are made on behalf of a leased employee.

**Section 4(b)** of the bill clarifies that a customer may choose to include a qualified staffing firm employee in the customer's plan as long as the employee is a leased employee of the customer, or would be a leased employee, but for the fact that the person has not yet worked the requisite time period specified in section 414(n)(2)(B) to be a leased employee. The bill language is designed to ensure that a qualified staffing firm worker who is covered by a customer's plan will be treated as an employee of the customer for purposes of applying the tax rules governing customer contributions to such plan, the tax-exempt status of any related trust under the plan, and distributions or payments under such plan. This provision applies for purposes of benefits that are tested by application of the leased employee rules, and also for purposes of stock option plans, section 403(b) annuities, and accident and health plans.

**Section 4(c)** of the bill sets forth provisions for the treatment of qualified staffing firm employees under the qualified staffing firm's plans, including streamlining the qualified staffing firm's access to the separate line of business rules of section 414(r). The separate line of business rules recognize that if an employer's employees are in multiple lines of businesses, each line of business may have its own competitive pressures, which may, in turn, affect the level of benefits the employer can provide to workers in those lines. Accordingly, the separate line of business rules generally allow an employer that has "qualified separate lines of businesses" to apply the IRS coverage and nondiscrimination rules separately to employees in each such line of business. However, under the existing separate line of business rules, a number of requirements must be met before an employer can be said to have "qualified separate lines of business," including a require-

ment that there be at least 50 employees in the line of business, and that the line of business satisfy certain administrative guidelines.

**Section 4(c)** of the bill allows automatic separate line of business treatment for those employees of a qualified staffing firm who are leased employees of a customer, or who would be leased employees of the customer but for the fact that they have not worked the requisite time period under section 414(n)(2)(B). The rationale for this simplified rule is the fact that section 414(n) treats these employees, once they qualify as leased employees, as employees of the customer for IRS coverage and nondiscrimination rules. Under the circumstances, it is inappropriate to require these workers to be counted twice under the coverage and nondiscrimination tests, once by the customer and once by the qualified staffing firm, without affording the qualified staffing firm access to the separate line of business rules. This provision affords comparable treatment in applying the nondiscrimination rules applicable to medical reimbursement plans under section 105(h) and cafeteria plans.

The bill also provides that if the separate line of business segment of a qualified staffing firm's plan fails to meet the applicable IRS coverage and nondiscrimination rules, then the effect of disqualification will be confined to that segment of the plan. A special anti-abuse rule is included to make sure that employees who would be treated as highly compensated employees if they were employed by the customer are so treated under the qualified staffing firm's plan.

**Section 5.** This provision revises the current safe-harbor rule in section 414(n)(5) which allows a customer to disregard a leased employee for purposes of applying the coverage and nondiscrimination rules to its retirement or 401(k) plan if the leased employee is covered under a safe-harbor plan, and if leased employees in general comprise less than 20 percent of the customer's rank-and-file work force. The bill amends the requirements which relate to a safe-harbor plan to incorporate certain features that have been proposed as part of pension simplification in connection with 401(k) safe harbors. Under the new safe-harbor plan requirements, only employees working for the particular customer desiring relief from the leased employee rules would have to be covered by the plan, not all employees of the qualified staffing firm who perform services for customers. The bill also reduces the level of required contribution under a safe-harbor plan from 10 percent to 3 percent. If the safe-harbor plan is a profit-sharing plan, contributions may not be distributed to the employee until the occurrence of an event permitting distribution under the section 401(k) rules, e.g., separation from service. As previously noted, an employee will be treated as having separated from service if the employee ceases to be employed by the qualified staffing firm and becomes employed by the customer.

**Section 5(b)** of the bill provides a safe-harbor rule for other employee benefit plans that would allow a customer to disregard leased employees for purposes of applying the coverage and nondiscrimination rules for employee benefit plans referred to in section 414(n)(3)(C) to the extent provided for in Treasury regulations.

**Section 6.** This section specifies the effective date of these provisions. Transition relief is afforded for existing plans.

H.R. —

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

#### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Staffing Firm Worker Benefits Act of 1996".

#### SEC. 2. CODIFICATION OF EMPLOYER STATUS OF QUALIFIED STAFFING FIRM FOR EMPLOYMENT TAX PURPOSES.

(a) **INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING.**—Section 3401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting ", and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) in the case of a qualified staffing firm, described in section 7701(a)(47), paying wages to an individual performing services for a customer of such qualified staffing firm, the term 'employer' means such qualified staffing firm."

(b) **FICA TAX.**—Section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(z) **APPLICATION TO QUALIFIED STAFFING FIRMS.**—In the case of a qualified staffing firm, described in section 7701(a)(47), paying wages to an individual performing services for a customer of such qualified staffing firm, the term 'employer' means such qualified staffing firm."

(c) **FUTA TAX.**—Subsection (a) of section 3306 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

"In the case of a qualified staffing firm, described in section 7701(a)(47), paying wages to an individual performing services for a customer of such qualified staffing firm, the term "employer" means such qualified staffing firm."

(d) **DEFINITION.**—Subsection (a) of section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph—

"(47) **QUALIFIED STAFFING FIRM.**—The term 'qualified staffing firm' means any person that is engaged in providing temporary or long-term staffing services to a customer pursuant to a service contract, and that with respect to workers performing services for the customer who are covered by the contract—

"(A) Has responsibility for payment of wages to the workers, without regard to the receipt or adequacy of payment from the customer for such services,

"(B) Has responsibility for reporting, withholding, and paying any applicable taxes under Chapters 21, 23, and 24, with respect to the workers' wages, without regard to the receipt or adequacy of payment from the customer for such services,

"(C) Has responsibility for any worker benefits that may be required by the service contract, without regard to the receipt or adequacy of payment from the customer for such services,

"(D) Has authority to hire, reassign, and dismiss the workers and has the contractual right to exercise this authority independent of the customer,

"(E) Maintains employee records relating to the workers, and

"(F) Has responsibility for addressing the workers' complaints, claims, filings, or requests relating to their employment, except as otherwise provided by existing collective bargaining agreements, if any, notwithstanding that some or all of the actions described in this subparagraph may be shared by the customer."

#### SEC. 3. CODIFICATION OF EMPLOYER STATUS OF QUALIFIED STAFFING FIRM FOR PURPOSES OF PROVIDING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

Paragraph (20) of section 7701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended—

(a) by redesignating the text of such paragraph as subparagraph (A);

(b) by adding the heading "(A) FULL-TIME LIFE INSURANCE SALESMAN—" at the start of new subparagraph (A); and

(c) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following:

"(B) INDIVIDUAL COVERED BY QUALIFIED STAFFING FIRM CONTRACT.—For the purpose of applying the provisions of section 79 with respect to group-term life insurance purchased for employees, for the purpose of applying the provisions of sections 104, 105, and 106 with respect to accident and health insurance or accident and health plans, for the purpose of applying the provisions of section 101(b) with respect to employees' death benefits, for the purpose of applying the provisions of this title with respect to contributions to or under a trust which is part of a plan described in section 401(a) (other than a defined benefit plan), or to or under a plan described in section 403(a) (other than a defined benefit plan), including for this purpose elective contributions under section 401(k) and employee contributions and matching contributions under section 401(m), with respect to the tax-exempt status of a trust forming a part of such plan, and with respect to distributions under such a plan, or by a trust forming part of such a plan, for the purpose of applying section 125 with respect to cafeteria plans, for the purpose of applying section 127 with respect to educational assistance programs, for the purpose of applying section 129 with respect to dependent care assistance programs, for the purpose of applying the provisions of section 414(n), and for the purpose of applying the provisions listed in section 414(n)(3), with respect to such other benefits, plans, or programs as are described in section 414(n)(3), the term 'employee' shall include, with respect to a qualified staffing firm, any individual whose employer is considered to be the qualified staffing firm for the purpose of Chapter 21, 23, and 24. For these purposes, a change in the employment relationship between an individual and a qualified staffing firm or between the individual and a customer or former customer of the qualified staffing firm, as the case may be, whereby the individual becomes or ceases to be an employee of the qualified staffing firm under this subparagraph, shall be treated as the termination of employment and separation from service by the individual from the employment or service of the qualified staffing firm's customer or the qualified staffing firm, as the case may be."

#### SEC. 4. TREATMENT OF LEASED EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS.

(a) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING CASH OR DEFERRED ARRANGEMENTS, MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS, AND EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEASED EMPLOYEES.—Section 414(n)(3)(B) is amended by inserting "401(k), 401(m)" before "408(k)".

(b) PERMITTED COVERAGE OF LEASED EMPLOYEES BY RECIPIENT PLAN.—Paragraph (6) of section 414(n) of the Internal Revenue Code is renumbered as paragraph (8) and a new paragraph (6) is inserted to read as follows:

"(6) RECIPIENT'S PLAN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A recipient may treat a leased employee who is an employee of a qualified staffing firm within the meaning of section 7701(a)(47) as its employee for purposes of providing such individual with employee benefits that are subject to the requirements listed in paragraph (3) or that are described in sections 104, 105, 403(b), 422, and 423. For purposes of the preceding sen-

tence, a 'leased employee' includes an individual who would be a leased employee but for the requirements of paragraph (2)(B).

"(B) TREATMENT OF COVERED INDIVIDUALS.—An individual who receives employee benefits pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be treated as an employee of the recipient for purposes of the provisions of this title that relate to the recipient's contributions or payments with respect to such benefits, the taxation of a trust, if any, providing such benefits, and the taxation of such benefits to the individual."

(v) SPECIAL RULES FOR LEASING ORGANIZATION'S PLAN.—Section 414(n) is amended by inserting the following as paragraph (7):

"(7) LEASING ORGANIZATION'S PLAN.—

"(A) ELECTIVE DISAGGREGATION.—

"(i) GENERAL RULE.—A leasing organization that is a qualified staffing firm may elect to be treated as operating a separate line of business for purposes of section 414(r), without regard to the requirements of subparagraph (A) and (C) of section 414(r)(2), (I) with respect to those employees who perform services for a recipient and related persons, and who would be treated as leased employees of the recipient by the requirements of paragraph (2)(B), and (II) with respect to those employees who do not meet the requirements of clause (I) and who perform substantially all their services for the leasing organization. In the event the leasing organization elects under this paragraph (7)(A) to be treated as operating separate lines of business, sections 105(h)(3) and (4), 125(c), and 410(b)(5)(B) shall be applied to the relevant plan of the leasing organization by treating the portion of the plan covering employees described in clause (I) as being maintained by the recipient with respect to which the separate line of business relates, and by treating such individuals as employed by the recipient.

"(ii) EFFECT OF DISQUALIFICATION.—If the plan of a leasing organization electing under this paragraph (7)(A) fails to satisfy the requirements of section 410(b) or section 401(a)(4), with respect to a separate line of business, only that portion of the plan covering the employees in such line of business shall be disqualified.

"(iii) TREATMENT OF RELATED PERSONS.—For purposes of this subparagraph (A), the term "recipient" shall not include any person that is a related person with respect to the leasing organization.

"(B) HIGHLY COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES.—Whether or not the leasing organization makes an election under subparagraph (A), section 414(q) shall be applied to employees of a leasing organization that is a qualified staffing firm by treating the employees who perform services for a recipient or related persons and who would be leased employees of the recipient but for the requirements of paragraph (2)(B) as employed by, and receiving compensation from, the recipient or the related person for purposes of determining whether the employees are highly compensated employees of the leasing organization."

#### SEC. 5. REVISIONS TO SAFE HARBOR PROVISION.

(A) REVISIONS TO SAFE HARBOR PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Subparagraph (B) of section 414(n)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(B) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—A plan meets the requirements of this subparagraph if—

"(i) such plan is a money purchase pension plan or a profit-sharing plan, with a non-integrated employer contribution rate for each participant which is at least 3 percent of that portion of the participant's com-

ensation attributable to services performed for the recipient, and which is not dependent on the current or accumulated profits of the leasing organization or on whether the participant makes an elective contribution or employee contribution to such plan,

"(ii) such plan provides for full and immediate vesting,

"(iii) if the plan is a profit-sharing plan, such plan meets the distribution requirements of section 401(k)(2)(B) with respect to all employer contributions, and

"(iv) each employee of the leasing organization who performs services for the recipient immediately participates in such plan."

(b) EXTENSION OF SAFE HARBOR RULE TO ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.—Paragraph (5) of Section 414(n) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.—To the extent provided for in regulations issued by the Secretary, in the case of a requirement described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3), this subsection shall not apply to any leased employee with respect to service performed for a recipient if—

"(i) such employee is covered by a plan or an arrangement that is maintained by the leasing organization and that meets such requirements as the Secretary shall prescribe in regulations, and

"(ii) leased employees (determined without regard to this paragraph) do not constitute more than 20 percent of the recipient's non-highly compensated work force."

#### SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act. In the case of a plan that covers employees who are providing services for a customer pursuant to a contract between a qualified staffing firm and the customer, and that was adopted and in effect before the date of enactment of this Act, such amendments shall not take effect until the first day of the first plan year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, and the plan shall not be required to be amended to reflect this Act until the end of such plan year.

#### TRIBUTE TO HUNTINGTON COLLEGE

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, in the context of a Congress and a society searching for the truth and meaning, integrity and consistency, it is a privilege for me to offer congratulations to an institution in Indiana's Fourth Congressional District that is dedicated to that and much more. September 20, 1996, marked the beginning of a year-long centennial celebration at Huntington College in Huntington, IN. This small, Christian liberal college is committed to one purpose, to equip men and women to make a Christian impact upon our world.

Founded in 1879 by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the college worldview was central to the curriculum and its people. The motto on the college's marquee is " \* \* \* Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free \* \* \* ". The wisdom of the Biblical passage is also at the heart of our Nation.

Many distinguished people have been associated with Huntington College during its 100-year history. I hope the people who should have been mentioned here, and were not, will forgive me. There are many faculty, staff, administrators, students, alumni, and friends who have helped the college through good times and bad. But I would like to mention just a couple of people with whom you might be familiar.

Former Congressman J. Edward Roush is an alumnus member of the board of trustees. Former Vice President Dan Quayle is a former adjunct faculty member. Dr. Eugene Habecker, president of the American Bible Society, is a former president of Huntington College.

The list could go on, but the last two people I want to mention in association with Huntington College come from humble beginnings as did Huntington College. Orville Merillat, a humble, God-fearing man, used his carpentry skills to begin what has been called America's premier cabinet company, Merillat Industries. His generosity has helped make Huntington College the dynamic institution it is today and his contributions to Christian endeavors around the world has been tremendous.

Finally there is "baby Hope," Guerline Espoire Cloutier, a young child discovered in Haiti by Huntington College students working on a missions trip during January 1996. She was afflicted by hydrocephalus. One of the coordinators of the trip, a parent of an HC student, and a family practice physician, offered to help. That child now has a second chance to live. Her example is so significant because Huntington College exists because the example of another baby born into jumble circumstances central to the Huntington College ideal, Jesus Christ.

Congratulations to Huntington College on its first 100 years.

**ELECTRIC UTILITY DEREGULATION WILL SAVE AMERICAN FAMILIES BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR**

**HON. TOM DELAY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, the last day of the historic 104th Congress, to introduce legislation that I believe will bring about a historic change in the way American families think about electricity. Now I know that electricity service isn't necessarily an exciting issue to most Americans, but I think when they learn about the hundreds of dollars a year they stand to save, they will sit up and pay attention.

What most American families don't realize when they get their electricity bill every month is that they could be paying a lot less. There are companies that are ready, willing, and able to sell them electricity for a lot less money, but are prevented from doing that by outdated laws. In the vast majority of cases, the current system forces consumers to buy electricity from only one company, and actually encourages those companies to charge

consumers for services they don't need, want or use.

There are no logistical barriers preventing Americans from buying electricity for their homes and businesses in a competitive marketplace. The obstacles are political and legal, and it is our historic opportunity as legislators to remove these barriers for the common good. Electricity service in the United States is a \$200 billion a year industry, and deregulation can save \$60 to \$80 billion a year, much of which will end up in the pockets of my constituents in Texas and families throughout America.

The bill that I am introducing today, the Consumers Electric Power Act, will put an end to the archaic electricity delivery system in the United States and will allow American families to purchase their electricity from any electric service provider in the country. The competition that this legislation will introduce to the electricity market will cause prices to plummet, improve the reliability of electricity service, and spur innovation in the electric service industry.

I know that deregulation is happening on a piecemeal basis at the State level, and that is good. But there is no reason that American families in one State, city, town or neighborhood should be forced to pay more of their hard-earned money than families in the next town over or down the street who have the ability to choose their electric service provider. The Federal interest in free and open competition requires that jurisdiction over the terms and conditions of access to the customer be Federal and not State—it is the only way that every American will see the benefits of competition in the electric service industry. The free market is a national system, one that will benefit every American family, no matter where they live.

Specifically Mr. Speaker, the Consumers Electric Power Act will guarantee that every customer has the right to choose their electricity service provider by January 1, 1998; ensure that electric service providers are allowed access to compete on a level playing field; preserve and strengthen the State authority with regard to universal service for consumers, universal access for electric service providers, and the promotion of conservation and economic development programs; outline the performance objectives of competitive transmission and distribution systems; and prospectively repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act 1978 after competition is affirmatively achieved.

This bill very clearly shows the direction that I believe deregulation of the electricity industry should take. I realize that this bill I am dropping today is by no means the last word on this subject. An issue this complex and important must harness the experience and expertise of those individuals who have spent years studying this issue and working in this industry—and who realized years ago that we must deregulate the electricity industry because it is the right thing to do for American families. Input from those Members of Congress who realize the importance of this subject is both expected and welcome.

Mr. Speaker, this Commerce Committee will be the forum for shaping this legislation and I look forward to working with Members of the

Committee over the next year to shape a bill that will provide the maximum benefits for consumers. In particular, I want to recognize the importance of two Members of the House of Representatives who have opened the way for electricity deregulation. The Honorable DAN SCHAEFFER, my colleague from Colorado, and the Chairman of the Energy and Power Subcommittee, has already introduced an excellent electricity deregulation bill, and I look forward to working with him on behalf of American families. His knowledge of this subject will be invaluable to Members of Congress as they craft electricity deregulation legislation. In addition, the Honorable TOM BULEY of Virginia, the Chairman of the Commerce Committee, and the Member who will be responsible for bringing this legislation to the floor of the House, has already made this issue his highest priority for the 105th Congress. His determination and ability are sure to serve American families well in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, by opening this industry to competition, we will not only implement the economic equivalent of a major tax cut, we will unleash a new era of productivity and creativity in this huge and vital industry to lead America into the new millennium.

At this time Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the text of the Consumers Electric Power Act for inclusion in the RECORD. I hope that my colleagues will study the legislation in the coming months as they prepare to address this important issue in the next Congress.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Consumers Electric Power Act of 1996".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of Contents is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Consumer choice.
- Sec. 4. State authority.
- Sec. 5. Reliable and nondiscriminatory operation of transmission and distribution systems.
- Sec. 6. Federal transmission tariff reform.
- Sec. 7. Application of Public Utility Holding Company Act and Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act.
- Sec. 8. Transition planning.
- Sec. 9. Generating sources free to serve consumers and resellers.
- Sec. 10. Applicability.
- Sec. 11. Antitrust laws.
- Sec. 12. Judicial review.
- Sec. 13. Definitions.
- Sec. 14. Federal power act.
- Sec. 15. Effective date; savings provisions.
- Sec. 16. Evaluation of effectiveness.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Low-cost and reliable electric service is integral to the vitality of the United States economy, the competitiveness of domestically made goods, and the quality of life of all Americans.

(2) Americans consume electricity worth more than \$200,000,000,000 a year, approximately half of which is for residential purposes, making the monthly electric bill one of the largest expenses for most households.

(3) The cost of electric service has a direct effect on the price, profitability, and competitiveness of goods and services produced in the United States.

(4) Lower priced electric service can be realized by giving all American consumers the right to choose among suppliers of electric service in a competitive market, while maintaining, if not improving the reliability of service those consumers have come to expect.

(5) The development of vibrant competition in the retail market for electric energy will—

(A) reduce the costs of electric service to even the smallest consumers of electricity;

(B) reduce the costs to consumers benefitting from today's lowest regulated rates;

(C) create jobs as American businesses are able to lower costs and better compete in world markets and against foreign competition here at home;

(D) result in a more efficient utility industry; and

(E) reduce environmental impacts.

(6) Monopoly cost-of-service regulation of electricity has failed. It has stifled competition, resulting in high electric service rates for many consumers and few incentives for technological innovation and good customer service by utilities.

(7) High electric service rates are regressive, placing a disproportionate burden on poor ratepayers.

(8) High electric service rates divert consumer dollars that would otherwise be spent for purchasing necessary goods and services, savings, or investments that benefit the economy as a whole.

(9) Congress has authority to enact laws, under the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, regarding the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy in interstate commerce at the wholesale and retail level. Only Congress can ensure that a competitive retail market is established throughout the United States on an expeditious but orderly basis.

(10) Regional and State variations require that State regulatory authorities should receive deference in certain decisions relating to electric service.

(11) Consumers of all utilities, whether served by regulated or nonregulated electric utilities (such as municipally owned utilities or rural cooperatives), should have the same rights to receive the benefits of competition and consumer choice.

(12) Consumer choice needed to produce renewable energy development that is market driven fulfills customer desires for clean energy supplies and encourages competition among different renewable technologies. Subjecting renewable energy technologies to the discipline of the free market will better allocate renewable resources and speed the commercialization of renewable technologies than traditional centralized government resource planning.

### SEC. 3. CONSUMER CHOICE.

(a) FREEDOM OF CHOICE.—(1) Each person has the right to purchase electric service from any electric service provider, notwithstanding any other law.

(2) A Federal, State, or local authority may not deny or limit any person's right to purchase such energy from an electric service provider at a price and on terms and conditions freely arrived at.

(3) A Federal, State, or local authority may not discriminate, or authorize the discrimination, against any person who exercises that person's right to purchase such energy, subject to subsection (b).

(b) BAN ON EXIT FEES, SUBSIDIES, OR OTHER PENALTIES ON EXERCISING RIGHT OF CHOICE.—A Federal, State, or local authority may not grant any preference or protection from

competition to any electric service provider. For purposes of this subsection, the terms "preference" and "protection from competition" include—

(1) any direct or indirect subsidy; and

(2) any exit fee or other levy imposed in connection with any purchaser who terminates a purchasing relationship with any seller, other than—

(A) a charge levied pursuant to provisions of a service contract that were specifically and freely negotiated and agreed upon by both parties (or generally applicable contract law) to such contract; or

(B) a nondiscriminatory access charge for funding service continuations under section 4(b) (relating to lifeline source).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section shall take effect on January 1, 1998.

(d) ALTERNATIVE CHOICES.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or otherwise restrict any electric energy purchaser from having that electric energy delivered through arrangements of the purchaser's choice. Any such alternative shall be consistent with regional or national reliability standards.

### SEC. 4. STATE AUTHORITY.

(a) LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SERVICE.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the authority and responsibility of any State or local government concerning the obligation to connect consumers to the local distribution system and to ensure the adequate maintenance, safety, and reliability of such local distribution system.

(b) LIFELINE SERVICE.—The authority under subsection (a) includes the authority to provide for the continuation of service to residential customers unable to afford electric energy service, including the authority to establish nondiscriminatory local distribution access charges on any power delivered sufficient to cover the cost of such continuation.

(c) CERTIFICATION OF ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.—No State may establish discriminatory requirements or other obligations for certification of electric service providers within that State. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the ability of a State to impose requirements necessary to preserve universal service, protect the public safety and welfare, ensure the continued reliability of the distribution system, and safeguard the rights of consumers.

(d) IF CONSUMERS MAKE NO SELECTION OF AN ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDER.—In the case of a retail customer who fails to select an electric service provider, the State may establish rules under which the customer shall be initially assigned on a nondiscriminatory basis to one of a variety of electric service providers that have filed service terms with an appropriate State authority and met any requirements described in subsection (c).

(e) ASSURANCE OF APPROPRIATE RATES FOR TRANSITION TO COMPETITION.—In order to ensure uninterrupted local distribution service, if nondiscriminatory unbundled rates are not in effect by the effective date of this section, interim rates prescribed in the transition plan under section 7 shall apply for any local distribution service until such time as State rates take effect.

(f) ADDITIONAL STATE AUTHORITY.—State and local governments shall retain authority over any specific matter not otherwise addressed in this Act, including—

(1) the continuation of universal service;

(2) conservation programs and initiatives;

(3) consumer choice with regard to renewable energy;

(4) research and development programs and initiatives; and

(5) any other matter deemed appropriate by a State or local government.

### SEC. 5. RELIABLE AND NONDISCRIMINATORY OPERATION OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

(a) OPERATION OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.—The Nation's transmission and distribution systems shall be operated to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Organizational separation within remaining vertically integrated firms, between individuals, assets, and systems dedicated to the operation of transmission and distribution systems and those involved in the provision of electric service.

(2) Nondiscriminatory access to the transmission and distribution systems whether for wholesale or retail sale of electric service.

(3) The prevention of preferential treatment (or protection from competition) by system operators toward affiliated service providers.

(4) Access to information on a nondiscriminatory basis concerning—

(A) availability of transmission and distribution service;

(B) operating conditions on transmission and distribution systems; and

(C) rates, terms, and conditions of any arrangement between, or information provided from, the transmission and distribution system operators and their affiliated electric service provider, if any.

(5) Ensuring that the transmission and distribution system operator—

(A) receives adequate and timely information from electric service providers regarding physical flows and physical transactions on the transmission and distribution system;

(B) has access to assets and resources it needs to maintain system balance in the event of unanticipated events or the failure of an electric service provider to perform; and

(C) has authority to implement Commission approved sanctions and penalties for the failure of electric service providers to conform to the tariffs governing access to the transmission and distribution system.

(b) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—In order to ensure consumers' ability to access competing electric service providers, the Commission shall have the authority, by rule, order, or decision, to provide for nondiscriminatory prices, terms and conditions to transmission and distribution services. With respect to distribution services, the Commission shall defer to State authorities with respect to the matter reserved to the States in section 4. The Commission shall also have the authority, by rule, order, or decision, to take the actions necessary to fulfill the obligations imposed on it by this Act.

### SEC. 6. FEDERAL TRANSMISSION TARIFF REFORM.

(a) INITIAL TARIFF REFORM.—By January 1, 1999, the Commission shall promulgate and make effective, rules which provide for nondiscriminatory access to transmission and distribution service as provided in this Act and which eliminate the barriers to competitive electric service presented by existing contracts and arrangements—

(1) between and among transmitting utilities governing the pricing, terms, and conditions of access to transmission and distribution facilities; and

(2) between transmitting utilities and any other entities (directly connected to such transmitting utility's transmission system) providing for the sale of power by such transmitting utilities to any other entities.

(b) CONTINUING REFORM.—The Commission shall by rule, order, or decision ensure that the existing electric utilities are not permitted to exercise market power in the sale of electric service. The Commission shall initiate proceedings following enactment, to be concluded on or before January 1, 1999, in order to determine the extent to which existing utilities have market power in the sale of electric services; and to consider and determine the means for mitigating such market power. In making and enforcing such determinations, the Commission shall have the authority to—

(1) restrict the ability of the electric utility, or its affiliates, to sell such services at market-determined rates, provided that such restrictions shall be limited to those areas and services where the electric utility has market power; and

(2) order the divestiture of assets and functions which are the source of market power, to the extent reasonably necessary to mitigate such market power, provided that such divestiture may include a variety of alternatives including outright sale, lease, or output contracts.

**SEC. 7. APPLICATION OF PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT AND PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATORY POLICIES ACT.**

(a) PUHCA.—The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 shall cease to apply to an electric utility subject to this Act or to any holding company (as defined in such Act) of such utility if each State in which such utility is providing electric energy services—

(1) determines that the retail customers served by such utility and its affiliates have the ability to purchase electric energy services in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act; and

(2) notifies the Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission of such determination.

(b) PURPA.—The provisions of section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 requiring electric utilities to offer to purchase electric energy from qualifying cogeneration facilities and qualifying small power production facilities at the incremental cost to the utility of alternative electric energy shall cease to apply to an electric utility if each State in which such utility is providing electric services—

(1) determines that the retail customers served by such utility have the ability to purchase electric energy services in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act; and

(2) notifies the Commission of such determination.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect any obligation under a binding contract to purchase electric energy entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 8. TRANSITION PLANNING.**

(a) COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—Within 3 months of enactment, the Commission shall make a report to Congress providing its plan for effectuating its obligations under this Act, including any potential obstacles it identifies that could inhibit full and reasonably expeditious implementation.

(b) COMMISSION GUIDELINES.—The Commission may publish preliminary, nonbinding guidelines to facilitate timely compliance with this Act by electric utilities. Such guidelines shall be calculated to give notice of the direction and substance of the Commission's implementation of this Act to facilitate orderly transition and timely com-

pliance, but need not be entirely incorporated in the Commission's final rules.

(c) UTILITY COMPLIANCE.—Nothing in this Act shall prevent utilities from submitting filings in advance of final Commission rules, nor prevent the Commission from making determinations on such filings subject to the final rules.

**SEC. 9. GENERATING SOURCES FREE TO SERVE CONSUMERS AND RESELLERS.**

No Federal, State, or local government authority may—

(1) regulate the pricing, terms, or conditions of service offerings by electric service providers; or

(2) except as provided in this Act, regulate who may engage in selling electric energy.

**SEC. 10. APPLICABILITY.**

This Act shall apply with respect to electric energy sold for use or resale within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**SEC. 11. ANTITRUST LAWS.**

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the applicability of the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. 1 and following) and amendments thereto, the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12 and following), and amendments thereto, regulations promulgated under such laws, and United States court decisions interpreting such laws.

**SEC. 12. JUDICIAL REVIEW.**

Judicial review of this Act, or any rule or order under this Act, within the meaning of section 551(4) of title 5, United States Code, may be obtained in the United States Court of Appeals for any appropriate circuit pursuant to the provisions of chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, except that the second sentence of section 705 thereof shall not apply.

**SEC. 13. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this Act—

(1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) ELECTRIC SERVICE.—The term "electric service" shall mean the provision or sale of electric energy and related goods and services including but not limited to billing, metering, equipment for monitoring, controlling, or managing the consumption or quality of electric energy, generation of electric energy, ancillary services, and other competitively provided goods and services, but shall not include transmission and distribution service.

(3) TRANSMITTING UTILITY.—The term "transmitting utility" has the meaning given such term in the Federal Power Act, including any Federal power marketing agency, and any other person, engaged in the business of electric energy transmission.

(4) UTILITY OR ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The terms "utility" and "electric utility" shall mean any entity which, as of the date of enactment, owns assets for the transmission or distribution of electric energy.

(5) TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATOR.—The term "transmission and distribution system operator" shall mean the entity or part thereof with responsibility for monitoring, contracting, and operating the transmission and distribution system.

**SEC. 14. FEDERAL POWER ACT.**

This Act shall supersede any provisions of part II of the Federal Power Act that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

**SEC. 15. EFFECTIVE DATE; SAVINGS PROVISIONS.**

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, except to the extent expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

(b) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this Act shall alter, diminish, or otherwise affect any rights or obligations under any contract existing as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 16. EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.**

Not later than 30 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall conduct, by rule, an evaluation of this Act and submit a report on such evaluation to the Congress. Such evaluation shall include each of the following:

(1) The extent to which electric energy rates have been reduced, and the combined cost of electric energy delivered to consumers, including the transmission costs.

(2) The level of service reliability provided to purchasers of electric energy.

(3) The extent of competition in the electric energy market.

SALUTING THE HONORABLE PATRICIA SCHROEDER OF COLORADO

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our colleague, ELEANOR HOLMERS NORTON, for reserving time today to honor a voice of reason, respect, and compassion in the U.S. House of Representatives, PATRICIA SCHROEDER. After 12 terms in this body, Congresswoman SCHROEDER is retiring as the longest serving woman in the House of Representatives. In this time, PATRICIA SCHROEDER has been an effective example of how women can enlighten Congress to bring about much needed reform.

PAT SCHROEDER has been a tremendous asset both to her colleagues in the House and to her constituents in Colorado's First Congressional District. Her commitment to public service and the progress of our country are noble and irrefutable. Her husband, son, and daughter will gain from PAT SCHROEDER's departure, but ultimately it will be the loss of the House.

Congresswoman SCHROEDER, who currently sits on the House Judiciary Committee, has also had a distinctive and prominent history on what was the House Armed Services Committee. Her persistence has led to increased roles and sensitivity for women in our military. As a result of PAT SCHROEDER's leadership, women are now allowed to fly in combat missions. Further, because of her advocacy against sexual discrimination and sexual harassment, policies and laws preventing such abhorrent acts have been in place in our military ranks and in the workplace. American taxpayers have also benefited from PATRICIA SCHROEDER's opposition to excessive military spending projects such as star wars, the B-2 bomber, and the MX missile system. Her independent streak has also advanced the prospects of peace and respect for human rights.

PAT SCHROEDER is no less the champion of civilian women, as she has tirelessly fought for legislation combating domestic violence, breast cancer, and family and medical leave for mothers. She has also fought vigorously for our environment, which is particularly

treasured in a beautiful Rocky Mountain State such as Colorado.

A Harvard law graduate, a lawyer by trade, and a trailblazer by nature, PATRICIA SCHROEDER will continue to change the world. As a result of her arduous work in the House, women everywhere have made greater gains toward the equality and respect they deserve. Our air and water is cleaner. Our precious natural resources are better conserved and natural national treasures safely preserved. And as a result of PATRICIA SCHROEDER's work on House committee, our Nation's judiciary and military are more reasoned. The level of intellect and passion PAT brought to this body will remain her as her legacy, and I wish her well.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN CLEO  
B. FIELDS

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Congressman CLEO FIELDS for his outstanding service as a Member of Congress. I thank Congressman JESSE JACKSON, JR. for organizing efforts among Members of Congress to recognize Congressman FIELDS for his service to our Nation.

Congressman FIELDS has represented the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana with distinction since 1993. When he took the oath of office, he became the youngest Member of the 103d Congress. During his tenure in Congress, he has been an energetic and conscientious legislator.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, Congressman FIELDS has introduced legislation concerning GOVERNMENT check cashing, low-cost banking accounts, ATM disclosure, insurance disclosure, and tenant representation on public housing boards. He has also worked tirelessly to maintain the current provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act and the Truth in Lending Act.

Moreover, Congressman FIELDS has used his position on the House Small Business Committee to preserve and strengthen the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Program for minority and women-owned businesses.

Because of his strong interest in education, Congressman FIELDS founded the House Education Caucus, a bipartisan caucus, and served as its first chairman. Furthermore, he has been an active member of the Congressional Black Caucus [CBC] including service as chairman of the CBC task force on redistricting and the CBC task force on church burnings.

His deep commitment to our Nation's young people is evidenced by his creation of a congressional classroom for elementary and high school students in the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana. This unique program has enabled students to expand their knowledge of the legislative process through mock legislative sessions and lectures from Members of Congress and members of the President's Cabinet.

I have enjoyed the opportunity to serve in Congress with Congressman FIELDS. I con-

gratulate him for his outstanding public service and offer my best wishes on his retirement from Congress.

IN HONOR OF THE 6TH ANNUAL  
JAZZ AT DREW LEGACY MUSIC  
SERIES AND CULTURAL MAR-  
KETPLACE'S TRIBUTE OF DIZZY  
GILLESPIE AND CURTIS  
MAYFIELD AND THE IMPRES-  
SIONS

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on October 5th and 6th, the Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science in Los Angeles will be celebrating its 6th Annual Jazz at Drew Legacy Music Series and Cultural Marketplace. This year, the festival will be honoring several of the best jazz acts in history—Dizzy Gillespie, Curtis Mayfield and the Impressions, H.B. Barnum, Melba Liston, and Al Grey, Sr.

John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie is widely regarded as an icon of popular jazz music. His style, which came to be known as "bebop", has been emulated by musicians around the world. The ability to compose and arrange pieces combining his style with big band, synthesizing swing, bop and Afro-Cuban music earned him the respect of his famous colleagues, from Charlie "Bird" Parker and Bud Powell to Oscar Pettiford and Thelonius Monk. His collaboration with such artists increased his already astonishing creativity and talent and he was recognized by the State Department in 1956 and appointed as a cultural Ambassador to the United States. He will be recognized posthumously at the Drew festival, as is befitting an artist of his stature.

Curtis Mayfield and the Impressions are yet another example of musicians with the talent that sets them apart from others in their profession. Curtis Mayfield, Fred Cash, and Sam Gooden were three men dedicated to using their craft to positively affect the lives of those who listened to their songs. Their unique ability to lift spirits with their instruments and voices has been rewarded by a large following of fans and musicians alike, and an induction into the Rock 'n Roll Hall of Fame.

H.B. Barnum has been singing and playing the piano from the age of 4, and he has mastered every instrument from tuba to drums. H.B. Barnum is highly recognized as a conductor, composer, producer and director, and his credits include television commercials, award shows, and theatrical productions and concerts. His work has been performed by artists such as Aretha Franklin, Gladys Knight, Lou Rawls, Diana Ross, Dionne Warwick, Stevie Wonder, B.B. King and Frank Sinatra, just to name a few. Yet despite such a successful career, H.B. Barnum still finds the time to give to his community through activities such as feeding the hungry. He has received more than 1,000 commendations from groups as diverse as local organizations to Presidents of the United States.

Native Angeleno Melba Liston has distinguished herself as a performer, writer, ar-

ranger and composer for orchestras, big bands, jazz masters and outstanding vocalists for nearly five decades. Some of the most notable include Dizzy Gillespie, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Quincy Jones, Gerald Wilson, Clark Terry, the Boston Pops, Brooklyn Philharmonic, Sarah Vaughn, Aretha Franklin, and Dinah Washington. She leapt over gender discrimination in her field and paved the way for other women to follow. Melba Liston has actively advocated the music profession, establishing the African-American Division of the Jamaica School of Music in 1973 at the invitation of the country's leaders and teaching at Jazzmobile in New York City and at the Pratt Institute Youth In Action Orchestra in Brooklyn. Her numerous commendations include the Universal Jazz Coalition for Outstanding Contributions to Jazz at the Fifth Annual Women's Jazz Festival, the Annual Black Musicians' Conference's Distinguished Achievement Award, and the highest citation at the 1975 Jamaica Jazz Festival.

Al Grey, Sr. is a pre-eminent trombonist, composer, arranger and educator, working with some of the greatest talents in the world, including Dizzy Gillespie, Benny Carter, Count Basie, Lionel Hampton, Jimmy Lunceford, Ella Fitzgerald, Sammy Davis, Jr., Tony Bennett, and Sarah Vaughn, just to name a few. He has played for every elected U.S. President since Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and at the White House for the 40th anniversary of the Newport Jazz Festival, and at the Inaugural Gala of President William Jefferson Clinton. His achievements have been documented by the International Association of Jazz Educators and the Thelonius Monk Institute and is also a clinician for the Clark Terry International Institute of Jazz Studies, the Lionel Hampton School of Music, the University of New Hampshire, East Stroudsburg University, Temple University, and other academic centers.

Mr. Speaker, these fine musicians have exhibited a wonderful talent and a great commitment to their profession. Tribute should be paid to each one for the contribution they have made for the enrichment they have provided to our lives. I look forward to joining Drew University in honoring these deserving artists.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BILL  
CLINGER

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my longtime friend and colleague BILL CLINGER who will be retiring at the end of this year. BILL and I have served together in the Congress and on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, formerly the Public Works Committee, since his first term in 1978. I have been fortunate enough to not only work with BILL on committee matters, but also have had the unique opportunity to work hand and hand with him on numerous issues which have directly impacted our neighboring congressional districts. Together BILL and I have been one the same side of many a battle,

some of which we have won and some which we have lost, but I can say that you couldn't pick a better man with whom to go to war with.

Throughout his tenure in this body, BILL has earned a reputation as a man of integrity, class, and honor. To those of us who know him well we will particularly miss BILL CLINGER for his dry sense of humor, his commonsense leadership, and his no-nonsense approach to getting things done. On a personal note, I would like to thank you BILL for all your guidance, counsel, and most importantly your friendship over the years. At this time I will close Mr. Speaker, in wishing both BILL and his wife Julia continued success and happiness in whatever the future may hold for them.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN MYERS

##### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who has been one of my closest friends and colleagues since we came to Congress together in 1967. Congressman JOHN MYERS of Indiana has been one of the finest Members to ever serve in this body. And, I can't think of anyone I've enjoyed working with more.

As you know, for 18 years, I served as chairman of the House Appropriations Energy and Water Development panel, with Congressman JOHN MYERS serving as the ranking Republican.

For the past 2 years, Congressman MYERS has been the chairman and I have been the ranking Democrat. We switched chairs, but our panel has conducted its business in virtually the same manner. We have looked after the interests of our Nation, putting our party differences aside.

I never let a bill leave the committee room without Congressman MYERS' approval of every detail. And, he has extended the exact same courtesy to me.

As a result of this cooperation, we have been able to fund some of the most important public works projects in the country. And, we have funded some of the most critical energy research projects in the world.

We have done everything we could to help every State in the Nation to create jobs and a better quality of life for our citizens.

Under his able leadership, JOHN MYERS and I recently finished our annual energy and water development appropriations bill. I want to take this opportunity to thank JOHN for being such a good friend to Alabama over the years. He has worked for us, just as he has devoted himself to his constituents in Indiana and to our great Nation.

John Myers and I both realized long ago that a project that helps people in one State helps everyone in the long run.

I think I speak for both of us when I say that we leave as true friends and partners. JOHN, I wish you and your wonderful wife Carol all the best. You are the finest people I know and the country has certainly benefited from your outstanding public service.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAN MEYERS

##### HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, it has been my great honor to have served with my colleague from Kansas, Congresswoman JAN MEYERS.

JAN and I were both elected to Congress in 1984. As freshmen, we both had a lot to learn. Although, after a total of 17 years of distinguished service on the Overland City Council and in the Kansas Senate, JAN proved to be a quick study. Indeed, those of us in the Republican class of 1984 elected her to serve as both president and vice president.

JAN presently serves as chair of the House Small Business Committee. She is the first Republican woman to chair a legislative committee in the House since 1954, and the first woman to chair a legislative committee in the House since 1976.

As Representative from the Third District of Kansas and in her role as chair of the House Small Business Committee, JAN has served her district, State, and Nation well. She has been honored several times for her fiscal votes to cut the deficit and eliminate wasteful spending. She has been a tireless foe of tax increases and congressional payraises.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great honor to have served with my good friend and colleague from Kansas, JAN MEYERS.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOHN T. MYERS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

##### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished representative from Indiana, the Honorable JOHN MYERS. For the past 30 years, JOHN has faithfully represented the people of Indiana's Seventh District.

JOHN's service began not in Congress but in the Army during World War II. He was a private citizen for 20 years before being elected to Congress in 1966.

JOHN's service has been marked by his civility and cooperation with Members. JOHN's skills enabled differing sides often to reach a reasonable consensus on difficult issues. He has been a bipartisan Member whose efforts ensured the completion of many water and energy projects. In short, JOHN MYERS will be missed here in Congress.

On behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin's Ninth District, I thank the Honorable JOHN T. MYERS for his service to the House of Representatives and the United States.

#### RETIREMENT OF ANDY JACOBS AND JOHN MYERS

##### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of the senior members of the Indiana delegation—ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS—who will both soon retire after many years of distinguished service in this body. These dedicated public servants have each faithfully served their country and their constituents for 30 years as Members of Congress from Indiana.

JOHN MYERS has served the people of Indiana's 7th Congressional District since he was first elected in 1966. He will long be remembered for his thoughtful leadership on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. Working in close cooperation with his colleague TOM BEVILL, Congressman MYERS helped shape Federal policies in the fields of energy research, watershed management and flood control, and waterway infrastructure. His reputation for fair, bipartisan cooperation is well-known and greatly admired. Whether he or Congressman BEVILL held the seat of chairman or ranking member, the subcommittee carried out its obligations with efficiency and comity. The Nation is the better for his involvement and interest in these issues.

Congressman MYERS also has a number of other legislative initiatives and accomplishments to be proud of. He served with distinction on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the House Ethics Committee. He was a cosponsor of the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992. And he introduced legislation to allow States like Indiana to restrict the importation of out-of-State trash. But his most lasting legacy will be our Nation's waterways. The United States' ports, locks, dams, levies, and waterways in coming years will bear mute but eloquent testimony to his wisdom and leadership. And we, his colleagues, will certainly miss the gentleman from Covington, IN.

Indiana is also losing a notable Member of Congress with the retirement of Congressman ANDY JACOBS, ranking member and former chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security. Congressman JACOBS served the people of Indiana's Tenth Congressional District from 1964 when he was first elected until 1972, and then again from 1974 to the present.

ANDY JACOBS leaves behind a legacy of legislative initiatives and accomplishments that any Member would be proud of. A former law enforcement officer, ANDY worked to pass legislation to provide Government benefits to widows and orphans of public safety officers who are killed in the line of duty. In his 8 years as chairman of the Ways and Means Social Security Subcommittee and in the last 2 years as ranking member of that subcommittee, ANDY worked to improve service and efficiency at the Social Security Administration, and he worked to make the SSA an independent agency. He also served as chairman of the House Ways and Means Health Subcommittee

from 1981 until 1985. In that capacity, he helped shape the changes made in 1983 that have kept the Medicare Program solvent. He worked to freeze physicians' fees, prevent doctors from charging patients extra fees, and expand Medicare benefits to cover occupational medical therapy.

I have worked closely with Congressman JACOBS on the Ways and Means Committee over the last 12 years, and I can vouch personally for his integrity, his intelligence, and his zany sense of humor. ANDY has been fearless in speaking out against what he sees as unfair or unwise policies—regardless of public support or opposition—and he has taken on powerful special interests, at least one which has worked unsuccessfully to unseat him. He has defended public employees—not always the most popular thing to do—and he has worked to raise cigarette taxes and protect smokers rights. A combat veteran, he was a critic of both the Vietnam war and the Persian Gulf war. Here, clearly, is a man who takes a stand on principle rather than polling. ANDY is also well-known for his frugality, and his wry, quirky sense of humor and his dry wit have shocked and amused his colleagues, congressional witnesses, and hearing audiences on countless occasions. The Ways and Means Committee will be a much less spontaneous place when he leaves at the end of this year.

It has been an honor to serve with ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS. I want to thank them both for their many years of public service, and I wish both of them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

#### CELEBRATING GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

##### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am looking forward to celebrating German-American Day, which is traditionally observed on October 6, with the community in Michigan. In community halls, homes, and places of worship across the Nation, German-Americans will be gathering to reflect on their heritage. In Macomb County, we will be gathering on Saturday, October 5, at the Carpathia Club in Sterling Heights. The local German-American club, chaired by Agnes Newman, will again be hosting the celebration.

Since the first German immigrants settled in America on October 6, 1683, German-Americans have made significant contributions to the heritage and culture of the United States.

Today, there are more than 50 million citizens of German ancestry in America. Together, we have forged a strong and lasting bond. Our two nations have made a strong commitment to strengthening the friendship between our two governments and our citizens. While the importance of the relationship between our two governments cannot be emphasized enough, it is the personal connections we make that will keep the relationship flourishing. We have been associated with several very good programs that help to do just that.

In Michigan's 10th District, we have been very closely associated with the Congress-Bundestag exchange program for young professionals. This year, we are hosting three Germans who we hope will benefit from the experience, and young people from our communities are guests in Germany. In addition to the Congress-Bundestag program, there are efforts such as the staff exchange that help to strengthen our bonds of friendship.

Mr. Speaker, in this spirit, it is a fitting tribute to German-Americans to again observe German-American Day and celebrate our friendship together.

#### MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE A.M.E. ZION CHURCH

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on the occasion of its bicentennial celebration. In just a few weeks, members of the A.M.E. Church will gather in New York to mark this special occasion. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding the A.M.E. Church.

Founded in 1796 out of racial persecution and religious discrimination, the A.M.E. Zion Church is one of the oldest African-American dominations. It includes a membership of 1.5 million people in 12 countries and spanning 5 continents.

Mr. Speaker, the A.M.E. Zion Church is known as the "Freedom Church of Liberation" because of its leadership in the abolitionist movement. Some of the most famous names in the struggle to abolish slavery, including Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Paul Robeson, and Harriet Tubman, were A.M.E. Zion Church members. It is interesting to note that A.M.E. Zion churches, including the Mother A.M.E. Zion Church, the oldest black church in New York City, were actual "stations to freedom" on the Underground Railroad. The stations not only served as safe havens, but also as a place to pray for continued success.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Bicentennial celebration marks two centuries of worship. Those gathered for the celebration will also pause to acknowledge the unselfish labors and sacrifices made by men and women throughout the struggle for religious freedom and equality.

Mr. Speaker, I take pride in saluting the A.M.E. Zion Church on the occasion of its bicentennial celebration. I ask that my colleagues join me in this special tribute.

#### TRIBUTE TO OUTGOING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

##### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to take time to offer my own thoughts

and feelings about the Democratic members of the Texas delegation who are leaving this year—E KIKI DE LA GARZA, JOHN BRYANT, and RONALD D. COLEMAN. We have worked together on issues that have affected our great State of Texas and I want to express my continuing gratitude to them for their service in congress.

The 15th Congressional District in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas has had the able leadership of Congressman DE LA GARZA for 12 terms. He has been chairman of the House Agriculture Committee for 14 years, longer than anyone else. During his distinguished service he has supervised three major farm bills in 1981, 1985, and 1990. He led the reorganization of the USDA, overhauled the Federal Crop Insurance Program and helped to make sure NAFTA phase out tariffs on fruits and vegetables. His leadership will be missed and I wish he and his family only the best for the future.

JOHN BRYANT's seven terms in representing the 5th Congressional District in Dallas has been remarkable. His commitment to children and young people is reflected in his work on the Children's Television Act and the Children of Substance Abusers Act. He has consistently spoken out for lobby reform and his tireless work on immigration issues will not be soon forgotten. His strong voice for Texans will continue to echo through the halls of Congress.

RONALD COLEMAN's seven terms in representing the 16th Congressional District have been marked by his tireless efforts on the National Security Committee and the Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee. His support of NAFTA and the military at Fort Bliss must be commended. He has truly protected our border with Mexico and his presence here in Washington will be missed.

I only hope that the distinguished careers of these outstanding gentlemen will continue in the same vein as they have served the people of Texas. My best of continuing good luck to all in whatever endeavors they may choose.

#### HONORING REPRESENTATIVES JACOBS AND MYERS

##### HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, JACOBS and MYERS are not some law firm you hear about in late night commercials. They are rather, a team of two of the finest legislators that I have ever had the privilege of working with in this House.

ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS have been colleagues, of course, but they have also been mentors and friends to me. When I was the newest Hoosier in the Indian delegation, they provided insight and direction and I still find invaluable.

JOHN MYERS has worked tirelessly for our State. His interest in our economic growth, the health of our farms, the state of our infrastructure, has led to an extremely productive career that has ensured the health of Indiana's economy and the well-being of our people. JOHN'S

trademark is a dedication to the work of the people first. He has never been attracted to partisan sniping, and instead has made his hallmark the cooperative, bipartisan efforts. He has been the source of restraint and gentility in a too-often fraction Congress. John will be sorely missed, indeed, he is already missed. But I suspect that he will be able to rest well, or take on new challenges, with a light heart knowing how much he has accomplished in his time in Congress. He earned his many returns to the House, and in turn has earned a rest for these labors.

ANDY JACOBS will be missed for many things. His dedication to our seniors and the strength of the Social Security system that protests them is well known. His time in office has been served simply and without attraction to perks or privileges. Andy has a soft spot for society's underdogs, and skillfully wields a sharp sense of humor on their behalf. There are few categories that you can easily place ANDY into: he defies definition as easily as he skewers the foolish and prodigal. His care for his constituents and his independent thinking have brought him repeated reelection without the many trials and trappings of the typical campaign. And, like JOHN, ANDY has always put people before party.

Mr. Speaker, I have also been known to put my constituents before party or President, and with these two as role models, doing the right thing has been obvious and rewarding. As JOHN and ANDY know, putting Hoosiers first is not always easy in the face of partisan pressure, but the broad respect that these two men enjoy in Congress, and especially home in Indiana, is all the encouragement I need to vote for my district and my constituents first. Their lessons to me have been invaluable, and I will not soon forget the lessons and impressions that they have gifted me with as a Representative from Indiana.

Both ANDY and JOHN are men of great humor, a dedicated work ethic, and warm and deep compassion. They have valued family and friends above all, maintained dignity and decorum in all their doings, and brought the very best of Hoosier common sense to Washington. Congress will be the poorer for having lost these good friends and leaders, but Indiana will have them always. They have also left their reputations, integrity, and successful laws imprinted on this institution. It will be a better place to serve due to ANDY and JOHN'S work. I am deeply proud to salute my friends and colleagues, here today, and I hope that ANDY and JOHN, and their families, know of my deep respect and lasting admiration.

#### WELCOMING THE BASIC TREATY BETWEEN HUNGARY AND ROMANIA

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express strong support for the Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation, and Good-Neighborliness signed by the leaders of Hungary and Romania on September 16. This historic act

will contribute significantly to the security and stability in Europe, particularly in Central Europe which traditionally has been plagued by territorial and ethnic disputes.

The negotiation and signing of this treaty is an important milestone in the process of historic reconciliation between Hungary and Romania. The treaty marks a firm commitment by the Governments and peoples of Hungary and Romania to respect each other's territorial integrity as well as the basic human rights of all their peoples' including the large ethnic Hungarian minority in Romania.

The willingness of the Governments of both countries finally to put to rest their past troubles caused by the presence of this large ethnic minority demonstrates their commitment to join the community of democratic nations in Europe.

We and our European allies must work together with the Governments of Hungary and Romania to ensure the free, fair, and full implementation of all the provisions of this treaty. It is essential that the critical elements of the treaty dealing with the protection of ethnic and linguistic rights be fully implemented and upheld at the local and regional as well as at the national levels.

The signing of this treaty is consistent with the principles of the partnership for peace and of the conditions which are guiding the process of the opening of NATO to new members. The study on NATO enlargement, adopted by the 16 NATO nations in September, 1995 states clearly that the resolution of ethnic and external territorial disputes will be an important factor in determining whether to invite a state to join the Alliance.

The signing of this historic treaty is a significant and welcome step in the building of a secure, stable, and unified Europe based upon shared democratic and humanitarian principles.

#### HONORING MS. E. JEAN GARY, AS- SISTANT CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL FOR THE STATE BAR OF CALI- FORNIA AND OUTGOING PRESI- DENT OF CALIFORNIA WOMEN LAWYERS

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding woman who has made countless contributions to her community, to the legal profession, and to the State of California, Ms. E. Jean Gary. I honor Ms. Gary on the occasion of her stepping down after her 1-year term as president of the largest association of women lawyers in the country, the California Women Lawyers.

It should be noted that Ms. Gary's term was historic not only for all that she accomplished, but also because she was the first African-American to head California Women Lawyers.

Although she is completing her tenure as president of the California Women Lawyers, Ms. Gary is by no means slowing down. As of January of last year Ms. Gary took a new position as assistant chief trial counsel, working

for the newly appointed State Bar Chief Trial Counsel. Prior to this position, Ms. Gary was chief assistant court counsel to the State Bar Court.

In addition to her responsibility associated with her job and with California Women Lawyers, Ms. Gary has been active in the Black Women Lawyers, the California Association of Black Lawyers, and the John M. Langston Bar Association. Through all of these groups, and through her teaching and lectures, Ms. Gary has promoted and given support to women, especially women of color, who hope to enter the legal profession.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I join the California Women Lawyers in saluting Ms. Gary and in applauding the years of dedicated service which she has given to countless women throughout the State of California. I also wish her the best of luck in the years to come as she continues to serve as a mentor and an inspiration to women, to people of color, and to the any one who is interested in the legal profession. Ms. Gary will be saluted at a dinner on October 10, 1996, at an awards dinner which will be addressed by our Ambassador to the United Nations, Ms. Madeline Albright.

As I said earlier, I salute Ms. Gary and wish her the best of luck in her continuing efforts in the legal profession.

#### TRIBUTE TO HERB AND CHARLOTTE REED

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, one of the remarkable qualities of Indiana's First Congressional District is the harmony between its massive industries and its exquisite natural treasures. One of the northwest Indiana's jewels is the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore [IDNL] on the shores of Lake Michigan. Two outstanding individuals, who have dedicated their lives to successfully preserving the beauty of northwest Indiana, are Herb and Charlotte Reed. Herb and Charlotte are two of a select few people in the country to be named "American Heroes" for their work to protect our national public lands.

Herb's direct involvement with the Indiana Dunes began in 1952, when he joined the Save the Dunes Council. Save the Dunes was formed to establish a dunes national park, as well as to preserve the Indiana Dunes, which were threatened by powerful political and economic interests trying to industrialize all of Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline. As a result of the fine work of the Save the Dunes Council, the 5,800-acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was established in 1966. Today, the park consists of approximately 15,000 acres, 2,182 of which are located in Indiana Dunes State Park and managed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

In 1966, Charlotte joined the fight after Congress agreed to authorize the IDNL. She served as one of the very first park rangers and later became the Save the Dunes Council's first paid staffer. Since that time, Charlotte served as the Council's executive director

from 1974 to 1992, and she currently serves as its assistant executive director.

Over the years, Herb and Charlotte have been actively involved in several other environmental organizations. In the late 1950's, Herb founded the Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, which is one of the region's strongest voices for environmental action. Charlotte is cofounder of the Hoosier Environmental Council.

Charlotte is a recipient of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's [IDEM] Environmental Impact Award. She was chosen for this honor as a result of her advocacy on behalf of environmental protection issues during IDEM's formative years. Herb and Charlotte have both been recognized by several organizations for their joint efforts to preserve our natural treasures. Awards bestowed upon them include the 1990 Gold Cup Award from the Hoosier Environmental Council, the 1991 Gold Cup Award from the Hoosier Sierra Club, and two industry-sponsored awards.

As a result of the Reeds' work, a State and national park will forever protect 15,000 acres of Indiana's dunes, home to giant sand dunes, river forests, prairie lands, and bogs. The national lakeshore contains 1,400 plant species—only four national parks contain more plant diversity.

Herb and Charlotte Reed are dear friends and successful environmental activists. I cannot say enough about this exalted couple. Their efforts to create the national lakeshore in Indiana will forever remain a large part of the history of Indiana's First Congressional District. It seems only fitting that Herb and Charlotte live in a cabin enveloped by the national lakeshore. It is from this vantage point that they fought their four-decade war for the dunes, while at the same time raised their five wonderful children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Herb and Charlotte for their commitment and valiant efforts to protect and preserve the environment for generations to come. Herb and Charlotte Reed are, indeed, living legends.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN  
ROBERT WALKER

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and colleague of mine who has served with distinction in this body for almost 20 years. The member, Mr. Speaker, who I speak of is the Honorable BOB WALKER of Pennsylvania.

BOB has earned a reputation in Congress as a leader with visionary ideas and strongly held conservative beliefs. His achievements as a Member of Congress are extensive and his influence on Pennsylvania and America will be felt long after he is gone from this body. Congressman WALKER is responsible for the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the Walker-Smith Taxpayer Debt Buy-Down Act, and the growth management study. As chairman of the House

Science Committee, he has championed the Omnibus Space Commercialization Act, and has been a strong advocate of the scientific research which is so critical to the future of our Nation. BOB's tireless work on the Budget Committee has also distinguished him as a leader in the effort to reign in out-of-control Federal spending.

Since coming to Congress in 1977, BOB WALKER has proven himself as one of the most effective legislators in Congress. His accolades speak for themselves, and his opulent knowledge of the workings of this House and the issues that effect it, will be sorely missed on both sides of the aisle. Congressman WALKER is a man whose intelligence, class, integrity, and leadership have not only been beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania's 16th Congressional district, but to the country as a whole. Mr. Speaker, I am not only honored to have worked with BOB WALKER, But I am fortunate enough to call him my friend. At this time Mr. Speaker, I will close by wishing both BOB and his wife, Sue, the best of luck in whatever the future may hold for them.

TRIBUTE TO ANDY JACOBS

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor ANDY JACOBS of Indiana for his fine service in the U.S. Congress. As you know, ANDY was first elected in 1964. While he was out of office one term from 1972 to 1974, he has the distinction of being one of our longest-serving Members.

I have enjoyed ANDY's friendship over the years. We have frequently walked and talked together on the way to vote. I appreciate his stories and his sense of humor.

ANDY is a unique individual. I respect him for having the utmost integrity and I know that everything he does is carefully considered and well-reasoned. He has made an excellent career in public service by representing the best interests of his constituents, his State and Nation.

ANDY, I wish you every success in your future endeavors. Your many contributions will always be remembered and appreciated.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE  
JOHN MYERS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our distinguished colleagues from the Indiana congressional delegation, Representatives LEE HAMILTON and DAN BURTON, for reserving this Special Order. We gather to pay tribute to the dean of the Indiana congressional delegation, JOHN MYERS, who is retiring at the end of this legislative session.

JOHN's retirement brings to a close a long and productive career in the Halls of Con-

gress. For 30 years, he has represented the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana. His service to his constituents and this Nation has been exemplary. It has earned him our deepest respect and admiration.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to holding the post of dean of the Indiana congressional delegation, JOHN MYERS is the third most senior member of his party here in the Congress. He is a thoughtful and pragmatic lawmaker whose legislative record is a reflection of his strong commitment to public service. JOHN is a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee. He chairs the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee and serves as a member of the Agriculture and Military Construction Subcommittees. During his tenure, JOHN has also served on the House Ethics Committee and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Indiana's Seventh Congressional District has benefited as a result of JOHN's efforts. He has utilized his Appropriations Committee position to guarantee much-needed funding for flood control projects in his district. In addition, he has promoted scientific research at universities throughout Indiana. Throughout his career, JOHN MYERS has earned the reputation of a staunch fiscal conservative. He has voted against higher spending and opposed efforts to increase taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect and admiration for JOHN MYERS. We have enjoyed a close friendship during our service together on the House Appropriations Committee and as former members of the Ethics Committee. JOHN is a man of the highest integrity and decency. He is also a gentleman and statesman. This has been demonstrated during the toughest committee deliberations and House floor debates. Throughout the deliberations, JOHN MYERS has been the voice of reason and compassion. For years, JOHN and I have had congressional offices across the hall from one another. I will miss his warm greetings during the course of the day and the special Indiana popcorn which my staff and I often enjoyed.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement, we pause to wish JOHN, his lovely wife, Carol Ann, and members of the Myers family our very best. JOHN MYERS is a credit to this institution. He leaves a legacy that will stand in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
BARBARA VUCANOVICH

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, it has been my great honor to have served with my colleague from Nevada, Congresswoman BARBARA VUCANOVICH.

BARBARA was elected to Congress in 1982. She was the first woman elected to a Federal office from Nevada and she was the first Nevanadan to serve in a leadership position in the U.S. House of Representatives. Those of us who serve with BARBARA in the House elected her to the position of Secretary for the House

Republican Conference for the 104th Congress—a position which allowed her to help shape the direction of legislative policy.

I have had the great honor of serving with BARBARA on the Appropriations Committee, where she is known for her commonsense, integrity, and sound judgment. We have also stood side-by-side on a number of issues important to both of our States, as members of the Rural Health Care Coalition and the Congressional Sportsmen Caucus Foundation.

As Representative from the Second District of Nevada, BARBARA has served her district, State, and Nation well.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great honor to have served with my good friend and colleague from Nevada, BARBARA VUCANOVICH.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB MERKLE

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in rising today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bob Merkle, who is retiring later this year after a long and distinguished career as an official with the United Auto Workers Region 1 and as a dedicated community activist.

Walter Ruether, the great UAW leader, once said, "the most important thing in the world is to fight for the other guy."

Mr. Speaker, that quote reminds me a lot of Bob Merkle, because for over 30 years, Bob Merkle has been organizing and educating and tirelessly fighting for the rights of working men and women in Michigan and our Nation. Through all of those years Bob has been guided by a fiery devotion to the interests of working families and a love of our community.

Bob started his career as an apprentice tool and diemaker at Enterprise Tool and Gear in 1956. Starting in 1960, Bob served as a plant chairperson and chief steward at Bendix Automation and Measurement. He was later elected vice president and then president of UAW Local 155. In 1979, Bob was appointed to the staff of UAW Region 1, where he served as CAP coordinator under Steve Yokich.

In addition to Bob's years of work with the UAW, he has also been tremendously active in local civic organizations. Bob has served his community on the board of Michigan Works, the Macomb Community Growth Alliance, and the Hamtramck Advisory Committee.

Bob and his wife Pat are both committed Democratic Party activists. Bob has served as a precinct delegate in Ira Township, on the Democratic State Central Committee and as a delegate to four Democratic Conventions. Both Bob and Pat have also devoted so much of their time to the 10th District Democratic Committee. And this year, Pat served as a delegate to the Democratic Convention in Chicago.

I have had the pleasure of knowing and working with Bob Merkle for nearly 20 years. On issues like NAFTA, and employee rights and job safety, nobody has worked longer, fought harder or been more committed. I am proud to call Bob and Pat close friends.

After a distinguished career working with the UAW for the rights of middle-income families,

Bob will now move on to other pursuits. But all of us who know Bob know that whatever he chooses to do, he will continue to be a leader and continue to be guided by the principal that all of us have a responsibility to look out for our neighbor, and to improve our community.

I am pleased to call attention to Bob's years of dedicated service and to congratulate him on his retirement. I know that he and Pat have many years of happiness ahead of them. I wish them both the best and look forward to continuing our friendship and our association.

#### RECOGNITION OF 22 YEARS OF CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE CONGRESSWOMAN CARDISS COLLINS

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the commitment and dedication of a fellow Member of this body, Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS, representative from the Seventh District of Illinois located in the city of Chicago.

After 22 years of distinguished service, Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS has decided to retire from the House of Representatives. Her departure will be missed by those like myself who have come to appreciate her wisdom and quiet dedication to good Federal Government.

Congresswoman COLLINS should not only be remembered as being the longest serving African-American woman in Congress, but as a political "trailblazer."

Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS has been a vocal advocate on the behalf of women, children, and minorities.

Throughout her tenure in Congress, Mrs. COLLINS has worked diligently to improve the quality of health care for women and minorities. To this end, she wrote the 1991 law which extend Medicare coverage for mammography screening, thereby allowing millions of elderly and disabled women to receive this vital service. She was successful in sponsoring legislation which expanded Medicaid coverage for pap smears in order to better provide for the early detection of cervical and uterine cancers. In each of the past 4 years, the House has adopted Mrs. COLLINS' resolution designating October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, which has lead to greater awareness of the threat to women's health that this disease poses.

Mrs. COLLINS' legislative agenda has also focused on the need for increased awareness and research into the poor health status of America's minority populations. In 1993, she authored legislation which amended the National Institute of Health Revitalization Act to establish a permanent Office of Minority Health within the National Institute of Health [NIH]. As a result of her efforts, funding and research into minority health concerns have increased sharply and the NIH has become more responsive to the health needs of all Americans.

Congresswoman COLLINS has always been a vocal advocate for the protection and increased safety of our Nation's children. As

chairwoman of the former House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, she was successful in enacting both the Child Abuse Prevention Act, which provides Federal grants to train teachers and develop curriculum in child abuse prevention, and the Child Safety Protection Act, which requires warning labels on toys with small parts and establishes safety standards for bicycle helmets.

One of Congresswoman COLLINS' most active areas of interest has been her resolve to achieve title IX gender equity in college athletics and she conducted hearings and investigations into the practices of our Nations' colleges and universities to comply with the law. In 1993, she authored the Gender Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act, a law which requires colleges to disclose data on their spending and participation rates for both men and women's sports. As a result of her work, female participation rates in athletics have increased dramatically.

Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS has indeed made a difference in the lives of many Americans.

Congresswoman COLLINS, I thank you for your leadership and visionary work as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ANDY JACOBS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to the gentleman from Indiana, the Honorable ANDY JACOBS, who has loyally served the residents of Indiana's Tenth District for 30 years as their Representative in the U.S. Congress.

ANDY's service to our country began during the Korean war, when he served in the Marine Corps. In 1964, he was elected as a Representative from Indiana, a duty which he has honorably fulfilled for 30 years.

Throughout his service, ANDY has been a frugal and prudent guardian of Federal spending. He has supported the balanced budget amendment and the "A to Z" spending cuts. Furthermore, he played a key role in converting the Social Security Administration to an independent agency and in limiting employer's need to pay Social Security taxes for part-time domestic workers.

ANDY is a straightforward and unassuming leader who continually has demonstrated the ability to vote for what he believes is right. Political winds and pressure have not affected his decisions. ANDY's humor in the dining room and other places will be sorely missed. This body will be losing a great Representative and American when ANDY leaves here.

On behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin's Ninth district, I thank the Honorable ANDY JACOBS for his outstanding service to the people of the United States.

RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSMEN  
CLINGER AND WALKER

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tribute to two of the longest-serving members from the Pennsylvania delegation—BOB WALKER and BILL CLINGER—as the date of their retirement from this august body draws near. Their records of dedicated service to their country and their constituents are two of the most eloquent arguments against term limits that one could ever imagine.

While we represent very different constituencies and have very different views on a number of public policy issues, I have worked closely with Congressman WALKER and Representative CLINGER on a great many issues of importance to the people of Pennsylvania. The success of the Pennsylvania delegation in representing the interests of the residents of the Commonwealth is due in no small part to the ability of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation to repeatedly rise above partisan politics in order to serve our constituents.

BOB WALKER has served the people of Pennsylvania's 16th Congressional District for 20 years. He will long be remembered for his in-depth knowledge of the House legislative process. His parliamentary prowess was so well-known and admired that he was called upon to instruct House Republican freshmen in the rules and procedures of the House. I think that one of the highest compliments that one politician can give an adversary is that he effectively pursued his goals. BOB WALKER has certainly deserved that plaudit.

BOB is also known for his intense loyalty to his party and his friends. On the floor and off, he has labored tirelessly on behalf of his party—during the many years when House Republicans were in the minority as well as the last 2 years when they were in the majority. BOB WALKER is no fair-weather friend; he is patient, dedicated, and persistent. The dramatic use of congressional special orders by Congressman WALKER and a number of his colleagues transformed the nature of the congressional deliberative process and brought Congress into the electronic age. As a result of his persistent service and leadership, Congressman WALKER was rewarded with the Office of Chief Deputy Republican Whip, in which capacity he served with great distinction.

Through all the skirmishing on the House floor, however, BOB has maintained a keen interest in the space, science, and technology issues that have come before Congress—an interest that found expression in many years of service on the House Space, Science, and Technology Committee. As the new chairman of this committee, renamed the House Science Committee in the 105th Congress, BOB WALKER has presided over the consideration of legislation that may well shape public and private scientific research for years to come. His chairmanship has often been controversial, but no one questions his enthusiasm for the advancement of science or the sincerity behind his legislative initiatives. In

just 2 short years, Chairman WALKER has made a lasting mark on Federal research policy and priorities.

In short, we will not soon forget BOB WALKER. The U.S. science policies in coming years will bear testimony to his thoughtful leadership. And we, his colleagues, will certainly feel his absence.

Pennsylvania will also lose a tireless advocate and ardent Government reformer with the retirement of Congressman BILL CLINGER, chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Congressman CLINGER has served the people of Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District since he was first elected as their representative in 1978, and he has served his constituents well. He worked to have the upper Allegheny River designated a wild and scenic river. He fought to curb the dumping of out-of-State garbage in rural landfills in States like Pennsylvania. And he has labored tirelessly to secure important public works projects in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

In his 2 years as chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, BILL CLINGER has attempted to address the thorny albeit unglamorous issues of Federal acquisition reform, unfunded mandates, and the burden of Federal paperwork on the public. In this regard he has worked tirelessly on the critical task of streamlining and otherwise improving the day-to-day operations of the Federal Government. Chairman CLINGER also spearheaded congressional efforts in the 105th Congress to enact a line-item veto, and he introduced legislation to reform the Federal budget process by establishing a separate capital budget and protecting the trust funds dedicated to particular purposes. The merits of the specific initiatives aside, they all serve as evidence of the seriousness and dedication with which he has endeavored to serve the public throughout the 18 years that he has served in Congress. He will be missed.

It has been an honor to serve with them both, and to work with them on issues important to our great Commonwealth. I wish both of them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY  
RECIPROCITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3431, amends the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993, of which I was an original cosponsor. In the previous Congress, as chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness, I authored the Armored Car Reciprocity Act, after receiving testimony on the problems in obtaining appropriate weapons licenses for armored car personnel driving across State lines. We learned of two typical problems. In one case, drivers routinely cross State lines, such as between Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, or between Illinois and Indiana. In other cases, the Federal Government

may contract with drivers to carry cash or food stamps across many States.

It was an administrative nightmare to license a driver for a weapons permit in each State. As a result, drivers often drove into States without a proper permit, and were sometimes detained. Our solution was a simple one, requiring each State recognize weapons of other States provided minimum requirements were met. These minimum requirements included periodic weapons training and background checks. I would note that even in the last Congress, we were cognizant of not placing new mandates on States, and the law was entirely voluntary for States. It was not an unfunded mandate.

I was pleased that the legislation did not get caught up in any battles over gun control, but was instead supported by organizations on both sides of that issue. It was particularly important to me that the law gave an incentive to States to improve their licensing process so that their weapons permits would be honored by other States. That is what happened in my State of Illinois, where weapons training had not been required in the past. The law was changed with the support of the industry to require such training.

In implementation and compliance with the Reciprocity Act of 1993, Public Law 103-55, certain technical issues have arisen, in large part due to the fact that between the time the armored car industry first approached Congress and now, there have been changes in the laws covering this industry, which are addressed by this bill before us today. Issues of licensing, training, renewal cycles, and details of background investigations are clarified and addressed by this noncontroversial bill.

H.R. 3431, makes changes in the statute regarding: First, the granting of reciprocity for the weapons license and all other necessary licenses so long as the armored car crew member has met all the requirements in his or her primary State; second, requiring a criminal record background check only when granting the initial license; and, third, eliminating the requirement that renewal applications be reissued annually. Nothing in the legislation affects any gun ownership laws, nor does it alter Federal law regarding requirements for the possession of a weapon.

I am pleased this vital legislation has been developed in a bipartisan fashion and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3431. I yield back the balance of my time.

A SILENT KILLER

**HON. JACK KINGSTON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, State Representative Dorothy Pelote of Savannah, GA has been educating the members of the Georgia General Assembly, as well as the entire State of Georgia, about the dangers of a silent killer, carbon monoxide poisoning.

In an effort to assist Representative Pelote, I am submitting the following information to educate my fellow Members of Congress as well as the Nation about the dangers of this deadly gas.

## A SILENT KILLER

In September of 1995, tennis star Vitas Gerulaitis died in his sleep in his home from carbon monoxide fumes from a pool heater.

A Cleveland, Ohio man, John Reed, his three children, a family friend and the family dog all died shortly before Christmas from carbon monoxide poisoning as the result of a bird's nest blocking their home's furnace flue.

While deaths such as these are shocking, I was even more astounded to learn that more than 250 people die in their homes each year from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning and another 3,900 are made ill. (According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.)

Most of the victims of this "silent killer," like Gerulaitis and the Reed family, fall asleep and never wake up.

According to an article by Cora Daniels, staff writer for the Asbury Park Press, carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that is a byproduct of incomplete combustion, or burning with limited oxygen. When it is inhaled, it is absorbed into the blood and displaces oxygen by latching onto hemoglobin, the molecule that carries the blood's oxygen throughout the body.

While early symptoms can seem like a case of the flu, increased exposure can cause heart attacks, brain damage, coma and death. The humans do not detect carbon monoxide until they have already been poisoned.

The gas is especially harmful to an unborn fetus, which can be permanently damaged while the mother goes relatively unaffected. Young children, the elderly, smokers and those with heart or respiratory conditions are also more at risk.

Better insulated houses resulting from the fuel crisis of the 1970's has led to the increased dangers of carbon monoxide buildup. In most instances, carbon monoxide seeps into the home through faulty heaters that use fuels like oil, natural gas, kerosene, coal or wood. Carbon monoxide can also come from fireplaces with inadequate ventilation, clothes dryers, water heaters, and cars warming up in attached garages.

Since 1973, carbon monoxide detectors have been available, with approximately 20 different kinds of detectors on the market, costing anywhere from \$50 to \$100.

I urge the American public to be more aware of the hazards of this silent killer and learn how to prevent it from happening to themselves and their loved ones.

## HONOR OF DR. JOHN N. LEIN

## HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor Dr. Jack Lein, who has been a great friend to me and my office over the years during his long, distinguished career at the University of Washington. During Jack's 32-year career at the University of Washington, he has served in many capacities which encompass most aspects of modern medicine, medical and health sciences education, university administration, and Federal relations. At the end of this year, Jack will begin a well-earned retirement. The many skills that he brought to his job will be hard to replace. I want to join

the many people in the University of Washington family to express our debt of gratitude to Dr. Lein for his decades of conscientious service.

Jack has spent most of his life in the State of Washington, having been born in Spokane. He received his MD degree from the University of Washington in 1955. After finishing his internship and residency in 1960, Jack returned to Spokane to begin an obstetrics and gynecology practice. After 4 years in his medical practice, Jack began his distinguished career at the University of Washington.

Although Spokane lost a good physician, the university gained a tremendous asset and advocate. Dr. Lein founded the University of Washington School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program and was its first director for 19 years. He was also assistant dean and then associate dean of the school of medicine. From 1965 through 1969, he was the director of the Washington/Alaska Regional Medical Program and was one of the founders of the widely acclaimed WAMI Program which set up a regionalized medical education system for Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho. From 1970 until 1984, Jack was the State legislative liaison for the Health Sciences. For the past 29 years, he has coordinated all Federal relations for the university. Dr. Lein served as vice president for health sciences for 10 years making him the highest ranking administrative official ever to graduate from the University of Washington Medical School. Since ending his service as vice president in 1992, he has been the first full-time director of Federal relations, reporting directly to the university president. At the same time, he has continued to be a professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

During the years that Dr. Lein has headed up the Federal relations efforts, the University of Washington has become the No. 1 recipient of Federal contract and grant dollars among State universities nationwide. When Jack began his tenure, the university received \$40 million in Federal dollars. For each of the last 3 years, these Federal moneys have totaled more than \$400 million.

Dr. Lein's understanding of the relationship between a world-class university and the Federal Government reminds me of the dedication of the Warren G. Magnuson Health Science Center. Jack always known for his sense of humor, remarked to Senator Magnuson and the assembled crowd that he had better keep the Federal money flowing to the university or else we had just dedicated the world's largest Christian Science reading room.

The research that this money has helped fund has produced some very impressive results. Over the last decade, the University of Washington research programs have produced Nobel Prizes in medicine and physics, along with medical advances in bone marrow transplantation and a hepatitis B vaccine. Other achievements include assisting key State and regional industries through research into advanced materials and methods for aerospace and electronics manufacturing and for the growing bio-technology industry. The university has been key to advancements made in developing new methods for sustainable management of our fisheries and forest resources, which is vitally important for the dis-

trict I represent. The university's research has led to patented technologies for more than 20 startup companies. And perhaps most importantly, this research has provided training for more than 8,000 graduate and professional students each year. These successes testify to the legacy that Dr. Lein is leaving at the University of Washington.

As Jack prepares to begin his retirement, I want to wish him all the best. I know, Jack, that you will be missed. Every happiness to both you and your family. As a graduate, I want to thank you for your dedicated service to the University of Washington. And for being such a good friend and advisor.

I look forward to being with you at many University of Washington football games.

## HONORING CONGRESSMAN ANDY JACOBS OF INDIANA

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleagues LEE HAMILTON and DAN BURTON for reserving time today to honor a very distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, ANDY JACOBS. For three decades ANDY has served with integrity and distinction, and I have been proud to serve in Congress with him. I will miss my good friend, whose sage counsel I have sought throughout my tenure here. I will also miss our personal conversations punctuated by his legendary wit.

ANDY JACOBS is symbolic of the independent and intellectual vigor with which this body was founded. His care for people, as well as his capacity for reasoned and autonomous thought, has earned him the respect of both sides of the aisle. His ability to grasp a larger vision is characteristic of a valued breed of Representative that has progressed this institution throughout our history.

ANDY JACOBS was elected to Congress at the age of 32. He has since spent nearly that same amount of time dutifully serving the constituents of Indiana's 10th Congressional District. His efforts on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee have reflected his ability to always put the interests of taxpaying Americans first. His legendary thriftiness and ingenuity has saved the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars during his time here. Further, ANDY JACOBS' commitment to preserving Social Security was the impetus for separating it from the Department of Health and Human Services. This effort, which became law in 1994, is testament to his commitment to those who now rely on Social Security benefits and those who will in future generations.

ANDY has shown an independent streak on many issues, sometimes bucking his allies in favor of conventional wisdom on issues ranging from smoking to gun control. ANDY pioneered the designation of smoking sections on airlines and has been an ardent advocate of preventing smoking-related deaths. Further, ANDY JACOBS provided a crucial vote banning the use of large-capacity ammunition clips in assault rifles even though he is not a traditional supporter of gun control measures. It

was a vote that was not influenced by powerful lobbies or partisan persuasion: it simply made sense to ANDY.

As a marine, police officer, lawyer, State representative, and U.S. Representative, ANDY JACOBS has served his State and our Nation with courage, pride, and honor. He is a good man and a good friend, and his principle and humor shall not be forgotten. I rise with my colleagues to wish all the best to ANDY JACOBS.

COLLOQUY: PROPOSED FCC  
RELOCATION

HON. TOM A. COBURN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into a brief colloquy with Congressman LIGHTFOOT chairman of the Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Subcommittee, concerning funding for the proposed relocation of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Speaker, I understand that at the request of GSA, a provision that would allow the Administrator of the General Services Administration to pay a portion of the costs associated with a proposed relocation of the FCC was included in the Senate committee report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 Treasury, Postal Appropriations bill, and during consideration of the bill in the fall this Senate provision was converted to statutory language. It is my understanding that this provision has been deleted from the Omnibus bill before us today.

I thank the Speaker. This plan calls for the FCC to nearly double the amount of space it occupies at the very time Congress is considering legislation to reduce the size of the agency, and it is extraordinarily expensive. Mr. Speaker, by specifically deleting the language allowing the GSA Administrator to pay for the relocation of the FCC, is it intended that the GSA Administrator specifically not be authorized to provide any funding for the proposed FCC relocation?

I thank the Speaker.

COLLOQUY: PROPOSED FCC  
RELOCATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, that is correct. Several Members have raised concerns about the proposed FCC relocation and there is a sense among many Members that Congress should take a closer look at this matter before allowing it to proceed. As a result, we have specifically not included the provision you refer to.

That is correct. The GSA should not use funds appropriated to it to facilitate the proposed FCC move. Since the Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee denied requested funding for the relocation, the proposed move should not go forward until Congress has more

closely examined the proposal. This matter involves the expenditure of tens of millions of taxpayer funds and it should be carefully reviewed before going forward. Until these issues have been resolved, I do not believe the proposed relocation should go forward. Accordingly, we did not include language allowing GSA to fund the proposed move and they should not use any of the resources provided to them for that purpose.

BREAST CANCER PATIENT  
PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague, Representative ROSA DELAURO of Connecticut, in introducing the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act of 1996. This legislation seeks to ensure that women and doctors—not insurance company bureaucrats—will decide how long a woman who has a mastectomy should remain in the hospital.

Breast cancer is physically and emotionally devastating. As Abigail Trafford stated in the Washington Post, "Breast cancer holds a unique place in the constellation of diseases. First, because it involves the breast, it challenges not just a woman's life, but her identity. [The breast] is the functioning symbol of motherhood and nurturing the young."

For any woman, facing breast cancer is one of her most frightening experiences. Learning that she must have a mastectomy, a surgical procedure that will change her body and her life, can be traumatic. An insurance company insults a woman facing one of life's great crises when it decrees that she must leave the hospital whether she is healed or not.

I realize that this legislation has little chance of enactment before this Congress concludes. Representative DELAURO and I, along with many other Members, have placed this on the table because we wanted every member of this body to think about it for the next 3 months. At the beginning of the 105th Congress, we will introduce similar legislation. It is our intention over this time to research the best, most effective ways to accomplish the bill's goals. That includes making sure we do not preempt responsible State legislation and that we define health plans to be consistent with the Kassebaum-Kennedy health insurance reform bill and with the MOMS bill providing 48-hour maternity stays that I introduced earlier this year, which was enacted as part of the VA-HUD appropriation bill.

Whether a patient is a young woman giving birth to a baby, or a woman having surgery to treat breast cancer, insurers have no right to interfere in decisions about treatments that are medically necessary and appropriate. This legislation seeks to make care, rather than cost, the driving principle of our health care system.

AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely unhappy to see that today's budget deal again sells oil from the strategic petroleum reserve to meet short-term budgetary goals. This is the third sale in 2 years and there appears to be no end in sight.

This year we got a wake-up call about the state of U.S. energy security. Troops stationed in Saudi Arabia to protect United States interest in the region came under attack from forces hostile to the United States. Saddam Hussien is again on the move. Tensions in other parts of the Middle East continue to mount. At the same time, U.S. dependence on foreign oil, including oil from the Middle East, grew to unprecedented levels. And oil markets are reflecting this instability through their volatility.

Yet, despite all these signs, the administration and the House and Senate budget negotiators continue to give U.S. energy security the lowest priority. Last week, a witness testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee stated that " \* \* \* our national energy policy seems to be based, largely, on the policy of prayer." While I don't believe that it is true yet, this country certainly seems headed in that direction.

In the 1970's energy crisis became a term every American understood. In the years after the Arab oil embargo this Nation took several steps to increase our energy security. We created and filled a strategic petroleum reserve, we encouraged environmentally benign development of domestic energy resources, we encouraged fuel diversification and greater use of alternative fuels, we encouraged research and development of renewable energy resources, and we encouraged conservation and energy efficiency in all areas.

However, in recent years we seem to have forgotten the lessons we learned from the gas lines and energy shortages of the 1970's. Our current policies discourage development of domestic energy resources. We have placed large tracts of oil and gas bearing lands off-limits to exploration and development. We have to fight vigorously every year to keep renewable energy research budgets from being slashed.

And now we are selling oil from our strategic petroleum reserve just as fast as we can. Clearly, there are those who have forgotten that the SPR is America's first line of defense from those who would hold us hostage through our high level of dependence on imported oil. These oil sales are occurring not because of any energy shortage, but because the administration and the appropriators see an opportunity to use this oil reserve as a cash reserve.

However, when the reserve is used in this manner everyone loses. The American people paid over \$200 billion to build and fill the strategic petroleum reserve. It costs approximately \$35 to buy and store a barrel of oil in the reserve. When oil was sold from the reserve last year to help balance the budget, the Department of Energy received approximately \$18 a

barrel. It doesn't take an economics professor to tell you that you can't balance the budget by buying high and selling low.

In addition, when oil is sold from the reserve in a nonemergency situation it gives those who want to intervene in free markets, including our President, the ability to do so. This past April, even though there was no oil shortage, the President announced he would use authority he had to draw down the reserve in order to lower rising gasoline prices. Again, think to the 1970's if you have doubts about whether the Government should intervene in the free marketplace. I fully expect the President to use the authority we are granting him today to intervene in the marketplace again this winter.

Finally, when we sell the strategic petroleum reserve during anything less than an energy emergency the American people aren't just losing money, they are losing something more important: their energy security. At the rate we are selling oil from the reserve, in 2015 when the U.S. depends on foreign suppliers for as much as 68 percent of its daily oil consumption we will have less than 100 million barrels of oil left in the reserve. That scares me and I hope it scares everyone else.

America needs to pay more attention to securing its energy future. And we need to begin by stopping the fire sale being conducted at our Nation energy security reserve. If we don't stop these trends, the term "energy crisis" will again be part of the vocabulary of every American.

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SUPPORT H.R. 4264

**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4264, a bill which marks an important step forward in our national effort to combat diabetes. The provisions of H.R. 4264 are identical to the provisions of two separate diabetes bills I have co-sponsored this session, H.R. 1073 and H.R. 1074. These bills will for the first time provide Medicare reimbursement for outpatient self-management training for individuals with diabetes. They will also for the first time provide Medicare coverage for the blood-testing strips that diabetics use to monitor their blood sugar levels. The Congressional Caucus on Diabetes—of which I am a member, led by Representative ELIZABETH FURSE (D-OR), has worked hard throughout this session to get these bills passed, and I am glad that H.R. 4264 provides us with the vehicle to achieve this goal.

Diabetes is a particular problem for older Americans. Over 16 percent of Americans over the age of 65 have the disease, and over one quarter of the entire Medicare budget is spent caring for diabetic seniors. With coverage of self-management training and blood-testing strips under Medicare, Congress has recognized that efforts to combat diabetes must not focus solely on treatment of serious illness but also on education and self-management which can prevent serious illness. This

preventive emphasis is not only cost-effective, but will result in greatly reduced human suffering.

Medical research has shown us that many of the most serious complications stemming from diabetes can be controlled through proper management by those who have the condition. According to Practical Diabetology, 90 percent of diabetes-related blindness is preventable, and 50 percent of diabetes-related amputations and hospitalizations are preventable. With coverage of self-management training and blood-testing strips, many more diabetic seniors will be able to head off these serious, and sometimes life-threatening, complications which can result from unbalanced blood sugar levels.

Mr. Speaker, I hope consideration and passage of H.R. 4264 indicates a renewed sense of urgency in Congress about combating diabetes. An area to which we must direct this sense of urgency in the coming months is the epidemic of diabetes among native Americans. Whether by granting the Indian Health Service [IHS] third-party reimbursement authority or by preserving IHS diabetes-control efforts as the agency downsizes and restructures, we must elevate our commitment to reducing the tragic incidence of diabetes among our native American population. Mr. Speaker, I urge by colleagues to support H.R. 4264 as the first important step in a renewed national effort to combat diabetes.

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TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMEN ANDY JACOBS AND JOHN MYERS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the careers of two outstanding Members of Congress who are retiring this year: ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS.

I have known ANDY and JOHN for many years, and have always had the highest regard for them. They are a true credit to this institution. Congress will miss them. The State of Indiana will miss them. And I will miss them.

It has been a great pleasure working with them over the years. They are individuals of remarkable integrity, dedication, and professionalism. They have, of course, had a tremendous impact on our great State and its people, as well as the citizens of this country.

ANDY and JOHN, will also be missed for the personal qualities they brought to their work. In national politics and in Congress we have seen a clear decline in basic civility. There have been far too many personal attacks and shouting matches, too much partisanship, and meanness.

ANDY and JOHN, in contrast, have long been models of civility and decency. They certainly have their views on issues, and have never been afraid to voice them. But they always have respected those with whom they have disagreed, and worked tirelessly to build consensus on some of our most difficult challenges. We can all learn from their example.

Their work has certainly been a mark of distinction. ANDY and JOHN have every right to look back on their service with a full measure of satisfaction. I have enjoyed greatly my association with them. They have been wonderful colleagues, and good friends.

I wish both ANDY and JOHN—and their families—all the best in their retirement.

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TRIBUTE TO SUSAN LECRON

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of a dedicated community leader in our district, Susan LeCron. She is retiring after 20 years of service to the Toledo Botanical Gardens. Under her leadership as executive director, the Toledo Botanical Gardens has truly flourished. Her able hand has guided the gardens from 20 acres and a groundskeeper to a 60-acre nationally designated botanical garden, a staff of more than 30, and a budget which is 20 times greater than at the beginning of her tenure.

Although she is proudest of the gardens' children's programs, Susan's leadership has brought lustre to the Toledo Botanical Gardens: the creation of a master plan, a successful \$2.2 million capital campaign, the construction of a pond system, shade and perennial gardens, a new maintenance facility, a greenhouse, the addition of 19-resident organizations, and the planting of the grand allee which leads to the doors of the future visitors center. Her dedicated perseverance and commitment to the growth of the Toledo Botanical Gardens has made it a premiere attraction of northwest Ohio.

Susan LeCron is a true community advocate and horticulturist. Her work and her vision are preserving a gift for our future. We thank her, wish her well, and know nature always will shower her legacy with splendor.

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TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMEN ROBERT S. WALKER AND WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues to pay tribute to two of my very esteemed retiring colleagues from the other side of the Mason-Dixon line, Congressman ROBERT S. WALKER, chairman of the Science Committee, and Congressman WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

The extraordinary years of public service of these two men have strengthened the principles of democracy which governs our Nation. BOB WALKER has acted as our tireless parliamentary floor leader protecting our rights when we were in the minority and has been a leader in developing the U.S. science and

technology policy. BILL CLINGER has served the role of the administration watchdog, providing vigilant oversight and preserving the system of checks and balances—so important to our system of Government.

These two distinguished careers have been capped with their chairmanships, in this Congress, of the Science and Government Reform and Oversight Committees. As a member of both of their committees, these two gentlemen from Pennsylvania have had a deep and profound impact during my years here in Congress.

I have always treasured their insightful wisdom, their deliberate guidance, their sage counsel, and their continual courtesies. I wish them much health and happiness in their future as they conclude their congressional careers.

Like BOB WALKER, I have served on the House Science Committee since my first year in office—except BOB began in 1976, 10 years before I did. This year, he became the first Republican chairman in the history of the Science Committee, which is one of the largest in the House. I am honored to serve with BOB as his chair of the Technology Subcommittee.

The Technology Subcommittee has jurisdiction over our Nation's technology and competitiveness policy. BOB has been a strong supporter of enhancing our Nation's ability to compete in the global marketplace and has endorsed efforts to create a better economic climate for the development of new technologies. BOB's support was crucial in the enactment into law of The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1996, legislation which I authored.

During his tenure on the Science Committee, BOB has been a strong advocate of basic research. Through the years, he has been a consistent and principled advocate for his views on science and technology policy. As the chairman, BOB has focused on returning Federal research and development priorities to basic research.

As a former social studies teacher, BOB has been an avid promoter of math and science education. He has been a consistent and enthusiastic supporter of a manned space program and has led bipartisan whip teams to victory over many funding battles regarding the space station on the House floor.

BOB views space as an economic frontier that must be explored, and believes that the future of space and aeronautical research will rely on partnerships and relationships of the Federal research enterprise with entrepreneurs using risk capital to leverage Government capability. He is the author of a number of initiatives to promote space commercialization.

As chairman, BOB shepherded the Risk Assessment and Cost Benefit Analysis Act of 1995, which was part of the Contract With America, and the Hydrogen Future Act through the committee and the full House.

He also took the unprecedented step of securing House passage of all the committee's authorization bills in this Congress, thereby elevating science in the authorization process. Not only has this been unequalled in the committee, but BOB is also one of the few committee chairmen to have that distinction.

Additionally, I was very pleased to work closely with BOB to ensure environmental protection of Antarctica. Bob successfully pushed for House passage of the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1996, which we expect the President to sign shortly.

This bill would provide the necessary legislative authority for the United States to implement the 1991 Environment Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty and preserve that fragile ecosystem for science and research.

In the committee, BOB has held a number of future-oriented hearings to discuss the importance of science and technology to our country.

There is a plaque hanging on the wall in our committee room which reminds us each time we enter that, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." (Proverbs 29:18) In his tenure on the committee, BOB has had a vision and he has, indeed, touched and influenced the future.

I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve with BOB on the Science Committee over the years. Good luck to you, BOB, and to Sue, as you return back to Lancaster.

It has also been an extreme pleasure to work with BILL CLINGER during the last 10 years that we have both served in the Congress, especially in the past 2 years on the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

As chairman BILL has been an outstanding leader. His commitment to good Government has been unwavering.

While his recent oversight work has received much attention, I want to remind my colleagues of the unglamorous, detail-oriented oversight work that he has spent the majority of his time pursuing—that is, ensuring that our tax dollars are well spent and our Government is operating as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible.

Under his leadership, the Government Reform and Oversight Committee has tackled a wide range of important issues, including Federal employee benefits, Medicare and Medicaid fraud, FDA oversight, the war on drugs, teenage pregnancy prevention, unfunded mandates, the year 2000 computer crisis, and Federal agency oversight.

If it were not for BILL's thorough work, we would have never known the extent of the mistreatment of the White House Travel Office employees or the improper White House requests for over 700 FBI files of former Bush and Reagan employees.

I have enjoyed working with BILL very much, and I especially want to commend him for his fairness. I appreciate his willingness to listen to the sometimes dissenting views of his colleagues.

The Fifth District of Pennsylvania has been extremely well served for the last 18 years, and the Government Reform and Oversight Committee is losing a great leader. I will miss BILL as a leader and a friend, and I wish him, and his wife, Judy, all the best as he leaves Capitol Hill.

## NUTRITION EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which provide funds for the Nutrition Education and Training Program [NET].

Enactment of this legislation is necessary to remedy a glitch in the funding of this program resulting from the enactment of the welfare reform bill. Since the 103d Congress, NET has been a mandatory spending program. The Appropriations Committee funded it as such for fiscal year 1997. However, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act modified current law to once again categorize NET as a discretionary spending program. Since mandatory funds cannot be used to fund a discretionary program, NET is currently without a funding source for fiscal year 1997.

This legislation provides a total of \$7.5 million in funding for the Nutrition Education and Training Program, to be derived equally from the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children and the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act. As my colleagues are probably aware, questions have arisen regarding the operation of the Team Nutrition Program by the Department of Agriculture. In addition, there are carryover funds which can be used for Team Nutrition activities for the upcoming fiscal year. As such, I feel it is more than appropriate to transfer \$3.75 million in funds from the Team Nutrition Program to the Nutrition Education Program.

Mr. Speaker, while the Nutrition Education and Training Program receives a minimal amount of funding, schools throughout the country use these dollars to promote healthy eating habits among our Nation's children.

In Pennsylvania, for example, funds are used to publish posters and other materials related to the dietary guidelines and the food pyramid. In addition, these dollars are used by the State to purchase items they can't buy with their State administrative funds, to train school food service personnel, and for the development of healthy meal menus and recipe guides. All of their NET funds go to kids and teachers.

Organizations, including the American School Food Service Association, the Food Research and Action Center, the National School Boards Association, the National PTA, Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, and the Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors, have written to Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman requesting that he take whatever action is necessary to ensure local funding for NET. He cannot effectively respond to this request without our assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in amending the law to provide funding to the Nutrition Education and Training Program. This program is too important to allow it go without funding in the upcoming fiscal year.

TRIBUTE TO ALABAMA'S OLDEST  
FAMILY-OWNED NEWSPAPER,  
THE SOUTHERN STAR OF OZARK

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute today to the accomplishments of a dear friend and fellow newspaper publisher in my congressional district, Mr. Joe Adams of Ozark, AL.

Joe Adams is the editor-publisher of the Southern Star, a weekly newspaper in Dale County which occupies a special place in Alabama history. This year the Southern Star turns 129 years old, and as such, is the oldest family-owned newspaper in the State of Alabama.

The Southern Star is widely known and respected in southeast Alabama having been created and shepherded by five generations of the Adams Family of Ozark: Joseph A. Adams, founder, 1867-87; Joseph H. Adams, 1887-1907; John Q. Adams Sr., 1907-25; Jesse B. Adams, 1925-52; John Q. Adams Jr., 1952-69; and Joseph H. Adams, 1969-present.

The Southern Star was recognized earlier this year for its unique statewide distinction by the Alabama Press Association, an organization of Alabama's newspaper publishers.

I have known Joe Adams for many years and am proud to call him a good friend, and I wish to congratulate him for his family's contributions to Alabama journalism.

ASSAULT ON TOBACCO FARMERS

**HON. VAN HILLEARY**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to talk about the Clinton administration's assault on the livelihood and well-being of some 18,490 tobacco farmers in the Fourth District of Tennessee. The FDA's newly imposed jurisdiction over the regulation of tobacco products will put these hardworking tobacco farmers in jeopardy and have no effect on reducing youth smoking. The restrictions imposed by the Clinton administration are nothing more than an attempt to dismantle this country's oldest industry and cause 92,000 workers in 16 States to lose their jobs.

Nobody thinks that minors should smoke. However, giving the FDA regulatory powers over tobacco and tobacco advertising is a misguided approach to reducing youth smoking. I've talked to the tobacco farmers in my district and they support the already strict laws imposed by the State of Tennessee to combat youth access to tobacco.

The State of Tennessee outlaws the sale or distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18. The law prohibits the purchase of tobacco products by minors, or by an adult on behalf of a minor. They require retailers to post signs stating that sales of tobacco products to minors are illegal and require that all

tobacco products must be sold only in original, sealed packages bearing the required Federal health warnings. The Department of Agriculture enforces these laws with stiff fines and penalties.

In 1992, Congress directed the States to adopt and enforce laws to reduce youth access to tobacco. Congress passed the Synar amendment directing States to regulate the sale of tobacco products to minors or lose Federal substance abuse grants. In order to receive these grants States must: Have in effect a law prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18; enforce the law in a way that can reasonably be expected to reduce the availability of tobacco products to minors; conduct annual, random, unannounced inspections of retailers to ensure compliance with youth access laws; and Report activities and successes to the Secretary of HHS annually.

In addition, there's strong evidence that shows advertising bans and restrictions do not reduce youth smoking. While tobacco ads are restricted or banned in several countries, these controls have had little or no effect on youth smoking rates.

For example, Norway has a complete ban on tobacco advertising, but has a higher percentage of youth smokers than the United States. The University of Helsinki researchers discovered that smoking rates among juveniles in Finland increased after a complete ban on tobacco advertising was implemented in 1978. Smoking rates for this age group had been declining before the ban was implemented.

It's ironic that the FDA, under the leadership of President Clinton and Commissioner David Kessler, is waging a war on teenage smoking. They want to make sure that our kids don't get their hands on tobacco, but they don't want to make sure that our kids don't get their hands on illegal drugs.

The fact of the matter is that the drug policies of this administration for the last 4 years have not worked. Illegal drug use among teenagers has skyrocketed 78 percent. Marijuana use among teenagers has doubled over the last 4 years with nearly half the class of 1995 having tried drugs by graduation day.

There are no billboards, print ads, or event sponsorships provided by illegal drug purveyors to entice juveniles to use illegal drugs. This misguided approach by the FDA is just not acceptable.

Furthermore, I am worried about any FDA regulations that would jeopardize the first amendment. By mandating a black and white text-only format for tobacco product advertisement, the FDA ignores the significant protection afforded commercial speech. The Supreme Court has consistently affirmed significant protection for commercial speech, specifically ruling that the use of pictures, illustrations and color in advertising is fully protected by the first amendment. The measures proposed by FDA go beyond what is reasonable, and would result in a virtual ban on tobacco advertising.

The tobacco industry is a valuable part of the U.S. economy. It directly and indirectly supports 1.8 million jobs worth \$54 billion in wages, in benefits, and contributes \$6 billion to the U.S. balance of trade, according to a

study by the American Economics Group. In addition, sales of tobacco products generate approximately \$15 billion in excise and sales taxes each year for Federal, State, and local treasuries.

Mr. Chairman, these ill-advised regulations are a bad idea by an organization that is merely seeking out more power and authority. The Clinton administration and the FDA would rather hurt the mom and pop American farmer than lose an opportunity to increase the size of Government and its meddling bureaucracies.

It's time we realize that tobacco farmers aren't breaking the law so we should stop treating them like criminals.

It's time we leave the small tobacco farmer alone and let them get on with making a living. These newly imposed tobacco regulations are not going to stop one person from smoking, but they will hit rural communities across America with losses of thousands of jobs and dollars.

TRIBUTE TO ANDY JACOBS AND  
JOHN MYERS

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the long and illustrious careers of my distinguished colleagues and good friends, ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS. I have had the honor of serving with JOHN and ANDY since I was first elected to join Indiana's congressional delegation in 1984. Before that, I got to know them when I worked on the staff of the late Adam Benjamin, Jr. ANDY and JOHN have always demonstrated that they are men of impeccable character, honesty, and integrity. Indeed, Indiana and the Nation are fortunate to have had these two honorable and capable individuals representing their interests in the U.S. Congress for the past three decades.

Since he was first elected to represent Indiana's Tenth Congressional District in 1964, ANDY JACOBS has been a tremendous legislator. As a new Member of Congress, he helped to write the 1965 Voting Rights Act and led the House debate to help get the United States out of Vietnam. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, ANDY quickly developed an expertise in Medicare and Social Security, and he worked tirelessly to help improve the lives of millions of America's senior citizens. During his tenure in the House, he served as chairman of both the Health, Medicare, and Social Security Subcommittees. In this capacity, he was able to strengthen and enhance the Social Security Administration and the Medicare Program. Widely recognized as one of the most frugal Members of Congress, Andy put his money where his mouth is by being an early proponent of a balanced budget constitutional amendment.

The third most senior Republican in the House and the GOP Dean of Indiana's congressional delegation, JOHN MYERS has served in the House since 1966, when he was first elected to represent Indiana's Seventh Congressional District. Over the years, JOHN has

earned the reputation as a staunch fiscal conservative, and he takes pride in the fact that he has never voted for a tax increase.

JOHN's leadership on the Appropriations Committee has been particularly distinguished. Since he began his service on the committee in 1970, JOHN has compiled a remarkable legislative record, punctuated by fairness and bipartisanship. Throughout his career, and, most recently, as chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, he has used his experience to craft needed flood control projects for his farming-intensive district. However, JOHN's work on the subcommittee goes beyond helping out his constituents. He has been a long-time advocate for high-technology research, including progress in new cancer treatments, plant biodiversity, superconductivity, and general science at Purdue, Indiana State, and other Indiana universities.

ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS will be sorely missed after they retire at the end of the 104th Congress. Indiana and the Nation will lose the invaluable experience of their combined 60 years in the U.S. Congress. I am happy, however, that ANDY and JOHN can look forward to spending plenty of time with their families. I would like to convey my best wishes to ANDY's wife, Kim, and their two boys, Andy and Steve. I would also like to tell JOHN and his wife, Carol, that they are lucky to have more time to spend with their two daughters, Carol Ann and Lori, and their two grandsons, Justin and Austin.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank ANDY JACOBS and JOHN MYERS for all they have done for me during my tenure in the Congress. In addition to being fonts of wisdom and experience, they were always there for me when I needed them—first and foremost as friends. JOHN and ANDY, I am a better person, a better legislator, and a better father, because I have known you. I wish both of you good and decent men every joy and happiness in life.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN  
HAROLD FORD

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize Congressman HAROLD FORD for his many years of service to our Nation. Congressman FORD has served the people of the Ninth District of Tennessee for 22 years and prior to that time served 4 years in the Tennessee State Legislature.

It has been a privilege for me to work with him on behalf of the citizens of Tennessee. Our State has always had a congressional delegation which works in a bipartisan manner on matters of importance to Tennessee. Congressman FORD has spent his congressional career serving on the most important committee in the Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means. He is now fifth in seniority on that committee and has played a leading role in its work.

He is recognized as a national leader and expert on child welfare because of his past

service as chairman and present service as ranking member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources.

During his legislative career, Congressman FORD has achieved a well-deserved reputation for service to his constituents. His top priority has been to try to keep the Federal Government close and accessible to the people of his district.

He has helped thousands of people over the years, and I am sure he will continue to work hard for the citizens of Memphis in the years ahead. Although he has served in the House for 22 years now, he is still a young man, and I am sure that he has many good and active years ahead.

I would like to congratulate HAROLD FORD on the occasion of his retirement from Congress and wish him the very best.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE  
CARDISS COLLINS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our distinguished colleague from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for reserving this special order. I take pride in joining my colleagues as we pay tribute to CARDISS COLLINS, who is retiring at the end of this legislative session. For more than 22 years, CARDISS COLLINS has been the voice for residents of Chicago's Seventh Congressional District. She departs the U.S. Congress with a host of important achievements to her credit.

Some of us gathered in the Chamber today recall serving in the Congress with the late George W. Collins. Following his untimely death in an airplane crash, CARDISS was selected in a special election to fill the seat left vacant. She came to the U.S. Congress in 1973 and began a career that would include a number of important "firsts." In 1975, CARDISS became the first woman and the first African-American to hold the leadership position of Democratic whip-at-large. In 1979, she was named chairwoman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing, again the first woman and first African-American to serve in that capacity. Later CARDISS became the first woman and the first African-American to chair a subcommittee on the powerful Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Speaker, CARDISS COLLINS serves as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. She is also the former chair of the powerful Congressional Black Caucus. Throughout the years, CARDISS has used her political skill to develop legislative remedies to address some of the problems that plague our Nation.

CARDISS has been unrelenting in her effort to improve the quality of health care for women and minorities. She has authored and supported legislation to address issues including breast cancer and infant mortality. She also authored legislation which resulted in the creation of the Office of Minority Health at the

National Institutes of Health. Further, CARDISS COLLINS authorized both the Child Abuse Prevention Act and the Child Safety Protection Act. These measures were aimed at providing greater protections for America's children.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to her legislative assignments, CARDISS COLLINS has played a key role in shaping the Congressional Black Caucus. A fearless and tireless champion for the African-American community, she has been with us in the struggle for civil rights, equality, and justice. She has earned the respect of her colleagues in the CBC, and the admiration of people throughout the United States who know her as a thoughtful and compassionate legislator.

As she prepares to depart this Chamber, I am proud to join in this salute to my good friend, CARDISS COLLINS. We commend her for outstanding service to the U.S. Congress, the State of Illinois, and the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE MONTGOMERY  
COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
ON THE DEDICATION OF ITS  
POTTSTOWN, PA, CAMPUS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the board of trustees, president, faculty, Montgomery County Board of Commissioners Meel, Buckman, and Hoeffel and students on the occasion of the dedication of the Pottstown campus of the Montgomery County Community College.

The Montgomery County Community College has long been known as the finest institution of its kind in the United States. The outstanding reputation of the college reflects the brilliance of the student body, the inspiration of the faculty, the dedication of the administration, and the enthusiastic support of the community.

The Pottstown campus of the Montgomery County Community College will become the new hub of higher education, business expansion, cultural outreach, and job creation for the tricounty area.

U.S. Representative TIM HOLDEN joins me in this special salute to the Montgomery County Community College which is known as the crown jewel of the community college system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By adding a western campus for the college, many students, part and full time, will have the opportunity to obtain their college degree. Without the creation of this Pottstown campus, local residents, many of whom are raising their families and holding down several jobs at once, would not have been able to attend such a fine institution of higher learning.

The birth of the western campus of the Montgomery County Community College will, in part, be the sparkplug for a renaissance for Pottstown to achieve new heights. The mayor of Pottstown, borough council, borough manager, State representative Robert Reber, State senator James Gerlach, the Tri-County Chamber of Commerce, the Pottstown Mercury, Pottstown civic and fraternal groups, and the

residents of Pottstown deserve a great deal of credit for putting Pottstown on top and helping to make the dream of the new college campus a reality.

Finally, we applaud those who never stopped working toward our goal of establishing this great new college campus in Pottstown. Your perseverance inspired the entire community to work together for the greater good.

LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE  
GREAT FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
IN PATERSON, NJ

**HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation which includes the Preservation of the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson, NJ—a city in my congressional district.

During the 103d Congress my predecessor, Representative Herb Klein, introduced the Great Falls Preservation and Redevelopment Act of 1994. The House of Representatives passed on April 13, 1994. However, this bill failed in the U.S. Senate at the end of the 103d Congress. Unfortunately, a Democratic Congress with a Democratic President was unable to accomplish this important preservation.

At the beginning of the 104th Congress, Senator LAUTENBERG introduced S. 188, the Great Falls Preservation and Redevelopment Act. As the representative for the Paterson area, it was my responsibility to fight, on the House-side, to make sure the Great Falls language was included in this package.

After all, it is reported that Alexander Hamilton and George Washington, while traveling to the Dey Mansion in Wayne, NJ, stopped and viewed the Great Falls and were extremely impressed by the power it generated. Inspired by this source of energy, Hamilton envisioned the Great Falls area as a manufacturing mecca that would free the United States from dependency on foreign manufactured goods.

In 1791, with the founding of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers [SUM] by Hamilton and the development of a raceway system designed to harness the power of the river, America began to demonstrate the profitability of manufacturing on its own soil.

Through tremendous support from the Governor of New Jersey and the New Jersey Legislature, Paterson established itself as the country's first manufacturing center which led to the evolution and development of the United States as an industrial nation. The energy source of Great Falls was the magnet that created the idea of Paterson, NJ, and it was the entrepreneurs and the people of the area that made the city an industrial powerhouse. Great Falls and the surrounding community are a testament to American ingenuity and the great dream that so many have come to the United States to pursue.

At the beginning of my term I went on record stating that if the Senate acted on the Great Falls legislation, which they had failed to

do in the past, "I would shepherd it through the House." As such, I worked in close contact with the Resources Committee to secure this preservation and redevelopment language. A May 20, 1996, response from Chairman DON YOUNG to my May 14, 1996, letter indicated that he had "serious reservations" over the "appropriateness" of Federal involvement given budget restraints and questions of vagueness in the provision's legislative language.

The language incorporated into this bill properly corrects the Chairman's concerns by allowing the Department of Interior to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements with the State of New Jersey, local governments, or private nonprofit organizations to develop resources within the Great Falls Historic District. Whether a private or public cooperative venture, the Department of Interior would shoulder only 50 percent of the costs. The provision would authorize \$250,000 for grants and cooperative agreements for the development plan, \$50,000 for technical assistance, and \$3 million to implement development projects.

I would like to thank the Chairman for his work on Great Falls' behalf, as well as thank Mr. Norm Robertson, a Passaic County Freeholder and former president of the Passaic County Historical Society who has worked diligently toward this end. Through the realization that specific projects should be sited to ensure that Federal redevelopment money goes directly to the brick and mortar projects that the district desperately needs, we have accomplished an agreeable solution and practiced good government.

Passage of this bill represents yet another great accomplishment of the 104th Congress. While others tried in the past to protect Paterson's heritage, this Congress clearly gives our Nation's history the respect it deserves.

COMMANDER RICHARD W. JONES

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize and commend Commander (select) Richard W. Jones for his outstanding service and impressive accomplishments as commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Center in Duluth, MN.

During his tenure, Commander Jones increased the readiness capability of his assigned reserve units and his units provided substantial support to the active U.S. Navy. Commander Jones designed and established a metal working shop and a computer repair shop; as a result, his personnel are better trained, and the products they produce are shipped to active duty ships.

I am most impressed with the dedicated commitment of Commander Jones to improve the quality of life for the sailors and officers assigned to the Naval Reserve Center Duluth. He funded, partially at his own expense, a weight lifting gymnasium for use for all members, and his leadership, through example,

bolstered the health and fitness awareness at the NRC Duluth. As a result of his leadership to improve the facilities at the reserve center, the morale of reservists and staff is at an all-time high.

These achievements have not gone unnoticed. The Naval Reserve Center Duluth earned the Sidney Fields Trophy from the Naval Reserve Association this past January as the Nation's best reserve center.

I am very pleased to commend Commander (select) Richard W. Jones for his significant contributions to the Naval Reserve Center Duluth and his superb service to the people of northern Minnesota.

THE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY  
HERITAGE CORRIDOR

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to offer my full support for the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor which is being reauthorized by the House.

The legislation today expands the size and scope of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor to four new communities which share the historical and environmental history of the 20 cities and towns already located within the existing corridor boundaries. The reason for this expansion is simple. The program is extremely successful and will bring economic revitalization, as well as expand a growing sense of pride, to thousands of people in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The new areas also add to the wholeness of the valley, encompassing critical watershed lands and historical connections, like Burrillville's well-preserved mill villages and Smithfield's apple orchards.

Authorized as a National Heritage area in 1986, the corridor has successfully served as a national model for economic revitalization through historic preservation. The program took on national significance because of its unique ability to capture and preserve many of the 18th and 19th century industrial innovations which have developed along the Blackstone River.

In fact, it was along this river that the widespread industrial use of water power in the United States was first developed at Samuel Slater's Mill in Pawtucket in 1790. The mill, which still stands today, has become an icon of the American Industrial Revolution and a main point of attraction for visitors to the Blackstone Valley. To be sure, it was in the Blackstone River Valley that America began its transformation from an agrarian to industrialized nation.

Unfortunately, with many of the manufacturing mills long gone, the region has had to re-adjust its economic focus. The establishment of the Heritage Corridor has served as a primary force behind the redevelopment of a region faced with hard economic times. By building on the historic qualities and vast natural resources of the Blackstone Valley, the National Heritage Corridor has inspired the

growth of many industries like recreation and tourism.

In my own State of Rhode Island, the Blackstone Valley generates about 10 percent of our \$1.47 billion tourism industry through projects like park improvements, riverboating, nature preserves, and the visitation of historical sites. This figure becomes even more profound when we consider that the tourism in the valley is growing at 11 percent a year, making travel and tourism the second fastest growing industry in Rhode Island.

The successes of the Heritage Corridor, however, are not limited to just tourism. The rebirth of the region has reduced unemployment in 1982 from 14 percent to just over 6 percent in 1995. This has been a direct result of the role that small business have played. In response to many of the economic development projects along the corridor, Main Street businesses are retooling, and other ventures, like hotels and restaurants, have become a part of the economic rebirth in the Blackstone Valley.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of the National Heritage Corridor can be traced to a successful public-private relationship. Through the help of the Blackstone Corridor Commission, a partnership between Federal, State and local agencies, along with the private sector, has worked together to fund a variety of projects in the corridor.

In many cases every Federal dollar spent is matched by one or more dollars of privately raised funds. Of particular note is the Blackstone Valley Explorer, a 49-passenger riverboat which was constructed in 1993 with funds raised from local corporations, communities, private citizens and the National Park Service. To date, the Explorer has shown the recover of the valley to more than 43,000 passengers and had a direct economic impact of more than \$1 million. That represents a 28-to-1 return on the Federal Government's investment.

In all, the corridor, which covers 46 miles of land from Worcester, MA, to Providence, RI, is a prime example of what a federally sponsored program should represent. The additional funds that we are requesting will be used to reauthorize the Corridor Commission for an additional 10 years and expand the park's boundaries from 250,000 to 400,000 acres. All of these funds will be matched by non-federal dollars.

I want to thank all the members of the House Resources for their commitment to our national heritage areas and their hard work on this bill. It has also been may honor to work with the members of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee who demonstrated their support for the Blackstone during this years appropriations process.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE BREAST CANCER PATIENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Breast Cancer Patient Protection

Act of 1996. I want to thank my colleagues, Representatives DINGELL, SANDERS, COSTELLO, FOGLIETTA, MORAN, LOWEY, PALLONE, MEEK, LOBIONDO, PELOSI, NADLER, ESHOO, MALONEY, NORTON, CLAYTON, and SLAUGHTER, for joining me as original cosponsors.

As an active participant in the fight for health care reform, I continue to believe that we must reform the health care system to provide quality care for all Americans. Particularly important is ensuring that women receive equitable treatment in our Nation's health care system.

This year, approximately 184,300 mothers, daughters, and grandmothers will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer. Another 44,300 women will die from this disease. With every one in eight women developing breast cancer, virtually every family in America is vulnerable to this disease. That's why today I am filing a bill that sets a minimum length hospital stay for patients undergoing breast cancer treatment such as mastectomies at 48 hours and at 24 hours for lymph node removals.

Standard surgical treatment for breast cancer includes mastectomy, lymph node dissection, and lumpectomy. Over the last 10 years, the length of hospitalization for patients undergoing mastectomies has dwindled from 5-6 to 2-3 days. Patients undergoing lymph node dissections were hospitalized for 2-3 days. Hospitalization is essential for pain control and for the management of fluid drainage from the operative site. The less tangible, but still important benefit of hospitalization is to provide a supportive surrounding for the patient to address the psychological and emotional reactions inherent to having breast cancer, that is, depression, anxiety, and hostility.

Now, under pressure from managed care organizations to reduce costs, surgeons have had to perform lymph node dissections as outpatient surgery, and the length of stay for a patient having undergone mastectomy has been cut to 1 day, with the patient sent home with drainage tubes in place. Some HMO's send their patients home a few hours after their surgery. Others even deny women hospitalizations the day of lymph node dissection or mastectomy, making the surgeon choose between giving the patient the individual care she needs or being punished by the HMO for not following guidelines. A doctor in my district had to spend over 7 hours—not in surgery treating women for breast cancer—but rather making phone calls pleading with HMO staff members to get a mastectomy patient admitted to the hospital for 24 hours.

The guidelines that some managed care companies are using today to support their cost-cutting strategy of shipping women out of the hospital after breast cancer surgery are the product of an actuarial consulting firm in health care. This firm publishes guidelines for breast cancer treatment that are written by actuaries and a few physicians employed by their company who are not actively performing breast cancer surgery. According to physicians, these guidelines are designed to fit the ideal breast cancer surgery patient that is placed in the optimal situation. The American College of surgeons is reviewing these guidelines and believes that 80 percent of the time the normal patient will not satisfy these guide-

lines and will require a longer length of stay. Today HMO's are basing their coverage on health care actuaries, and not on surgeons who care for patients day in and day out and follow medically established standards of care.

The is simply unacceptable. Accepted practice has shown that victims of breast cancer need to remain in the hospital at least 48 hours after a mastectomy and 24 hours after a lymph node dissection. This legislation would ensure that women with breast cancer get the medical attention they need and deserve. This bill ensures that health plans which provide medical and surgical benefits for the treatment of breast cancer provide a minimum length of hospital stay for patients undergoing mastectomies at 48 hours and at 24 hours for lymph node removals. Under this bill, physicians and patients, not insurance companies, can determine if a shorter period of hospital stay is appropriate.

Although it is the end of session, our commitment to breast cancer patients remains absolute. Beginning with today, with this bill, we need to ensure that women with breast cancer receive the best treatment and coverage available. We will continue to work with surgeons and other medical groups to ensure that the highest standards of care and coverage are achieved.

This legislation enjoys strong support of the National Breast Cancer Coalition, and I strongly urge all of my colleagues to join in their support of this bill. It will go a long way toward helping to ensure that American women receive comprehensive and equitable health care coverage should they be diagnosed with breast cancer.

#### TRIBUTE TO HAROLD E. FORD

**HON. CORRINE BROWN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my colleague the Honorable HAROLD E. FORD. He has achieved an unparalleled reputation of providing service to his constituents, and his fellow colleagues.

He has demonstrated commitment to improving the lives of all people. He effectively represents urban districts through his assignments on the Ways and Means Committee.

He has played a pivotal role in the legislation of health care reform, taxation, and welfare reform.

Knowing you, retirement is not the end of a career, but the beginning of some brand new one.

It has been my pleasure serving with you, and it gives me great joy to wish you an abundance of happiness during your retirement.

#### TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE GIBBONS

**HON. RICHARD NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to

a colleague, friend, and mentor—SAM GIBBONS. SAM GIBBONS was first elected to Congress in 1962 and he has been honorably serving the 11th District of Florida ever since he was first elected.

I have been privileged to serve with SAM not only as Member of the House, but as member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the oldest Committee in the House. I had the opportunity to serve with SAM both in the majority and minority. I was amazed at the adjustment he made from the majority to the minority.

During the Contract With America, there were many bleak days for the Democrats, especially those of us on Ways and Means. We were meeting everyday to work on agenda that we felt was the wrong direction for America. The manner in which SAM championed the rights of the elderly reminded me of the tradition of another great Representative from Florida, CLAUDE PEPPER. SAM kept on fighting and he inspired us all. We pulled together and rallied behind his energy to prevent enactment of drastic Medicare cuts.

Not only did he champion the rights of the elderly, he watched out for our future by strongly advocating children's rights. I hope many of us do not forget the image of SAM GIBBONS during the welfare debate wearing his "Save the Children" tie with a brightly painted school bus. His emotion reminded us of the gravity of the debate before us. Those of us who continue to serve should uphold the principles SAM GIBBONS displayed.

I was disappointed when I first heard the news of SAM's retirement. I remember reading his statement about how he was going to start another phase of his life and it is time to move on. I know at 76 years of age SAM has lots of fight left in him and I hope he continues to lead us and share his opinions. I wish you well in your new life after Congress. Bust most of all, I want to thank you SAM for showing us how to fight for our beliefs.

#### THE BRIDGE FUND

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

**HON. SUE W. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, My colleagues, Representative SUE KELLY and ELIOT ENGEL, join me in paying tribute to the Bridge Fund, an innovative service organization in Westchester Country that was founded 6 years ago to prevent homelessness.

The Bridge Fund receives referrals of individuals and families in danger of eviction or foreclosure from a wide range of social service and community organizations in the county. The Bridge Fund offers these individuals financial assistance, interest-free loans and grants, and intensive counseling.

The average cost to the Bridge Fund for preventing a family or individual from becoming homeless is approximately \$1,000. By comparison, the average expense for main-

taining a family in the public shelter system of Westchester County is \$4,000 per month. Since the average stay in the shelter system is now 37 months, the total cost of keeping a family in the shelter system for the average stay could be \$148,000—more than the Bridge Fund's total net outlays last year. Prevention of homelessness is a great investment for our community. The work of the Bridge Fund makes fiscal sense, and it makes humanitarian sense.

Currently the Bridge Fund is offering a number of critical services to the residents of Westchester County. The Bridge Fund runs a food pantry with the support of the Jewish Community center of White Plains. The food pantry assists families with food staples in times of crisis so they can continue to pay their rent.

The Bridge Fund also runs several mentoring programs. A budget mentoring program teaches families budgeting skills, and ensures a stable environment by helping them keep their finances in order. And the Bridge Fund's client mentoring program allows them to follow up with the families they assist. These follow-up visits have shown that over 90 percent of families helped by the Bridge Fund remained in the housing the Bridge Fund preserved for them.

The Bridge Fund has provided a critical service to Westchester County's families through their innovative approach to preventing homelessness. We are proud to pay tribute to the Bridge Fund for its efforts to combat homelessness on our streets.

#### TRIBUTE TO TONY BEILENSON

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, TONY BEILENSON of California has been, throughout his 20 years as a Member of this body, my kind of Congressman. Quietly effective, never partisan or rude, always thoughtful, always a gentleman. TONY is respected universally by both sides of the aisle as a Member who places fairness and even-handed treatment above partisan advantage, and his service as a member of the Rules Committee has always reflected this approach. He has left a legacy of that kind of leadership that does credit to the Congress of the United States, and we will miss him greatly.

If the Congress is to continue to be the kind of body that lives up to the ideals of our Founders and the expectations of our people, we will need many more TONY BEILENSONS here in the future. It is sad commentary that the type of Member favored by the media in America and the type increasingly elected here in recent years have favored the partisanship, bad manners, and ill-will that increasingly reflect the worst in our culture. In the face of all too much of this environment in the House, TONY BEILENSON's calm voice of reason and thoughtful leadership stands out.

All of the Members of the House wish TONY well in all that he undertakes in the future. He takes with him into retirement our respect, ad-

miration and appreciation for representing always the best among us.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANDY JACOBS

**HON. BILL ARCHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year my good friend, ANDY JACOBS, announced that this will be his last Congress, and that he is going home. While I know that Kim, his wife, and his sons, ANDY Jr. and Steven, will be extremely happy to have him around more, I also know he will be missed by all of us. His departure will be a great loss to the Ways and Means Committee, on which he has served for over two decades, to this institution, and to the people of the 10th District of Indiana.

As many of you know, ANDY and I have been friends for more than 20 years. It has been a privilege to have enjoyed his friendship and counsel for all of that time. As I have said before, there is not one in Congress that I respect more than ANDY JACOBS.

When I first worked with ANDY on the Social Security Subcommittee when it was created in 1975, I learned that everything ANDY does is marked by a sense of decency, fair play, and the highest integrity. Issues have always meant more to ANDY than partisan politics, and he and I have been on the same side of an issue many times.

All of us who have had the pleasure of working with ANDY know that while ANDY is strong in his convictions, he will make extraordinary efforts to understand your position. His quick wit is famous, and has made the legislative process more enjoyable many, many times.

Eventually, I, too, will leave this great institution. I know that when I reflect on my time here, I will consider myself blessed to have shared more than 20 years with a great man and a great friend, ANDY JACOBS.

ANDY, I wish you Godspeed, and much happiness in the days again. I will miss you greatly.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN MYERS

**HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend a heartfelt thanks to my friend and colleague, JOHN MYERS.

JOHN, the citizens of Richmond and I owe you a debt of thanks for all that you have done for Richmond, a city I dearly love. You have helped build a floodwall for Richmond that was sorely needed. My own experience has taught me the importance of this floodwall.

In 1972, when I was mayor of Richmond, a 35-foot flood from Hurricane Agnes took the water filtration plant out of service for 2 days. People throughout the Richmond area lost their water service. In addition, the historic city of Richmond was put at great risk of fire.

Luckily, there were no major fires in Richmond during the days that the water system was out of service. Still, the crisis demonstrated to me the need for a floodwall to safeguard the water filtration plant.

The city of Richmond and the Corps of Engineers have come a long way toward completion of the floodwall and you have been very helpful and thoughtful as you considered my requests over the years.

JOHN, I am pleased to report the floodwall passed its first test when Hurricane Fran recently stormed up the east coast and several businesses in Richmond stayed dry. In years past, this was not the case. The city of Richmond thanks you and I thank you.

JOHN, you have upheld the honor and dignity of Congress during your 30 years as a Member. You will be truly missed for the professional manner you conducted yourself as chairman and ranking minority member of the

Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

You will always be remembered as the distinguished gentleman from the Seventh District of Indiana. I know you leave Congress with 30 years of good memories but I know you will enjoy spending more time with the grandkids and I know they will always be proud of their grand daddy.

I wish you the best of luck in the future and may God bless you and Carol and your family.