

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**WHAT IT MEANS TO ME TO LIVE
IN AMERICA**

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, amidst the current congressional debate over the U.S. immigration policies, it is very important to remember why so many people from around the world want to live in our country. My father was such an immigrant who came from his native Germany to the United States.

Recently, I was reminded of my father's reasons for immigrating when I attended the awards ceremony given to honor the winners of the Sertoma Club of Long Beach, California's Fifth Annual Heritage Month Essay Contest. The essay contest topic was "What It Means to Me To Live in America." The winners—all young people from Long Beach and Lakewood, CA—represent the many faces of America. Some are recent immigrants; others, native born. But all write words that are a moving tribute to the fundamental spirit of our Nation—the right to be free, the opportunity to build a better life, and the chance to follow one's dreams.

As the immigration debate continues, Congress would do well to remember the insightful words of these young people. They speak directly to the heart of what makes our Nation great.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ME TO LIVE IN AMERICA
(By Lauren Struve)

We often take for granted all the privileges that come with living in a country where human rights are protected and enforced. Little does the average American take time to think about those who aren't as lucky as we are. Those who are told exactly what to say, do, and even think.

In America we are given the freedom of speech, which is a freedom like no other. This allows one to express his or her true opinions through written, verbal, or visual pieces, which some unfortunate people in other countries will never have the opportunity to experience.

Just thinking about how different life would be if we were unable to choose what was in store for us is unimaginable. In America we are able to lead our own lives and create a future for ourselves. We make crucial, sometimes life-changing, decisions every day and always have the opportunity to change our minds or fix our mistakes.

I truly believe that if people would take the time to appreciate their country and all that it offers them, things would be different. Perhaps people would be a little more sympathetic to those who are not blessed with these remarkable rights.

AMERICA'S A FREE COUNTRY

(By Kim Du)

"We come to America for freedom. We want you childrens to have a good education

and a better future." This is what my dad often tells us kids.

I think that America is a beautiful country. A land where people from all over the world bring their hope and dreams to build a better life. A place where they don't know what's awaiting for them but still wanted to come and start all over again.

They wanted to come to a place where everybody is equal. A land where they have the right to choose their own religion. A land where they can take part in the government and together they decide what they wanted for their nation. A place where everything is possible if you try hard enough and a land where you can made your dream come true.

AMERICA

(By Michael D. Ghali)

America . . . the land among the many, but clearly standing above them all! America . . . the land of the fifty states bonding together to form a union. When I think of America, I think of the freedom and especially the freedom of speech.

The first freedom of speech is voting which is one person's voice in the world of politics. One person's voice standing up when elections come around. Whether a person is voting for president or the mayor of a city, voting is a big part of being an American.

Other important parts of freedom of speech include the right to form interest groups. This is important because it lets you stand up for what you believe. This again lets a person speak his or her voice and be heard by others. One group which comes to mind is the Sierra Club. That club is an environmental group who fights to save endangered species and keep the earth clean.

The last but not least important (to me) is the right to attend congress meetings which is part of participatory democracy. This lets a person know what is happening in the world around them and does not leave them out of the system. This keeps people on track and caring about the world around them.

In conclusion, I say America is a loving country with many rights I could not live without. God Bless you America.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ME TO LIVE IN AMERICA

(By Cyril Balanque)

To me, living in America is a privilege. Its filled with many diverse people from different cultures. Everyday I learn something new because of all the people around me, especially at school. To live in America means freedom. Our forefathers worked hard to win this land and I think we should appreciate it.

Many advantages are gained by living here. We have the right for religious freedom. We can worship whomever we wish. Living in America brings more rights than other countries. For example, the right for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In some other countries people are still slaves working in factories. Here, in America, we are free, but we have some limitations accompanying it.

Living in America means responsibility. We're free but if we don't obey by the rules it could be total chaos. We have rights for certain things, not everything. The Constitu-

tion gives us things we can do but laws gives us guidelines on how to abide them.

Altogether, to me, America means hard work. Mostly everybody in the United States work. At home and at school too. People worked really hard to establish America. Since then, people have improved the way we live. America has really come a long way.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ME TO LIVE IN AMERICA

(By Acquin Time)

To live in America, it means freedom, peace, and joyful times to every person in this world that we have. Freedom means a person who is not under a person's control and who has their own rights

Freedom is like a freshly white dove soaring through the sky, searching for what is right. This is what freedom means to me and how it feels, and what it means to live in America.

Living in America brings joy and tears to those who's heart has been aching for so long to get to America. To them, it gives them peace because they have been aching to get here because, they been going through hard times and been suffering from all the hatred and the unpeaceful world around them. America gives us the right to testify and stand up for what you believe. You have all those rights. America is a loving and a caring country. It supports you when you need their help most.

I believe that America is the best country you could live in because there is no racism going around like other countries today. Students of every race gets to go school together and learn. Some kids of every other five races gets along together.

America is not only a country who supports you, allow you to vote, it gives you the power to stand up for your rights.

Long time ago, a man named Martin Luther King Jr. said, "I have a dream." Yes, I do have a dream. My dream is that one day every one in this whole world would someday be free.

Free is a word that brings peace to every person in this world's heart. As for me, it did. I was one of those who didn't have freedom. Everything was so strict, but now I have that chance and I took it. I'm very glad that I look it.

So this is what America means to me. "Freedom." I once was a bird who's been searching and soaring through the sky, looking for a place where they'd accept me for what and who I am. I found that place. That place is America.

WHAT IT IS LIKE TO LIVE IN AMERICA

(By Allegra Ban)

I am a young woman of Croatian descent. My father was born in Russia, his father in Yugoslavia. I will never know what it is like to be native to these places, yet from family stories I have heard, I can imagine.

My grandfather, Papa as we call him, came to America in search of the "promise" land. To him America was the place he could be what he wished, not what his father was and his father's father. An Ironworker.

I think the true moment of freedom came in the new country when my grandfather

● 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.

watched his oldest son, my father, graduate from University High.

Then Berkeley.

Then M.I.T.

My grandfather sits silently some nights, staring out over the calm of what he calls his own. Looking closely, you can still see Russia in his eyes. From this, I know how lucky I am to live and be of this country. By leaving Russia, my papa gave my father the chance to be something other than an Ironworker. He gave me more opportunities than I can imagine. For this I am thankful. This is what makes me American.

The Ironworks shop where Howard Ban was apprenticed was destroyed in early 1990 by Serbian revolutionaries.

WHAT IT MEANS TO LIVE IN AMERICA

(By Alexander J. Negvesky)

America was founded on the beliefs of equality and freedom from tyranny. Together, they form the basic idea of America, and are our inalienable rights. I have never thought of America as a country, but more of as a union of all the people within the boundaries of the United States. I have seen the news reports about other countries fighting for their freedom. The countries seem to be controlled by dictators. People shouldn't have to fight for their freedom. It is a right they should have to begin with. We have many freedoms; freedom of speech, religion, choice, and the press are the most important of our freedoms. I am happy to live in America and to be an American. I enjoy exercising my rights. If they were taken away from me, I would fight to get them back. Freedom is part of America, and I hope it always will be.

LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

(By Fred Ngo)

Through mountains and hills has America over to get to its greatest achievement, a nation full of equity and freedom. This achievement stated in the Constitution for all to see, follow, and know that America is the people and can't survive without the people.

The Constitution is a wonder. How could a little group of people work together to form the blueprints for an entire government? Powers of the people, rules of the government, everything was included. It all starts out with "We the people of the United States of America . . ." These powerful words represent all people of the U.S. "In order to form a more perfect union. . . ." meaning all work together to operate the government. One line in the Declaration of Independence is also important. "That they are endowed by their Creator certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The 3 guaranteed rights of the people and the goal of every government. They are the rights all should have. Is America a place of freedom? Yes, it is. How? Because here, you have life: a chance to live, you have liberty: to be free and independent, you have a chance at happiness.

TRIBUTE TO STAGECRAFTERS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as the Stagecrafters present their 40th anniversary

season, I rise today to recognize the important role that this community theater has played in the lives of citizens of Royal Oak and theater lovers throughout southeastern Michigan.

What began in the summer of 1956 with a production of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit," presented in a garage in Clawson, has evolved into a large family of 250 volunteers, 2,400 season ticketholders, 21,000 main stage audience members in their own house, and a reputation as one of the finest community theater groups in Michigan.

Each year Stagecrafters presents a full season of drama and musical theater. In the late 1970's Stagecrafters added the popular youth theater group for ages 12 to 18, and studio productions of nonbox office shows performed during the summer.

In 1984, recognizing the need for an adequate space for both production and audience accommodation, the search began in earnest for a permanent home. The city of Royal Oak offered to help Stagecrafters purchase the historic, decaying Washington Theater. With help from the Royal Oak Downtown Development Authority and the National Bank of Royal Oak this volunteer community theater group undertook the purchase and restoration of this recognized landmark. The Baldwin Theater reopened in 1985, one of the oldest theaters left in existence in southeast Michigan and the only historic theater in operation in Oakland County, a jewel in the city's crown.

Through this effort, Stagecrafters has, indeed, played a vital role in the redevelopment of downtown Royal Oak for more than a decade.

Today the Baldwin Theater balcony has been added as an active second stage with its own following. The youth theater group continues to be one of the best in the State and has hosted two international community theater competitions; a sister-theater relationship has been developed with St. Albans in England. The theater features an infrared assistive listening system for the hearing impaired, and the Wurlitzer Theater Pipe Organ has been restored—the only theater organ in an open-to-the-public space in Oakland County. A capital campaign is under-way now to improve the exterior of the Baldwin Theater and install a replica of the original marquee.

In this 40th anniversary season, Stagecrafters' ability to restore the Baldwin Theater building through volunteer efforts, and to consistently provide high quality dramatic entertainment at affordable prices, makes Stagecrafters unique among community theater groups in the United States.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ACTION DAY

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, the National People's Action is a national network of more than 300 community organizations from 38 States across the country. The National People's Action is made up of thousands of members in many different organizations that work together to resolve neighborhood problems at local and national levels.

The enactment of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act which protects urban areas and minorities from loan discrimination, and providing technical assistance to community groups which directly led to over \$25 billion in Community Reinvestment Act lending agreements are a few of the numerous major accomplishments of the National People's Action.

Mr. Speaker, Saturday, April 27 to Monday, April 29, 1996 National People's Action holds its 25th national neighborhoods conference. In recognition of this organizations dedication and commitment to community service let it be known that Monday, April 29, 1996 and each April 29, thereafter, shall be known as "National People's Action Day".

CONGRATULATIONS SHELBYVILLE HIGH BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Shelbyville High School basketball team on their championship season. For the past 2 years, Shelbyville has proven themselves a force to be reckoned with on the hardwoods of central Illinois. It is only fitting that, having been ranked No. 1 for most of the season, the Rams became the first State champion team to win the title in Peoria's Carver Arena.

After making the trip to the "Elite Eight" before falling in 1995, the virtually unchanged Rams roster came back in 1996 determined and prepared to achieve their goal of proving they truly were No. 1. This year's Rams team compiled an all-time record high in the school's history, finishing the season 34-1, and bringing the State championship trophy home to Shelbyville for the first time ever. In addition, they have the added distinction of having the best 2-year won-loss record in the State of Illinois for the 1995-96 combined seasons.

Blending their abilities for this No. 1 team were: Kevin Herdes, Todd Wilderman, Mike Steers, Roger Jones, Rich Beyers, Ben Short, Dirk Herdes, Aaron Rohdemann, Tim Hardy, Harlan Kennell, Jim Brix, and Ryan Shambo. This talented bunch of players were led by first-class coach Sean Taylor and his assistant coaches, Bob Herdes and Jarrett Brown. They are the perfect example of what teamwork is all about and should all be proud of their contribution toward this winning effort. Lending their support and leading the community in Ram Fever Spirit were cheerleaders Jennifer L. Banning, Rachel Bitzer, Catherine Eberspacher, Angie Gregg, Brooke Peifer, Malea Price, Monica Nohren, Shauna Galvin, Leslie Kirksey, Brooke White, Jennifer S. Banning, Kelly Hoene, Carrie Skinner, Destany Lucas, Rebecca White; sponsors Dixie Burrell and Lisa Alberson; Ram mascot Dan Kiley; and team managers George Bolinger and John Evans.

I am honored to represent Shelbyville in Congress; and it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to these excellent students, who won not only with talent, but by displaying the

intangible qualities that define a champion: discipline, esprit de corps, and grace under pressure. I wish them equal success in their future endeavors.

COMMENDING DOCTORS RUSS,
RUSSANO, AND SHERMAN

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, true happiness dwells in activity, both physical and spiritual. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction, delight, all the elements of true happiness, reside in doing the right things well. For a select few, the right thing to do is to serve a community in distress.

Despite the myriad problems that plague many of New Jersey's major cities, the dentists of the Downtown Dental Center have stubbornly clung to their inner city practice for the past 25 years. I applaud Doctors Leo Russ, Robert Russano, and Stephen Sherman for their collective sense of loyalty to the people of Paterson, NJ as well as their unwavering perseverance to do a job well. These men invest in their community, flourish in their practice, and help others to live better, healthier lives.

Benjamin Franklin made the exultation to "work while it is called today, for you know not how much you may be hindered tomorrow. One today is worth two tomorrows; never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today." The doctors of Downtown Dental take this truism to heart. They see more than 200 patients a day with no required appointment 6 days a week. With this miraculous resolve and constancy, the doctors of Downtown Dental perform a genuinely needed service to the people of Paterson. Indeed, Leo Russ, Robert Russano, and Stephen Sherman have never waited for someone else to do the job.

Life's greatest joys are found in what one does with one's life. And, Doctors Russ, Russano, and Sherman should be admired for the great work they are doing with their lives. With Downtown Dental, the character of the work has become inseparable from the character of the men doing the work. Their loyalty to the people of Paterson endures every assault and it does not cringe under pressure.

I congratulate the doctors of the Downtown Dental Center as they challenge all of us to take up the task of helping others. Those who have missed the joy of working on behalf of others have certainly missed something very special. Thank you Doctors Russ, Russano, and Sherman for your true, honest, and willing labor.

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES
RENEWAL ACT OF 1996

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely happy today to be able to join a bipartisan co-

alition of marine sanctuary supporters in introducing the National Marine Sanctuaries Renewal Act of 1996. This bill will reauthorize funding for the National Marine Sanctuary Program which is set to expire on September 30, 1996.

The country's 13 marine sanctuaries are the national parks of our oceans. They celebrate and preserve some of the Nation's most significant ocean resources. Like our national parks, our marine sanctuaries focus our attention on how important sound environmental stewardship is to our quality of life and the sustainability of our economies.

The National Marine Sanctuary Program began modestly in 1975 off North Carolina's stunningly beautiful outer banks to protect the Civil War wreck of the world's first iron ship, the U.S.S. *Monitor*. The program expanded several years later to protect sensitive marine resources off the California and Florida coasts. The program reached its full maturity in the fall of 1992 with the designation of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary embraces the entire coast of my central California coastal district. It is the largest protected marine area in the United States and second only to Australia's Great Barrier Reef in size worldwide. It encompasses more than 4,000 square nautical miles of open ocean along 350 miles of shoreline. It is unique among all marine preserves in being so accessible from shore. Most of my constituents don't pass a day without seeing sanctuary waters and are grateful that the sanctuary has protected their coast from offshore oil development.

However, marine sanctuaries are not just about conserving resources. They are also about protecting coastal economies. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary is a key to my district's billion dollar tourism industry. Indeed, one of this Nation's premiere tourist attractions, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, is a thriving private business that showcases the extraordinary marine life of the Monterey Bay Sanctuary. The sanctuary also helps support a prosperous fish industry.

All of this comes at a very modest cost. The entire sanctuary program costs less than \$12 million a year to administer. It is truly a bargain for the taxpayers. But, like all government programs, the sanctuaries need to make the most of their funding. This bill helps them accomplish that by allowing the sanctuaries to develop, trademark, and market logos and other merchandise to help supplement their funding.

I urge support of the bill.

LOCKHEED-MARTIN CHAIRMAN
DANIEL TELLEP RECEIVES 1996
JAMES FORRESTAL MEMORIAL
AWARD

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Daniel M. Tellep, chairman of the board of Lockheed-

Martin, who was honored this week with the 1996 James Forrestal Memorial Award. The 1996 annual awards dinner was cohosted by the National Security Industrial Association [NSIA] and the American Defense Preparedness Association. This year, the NSIA presented its Forrestal Award at the dinner held here in Washington.

I wanted to share with my colleagues the remarks Mr. Tellep made in accepting this prestigious award.

SHALL WE WAIT AND SEE?

(Forrestal Award Acceptance Speech)

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this most special award.

I feel honored . . . humbled . . . and deeply appreciative;

Honored when I think of the names of others to whom you've conferred this award and humbled to join their ranks. I'm

appreciative because this award also reflects the shining achievements of the men and women I work with.

James Forrestal himself also provides excellent perspective on an occasion like this.

He once said in reference to himself:

"You can't make a hero out of a man in a business suit. I'm just a businessman trying to do a job and that's the whole story."

That's also my whole story. I, too, am just a businessman and it has been my privilege for the past 41 years trying to do a job in the aerospace and defense industry in support of our military services.

As a businessman, I returned last night from an eleven-day trip to the mid-east. . . . A volatile, vitally important region.

The trip was a kaleidoscope of countries, cultures, cuisines, people, and events.

During the trip I also tried to stay abreast of the news in this country. The Republican primaries, for example.

Flying home and thinking ahead to my remarks this evening I thought: "How can I make something coherent and relevant out of over two dozen meetings in that complex, turbulent region?" Looking back, there was a common thread to the discussions in each of the countries. Invariably, we discussed three topics:

Economics . . . peace . . . and . . . military preparedness.

What I found was consistent, clear logic on these topics. In each country, their philosophy was basically the same. They said this:

First . . . we desire economic growth and development . . . but that depends on peace and political stability.

Second, peace and political stability depend as much on military preparedness as diplomacy.

Third, military preparedness deserves high priority because it is inextricably linked to national political and economic goals.

As I listened to these recurring themes, I felt that there were great similarities to attitudes in this country on the desire for economic growth and peace.

But there is also a difference here at home on the priority to accord military preparedness . . . compared to what I found abroad.

In our country we continue to search for a fresh national security policy.

And we debate the proper level of defense expenditures.

Lately, however, these issues appear secondary to the presidential campaign.

This is Super Tuesday and along the way, we've witnessed the ups and downs and then the shakeout of the Republican candidates. As we did, it struck me that something vital was missing from the debates and the news coverage;

Something beyond a flat tax, the deficit, immigration, abortion and trade policy.

What has been missing is any serious discussions of the candidates' views on defense and national security.

This morning's Washington Post, for example, has 115 column inches of space devoted to the election but not one mention of defense.

This diffuse, lower key focus on defense here in the U.S. is strikingly different than what I encountered on my trip.

Abroad, defense is seen as a guarantor for economic health. Here, defense is often seen as a source of budget to be tapped for other purposes.

This is disconcerting since we are about to elect not just our president . . . but also our Commander-in-Chief.

Defense should be a front-burner topic but it isn't and it is a profound reflection of our times.

The fact that defense isn't very high on the political or national agenda is easy to explain.

With the collapse of Communism and the end of the Cold War, we are having difficulties in seeing threats to our national interests.

For a moment, think back to the Cold War. Volumes of policy statements could be conveniently distilled into two galvanizing words . . .

These two words telegraphically described a single grave threat, provided continuity of support for a national policy . . . and underpinned our national will.

Those words were, of course, Contain Communism.

Today we lack those two or three words which serve as shorthand for a broadly supported . . . focussed national security program.

It's not "be prepared" and it's not "dial 911 U.S.A."

What it is, is still emerging.

I assert that peacekeeping and nation building aren't it either, because although our military forces can and do perform such missions under special circumstances, this is not what we are trained for and not something which justifies current levels of defense expenditures.

Does our inability to provide a succinct phrase to describe threats to our national interests mean there aren't any? Hardly.

I'll return to this in a moment, but first let's review the course we've been on for the past seven years.

Basically, we've downsized and we've continued to conduct studies to help define our force structure.

I don't have to remind you of the downsizing.

The defense budget is down by some 40 percent in constant dollars since its peak in the late 1980's.

The procurement account is down 72 percent in real purchasing power for \$138 billion in 1985 to \$39 billion in the fiscal year 1997 request.

Our force structure—including Army divisions, warships, carriers, and fighter squadrons—has already been reduced by at least one-third in just over six years. And more cuts are on the way.

In contrast to other areas of the budget where cuts are in the context of reducing the rate of growth, these are deep, real reductions.

I also think that the comportment of the military services and our industry during this massive downsizing has been remarkable. To their credit, the services "saluted" and the industry "got with it."

The question is, "when have you gone too far in downsizing and when do you stop?"

Here are a couple of perspectives worth considering. History shows that five times in this century America's military forces have fought major wars. Following each of the previous four, filled with the promise of peace, America proceeded to dismantle its military capability . . . only to be disappointed to find itself once again engaged in war a few years later.

New York Times columnist, A.M. Rosenthal, recently observed, "the deep reductions in the armed forces . . . could turn out to be the essence of wisdom. It could also turn out to be the greatest misjudgment since the U.S. disarmed itself after World War II knowing that Stalin would not be stupid enough to bother us."

To answer the question on how deep the downsizing should be, we have a penchant for analysis and modelling.

We do bottom up reviews and define MRC's . . . Major Regional Conflicts.

It is almost as if we hope that somewhere in the computer we can find the answer.

Now, I'm not against modelling or computer studies . . .

But it is not a substitute for something more basic—the sort of deep inner conviction President Reagan felt when he launched the Strategic Defense Initiative.

That brings us back to the issue of the threat.

Frankly, I don't think we—the collective "we"—have done a good job in conveying to the American public the worldwide spectrum of threats to our national security and economic interests.

But all it takes is newspapers, a map and a compass.

The public press is a rich source of information on the military activities and postures of nations worldwide. The headlines hardly suggest a peaceful world and an era of tranquility.

We know for example, that the Mediterranean is a virtual stew of over 80 submarines from as many as 12 nations.

We know that over 20 countries are building ballistic missiles . . . and China is flexing its muscles with them in the Taiwan Straits. We know that there are at least a half dozen nuclear "wannabees" in addition to the eight countries that already possess nuclear weapons.

We know that modern high technology weapons are available worldwide.

For example more than 400 MiG 29's—the equivalent of our front-line fighters—are in the service of 22 foreign countries.

We know that Russia recently sold four modern diesel submarines to Iran.

In a sense, the soviet arms threat is still there * * * it's just more geographically distributed.

This list goes to include terrorism which can be the spark for a major conflict in a region where we have vital interests.

All this and more just from the public press.

If newspaper reports don't fully convey the picture of a world laced with threats, a map and a compass help.

Take a compass, a world globe, and strike arcs of 500 or 1,000 or 1,500 miles from countries possessing ballistic missiles to countries which could be the intended targets. It soon becomes apparent that much of the world falls under the sinister umbrella of potential missile attacks.

The threat also extends to the men and women from our services stationed in countries of threatened allies—as they were in the Gulf War.

We saw in Desert Storm that the single event which caused the greatest casualties among U.S. troops, was when a Scud impacted barracks housing our soldiers.

Do we need any more analyses to tell us that we need upgraded missile defenses to protect our troops and our allies now and not five or more years from now?

In discussing the pervasive nature of threats—a situation in many ways much worse than when we faced the monolithic Soviet threat—I'm reminded of another conversation during my mid-east trip.

A high ranking defense official explained his views this way:

Despite a situation which you and I would call reasonably clear, he said:

"We don't really know what the threat will be and when it will occur. Intelligence has failed us." He went on to say:

"We don't try to react to a narrowly defined threat, instead we look at the size and balance of the forces we want.

We use the most advanced technology because it gives us the qualitative edge.

When we have a qualitative edge, we don't coast. We try to add to it. This saves lives.

If we don't use our forces, we've succeeded through deterrence.

Besides, it's always good insurance, something we must have.

This clear view makes sense for us as well.

Now, despite the frustrations I've expressed and which many of you must share, I believe there is room for optimism.

Optimism that we may be on the threshold of arresting, if not reversing the protracted decline in defense budgets * * * and the downsizing and force reductions.

I point to recent remarks by two highly respected defense leaders—our Secretary of Defense, Bill Perry, and the Head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Bill Owens.

Recently Bill Perry took an unequivocal public stand that the basic strategic underpinnings of the administration—the ability to fight two full-scale theater conflicts at once—isn't possible without increasing the defense procurement budget over the next five years to somewhere in the range of \$50-60 billion per year from today's level of \$39 billion.

Admiral Owens' remarks echo those of Secretary Perry's. He also rejected the thought of further cuts in combat forces and focussed on reducing fixed costs to improve the tooth-to-tail ratio of our forces.

In addition to Perry, Owens and other military leaders, there is also a substantial block in Congress who believe it is time to halt the decline in defense.

But I'm not sure it will happen unless we can help the American public understand the basics which are so obvious to us:

That we are in an era of "come-as-you-are" wars.

That the equipment which performed so well in the Gulf War was the technology of the 60's * * * the development of the 70's * * * the production of the 80's.

That this equipment won't do for the year 2010 and that the real debate is over the capability we want our military forces to have past the turn of the century.

That defense is different than fast foods—you can't just order it and get it because lead times are measured in years, and the systems for the year 2010 should be in development today.

That relations among nations rise and fall on a much shorter time scale than that required to equip and train an armed force.

That it is unacceptable to fight wars of parity—in effect winning by one point in

double overtime. The fact that the last person left standing on the battlefield is an American does not constitute victory.

That because of our high regard for the lives of our men and women in service, we need sustained investments in advanced technologies to minimize casualties when conflict is unavoidable.

That we should not let the fact that the bright incandescent light of the Soviet threat has gone dim blind us to dozens of glowing embers which can ignite anywhere at any time.

I believe that the American public will accept these basics and that even in the face of other pressing issues, they will support a strong defense.

I also believe they do not want to disregard the lessons of history and have us make the grave error of undermining America's military capability—leaving it to future generations to pay the price not in dollars but in lives. . .

The columnist I referred to earlier also asked a profound question in connection with the observation that an enormous chemical weapons plant is nearing completion in Libya.

He observed that conventional wisdom is that Quadafi would never be mad enough to use these weapons against the west or our allies in the mid-east.

Mr. Rosenthal then simply asked the rhetorical question, "He would not be mad enough to do that . . . would he? "Shall we wait and see?"

Whether it is Libya's chemical weapons or any one of dozens of potential threats to our national interests . . . shall we wait and see?

I'm on the side of Bill Perry, Admiral Owens, our service leaders, and those in Congress who say, no.

. . . That it is time to arrest and reverse the decline in defense . . . rather than wait and see.

I also believe that the time is now...in the fiscal year 1997 budget, rather than in future years.

Looking ahead there are several immediate things we can and must do:

First, we must make a better case to the American public on the global nature of threats and our current defense posture. On this note a recent poll shows that two-thirds of the American public believe that we are now protected by a ballistic missile system—despite the fact that no such system exists.

Second, we must take steps to see that defense becomes an issue in the current election cycle, with a focus on Fiscal Year 1997 defense budget.

Third, we must reestablish the firewalls around the defense budget so that it does not become a checkbook for the rest of the federal budget.

Fourth, we must continue to spend each dollar for defense more efficiently by continuing the DOD's excellent start on acquisition reform and by improving the tooth-to-tail ratio of our armed forces by shedding ourselves of excess depot capacity.

We can do this and arrest the protracted decline or we can wait and see.

Again . . . Forrestal's words ring true. Advising President Truman in 1945 when Stalin began breaking the agreements reached at Yalta, Forrestal said:

"We might as well meet the issue now as later on."

For us, some fifty years later, we might as well meet the issue in our next cycle of defense budgets and not wait and see.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO HORACE RAYMOND GEORGE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I pay tribute to the memory of a remarkable man from the city of Milwaukee, Horace Raymond George. I would like to extend my greatest sympathy to the George family by taking a moment to reflect on the rich life of this fine family man.

Mr. George was born in Chicago and raised in Louisiana. As a youth, he loved to play basketball which he matched with an even greater appetite for reading. Mr. George found employment at a local drugstore where he had access to scores of newspapers to satisfy his hunger for knowledge. He came to Wisconsin to study economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he also attended law school, earning his degree in 1950. After serving as a judge advocate during the Korean war, he settled in Milwaukee with his wife Audrey.

Determined to establish his own law practice, Mr. George worked nights for the American Motor Co. while using his days to get the practice up and running. A skilled and diligent attorney, he also worked as a field attorney for the Department of Veterans Affairs, was a lecturer at Wisconsin Law School, and was a member of the Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, and District of Columbia bars. Mr. George was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1984, Wisconsin Law School honored Mr. George for his outstanding commitment and dedication to the legal profession, awarding him their special recognition award.

In addition to his professional endeavors, Mr. George will long be remembered for his selfless work on behalf of our community. He was active in the Knights of Columbus and the St. Thomas Moor Legal Society. Mr. George also served on the boards of St. Anthony's Hospital and the Wisconsin Center. He will also be long remembered for his vivid interest in Egyptian and African art, history, and culture.

Mr. George is survived by his beloved wife Audrey, his son Gary, a State senator and former classmate and colleague of mine from Milwaukee, his sons Mark, Michael, Gregory, and his daughter Janice. Indeed, this is a loss that will be felt throughout Milwaukee and the entire State of Wisconsin, for Horace Raymond George touched the lives of many during his rich 71 years.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the honorable and gracious memory of Horace Raymond George. I am certain that his legacy will endure for years to come.

NEIL SMITH, KANSAS CITY CHIEFS HONORED

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of NFL's finest defensive

players and one of Kansas City's finest citizens, Neil Smith of the Kansas City Chiefs. Mr. Smith is in Washington today to accept a prestigious award from the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce [JAYCEES] which has selected Neil Smith as a member of the Congress of Ten Outstanding Young Americans.

Neil Smith spent his childhood struggling in school with a learning disability. He was in junior high school before the education system acknowledged his special challenges and helped him discover ways in which he could learn and succeed. Neil Smith will never forget the cruel labels placed on children with dyslexia. That is why today he dedicates time and energy to help youngsters living with learning disabilities.

As a former educator, I personally appreciate Mr. Smith's selfless efforts to heighten public awareness and find solutions for individuals with disabilities. He is the national spokesperson for Foundation for Exceptional Children's "Yes I Can" Program which encourages disabled children to reach their goals and recognizes their many achievements. He recently partnered with the Learning Disabilities Association of Missouri to fund and produce a public service announcement aimed at dispelling the misconception that children with learning disabilities are "dumb" or "slow". He says they just need to be shown things in a different way.

Neil Smith's efforts remind the Congress that these youth need the support of an education system that works for them, not against them. All children have dreams and each and every one of them deserves the opportunity to achieve those dreams just as Neil Smith has. In Mr. Smith's words, "People with learning disabilities are not unfortunate. The unfortunate people are quarterbacks." Thank you, Neil, for your dedication to our children and your inspiring energy both on and off the field.

THE COMMON SENSE CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, because I am concerned about the hundreds of billions in taxpayer dollars spent every decade on Fortune 500 corporations and special interests, today I am introducing legislation that will cut \$39.575 billion in corporate welfare and end welfare for Ronald McDonald. The House has already passed the Personal Responsibility Act to reform welfare. It's time to pass the Commonsense Corporate Responsibility Act and get some of our richest corporations off the Government dole. This bill puts a balanced budget, jobs, education, and a clean environment ahead of handouts to Fortune 500 companies and special interests.

Estimate on total corporate welfare expenditures range from \$200 billion to \$500 billion over 5 years, which would go a long way toward balancing the budget and investing in our future. This bill would save \$39.575 billion over 5 years by ending 6 programs and reforming 1 program, some of the most egregious corporate welfare programs. Because

I've limited this legislation to the most egregious examples, my bill is a litmus test for anyone who is serious about ending corporate welfare.

My bill will end the territorial possessions tax credit, which will save taxpayers \$19.8 billion over 5 years. Corporations chartered in the United States are subject to U.S. taxes on their worldwide income. However, the U.S. Territorial Possessions Tax Credit provided by section 936 of the IRC permits qualified U.S. corporations a tax credit that offsets some or all of their U.S. tax liability on income from business operations in the possessions. My bill would eliminate this tax credit because the current incentive encourages companies to move jobs and capital out of the 50 States to overseas locations. The tax credit is not cost effective because foregone tax collections are high compared to the number of jobs created in the possessions. For example, taxpayers lose an average of \$70,000 in revenue for every job created in Puerto Rico. The many drug companies and electronic firms that have set up subsidiaries in the possessions often assign ownership of their most valuable assets—patents, trade secrets and the like—to their territorial operations, and then claim that a large share of their total profits is earned in the possessions and therefore eligible for the tax break.

My bill will end the Foreign Sales Corporation [FSC] tax credit, which will save taxpayers \$7.8 billion over 5 years. The tax code's FSC provisions permit U.S. exporters to exempt 15 percent of their export income from U.S. taxation. This encourages U.S. companies to form subsidiary corporations in a foreign country—which can just be a mailing address—to qualify as a FSC. A portion of the FSC's own export income is exempt from taxes, and the FSC can pass on the tax savings to its parent because domestic corporations are allowed a 100-percent dividends-received deduction for income distributed from a FSC. This program does not increase U.S. exports, and it may actually expand our trade deficit.

My bill will end special tax treatment of alcohol fuels, which will save taxpayers \$3.875 billion over 5 years. Manufacturers of gasohol (a motor fuel composed of 10 percent alcohol), get a tax subsidy of 54 cents per gallon of alcohol used. Also known as ethanol, 95 percent of current production is derived from corn. The subsidy is designed to encourage the substitution of alcohol fuels produced from corn for gasoline and diesel. The gasohol tax break was enacted to lower the cost of producing a fuel that is not competitive. It targets one, specific, alternative fuel over many others—such as methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or electricity—that could also substitute for gasoline or diesel. Alcohol fuel not only costs more, but also requires substantial energy to produce, diminishing the net, overall, conservation effect. Providing tax subsidies for one type of fuel over others is an inefficient allocation of resources when the subsidized fuel is more costly to produce than other fuels. Substantial losses in Federal tax revenue have primarily benefited Archer-Daniels-Midland, the Nation's chief gasohol producer.

My bill will end irrigation subsidies, which will save taxpayers \$4.15 billion over 5 years.

Irrigation subsidies encourage inefficient use of water resources, including production of water-intensive crops in arid regions. In these regions, loss of natural river flows has destroyed wetlands and devastated fish and wildlife populations. Many of these subsidies go toward production of surplus crops, which the U.S. Government pays farmers not to grow. This double dipper subsidy costs taxpayers as much as \$830 million annually. Also, these subsidies foster agricultural production on marginal lands, the cultivation of which requires excessive chemicals. Polluted drainage and runoff from these lands contributes to the degradation of rivers and streams, as well as to the contamination of aquifers and poisoning of fish and wildlife.

My bill will end the practice of subsidizing the purchase of produce by foreign consumers, which will save taxpayers \$3.5 billion over 5 years. The United States Department of Agriculture subsidizes the export of agricultural commodities through the Export Enhancement Program [EEP]. U.S. exporters, primarily multinational commodity firms, participating in the EEP negotiate directly with buyers in a targeted country, then submit bids to the USDA for cash bonuses. The program, established under the Reagan administration, is ostensibly meant to match European export subsidies, but does more to boost exporters' profits than U.S. farm production. The program has not been an effective counterweight to foreign subsidies and has depressed world commodity prices, penalizing competitors who do not subsidize their exports.

My bill will end the Market Promotion [MPP], which will save taxpayers \$550 million over 5 years. The Market Promotion Program [MPP], which will save taxpayers \$550 million over 5 years. The Market Promotion Program spends \$110 million per year underwriting the cost of advertising American products abroad. In 1991, American taxpayers spent \$2.9 million advertising Pillsbury muffins and pies, \$10 million promoting Sunkist oranges, \$465,000 advertising McDonald's Chicken McNuggets, \$1.2 million boosting the international sales of American Legend mink coats, and \$2.5 million extolling the virtues of Dole pineapples, nuts, and prunes. Wrangler of Japan—partly owned by Mitsubishi—collected \$1.1 million from American taxpayers to advertise jeans in Japan, which were not even manufactured in the United States. The MPP has done little to assure that funds increase overseas promotional activities rather than simply replace private funds that would have been spent anyway. These companies hardly need a Federal subsidy for advertising, and the program has become a virtual entitlement for some of the biggest corporations in America.

My bill will reform the Mining Act of 1872, which will save taxpayers \$300 million over 5 years. The 1872 Mining Act permits companies (foreign or domestic) to extract valuable minerals from Federal land—taxpayer-owned land—for next to nothing. They can purchase land for \$2.50 per acre and pay no royalties on the minerals they extract. Each year, \$2 billion to \$3 billion worth of minerals are taken from public lands. Mining companies can "patent"—or buy—20-acre tracts of land for \$5 an acre or less. This patenting process has been used to sell more than 3.2 million acres of

public land, an area about the size of Connecticut. Also, massive environmental damage has been left by mining operations on public lands. The cost of such cleanups is estimated at between \$32 to \$72 billion. The Atlanta Journal and Constitution newspaper editorialized that a Canadian company * * * was able to steal a \$10 billion gold mine from the United States taxpayers, who owned both the property and the mineral rights. The company paid less than \$10,000 for the land. My bill would charge royalties and lease land.

The legislation I am introducing today will be a good start toward ending corporate welfare and balancing the Federal budget. I urge you and all of my House colleagues to support it.

THE ONLINE PARENTAL CONTROL ACT OF 1996

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Online Parental Control Act of 1996 to fix a major flaw in the telecommunications reform bill. My proposal strengthens the control parents have over their children's access to online materials and better protects the first amendment rights of computer users.

First, it replaces the controversial indecency standard with a constitutional harmful to minors standard.

Second, it provides additional incentives for the development of better parental control technologies, as well as the use of labeling or segregating systems which would allow parents to restrict access to online materials.

I support efforts to address this issue in court. But I also believe a protracted legal battle will potentially leave children exposed to harmful material and place the free speech rights of computer users in jeopardy for an extended period of time.

Congress needs to offer both sides of this controversy a reasonable opportunity to resolve it. The Online Parental Control Act, I believe, is the sensible opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this effort to protect both children and free speech by cosponsoring this legislation.

LEGISLATION TO ELIMINATE THE DISINCENTIVE FOR EMPLOYERS TO PROVIDE BONUSES TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by Mr. GOODLING and Mr. FAWELL in the introduction of legislation to eliminate the disincentive under the Fair Labor Standards Act for employers to provide bonuses to hourly paid employees. Presently, the FLSA requires that certain payments to a nonexempt employee—such as commissions, gainsharing, incentive, and performance contingent bonuses—must be included in the employee's

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regular hourly rate of pay for the purposes of calculating overtime pay.

It is becoming more common for companies to link pay to performance as they look for innovative ways to improve employee performance. More employers are awarding one-time payments to individual employees or to groups of employees in addition to regular wage increases. Employers have found that rewarding employees for high quality work improves their performance and the ability of the company to compete. If a company's profits exceed a certain level, employees are able to receive a proportionate piece of the profits. Unfortunately, many employers who choose to operate such pay systems can be burdened with unpredictable and complex overtime liabilities.

Under current law, an employer who wants to give an employee a bonus must divide the payment by the number of hours worked by the employee during the pay period that the bonus is meant to cover and add this amount to the employee's regular hourly rate of pay. This adjusted hourly rate must then be used to calculate time-and-a-half overtime pay for the pay period. Employers can easily provide additional compensation to executive, administrative, or professional employees who are exempt under the FLSA without having to recalculate rates of pay.

Some employers who provide discretionary bonuses do not realize that these payments should be incorporated into overtime pay. One company ran afoul of the FLSA when they gave their employees bonuses based on each employee's contribution to the company's success. The bonus program distributed over \$300,000 to 400 employees. The amount of each employee's bonus was based on his or her attendance record, the amount of overtime worked, and the quality and quantity of work produced.

When the company was targeted for an audit, the Department of Labor cited it for not including the bonuses in the employees' regular rate for the purpose of calculating each employee's overtime pay rate. Consequently, the company was required to pay over \$12,000 in back overtime pay to their employees. The company thought it was being a good employer by enabling its employees to reap the profits of the company and by paying wages that were far above the minimum. These types of actions taken by the Department of Labor are especially surprising in view of Labor Secretary Reich's exhortations to businesses to distribute a greater share of their earnings among their workers.

This legislation will eliminate the confusion regarding the definition of regular rate and remove disincentives in the FLSA to rewarding employee productivity. The definition of regular rate should have the meaning that employers and employees expect it to mean—the hourly rate or salary that is agreed upon between the employer and the employee. Thus, employers will know that they can provide additional rewards and incentives to their nonexempt employees without having to fear being penalized by the Department of Labor regulators for being too generous.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JUDICIAL MANDATE AND REMEDY CLARIFICATION ACT

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that I believe is long overdue. This bill, the Judicial Mandate and Remedy Clarification Act of 1996, seeks to limit the authority of Federal courts to fashion remedies that require State and local jurisdictions to assess, levy, or collect taxes in any way, shape, or form.

We are currently entering into a debate on reforming the Federal Tax Code. We will be studying the impact of Federal tax policy on personal savings and spending, on State and local governments, as well as the overall effect on the economy.

It is time for Congress to address the effect judicial mandates and taxes have on State and local governments. Actions by Federal judges that directly or indirectly force a State or local government to raise taxes have serious ramifications on our Nation's economy. In many cases, remedial decisions have forced State and local governments to increase taxes, further squeezing take-home pay or affecting property values.

For example, in the congressional district I serve, people living in Rockford Illinois Public School District 205 are alarmed over the sharp increase in their property taxes as part of a remedy decision to pay for the implementation of a desegregation lawsuit against the school district. The complaints I have received include the fact that taxpayers are funding millions of dollars for a master, attorney's fees, consultants, and so forth, while seeing little money going to educate their children. They also complain that huge hikes in real estate taxes are making homes in Rockford very difficult to sell. Seniors have advised me that they can barely pay the taxes on their homes. This situation with the Rockford schools is dividing, if not slowly eroding the ties that bind the community.

Rockford, IL, is not the only community affected by judicial taxation. Hundreds of school districts across the country have the same problems. A Federal judge in Kansas City ordered tax increases to fund a remedy costing over \$1 billion. Yet, there has been little improvement in the school system. Lawyers, masters, and consultants have been the beneficiaries of such court orders while the children's education has seen little improvement.

Judicial taxation is not, however, limited to school districts. Federal judges have ordered tax increases to build public housing and expand jails. Any State or local government is subject to such rulings from the Federal courts.

The U.S. Congress is given the authority under article III of the U.S. Constitution to define the scope of judicial powers.

My bill will place very strict limitations on the power of a Federal court to increase taxes for purposes of carrying out a judicial order. It is not a statement about desegregation, prison overcrowding, or any other decision where a Federal law has been broken. It is about tax-

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payers obligated to pay for Federal court remedies through higher taxes without recourse—i.e., taxation without representation. Judicial remedies should be, must be, tempered by the community's ability to pay for it, without raising taxes.

If a school board, municipality, or State government feels that taxes must be raised, then the people should be asked. Otherwise, the governing board must operate within its means. There is no such thing as a school district dollar just as there is no such thing as a Federal tax dollar. The money belongs to the people. Judicial taxation is a back door method to take people's hard-earned money without representation.

A judge works under the parameters of the laws available to him or her. The purpose of my legislation is to make it very difficult for Federal judges, who are unelected officials, to raise taxes, and therefore press them to work within the budgetary constraints of the State or local government.

Any lasting result that could come out of a judge's remedial decision must come from the community and must have the people behind it. There has been no success in cases where judicial mandates alone act as the remedy. As I mentioned before, there are many people who are willing to make a positive contribution to solving these problems. By relieving the State and local governments of the burden of judicial taxation, the people of a State, city, or school district will be able to step forward and be part of a solution that is best for the community.

Let me be explicitly clear that I am not talking about whatever remedies are made by the court. I am talking about how to pay for whatever remedy or settlement results from any decision. That is where Congress can have input into this area. I take no position on what remedial actions may be enacted—that is a matter of the elected officials on the State and local level, but I am compelled to take a position on how those Federal court remedies are funded.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that congressional hearings be held soon on the effects of these court orders and this important legislation. Congress must bring to light the effects of such remedies. In the past, there have been attempts to limit the power of the Federal courts to act in certain areas, but there has been little focus on placing restrictions on the courts issuing orders that are essentially unfunded judicial mandates. To date, none of these bills has passed. That is why I crafted carefully focused language to address this very difficult issue.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which ensures that newborn babies and their mothers receive appropriate health care in the critical first few days following birth.

The legislation requires insurance companies, HMO's, and hospitals to offer mothers

and newborns at least 48 hours of inpatient care following normal births and 120 hours after caesarean sections. Mothers may choose to go home earlier but insurers and HMO's must then offer them a home care visit within 24 hours of discharge.

The typical length of stay over a decade ago for a woman and her infant after delivery was 3 to 5 days for a vaginal delivery and 1 to 2 weeks for a caesarean delivery. Over the past few years the typical length of stay decreased to 24 hours or less for an uncomplicated vaginal delivery and 2 to 3 days for a caesarean. In some regions around the country, hospitals are now discharging women 6 to 12 hours following a vaginal birth.

Health care organizations such as the American Medical Association [AMA] have stated that early discharge of women and infants after delivery cannot be considered medically prudent. The AMA's policy on early discharge is that it is a decision which should be based on the clinical judgement of attending physicians and not on economic factors. Furthermore, national medical health care organizations such as the AMA and the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, all agree that shorter hospital stays are placing the health of many newborns and mothers at risk.

There is reason for concern for the trend toward shorter hospital stays. Health care officials agree that the shorter stay increases the incidence in newborns of jaundice, dehydration, phenylketonuria [PKU], and other neonatal complications. For an example, adequate PKU test requires a newborn to have had 24 hours of milk feeding and most babies are not fed until 4 hours after birth. If a newborn is discharged prior to the 24 hours of milk feeding, then the hospital readmissions for undetected jaundice, a common condition in newborns and the easiest to treat. PKU and severe jaundice are conditions that can cause mental retardation if not detected early. Clearly if newborns spend more time in the hospital, then these and other conditions can be easily detected and treated, saving lives and money.

A recent study by the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center found that within an infant's first 2 weeks of life, there is a 50-percent increased risk of readmission and a 70-percent increased risk of emergency room visits if the infant is discharged at less than 2 days of age. Other studies indicate that early release is just as harmful to mothers as to infants.

Mothers can develop serious health problems such as hemorrhaging, pelvic infections, and breast infections. There is also the concern that opportunities for educating new mothers in the care of their newborns are lost when inappropriate early discharge occurs. This, coupled with the fact that many mothers are simply too exhausted to care for their children 24 hours after delivery, often leads to newborns receiving inadequate care and nourishment during their crucial first few days of life.

A 48-hour minimum stay is consistent with steps being considered by some States. For example, my bill is very similar to one which recently passed the New York Assembly, and which is being considered in the Senate. New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina have also enacted laws on maternity hospital stays.

Prevention has always been a way to cut health care costs. However, discharging mothers and newborns early creates its own costs. When a child suffers brain damage or other permanent disabilities because they did not receive adequate early care, insurers are then forced to pay for treating patients for conditions which could have been prevented or lessened if caught earlier.

Mr. Speaker, this bill allows new mothers to focus on learning to care for their newborns and themselves instead of being concerned with when their insurance coverage will run out.

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**CONDEMNING RESTRICTIONS ON
THE MEDIA AND THE CLOSING
OF THE SOROS FOUNDATION IN
SERBIA**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, with my distinguished friend and colleague from Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, and the bipartisan support of a number of our colleagues, I have introduced a resolution deploring recent actions by the Government of Serbia that restrict freedom of the press and freedom of expression, deplores the decision of the Serbian Government to prevent the Soros Foundation from continuing its democracy-building and humanitarian activities in Serbia, and calling upon the Government of Serbia to remove immediately these restrictions against freedom of the press and the operation of the Soros Foundation.

Recently, the autocratic President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, closed down the only independent television station in Belgrade. This follows the government closure just over 1 year ago of the leading independent daily newspaper in the country. Mr. Speaker, this is an outrage. As Slobodan Milosevic tries to work his way back into acceptance by the civilized world community—and we should encourage him to do that—he continues his autocratic and antidemocratic moves against the news media in Serbia.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is not all. The Milosevic government has also closed down the Soros Foundation, a humanitarian and charitable organization that has done an enormous amount of good for the people of Serbia and, indeed, for the peoples of countless other countries. It is an organization that has established an outstanding reputation for encouraging democratization and the development of open, pluralistic civil societies in the former Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the republics of the former Soviet Union.

The decision of the Serbian Government to withdraw the registration of the internationally renowned Soros Foundation is most likely related to the activities of the foundation in encouraging freedom of the press and freedom of expression. The Soros Yugoslavia Foundation was established in Serbia in 1991. Its board was comprised of prominent scholars and intellectuals from different ethnic backgrounds and regions. Since its establishment,

the foundation has dispersed millions of dollars in grants for a variety of programs.

The programs that most likely earned for the foundation the hostility of the Milosevic government were those which it sponsored supporting the free media and freedom of expression. Beginning in 1992, the foundation initiated a program to support independent media, including assisting the start-up of some 40 independent media outlets, restarting publications in Albanian, Hungarian, and Slovak languages and initiating a major research project on repression in the media.

The Soros Foundation was also involved in establishing the Association of Independent Electronic Media in Serbia and in establishing a media center in Belgrade to promote cooperation between journalistic associations. Grants were provided to permit many journalists in Serbia to attend symposia and workshops abroad and to encourage communication between Serbian and foreign journalists. In 1994 the foundation began support for an independent daily newspaper in Belgrade—Nasa Borba—after Serbian Government authorities absorbed Borba, previously the most prominent independent newspaper published in Belgrade.

The problem of government control of the media in Serbia is an issue of major concern to the United States, Mr. Speaker. The latest issue of "County Reports on Human Rights Practices in 1995," which was released by the Department of State just last week, reflects both the conditions in Serbia and the problem this represents for the United States. The report on Serbia notes the following:

An important factor in Milosevic's rise to power and almost total domination of the political process is his control and manipulation of the state-run media. Freedom of the press is greatly circumscribed. The Government discourages independent media and resorts to surveillance, harassment, and even suppression to inhibit the media from reporting its repressive and violent acts.

Opposition politicians and minority ethnic groups are routinely denied access to the state-run mass media; they are vilified in the government-controlled media, and their positions misrepresented. This year the government-controlled press mounted a campaign against nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] and international humanitarian organizations. In some instances personnel of United Nations and religious organizations were not granted visas to continue their work; in at least one case, the Government revoked the registration of a major NGO.

Mr. Speaker, the government of Serbia and President Slobodan Milosevic need to understand how we in the United States feel about these serious issues. They need to understand our firm and unequivocal commitment to freedom of the press and to the vital necessity of freedom of expression. The resolution that I have introduced with Mr. BEREUTER is intended to make that clear and unequivocal. It is important that we in the Congress reaffirm our commitment to these vital democratic principles and that the Government of Serbia know of our commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of our resolution be placed in the RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this resolution to demonstrate our support for freedom of the press and to make clear to Serbian authorities our commitment.

A resolution deploring recent actions by the government of Serbia that restrict freedom of the press and freedom of expression and prevent the Soros Foundation from continuing its democracy-building and humanitarian activities on its territory and calling upon the government of Serbia to remove immediately restrictions against freedom of the press and the operation of the Soros Foundation.

Whereas free and independent news media and freedom of expression are fundamental tenets of democracy and are vital to assuring democratic government;

Whereas democracy can exist only in an environment that is free of any form of state control or censorship or official coercion of any kind and where freedom of the press is protected by the rule of law;

Whereas independent radio and television stations and independent newspapers in Serbia have recently been subjected to restrictions, harassment, intimidation, and closure;

Whereas the internationally respected humanitarian and philanthropic organization, the Soros Foundation, has been denied the legal authorization to function in Serbia, and one of the principal activities of the Soros Foundation in Serbia has been to provide assistance for regular publication and distribution of independent daily, weekly, and local newspapers and to provide equipment and technical assistance to independent radio and television outlets; and

Whereas parliamentary elections will take place in Serbia in the near future and the existence of free and independent news media is essential to the proper functioning of democratic elections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) deplors the recent actions of the government of Serbia that restrict freedom of the press and freedom of expression and hamper civic organizations and democratic opposition groups;

(2) deplors the actions of the government of Serbia in revoking the legal registration of the Soros Foundation, which therefore prevents the Foundation from further activity in Serbia, and commends the Soros Foundation for its past activities in Serbia and elsewhere in support of freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and the development of democratic institutions;

(3) calls upon the government of Serbia to remove immediately those restrictions against the independent press and against independent radio and television stations, to remove immediately restrictions that have hampered free activity by civic organizations and democratic opposition groups, and to restore immediately the right of the Soros Foundation to operate fully in Serbia;

(4) declares that United States economic and other assistance for Serbia and United States support for full participation of Serbia in international financial institutions should be conditioned on the full functioning of independent news media, civic organizations, and democratic opposition groups; and

(5) requests that the President and the Secretary of State convey to appropriate officials of the governments of Serbia, including President Slobodan Milosevic, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this expression of the views of the Congress.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOHN F. GRIMES HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John F. Grimes, a good friend of mine from Pittston, PA. This Sunday, Jack will be honored as the 1996 Man of the Year at the annual St. Patrick's Day Banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. I am pleased to have been asked to recognize Jack as he is awarded this honor.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Grimes is a man of great wisdom and is certainly worthy of being named the Friendly Sons' Man of the Year. He was born in Pittston and has lived there all of his life. In 1942, after graduating from St. John the Evangelist High School, Jack began a 21-year career with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Within just a few years of beginning his career with the railroad, Jack was appointed assistant division engineer and became the youngest person ever to be assigned to that position of responsibility. During his career, Jack earned two professional licenses: surveyor and civil engineer.

Although Jack remained very committed to his job, he made community service a major part of his life. He served as the president of the Lions Club of Pittston, and has been a lector and usher at St. Mary's Church. He has also contributed to the city of Pittston by serving as both secretary and president of the planning commission. He has served the commission for over 30 years.

Knowing of Jack's commitment to his community, his colleagues called on him to be the executive director of the Pittston Chamber of Commerce. During his tenure, Jack reactivated the Pittston Area Industrial Development Authority as a subsidiary function of the chamber. He has aggressively campaigned to bring new industry to the region, and has helped publicize Pittston's strongest assets to companies seeking to relocate in the city. Jack Grimes has become a valuable partner with local, county, and State officials who diligently work to revitalize the Greater Pittston area.

Since he became involved with the chamber of commerce, Jack has helped to bring nearly three thousand jobs to the Greater Pittston area. Although many people would be satisfied with this accomplishment, Jack believes in going the extra mile. He wants to continue the campaign to revitalize the city, and plans to market the Pittston area on the World Wide Web. I am sure that Jack's involvement with this project will result in the continuation of Pittston's development.

Another distinguished leader will present the award to Jack. This individual is my good friend, His Excellency John McCarthy, Ambassador of Australia. When I learned Jack was being honored, I contacted Ambassador McCarthy to ask him if he would present the award. Always gracious, the Ambassador accepted my invitation and agreed to visit Pittston for this special event. The Ambassador's strong ties to the large Irish population that exists in Australia make him one of the most appropriate leaders to present this award to Jack.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Grimes embodies the leadership qualities that the Friendly Sons honor each year, I applaud their decision to choose Jack as the 1996 Man of the Year. On behalf of the people of Pittston, I extend my deepest appreciation to Jack Grimes for a lifetime of commitment to promoting industrial and business development throughout his community.

HONORING SCOTT O'GRADY

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Air Force Capt. Scott F. O'Grady, who today received the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Air Force Commendation Medal at a special ceremony at the Pentagon.

Scott's heroism and courage during his 6 days in hiding in hostile Bosnian territory after his F-16 was shot down by a Serb missile made him an immediate celebrity upon his return to the United States. Americans were riveted by the story of his avoiding detection by armed patrols and using basic survival techniques to stay alive for 6 days without food and water before his ultimate rescue by a group of courageous Marines from the U.S.S. *Kearsage*.

On Friday, June 2, 1995, Scott was piloting his F-16 Falcon in a routine combat air patrol with another F-16 as part of the NATO operation to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia. Suddenly, he detected missiles aimed at him from the ground and took evasive maneuvers. One missile exploded between the two planes, but the second one scored a direct hit on Scott's plane, forcing him to eject. Dazed from the force of his abrupt separation from the aircraft and suffering burns from the explosion, Scott parachuted to the ground where Bosnian Serb troops were already searching for him.

Quickly gathering his wits, he pressed his body to the ground to avoid discovery. He then used his survival training to collect dew for drinking water and gather grasses and insects for food. He stayed alive with only these things for 6 long days and was able to move around only at night. When the rescue team arrived on Thursday, they found him exhausted yet unbowed by his ordeal.

I had the pleasure of meeting this young man when he returned to the United States for a hero's welcome that included a ceremony with President Clinton and Secretary Perry. He was exceedingly modest about his exploits and full of praise for his rescuers.

I believe that Scott embodies the qualities for which Americans are respected around the world, namely dedication to duty, belief in God, rugged individualism, and a never-say-die spirit that keeps us going even when we fear that all is lost.

I am proud of this native son of the State of Washington, who hails from my hometown of Spokane. I wish him congratulations and best wishes for the future.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND, ST.
PATRICK'S DAY, 1996

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. WALSH Mr. Speaker, though in the course of Irish history there have been many extraordinary years, surely the time since the Friends of Ireland's last St. Patrick's Day statement must be labeled one of significance.

With the exhilaration of hope, we participated on the heels of a year-long cease fire in the march toward peace. We joined the historic visit to Northern Ireland by President Bill Clinton, the first by a sitting U.S. President. Our bipartisan congressional delegation met with political leaders in Northern Ireland and in the Republic. We carried a message of peace from Speaker NEWT GINGRICH.

A month ago we were shocked by the interruption of that peace, and the resumption of violence by one group. We were shocked, because we had come to believe in the possibility of a permanent peace.

Now we are again heartened by a promise to convene all-party talks on June 10.

In light of events, it is important for us at this juncture to condemn outright the bombings by the enemies of peace. Whatever their faction, whatever their affiliations, whatever their politics, we are unanimous in saying this.

By killing and terrorizing, you have set back the struggle. By disrupting the lives of innocents, you have not judiciously brought attention to the history of discrimination in the north. Instead you have validated suspicion and mistrust and made the job of peace-making that much more difficult.

Having made this plea, we in the Friends of Ireland send our sympathies to all the families who have been the victims of violence and terror over the years. Like a wound re-opened, this breach of the peace pains you perhaps the most.

At the same time we congratulate the masses of people, Protestant and Catholic, unionist and republican, who have demonstrated to take back the peace. We stand with them in spirit and encourage them wholeheartedly.

It is significant that 1 year ago, in our St. Patrick's Day statement, we spoke confidently about peace as a result of the cease fire. We now look hopefully toward next year when we may speak of cease fire and peace as a result of all-party talks.

We note that St. Patrick's Day is both a Catholic and Protestant holiday. The Friends use this occasion to remember and restate our commitment to all the people of Ireland. And it is important for all Irish people to know that we believe firmly in the philosophy of the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, with whom our congressional delegation met when in Dublin with the President in December. Simply stated, the philosophy is this: There must be room in Ireland's future for all the cultures and traditions of its past.

We will continue to support economic assistance by way of the International Fund for Ireland and other means. Established in 1986, the Fund creates jobs, which in turn promote

social development, which in turn encourages reconciliation among all groups. We believe this all the more after touring with President Clinton at a business park in Belfast supported by the Fund.

Lastly, we applaud the work of former Senator George Mitchell, the President's envoy, and stand ready to assist his significant effort in any way we can.

It is a tentative time in Ireland. While in Belfast just a few months ago, many of us met with the political leaders on all sides of the struggle. We heard consistently, even from those who are affiliated with paramilitaries on both sides, that peace is an honorable goal, a desirable goal. Events may have slowed the advance of peace—but we do not believe violence can ever erase the desire.

The Friends of Ireland properly represents the will of the United States as it relates to our alliance with the people of Ireland, north and south. We want very much for there to be peace and prosperity in Ireland.

We pledge our continued friendship. We will work tirelessly for peace. And we pray that all leaders will have the wisdom and patience to make this another extraordinary year in Irish history—one which brings what the people demand, a lasting peace.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1996

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. FAWELL Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Injunctive Relief Amendments Act of 1996. This legislation will establish a uniform standard governing the award of preliminary injunctive relief under section 10(j) of the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA]. It will also allow parties against whom injunctive relief is sought an opportunity to review and respond to legal memoranda or documents presented to the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] in support of such relief.

Section 10(j) of the NLRA authorizes the NLRB, upon the issuance of an unfair labor practice complaint, to petition a U.S. district court for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order. Most courts have followed a two-prong test for determining when section 10(j) injunctive relief is appropriate: first, whether there is a reasonable cause to believe that an unfair labor practice has occurred, and second, whether, injunctive relief is just and proper. The reasonable cause prong of the test requires the Board to produce some evidence in support of the petition, but does not demand that the court be convinced of the validity of the theory of liability. There is a split among the courts of appeals as to the meaning of the just and proper prong of the test with some circuits opting for a traditional equity test and others for a less demanding standard of whether an injunction is necessary to avoid a frustration of the remedial purposes of the act.

The Injunctive Relief Amendments Act would require the Board to satisfy the higher

traditional equity standard before a Federal court could issue injunctive relief under the NLRA. I believe, like in other areas of the law, injunctive relief under labor law should be available only when the traditional equity test for such relief is met. Certainly, the standard for granting any relief under the NLRA should be the same whether your case is heard in Chicago or New York or Boston or Detroit or San Francisco.

The legislation also addresses my observation, harkening back to my own days practicing law, of how closed the process for adjudicating unfair labor practice complaints seems to be. There is no real discovery, as there would be in a lawsuit filed in court, and the respondent in a complaint seems to acquire information about the charges against him or her only by happenstance. The Injunctive Relief Amendments Act takes a small step to open the process by allowing parties to review and respond to materials submitted to the Board in support of seeking injunctive relief under section 10(j). My hope is that opening the process in this way will increase the sense of fairness or impartiality perceived by those who are impacted by the NLRB's adjudicatory processes.

REGULATION OF TOBACCO

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, many citizens in Georgia have concerns over the Food and Drug Administration's proposal to regulate tobacco. As a result, the Georgia House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the U.S. Congress to rescind any action giving the FDA authority to regulate tobacco.

I submit Georgia House Resolution 980 for the Congress' careful consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R. NO. 980

By: Representatives Reaves of the 178th, Floyd of the 138th, Hudson of the 156th, Royal of the 164th, James of the 140th and others.

A Resolution

Petitioning the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to rescind and remove any action that would give the Food and Drug Administration regulatory powers over the tobacco industry; and for other purposes.

Whereas the tobacco industry has been a vital part of the economy of the State of Georgia for more than 250 years; and

Whereas tobacco products are legally grown and produced in this state for the enjoyment of adults who choose to use those products; and

Whereas tobacco growers are productive citizens of the State of Georgia; and

Whereas the plan by the Food and Drug Administration is to severely and unnecessarily restrict the marketing of legal products grown in the State of Georgia; and

Whereas tobacco companies, growers, tobacco producing states, and individuals who work within the industry sincerely and publicly oppose young people smoking; and

Whereas the laws of Georgia forbid the sale of tobacco products to youth under 18 years of age; and

Whereas the tobacco industry is more than adequately regulated by other state and federal agencies and tobacco products are the most highly taxed commodity in the country; and

Whereas FDA Commissioner Kessler has publicly stated that he wants to put the tobacco industry, including our tobacco farmers, out of business; and

Whereas regulation of the tobacco industry by the FDA is costly, unnecessary, and unwarranted.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That this body hereby petitions the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to rescind and remove any action that would give the Food and Drug Administration regulatory powers over the tobacco industry.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit appropriate copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States.

In House, Read and Adopted, February 26, 1996.

ROBERT E. RIVERS, Jr.,
Clerk.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID E. SMITH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Commissioner David E. Smith, who is retiring from public office after many years of distinguished service to the city of Pleasant Ridge, MI.

Throughout his career, Mr. Smith has been an active and influential leader in civic affairs and projects, with membership on a wide range of boards and organizations. In 1981, he began his service to Pleasant Ridge as a delegate and cochair of the Ferndale-Pleasant Ridge Cable Commission. This led to his membership on the Intergovernmental Cable Communications Authority. From 1985 to 1987 he was a planning commissioner, and in 1987 he was elected to the city commission, serving until 1996.

While a city commissioner, Mr. Smith was a member of the Pleasant Ridge Foundation and the city of Pleasant Ridge 75th Anniversary Celebration Committee. In these positions, as others, Mr. Smith earned the admiration and regard of the city, his colleagues, and the community at large. I congratulate him on his accomplishments and thank him for his service to the community.

OLDER WORKERS WEEK

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join with the Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami in celebration of

Older Worker Week, March 10-16, to honor two older workers.

Alice Perrin—for her efforts as a clerk-in-training at the North Miami Foundation for Senior Citizens, she has been selected as the 1996 Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami's Senior Aide of the Year.

Selected from among 75 senior aides, Haitian-born Perrin, 64, began a new career 3 years ago as a clerk in the Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami training program for older workers. Her caring and willingness to assist has made her an asset to the North Miami Foundation team. She provides access and critical information to the foundation for Creole-speaking clients, and is an outstanding example of the reliable, enthusiastic, and capable mature worker.

Dorothy Patterson—82, of Miami is also being bestowed honors for her extraordinary commitment to her fellow older workers. She is the assistant director of the Jewish Family Service Seniors AIDES Project, and has served as an ideal mentor for the 70 participants.

Ms. Patterson commits of her time to serve the needs of others by also being actively involved in the Church of the Open Door in Liberty City, singing in the choir, and serving as a member of the Women's Fellowship. She also devotes every Saturday toward helping to feed the homeless on the streets of Miami.

Alice Perrin and Dorothy Patterson are true examples of older citizens who have dedicated their life to continued service. They provide an example for all of us to follow.

A PASTOR FOR THE COMMUNITY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, learning to live one's life according to the Scriptures is both tremendously rewarding and tremendously challenging. For the past 40 years, the people of Saginaw have been blessed with individuals who can both guide and encourage people to live their lives to the fullest, including living in the image that the Bible has suggested for us. Pastor Roosevelt Austin, Sr., and his wife Nurame, have helped countless men, women, and children improve the quality of their lives with the spiritual direction of the Baptist Church. They are being honored for their 40 years of service to their church and their community, and I can think of no individuals who better deserve this recognition.

Coming to Michigan from Louisiana, Pastor Austin has served as both the associate pastor and the pastor of the Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Saginaw. He has led from the pulpit and from the streets during these years, having also served as an advisor to Delta College and its campus ministry, as well as being the spiritual advisor for the Saginaw County Jail. He has been a board member of the NAACP, the president of Saginaw Training Center, Inc., a board member of the Commission on Quality Education for all Children, and a member of the Saginaw City Council.

Throughout this time, he has been supported and aided by his wife, Nurame, who

has served as a community volunteer, and has been certified as a teacher by the Evangelical Teachers' Training Association. She has been recognized for her community service by the Michigan House of Representatives, the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, the Saginaw County Community Action Center, and Top Ladies of Distinction, Inc.

They have been blessed with three children, Roosevelt Austin, Jr., who is also a minister, Dona, and David. These lives have been made far richer by the wonderful example set by their parents.

Pastor Austin has a motto which is profound encouragement to each of us. He believes that "Our lives are songs; God writes the music and we set them to music at pleasure; and the song grows glad, or sweet or sad, as we choose to fashion the measure." We each have been given an opportunity to succeed in a wide variety of fashions. It is up to each of us if we want our own songs to sing glad, or to let the refrain be sad.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and our colleagues to join me in thanking Pastor Roosevelt and Nurame Austin for their wonderful 40 years of devotion. I am sure that their work will continue with even more impressive results for years to come.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1996: A DAY OF CELEBRATION AND DEDICATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, we are all looking forward to St. Patrick's Day festivities back home.

For me, the upcoming celebrations bring back memories of the wonderful friends I made in Ireland last year when I accompanied President Clinton on his historic visit to that beautiful country—and of the message they conveyed in their words and actions: We want peace.

For those of us involved with Irish issues, the recent setbacks brought true heartache. But that's why now, more than ever, the United States must stand firm in its commitment to help the Irish people win a lasting peace.

Perhaps our best opportunity to do this is by promoting opportunities for economic growth in Northern Ireland and the Republic. This will be mutually beneficial, since one-third of all foreign business in the Republic is United States-owned.

We've already taken several steps toward that goal. President Clinton has appointed a Special Envoy for Economic Initiatives on Ireland, and the White House convened a conference on trade and investment in Ireland. This week I was proud to vote to continue funding for the International Fund for Ireland.

But I firmly believe we must do more. Along with my New York colleagues PETER KING and TOM MANTON, I have introduced H.R. 2844, the Ireland Economic Development Act. My bill would authorize the issuance of loan guarantees for economic development and job creation activities in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

I think Dan O'Kennedy said it best: "Prosperity and peace go hand in hand—that's why the Irish-American Unity Conference strongly supports H.R. 2844, the Ireland Economic Development Act."

I urge all my colleagues who are friends of Ireland to cosponsor H.R. 2844 before going home this St. Patrick's Day.

And every Member of this Congress should support the MacBride Principles, which I and 226 other Members of Congress cast our vote for earlier this week.

I authored the New York City MacBride Principles Contract Compliance Law, which made it illegal for the city of New York to award contracts to companies which discriminate against Catholic workers in Northern Ireland.

We should have a zero tolerance policy for discrimination: That's the statement we make when we vote for the MacBride Principles.

Last, but by no means least, my heart goes out to all the families still threatened with cruel separation by deportation proceedings. I am committed to continuing my work on this issue with members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs, and I urge my colleagues to get involved.

We all love taking part in the fun of St. Patrick's day celebrations. But this year, as we put on our green shirts, we must all resolve to roll up our sleeves and do the hard work necessary to help realize a bright and promising future for Ireland and her people.

TAX AND SPEND NEVER ENDS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the President has proclaimed the era of Big Government to be over, but his \$8 billion reelection pork package looks more like business as usual—taxing America's hard-working families and spending it on frivolous Federal programs.

President Clinton is stubbornly insisting upon \$8 billion more in Federal spending for Big Government programs, just to keep his key voting constituencies happy. The American taxpayers and their children should not have to finance President Clinton's reelection campaign.

We must not foolishly dole out money as though the American people were a money tree. The President wants more money for questionable programs. One such program helps guide a person through the 160 job training programs in the Federal Government. Is this not the same man who challenged Congress to consolidate 70 overlapping and antiquated job training programs? Now, he wants another program to help 160 other programs. In addition, he wants more money to send overseas for an environmental project so that children in foreign countries can be educated in environmental studies and can learn how to measure rainfall. This kind of spending just does not make sense.

Mr. Speaker, hard-working American families want responsible government and responsible spending. What the President wants

amounts to nothing more than tax and spend Big Government. My Republican colleagues and I pledged to cut Big Government down to size and we will keep our promise. It is time the President remembered his pledge to American families instead of his election contributors.

CONTINUITY OF CARE WEEK

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, the concept of continuity of care is an essential component of today's health care delivery system.

The professional responsible for continuity of care comprise a variety of disciplines, educational backgrounds, and practice in diverse setting. These professionals function as facilitators, caregivers, and advocates to ensure that patients receive quality, cost-effective health services.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of these individuals' dedication and commitment to health care, the third week of September 1996, and each September thereafter, shall be known as "Continuity of Care Week."

COMMENDING THE YOUNG ITALIAN AMERICAN A.C.E.S. CLUB OF UNICO

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, for the past 7 years, the Young Italian American ACES—Athletic, Cultural, Educational, Social/Service—Club of UNICO National has been sharing fellowship, support, benevolence, friendship, and hope with those less fortunate. And, in celebration of Saint Joseph Day's, the ACES Club sponsored by the Belleville UNICO Chapter will once again respond to the needs of the community by preparing a traditional Sicilian Alter for the sick and the needy.

The ACES Club provides a living example of what the Roman Statesman Seneca meant when he wrote that wherever there is a human being, there is an opportunity for kindness. Certainly, the ACES Club proves to all of us that no selfless act of kindness is insignificant. Indeed, heroic compassion is first learned through loving kindness. By faithfully evidencing the love and justice of Saint Joseph, the Young ACES Club reminds us that society is most profoundly changed not by huge, impersonal institutions but by people determined to make a positive difference.

Acts of compassion and mercy add meaning to our lives and to the lives of those around us. The Young Italian American ACES Club's consistent example of volunteerism teaches the valuable lesson that all of humankind is all our business. Truly, it gives us greater satisfaction to be helpful than helped.

The 18th century statesman Edmund Burke described voluntary associations that feed the

hungry, house the homeless, and clothe the needy as "little platoons." The ACES Club is a modern day example of a little platoon performing works of mercy and helping to produce the spirit by which people do good out of compassion, not compulsion.

The young people of the ACES Club perform the highest role of citizenship as they love their neighbor and respond to the needs of the community. This year the ACES Club will distribute the Saint Joseph's donations to a broad range of civic and charity organizations that serve the sick and the less fortunate. This standard of enduring goodness shows us that the health of society depends on how well its individual citizens treat one another.

The Young Italian American ACES Club of UNICO National is the embodiment of goodwill and generosity. I greatly admire the ACES Club's dedication to loving others and promoting justice in the best tradition of Saint Joseph. Furthermore, I offer my congratulations to the Belleville UNICO Chapter for challenging young people to take up the task of helping others.

Happy Saint Joseph's Day.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CHARLES SHUMAN

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend of the State of Illinois. Earlier this year, Mr. Charles Shuman retired from his position as a Sunday school teacher at the First United Methodist Church in Sullivan, IL. What makes this a memorable event is that Mr. Shuman taught his class faithfully for 60 years. And this has been just one facet of his exceptional life. He has been a longstanding friend of the Democratic Party, as well as a former president of the American Farm Bureau. It is with great respect and admiration that I say thank you to Charles for his phenomenal contributions to life in central Illinois.

Our present world moves at a seemingly nonstop pace. There never seems to be enough hours in the day, and everything from technology to fashion changes right before our eyes. But how small some of these developments seem when compared to an older generation's observance of motor cars and radio. Charles used to ride to church in a horse and buggy when in grade school, his family wrapping warmed bricks for the ride to help keep them warm. To this day he remembers vividly his first encounters with radio, automobiles, and movies. Despite these drastic changes in the world around him, Charles knew what was important to him and stood by it. His devotion to the church was one of these things, and he began his Sunday school teaching with the same boys' class he himself had participated in as a student. He met his wife Ida while teaching, and the two formed a coed teenage class. Later Charles taught the builder's class for young married couples.

The devotion Mr. Shuman has displayed over the years has touched countless lives

both in and out of his classroom, and serves as an example of what faith can provide for each of us in our lives. As Charles has said, "I always felt that one of my objectives in life was to find how to walk closer to God, and it seemed to me that Sunday school Bible study was one way to do it." And as he has shown, change is no excuse for losing sight of what is truly important. I am honored to represent Charles Shuman in the U.S. Congress, and I wish him many more years of health and happiness.

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention to the crisis in funding for international family planning programs.

The United States has traditionally provided developing countries with money to create effective, voluntary family planning programs. However, in the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations appropriations bill, family planning programs were cut by 85 percent, from \$547 to \$356 million.

A recent study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a nonprofit corporation for reproductive health research, policy analysis and public education, stated funding cuts will restrict 7 million couples in developing countries from using modern contraceptive methods. This will result in 1.9 million more unplanned births, 134,000 more infant deaths, and 8,000 more women dying in childbirth and pregnancy, including from unsafe abortions. In fact, due to the dearth of funding, there will be at least 1.6 million more abortions in developing countries in just 1 year.

Family planning services offer often lifesaving health care services, including family planning, prenatal services, maternal and infant health programs, treatment of infertility, and the prevention of AIDS. The more we limit funds for family planning, the more we will spend on money for destitute children and health care for the sick.

Long-term costs of the cuts may prove so disastrous that the United States will wind up spending more than it will save. Worsening population trends mean the United States may confront more international instability, greater depletion of important global resources and ultimately much higher levels of foreign aid assistance.

International family planning funding must be restored. Not only is it a public health issue, but family planning is the answer to the question of overpopulation. Global population now exceeds 5.7 billion people. If nothing is done to stem this growth, the Earth's population will quadruple to over 19 billion people by the end of the next century. Uncontrolled population growth not only causes extreme poverty, unemployment, and urban overcrowding, but it is having an enormously damaging effect on our environment and public health.

In much of the developing world, overpopulation, caused mainly by the lack of ac-

cess of women to basic reproductive health services and information, is contributing to impoverishment, malnutrition, and hopelessness. The damaging effect on the world's environment is resulting in resource depletion, tropical deforestation, extinction of certain plants and animals, and pollution of air, water, and land. Population growth is outstripping the capacity of many nations to make even slight gains in economic development leading to political instability.

Overpopulation must be addressed by sustainable development programs. There are three key areas which will target overpopulation directly: international family planning, financial commitment, and technical expertise. Practically every major innovation in the population and family planning field can be linked to U.S. support. Modern technology has also been applied to the population field in the areas of mass communication, biotechnology, and biomedical research in the development of new contraceptives.

Funding for international family planning is not about whether women in third world countries have abortions. The ramifications to funding cuts stretch from health counseling to global warming. Family planning directly deals with the protection of our environment, economy, and the health of women and children. We must work to maintain sustainable development programs to protect our environment, public health, and future. Please join me in the fight to restore this vital funding.

HARD TIME FOR GUN CRIMES ACT

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Hard Time for Gun Crimes Act.

This bill would make it clear that the problem with guns in our society is not the guns but the felons who use them for a criminal purpose. The bill would dramatically increase the penalties for possessing, brandishing, or discharging a firearm during the commission of a Federal felony.

For instance, under my bill, if you fire a gun during the commission of a Federal crime: If it's the first offense, you'll get 30 extra years in jail; if it's the second offense, you'll get a minimum 50 extra years in jail.

The key message is that we've had it with gun-related violence. Americans have zero tolerance for gun crime, so our justice system should too. Our families and children shouldn't be afraid to walk to school, go to the grocery store, and leave their windows open at night.

That's why I think we should work to keep those who would misuse guns in jail. No more slick criminal defense attorneys pushing criminals to freedom through legal loopholes. No more soft sentences after teary speeches before the bench. No more legal gymnastics setting criminals free after a fraction of their allotted time in jail.

For 30 years, we've heard about rehabilitation and the root causes of crime. We should try to reform those who've committed crimes.

We should try to address the grinding poverty of our urban areas, with welfare reform, for instance. But one of the root causes of crime—is criminals. Put a career criminal back on the street, and he's not rehabilitated, he's rejuvenated. What's gotten lost is punishment.

The Hard Time for Gun Crimes Act sends a clear message: If you use a gun to commit a felony, plan on spending the next few decades behind bars—no exceptions.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE DITOMASSI, THIS YEAR'S AMBASSADOR OF IRELAND AWARD

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to George Ditomassi, a constituent of mine who has distinguished himself both professionally and privately, as a man of significant accomplishment and compassion. Mr. Ditomassi is the Chairman of Milton-Bradley Co. in East Longmeadow, MA, a toy and game manufacturer owned by the Hasbro Corporation.

For as long as I can remember, George Ditomassi has given generously to the communities in which he lives and works. Year-in and year-out George Ditomassi is a good friend and neighbor to western Massachusetts. Though he sits on the corporate boards of some of America's largest companies, he also contributes his time to local and neighborhood organizations. In his many and varied roles, George Ditomassi has favorably impacted the lives of thousand of other people. That, in part, is why I have chosen to recognize him here today.

On Sunday, March 17, St Patrick's Day, George Ditomassi will be given the Ambassador of Ireland Award by the Holyoke, MA, St Patrick's Day Parade Committee. The Ambassador's Award is given annually to an American citizen who is judged by the committee to have built an economic or social bridge between our two great nations. George Ditomassi fits this description extremely well.

Raised in Holyoke, a long-time Irish enclave in western Massachusetts, George Ditomassi understands well the contributions that Irish-Americans have made to American society. As a businessman, he clearly understands the value that is added to a company by a well educated and highly skilled workforce, the type which is found in Ireland.

As the chairman of the Milton-Bradley Co., Mr. Ditomassi has guided his company's decision to own and operate a manufacturing facility in Waterford County, Ireland. With over 500 people employed by Milton-Bradley at the facility, the plant is one of the largest employers in Waterford. It is a boon to the local economy and Mr. Ditomassi calls it "a jewel in our crown." It is his stewardship of this investment in the Irish economy that has qualified George Ditomassi for the 1996 Ambassador of Ireland Award and also, it is the other part of why I have chosen to recognize him in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating George Ditomassi for

his upcoming receipt of the Ambassador of Ireland Award, and also, for a lifetime of service to his community.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM DEAN,
WORLD WAR I VETERAN

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable individual, William Dean, who passed away on March 11, 1996.

Mr. Dean, who lived with his wife at Cloverleaf Farms, Brooksville, was 1 of fewer than 20 World War I veterans in Florida. He would have celebrated his 97th birthday on March 20.

Mr. Speaker, veterans of World War I have stood up for America longer than any other group—three quarters of a century. Their determination and pressure has insured that benefits and programs are today available for all veterans.

In June 1917, William Dean, at the tender age of 18, was mustered from his regiment in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania National Guard and sent to the battlefields of Europe.

Mr. Dean served with distinction and honor in both France and Belgium as a private and then a wagoner in the cavalry. His service has been recognized by both countries with ribbons and medals.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dean's great service to his Nation was in keeping with a long family tradition.

His grandfather served in the Civil War with the Union Army of the Potomac, having volunteered at the age of 34 with the Pennsylvania cavalry.

While Mr. Dean may have retired to Florida, he never stopped trying to help his fellow veterans. For more than 10 years, Mr. Speaker, this dedicated individual drove his fellow veterans to hospitals in St. Petersburg and Tampa to make sure they received the quality medical care they deserved.

Mr. Speaker, Tampa and St. Petersburg are not right around the block from Brooksville; they are a long drive away. But Mr. Dean was willing and ready to give this kind of selfless service to others in need. According to his wife, the frequency of these trips made it necessary for Mr. Dean to buy a new car every 15 months.

On March 20, friends of William Dean will gather at the cemetery in Bushnell to bid farewell to a remarkable man who witnessed both the horrors of war and some of the most astounding advances in his country's history.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dean's life reminds us how important it is that we pay tribute to those who served and sacrificed for liberty during World War I. In William Dean's case, his service to his country continued long after he laid down his Army uniform.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NEW BAMC OPENS

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the opening of the new Brooke Army Medical Center [BAMC] at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, TX.

This is a proud day—for BAMC, for the Army, and for me personally.

At long last, BAMC is a state-of-the-art, unsurpassed medical center, at the forefront of military medicine. Patients here will get the finest care, and the staff here will continue the advances in medical technology that made BAMC as famous as it is great. San Antonio will continue to advance its role as a great center for medical care and research.

There are very few people who know what a long and bitter struggle it took to bring us to this day. But today, the moment this great institution opens for business, we know that the fight was worth it, and I am proud to have led it.

The new BAMC will build on a great history and fine tradition. Starting today, Army medicine has a new reason to be proud of its history and certain of its future, which I know will be as great as its past. As today's ribbon falls, we will open the doors to a great future. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN HOLTER

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding young man, Steven Holter of Hartford, CT. Steven has recently been honored with the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise 1996 Achievement Against the Odds Award, and I am sure my colleagues will agree that his story is inspiring.

Steven grew up in a public housing complex in Hartford. Moved by the need for companionship and belonging, several of the neighborhood children formed a recreation club. What began as innocent after-school fun, however, soon became gang activity. With Steven at the helm, The Magnificent Twenties became one of Hartford's largest gangs—and the violence escalated.

Four years of brutality and bloodshed took their toll, and Steven finally tired of the ugliness. He stood before his followers one morning, and declared, "We have to move in a different direction. Today, we will curb our behavior."

"We turned from night to day, like a light switch," says Steven. The Magnificent Twenties undertook a host of community service activities, including visits to the elderly, providing food for needy families, and establishing drug- and alcohol-free discos for teens.

After 2 years of organized community service, the gang dispersed—but Steven went on, his spirit of philanthropy undimmed. Today, he continues to act as a mentor for teenagers

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throughout the city of Hartford. Meeting with kids in prison, making presentations in inner-city schools, or chatting with his successors on the street, Steven's message remains the same. "You can make a difference in this chaotic world," he tells them. "It won't be easy. You need to want to help yourself. No one can do this for you. Life is all about choices." He urges young men and women to make the choice for a more meaningful life, a life of service rather than of destruction.

In addition to his youth mentorship activities, Steven is also the copresident of a construction firm, Relph & Holter Home Builders, Inc. He offers young people the opportunity to train with his company to develop valuable job skills for their future.

Steven reminds neighborhood youth of their unique capacity to contribute to the community. And he gets through—after all, as Steven often says, "Can't nobody tell it the way I can tell it."

I join all my neighbors in Hartford in agreeing that nobody can. Steven is a unique and irreplaceable part of our community, and we all join in congratulating him on this well-deserved award.

GRAPHIC POSTCARD ACT OF 1996

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to urge support for legislation that I have introduced, the Graphic Postcard Act of 1996. My bill, formulated after postcards showing a dismembered fetus were sent unsolicited to a number of towns in Connecticut, requires that material depicting violent or sexually explicit acts sent through the U.S. Postal Service be enclosed in an envelope emblazoned with a large print warning.

It is not unusual for parents to allow small children to open the mailbox and examine the contents. Bills, letters, and most advertisements pose no threat to young children. Sexually explicit material is already required to be covered when sent through the mail.

The right to free speech is one we all cherish. This legislation will not interfere with free speech; it does not prohibit graphic materials to be mailed, but instead places a simple requirement on their mailing in order to protect children. Like it or not, those responsible for these postcards have every legal right to use the U.S. mail to express their viewpoints. However, I believe that parents have an equal right to protect their children from graphic presentations of frightening or violent actions. Requiring an envelope and warning does not infringe on the sender's freedom of speech, it simply guarantees protection for our Nation's children.

This is a rational action to stop potentially dangerous behavior. Hundreds of my constituents have called or written to let me know they were outraged by these postcards. The level of violence in our society has reached an unprecedented level and is eroding the values that have made us a strong society. We have a special obligation to protect young hands

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and eyes from unsuitable material, and this is step one.

I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Graphic Postcard Act of 1996.

COMMENDATION OF INTERAGES
ON THEIR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commendation of Interages, Montgomery County's intergenerational resource center, on the eve of their 10th year anniversary celebration. Over the past 10 years, Interages has become an increasingly valuable member of our local community. Interages is dedicated to bridging the gap between senior members of our society and today's youth.

Interages programs bring volunteer youth to homebound seniors, helping to alleviate their loneliness and respond to the concerns of these otherwise isolated individuals. These young people take it upon themselves to uplift the spirits of these elderly men and women, giving their time in the interest of service to their community. Rather than finding this task a sacrifice, many of them feel that it is they who benefit from the deep friendships and exchange of ideas that often occur.

Since 1990, Interages has also sponsored the intergenerational bridges project. This project brings together elderly mentors with poor and disadvantaged youth. These young people receive the benefit of their mentors' lifetime of knowledge and experience. Often matched up with illiterate and immigrant youth, the seniors enable these at-risk students to rise above their surroundings, helping them to read, write, and speak English; the students end up with an increased sense of self-worth and a reduced risk of leaving school or engaging in criminal activity. The mentors, too, find themselves learning from their proteges, as they come to see through some of the myths surrounding disadvantaged youth in today's society.

On Sunday, March 17, Interages will officially celebrate their 10th anniversary with a celebration at the Chevy Chase Women's Club. This event will again bring together young and old in the spirit of intergenerational achievement and community service that Interages has so fully come to represent. Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in commending the founder of Interages, Austin Heyman; Interages current copresidents, Jean Linehan and Robert Shoenberg, and all of Interages' dedicated volunteers and workers, on 10 years of exceptional service and in wishing them success in the years ahead.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF TOWN OF
MERRIMACK, NH

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, let me extend my sincerest congratulations to the town of Merrimack, NH, as it celebrates its 250th anniversary on April 2, 1996. It is a pleasure to commemorate such a milestone event and recognize this New England village.

The people of Merrimack have preserved the town's historic past and traditions. Once known for timber and agricultural trade, Merrimack has welcomed new industries that promote technology and future expansion. In the 1980's, Merrimack was one of the fastest growing towns in New Hampshire. This town serves as an economical, industrial, and social tie between New Hampshire's two largest cities, Manchester and Nashua. Though these changes have occurred, Merrimack has not lost its identity and still attracts travelers to its recreational settings and scenic beauties.

I have had the opportunity to work with the people of Merrimack on a number of important issues over the last few years. I appreciate the willingness of the residents to speak frankly and honestly about issues that affect the town. These people are hard working and always concerned with what is best for their community.

Statewide, Merrimack is well known for being a close-knit, informed, and caring community symbolizing the best that New Hampshire has to offer. Allow me to wish the town of Merrimack a happy anniversary, and I appreciate the opportunity to be included in its celebration. It is an honor to represent the town of Merrimack in the U.S. Congress.

TACTILE CURRENCY FOR THE
VISUALLY IMPAIRED

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that encourages the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to consider making Federal Reserve Notes tactually identifiable by the blind and visually impaired. This legislation enjoys considerable bipartisan support from my colleagues on the House Committee on Banking as well as other Members who share the same interests in assisting visually impaired individuals exert their independence.

In March 1994, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing commissioned the National Academy of Science to execute a study entitled "Current Features for Visually Impaired People." This recently published study explores methods of making currency more accessible for all Americans.

The report concluded that the needs of the blind could be better served if further study on specific changes such as size, color, and tactile marks be initiated.

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Currently, the Department of the Treasury is engaged in efforts to redesign the Federal Reserve Note to prevent counterfeiting. Indeed, the new \$100 bill is prepared to be issued nationwide right now. With this window of opportunity upon us, I believe Congress has the chance to assist the millions of visually impaired Americans who strive to live independently by marking their money more accessible to them.

My bill simply endorses the efforts of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to study cost-effective tactile changes in Federal Reserve Notes and encourages the incorporation of those change in the national currency.

My bill does not cost the Federal Government any money, nor does it impose any undue, unfair mandates.

Such a minor change in currency will have a significant impact on the independence of visually impaired Americans. Further, a tactual mark can serve other purposes, such as being an additional counterfeit deterrent.

Visually impaired individuals are capable, independent people whose valuable contributions touch all of our lives. It is important that all Americans are afforded equal opportunities to perform at the best of their abilities. My bill stresses that importance. I hope all Members will join me to pass this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO FRED DUVAL

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I read in last week's newspapers of the resignation of Fred Duval as Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United States. This is a loss for the Department of State and the U.S. Government.

Protocol is one of those things in this town many of us take for granted. It is practiced in the breach. If it's done well, it is hardly noticed. If it is done poorly, it could have major ramifications for relations between our country and others.

In the United States, Protocol is responsible for overseeing the visits of foreign royalty, chiefs of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers. It is responsible for overseeing many ceremonial events including meals, events at Arlington Cemetery, major diplomatic gatherings, et cetera, for selecting Presidential gifts, and the administration of the Blair House. Protocol is also responsible for the accreditation of the diplomatic community, and the selection of Presidential delegations abroad.

During his almost 3 years of service, DuVal has hosted emirs, emperors, and over 120 heads of government. He spent 12 days as the host of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. He played a major role in a number of mega-events such as the PLO-Israel peace signing ceremony in September 1993, the Israel-Jordanian peace signing ceremony in Jordan, the Nixon state funeral, the Atlanta Olympics, and the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, where over 120 heads of government attended.

DuVal is widely admired and well-liked in the diplomatic community where he is often

representing the President at evening embassy events, and is thought of in the State Department as one of the strongest and the most effective people to ever hold his position as Chief Deputy of Protocol.

Before coming to Washington, Mr. Duval was a constituent of mine in Arizona and has for many years been a friend.

He will be missed at the State Department, and it is as a tribute to him that I ask unanimous consent to place James Morrison's article from the Washington Times announcing his departure in the RECORD.

RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIER RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS VIENNA PRIZE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, next week, a truly extraordinary American will become only the second American in history to be awarded the Vienna Prize by the Dr. Karl Renner Foundation. In recognition of his lifelong efforts on behalf of the human rights of the citizens of the world, Rabbi Arthur Schneier will receive this coveted award and a grant of \$20,000 from the mayor of Vienna, Dr. Michael Haupl.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier is internationally known for his leadership on behalf of human rights and religious freedom. A group of distinguished citizens of Vienna, including the mayor, members of the city Senate, and prominent members of the community, have chosen Rabbi Schneier for this honor because he is an international role model for the promotion of democratic societies.

Rabbi Schneier joins with President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia as the only non-Austrians to receive this distinguished award. By virtue of his international standing, Rabbi Schneier, as with President Havel, has promoted the ideas of democracy and freedom to the furthest reaches of the globe.

As founder and president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, Rabbi Schneier has met with Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers, as well as religious leaders in the former Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Romania, Argentina, Cuba, Israel, Egypt, Morocco, Bulgaria, Germany, England, Ireland, the Vatican, and Turkey.

Since 1965, when he led a group of political and religious leaders for an Appeal of Conscience rally protesting religious repression in the Soviet Union, he has championed the cause of religious freedom around the world. After the 1965 rally, he established the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, which continues to this day to provide effective and influential leadership on behalf of human rights.

The Appeal of Conscience Foundation and Rabbi Schneier have been involved in a wide range of the world's most intractable problems and most egregious human rights violations. From meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to discuss United States-Russian relations to meetings with Presidents of Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia to discuss a lasting peace

in that troubled region, Rabbi Schneier has taken it upon himself to provide inspirational and effective leadership that has won him worldwide praise, including the prestigious Vienna Prize.

It brings me great pleasure to rise today to honor this exceptional religious leader on the occasion of his receiving this most deserved award. I invite my colleagues to join me in expressing our appreciation for his extraordinary efforts.

FIGHT TERRORISM, BUT DON'T DAMAGE INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we all have been shocked and horrified by the acts of terrorism in Oklahoma City, in New York City, in Israel, London, Tokyo, and elsewhere.

The painful loss of innocent lives leaves us with a terrible sense of vulnerability that tears away at our peace of mind.

There are laws on the books that prosecute terrorists for the violent acts they commit—the World Trade Center bombing trial and the trial that will soon get underway in Denver, CO, show us that. We should also carefully strengthen our ability to prevent these acts of terror. But this bill doesn't get us where we need to go.

As Anthony Lewis wrote Monday in the New York Times:

Terrorism has a cost beyond its menace to life and peace. A democratic society, feeling threatened, may put aside legal norms and adopt authoritarian measures. It may fear freedom.

This approach doesn't take us forward. It takes us back to the now-discredited ideas of the McCarthy Era, and even more recently, to the intimidating FBI interviews with Arab-American leaders during the gulf war about their supposed knowledge of possible terrorist activities, and to the "LA 8" case with its attendant revelation of secret Justice Department contingency plans for the mass roundup, internment, and deportation of Arab nationals.

When this bill first came to the floor, it would have given us selective prosecution, more wiretaps, more domestic counterintelligence, deportation of political asylum seekers, and secret evidence to be used in secret trials. While some of these problems have been corrected, the bill is still fatally flawed.

We are debating this issue in tense times, with the recent bombings in Israel still fresh in our minds. These were terrible tragedies, and we should respond, but we should do so with clear minds, with a view that values the liberties that so many have fought and died for over our history as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, let us not cast freedom aside and allow fear to prevail. We can do better than this bill, and we must, for our liberty and our safety depend on it.

WOMEN IN HEALTH CARE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of all women in the health care field.

As the health care industry continues to change dramatically and rapidly, these professionals remain steadfast in their dedication to the well-being of the aged and infirm. They work hard to keep up with the changing market, while unfailingly remaining committed to helping the sick.

And no matter what their position, everyone contributes in an essential way. I honor the efforts made by all women in all roles in providing the best quality work toward meeting the needs of patients.

When I read today the Northern New Jersey Visiting Nurses Association's newsletter, I was reminded of the challenges facing our health care workers. Their mission: Keeping people healthy by providing quality community health service by skilled and caring individuals and promoting the health and well-being of the entire community.

Nursing in particular demands such a broad array of skills and knowledge combined with attributes of compassion and commitment. From many of the health care professionals with whom I am acquainted, I know of the extraordinary job they do at continually re-educating themselves in medicine, disease, and an ever-changing, high-technology environment, while never losing sight of their most important responsibility—the health and well-being of their patients.

This sense of duty is astonishing. I was recently told of a home health aide who during the January blizzard, when so many of us were home and safe, walked a couple of miles through 5-foot snowdrifts to care for her patient and walked home. I was told of the health workers who stayed 2 or 3 consecutive days working extra shifts at the hospital to meet the needs of patients. Mr. Speaker, I applaud them.

These are truly multitalented individuals who fill an essential role in our communities. Their job not only requires strong leadership and skill, but also a heart and soul unfamiliar to many of us. Today I rise to honor them—those individuals who help us stay healthy and serve us when in need.

LEGISLATION AMENDING THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to allow professional services firms which contract with the Federal Government to pay their professional employees on an hourly basis or a salary basis, without defeating their exemption from overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The FLSA exempts from overtime requirements professional employees who meet a duties test laid out by the Department of Labor's regulations under the act. Professional employees must also be paid on a salary basis, meaning that they must be paid on a salary or fee basis but not on the basis of number of hours worked. If the employee does not meet the duties test for a professional or the salary basis test, the Department of Labor and the courts have held that the employee is not exempt from overtime and therefore must be paid time-and-a-half for all hours worked over 40 within a 7-day period.

When the Federal Government contracts with private firms for professional services, most requests for proposals for such contracts require that the contractor submit bids as to the fee for the professional services that are based on hourly rates. However, because the contractor must bid the contracts on an hourly basis and, as a practical matter, calculate the pay of the professional employees working on the contract on an hourly basis, these employees may not meet the requirements for the overtime exemption under the act.

In addition to adversely affecting contractors, the salary basis requirement under the regulations can have the effect of requiring overtime pay for well-compensated, highly skilled employees, many of whom are lawyers, certified public accountants and financial analysts—simply because the employer compensates the employee on an hourly basis, as opposed to a salary basis.

This legislation will enable those firms contracting with the Federal Government to pay their employees in the manner which meets the requirements of the contract without running afoul of the FLSA.

**EAST CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL'S
OVERALL EXCELLENCE AWARD**

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to East Central High School, a school in my district, for being recognized by Redbook magazine for overall excellence in its America's Best Schools Project competition. East Central High School is 1 of 63 schools nationwide recognized for its overall excellence in academics and extra-curricular activities.

This distinction truly an accomplishment for which everyone connected to East Central High School should be proud. I applaud the faculty, school administrators, and staff for their dedication beyond the call of duty to provide the best education to their students. This is what has earned this school the recognition in Redbook. The students of East Central who have worked hard to learn and excel equally deserve praise. Last year, more than 800 students at the school brought home hard-won awards in a variety of disciplines. The parents of these students, who dedicate themselves to creating new and greater learning opportunities for their children, deserve our recognition.

East Central High School draws from both urban and rural areas, being the only high

school in a school district that spans 260 square acres. The area has a low tax base, and the school and the community came together to overcome financial challenges. They did so by creating a foundation to raise funds and provide incentive grants to teachers to create new, exciting programs to challenge and excite students. In this way, parents, teachers, administrators, and members of the community have created a wide variety of choices to excite the students and to encourage them to get involved.

East Central's innovative efforts set a positive example to everyone whose goal is to enrich the lives of our children. Examples of this unique programming are impressive, as well as abundant. East Central students taking French are communicating with students in France using the Minitel, the French electronic information system. Students interested in hospitality management are receiving first-hand experience through mentoring programs at a local Marriott Hotel. Restructured English and history classes have spurred student interest to pursue these subjects beyond the required courses. New daily class schedules help students learn more with time for extra-curricular activities. Extended library hours and an after-school tutoring program fosters a complete learning environment.

Greater student achievement has been the result. The number of students on the honor roll each 9-week period increased dramatically while the student failure rate has decreased. Students have won local, regional, State, national, and international awards in history, science, literature, and agriculture. A student at East Central placed third at the International Conference for Science in Toronto, Canada. The school's one-act play took the district trophy for the first time in 10 years. Nine students placed in the U.I.L. Literary region 4 contests. The school's basketball team ranks first in the State of Texas.

I am greatly impressed by the spirit at East Central. Overcoming financial and geographic obstacles, the entire community created and continues to create a positive educational center for its students. The ability to think creatively, to put new ideas to the test, has paid off. East Central stands as an example of what a community can accomplish—not alone—but together.

**THE FAST AND EFFICIENT TAX
FILING ACT**

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, many Government rules and regulations now on the books are obsolete and just plain burdensome. Today, with bipartisan support, and in behalf of taxpayers across the Nation, I am introducing the Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act to correct one of these obsolete regulations.

Every April 15, thousands of Americans nationwide wait in long lines at the U.S. Postal Service to mail their tax returns and receive their registered mail receipts which prove that their documents were mailed on time. So even

though the tax documents might arrive at the Internal Revenue Service 2 or 3 days after the due date, it is counted as being delivered on the date of the registered mail receipt. This is a good rule—it gives taxpayers peace of mind that they will not be fined or penalized if the Postal Service takes longer than expected to deliver the documents.

However, like so many other things, the devil is in the details. This timely-mailing-as-timely-filing rule applies only to documents delivered by the U.S. Postal Service. So if the same taxpayer sent his or her tax documents on the due date via Federal Express, United Parcel Service, or some other reliable private delivery service, the timely-mailing-as-timely-filing rule would not apply, and the tax documents would be considered officially late.

The timely-mailings-as-timely-filing rule was written at a time when only the U.S. Postal Service delivered mail. Today, it doesn't make any sense to limit the timely-mailing-as-timely-filing provision just to documents delivered by the U.S. Postal Service when many alternative methods are much more reliable and quicker.

The Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act will correct this inequity by permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to expand the timely-mailing-as-timely-filing rule to include qualified private delivery services. This would both increase the efficiency of the IRS and make it easier for taxpayers to file their tax returns on time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to introduce into the RECORD letters of endorsement for the Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act from the National Taxpayers Union, the United Parcel Service, and even from a former IRS Commissioner.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this important bill, so that we may make life a bit easier for millions of American taxpayers.

NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION.

Alexandria, VA, March 7, 1996.

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COX: The 300,000-member National Taxpayers Union strongly supports your Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act, which would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate qualified delivery services for purposes of timely filing of tax documents with the Internal Revenue Service and Tax Court.

Many aspects of the Internal Revenue Code and its enforcement seem outmoded and inconsistent, but few are as archaic as the policy on the filing of tax documents. Few taxpayers are aware of the fact that the IRS will only accept a receipt from the U.S. Postal Service as evidence that a document was delivered to the tax agency on time. Every year many citizens have been placed in financial peril simply because they made a reasonable assumption that a receipt from a delivery service was adequate.

With the onset of the Information Age, many national delivery services have proven to be more reliable than the U.S. Postal Service. Indeed, private companies from law firms to financial industries often entrust Federal Express, United Parcel Service, and many others to quickly deliver documents upon which their livelihoods depend. Yet, current IRS policy forces taxpayers to patronize the postal monopoly.

Your legislation would also make the filing of important documents more convenient

for taxpayers who do not have easy access to a Post Office, or do not have time to wait in long lines for Registered Mail receipts. Private delivery firms can provide the personalized, door-to-door service many citizens prefer.

A federal appeals court in San Francisco recently upheld a lower court ruling that the judicial branch cannot compel the IRS to recognize the receipts of reputable delivery services. According to the ruling, while a taxpayer may "put forth what may be a legitimate policy rationale for extending the rule to private delivery services, it is for Congress, not the courts, to make such a change."

For this reason, taxpayers are now looking to Congress to remove this onerous and pointless compliance burden. Congress should modernize the tax filing law by enacting the Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act.

Sincerely,

DAVID KEATING,
Executive Vice President.

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE,
Washington, DC, March 13, 1996.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER COX,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COX: United Parcel Service (UPS) strongly supports passage of the "Fast Efficient Tax Filing Act" with its goal of expanding the current timely-filing rule to include private companies. The bill would not only allow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to receive important documents as promptly as possible but would provide the flexibility to UPS customers to file their tax documents through a carrier of their choosing.

The information age has brought about a transformation in the way business is conducted. Consumers are continuously looking for new choices to meet their constantly changing needs. UPS alone has over 1.3 million daily pick-up customers and delivers nearly 12 million parcels and documents on a daily basis.

Private companies such as UPS present convenient and more reliable alternatives to the Postal Service. UPS offers time definite express services which would ensure the timely filing of tax documents with the IRS. In addition, UPS has the infrastructure and technology to track vital documents through its system to the final destination. These are the types of services taxpayers are looking for when dealing with the IRS.

The current IRS policy requires taxpayers to patronize the Postal Service when filing their tax returns. This is not only inconvenient for those who do not have easy access to a Post Office, but it unfairly treats private sector companies by creating an unlevel playing field between the Postal Service and its competitors.

A federal appeals court in San Francisco recently ruled that there is a legitimate policy rationale for extending the timely-mailing-as-timely-filing rule to private delivery companies but left the matter up to Congress to resolve. The time is ripe for reforming this unfair rule which does not serve the needs of society. On behalf of all taxpayers, we urge Congress to pass the Fast and Efficient Tax filing Act.

Sincerely,

ARNIE WELLMAN,
Vice President,
Corporate Public Affairs.

SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE,
MEAGHER & FLOM
Washington, DC, March 14, 1996.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER COX,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Re: Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act
DEAR CONGRESSMAN COX: As a former IRS Commissioner, as a tax practitioner, and as a taxpayer, I enthusiastically support your proposed Fast and Efficient Tax Filing Act. The change is long overdue—I only wish I had focused on the issue and taken the step administratively while I was at the IRS!

Your proposal embodies the kind of real world, common sense legislation that the tax system so desperately needs. While the courts in Correia applied the law correctly, these are precisely the situations that drive people up the wall and destroy their confidence in government. You should be applauded for your ongoing efforts to make the system work better for citizens and taxpayers. If there is ever anything I can do to lend a hand, please let me know.

Sincerely,

FRED R. GOLDBERG, JR.

HONORING THE REVEREND KIRBYJON CALDWELL

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Rev. Kirbyjon Caldwell of the Windsor Village United Methodist Church in Houston, who has done so much to provide economic opportunity and improve the quality of life for so many people in Houston. I want to insert in the RECORD the following article from the February 20, 1996, issue of the Wall Street Journal that does an excellent job of describing Reverend Caldwell's contributions to our community:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 20, 1996]

DUAL MINISTRY—A HOUSTON CLERGYMAN
PUSHES CIVIC PROJECTS ALONG WITH PRAYERS
(By Rick Wartzman)

HOUSTON.—Time was when the Rev. Kirbyjon Caldwell was more focused on profits than prophets, more on rates and investments than rites and vestments.

That was before he pulled a colleague, Gerald Smith, into a conference room at the Houston investment bank where they worked and, out of the blue, told him he was leaving business for the ministry.

Knowing that the Wharton School graduate and Wall Street alumnus was on the cusp of making big money, Mr. Smith could muster only one response: "Are you crazy?" He begged his friend to slow down, at least to mull his decision overnight.

But Mr. Caldwell's mind was made up, and he tendered his resignation that afternoon. "He was completely confident that this was what he was supposed to do," recalls Mr. Smith, who now runs his own \$2 billion asset-management firm. "There was just no turning him back."

Some 17 years later, at age 42, Mr. Caldwell is one of Houston's most prominent clergymen. An electrifying preacher, he took over Windsor Village United Methodist Church in 1982, when it was struggling with a mere 25 members, and he has made it flourish, with more than 9,000.

More broadly, Mr. Caldwell has emerged as a strong advocate for civil rights in Hous-

ton's black community, the largest of any city in the South. He also serves as a bridge to the white establishment, landing on the boards of Texas Commerce Bank, Hermann Hospital and the Greater Houston Partnership, a button-down business-development group long dominated by corporate executives.

But his grandest achievement may be a project now nearing completion: a multi-million-dollar business facility, located in a once-abandoned Kmart, that is reviving a blighted area of southwest Houston.

MANY FACETS

Called the Power Center, the 104,000-square-foot complex houses a Texas Commerce Bank branch; Houston Community College, which offers computer training and business classes there; a federal Women, Infants and Children (or WIC) nutrition program, expected to soon serve more than 5,000 people a month; a health clinic; a pharmacy run by a first-time businessman; a 1,900-seat banquet facility; and a private grade school founded by Mr. Caldwell. In addition, 18 of the 27 office suites have been leased to businesspeople, including to Mr. Caldwell's wife, Suzette, an environmental consultant.

"I think it's a tremendous experiment . . . to create a situation where people help themselves," says Forrest Hognlund, chairman of Enron Oil & Gas Co. and a financial contributor to the Power Center.

The project, launched four years ago, embodies what Mr. Caldwell calls "holistic salvation"—a bedrock belief that God cares not only about the soul but also about people's everyday social and financial well-being. The pastor sees a connection between economic power and civil rights. "Unless there is economic justice, you won't have peace in the community," he says. "The Old Testament speaks of that."

SUCH PROJECTS PROLIFERATING

The Power Center is hardly unique. Across the nation, ever more black churches are making commercial investments designed to help empower African-Americans economically.

Last month, on Martin Luther King's birthday, five of the country's largest black religious organizations announced they were forming a for-profit enterprise, Revelation Corp. of America, which plans to recruit millions of churchgoers and others to buy products at a discount from designated companies; in return, the companies would also funnel money back to the consumers' churches and into a national home-mortgage fund. Nationwide, black clergymen are increasingly taking on entrepreneurial roles, starting up ventures to bring capital and jobs to their areas.

What makes the Power Center special, though, is the way Mr. Caldwell so easily mixes divinity and deal-making.

"His background in banking and finance has helped him a lot," says the Rev. William Lawson, Houston's pre-eminent African-American pastor, who is leading an effort to build a shopping center in the impoverished Third Ward. "He has set a standard for most of the rest of us in terms of development around the church."

Well before the Power Center, Mr. Caldwell started several nonprofit ventures to, among other things, shelter abused children and develop low-income housing. While providing needed services, these nonprofits also give jobs to more than 125 people, placing them among the largest black-owned employers of blacks in Houston.

For a long time, Mr. Caldwell notes, black churches were pillars of economic activity, serving during Reconstruction as the community's savings institutions and insurance companies. "What we're doing," he says, "is simply taking a page from the 19th-century church."

And giving it a 20th-century twist. To get his holistic message across, Mr. Caldwell delivers potent sermons filled with the vernacular of modern life. A recent homily on the need for better communication between the sexes drew as much from the bestseller "Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus" as it did from Scripture. As he spoke, he tossed a basketball, football and softball to underscore key points.

This rousing style—along with a myriad of community-outreach programs and several popular choirs backed by a pulsating band— attracts many black urban professionals to Windsor Village. But the church also draws older people and the working class, making it one of Houston's most socially diverse black congregations.

As Windsor Village has expanded, so has Mr. Caldwell's power base. In turn, he has used that to attack redlining, fight to bring more minorities into the state judiciary and, early on, battle unsuccessfully to promote a black or Hispanic to the superintendent of Houston schools. In recent days, Mr. Caldwell has helped lead a protest against what he calls the unfair treatment of the family of Warren Moon, as the professional football player stands trial on spousal-abuse charges.

USEFUL BACKGROUND

Yet his intellect and leadership skills—and his years at Charleton College, in Northfield, Minn., where he majored in economics; the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School; and then First Boston Corp., where he sold municipal bonds—have made him an attractive addition to old-line Houston institutions.

"We in the establishment bet on Kirbyjon," says Charles Miller, a wealthy Houston businessman. He helped put Mr. Caldwell on the boards of the Greater Houston Partnership and Texas Commerce Bank after meeting him through the late Mickey Leland, a Democratic congressman from Houston. Not many years ago, Mr. Miller acknowledges, many white business leaders worried that minorities let into the club might turn out to be "divisive or agitators or take advantage of the system."

But Mr. Caldwell has assuaged those fears while avoiding the impression in the black community that he has sold out or been co-opted. "Although he moves with poise and ease . . . in corporate boardrooms, he also moves with the independence of knowing that his base of support comes from people who are out of the economic mainstream," says Rodney Ellis, a Democratic state senator and a former senior aide to Rep. Leland. (Mr. Caldwell's first wife, from whom he was divorced, worked as a Leland aide and was killed with him when their plane crashed in Ethiopia in 1989.)

The idea for the Power Center came to Mr. Caldwell in 1992, when he was in Jonesboro, Ark., for a family reunion and visited a Wal-Mart there. Several weeks earlier, he had been approached by the owners of Houston's Fiesta supermarket chain about what to do with the old Kmart on their property; the building, just down the road from the Windsor Village church, had long been vacant and was turning into a rat-infested eyesore.

THE SMORGASBORD IDEA

Walking through the Wal-Mart, Mr. Caldwell was struck by its wide range of

products. And he thought Windsor Village should similarly offer "a smorgasbord of services"—in its case, medical, financial and educational—as "a one-stop shopping center for persons in the community."

But the church didn't have the money to lease the old Kmart—what Fiesta had in mind. So, Mr. Caldwell started negotiating. "By the time we were through, the discussion had switched from us leasing them the property to us giving them the property," says Buster Freedman, who manages Fiesta's real estate. He not only calls Mr. Caldwell a "visionary" for persuading Fiesta to make the \$4.4 million donation, but a "wheeler-dealer" as well.

Attracting tenants to the Power Center hasn't always been easy. For example, Texas Commerce Bank, a unit of New York's Chemical Banking Corp., determined that the neighborhood's traffic pattern didn't make it "the right place to put a branch," Chairman Marc Shapiro says. But in the end, he adds, he was persuaded by Mr. Caldwell's ability "to attract people and energy to that spot."

Most of the Power Center's occupants and customers are black. But the area is diverse, and Mr. Caldwell is careful to reach out, making sure that fliers promoting a recent health fair, for instance, were in Spanish as well as English. "It would be insensitive, not to mention economically dumb, to fail to recognize the multicultural nature of Houston and market accordingly," he says.

Like most CEOs, Mr. Caldwell likes to tout numbers. The Power Center, he says, will generate some \$26.7 million in cash flow over the next three years—"and that's real conservative"—plus more than 220 new jobs.

Before anybody could move in, the site had to be renovated, of course, at a cost of more than \$4 million. Some of that money came from donations, some from federal and private grants. But most of it—\$2.3 million—came from refinancing a bond offering the church had made years earlier and from issuing new debt.

Mr. Caldwell delights in recounting how the church put the deal together with American Investors Group Inc., a Minneapolis securities firm specializing in working with nonprofit groups. "They offered us the lowest NIC," he says, quickly explaining: "That means net investment cost. It's investment-banker talk."

He didn't always talk like that. A product of Kashmere Gardens, a low-income neighborhood here, he grew up around his father's clothing store, and he credits that entrepreneurial environment with helping point him toward a business career. But he says he also recognized that others from the neighborhood—"pigeon droppers, hustlers, pimps and prostitutes"—were entrepreneurs in their own way, and he learned lessons from them, too. "They lived what, materially speaking, was a good life," Mr. Caldwell remembers. He vowed to do the same, "only legally and morally."

Throughout his life, Mr. Caldwell was active in the church. And while on Wall Street, he even called his godfather, a Sunday-school teacher back in Houston to ask, "How do you know when you've been called to be a minister?"

"You'll know when you stop asking and start telling," came the reply.

In October 1978, Mr. Caldwell did just that. He had recently returned to Houston from New York and was working at Hibbard, O'Conner & Weeks, a regional investment bank, when he decided on his bold career change. He says he simply had reached a point where "my heart and my mind were in synch."

Now, at a Sunday service, more than 1,000 are packed into Windsor Village. "Welcome to Kingdom-building, Satan-busting territory," Mr. Caldwell declares. For the next 90 minutes, he is a whirlwind—kneeling down, springing up, raising his arms heavenward, mopping his brow with a blue towel—as he prays and sermonizes and laughs and sings. Behind him, a giant sign reads, "The Power Center, It's In Your Hands."

As the collection plate is passed, Mr. Caldwell invites to the altar all those with "financial celebrations and concerns." He implores them to "thank God for blessing your contracts, your business plans, your marketing decisions." As scores come forward, he shouts, "Amen."

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert into the RECORD a number of items pertaining to our Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, which was signed into law by the President on Thursday. We are convinced that this legislation will contribute to the struggle for freedom in Cuba, and we are gratified that it is now the law of the land.

I wish to include my official statement from last week's floor debate as well as a number of news stories regarding the effects of our bill and an op-ed from a Canadian newspaper.

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of history and responsibility that I rise in support of H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act. This legislation has travelled a very long way and many colleagues on both sides of the aisle have worked very hard to get us to this point.

What we have before us today is nothing less than a strong, bipartisan message from the American people for Fidel Castro. That message is a very clear one: to paraphrase what Moses said to pharaoh, like Castro, the major tyrant of his day: Let your people go! Stop oppressing the people of Cuba who have suffered for 37 years under your corrupt, vicious, cruel dictatorship.

You have run the Cuban economy into the ground, you have murdered hundreds, tortured and imprisoned thousands, and you have denied freedom to the people of Cuba for far too long. You are the last dictator in this hemisphere, and one of the very last communist thugs left in the World.

Get lost! The libertad bill, Mr. Speaker, will help to deny hard currency to the Castro regime—the very hard currency that cruel dictatorship needs to survive.

It tightens the embargo, and through codification, ensures that the embargo will remain in force until there is a democratic transition in Cuba.

It sets up a plan to assist such a democratic transition government in the future. And it protects the rights of American citizens by allowing them to sue those foreigners who traffic in their stolen property. It also denies visas to those traffickers.

Mr. Speaker, we have been working on this bill for over a year. I want to thank my colleagues, Congressman Gilman, Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen, Congressman Diaz-

Balart, Congressman Menendez, Congressman Torricelli, Senator Helms, Senator Coverdell, and Senator Dole. I also want to thank the committee staff and legislative counsel who worked so long and hard on this bill.

Finally, to our friends, in the Cuban-American community, to Jorge Mas-Canosa and the Cuban American National Foundation, to the Valladares Foundation, to Unidad Cubana and other friends—thanks a million.

I also want to particularly thank Ambassador Otto Reich, Robin Freer, Tom Cox and the U.S.-Cuba Business Council for their indispensable help over the past months in support of our bill. We are very appreciative and we are certain that the council will continue to play a constructive role on these issues.

The four Cuban-American martyrs who gave their lives last week, Armando Alejandro, Jr., Pablo Morales, Mario de la Pena, Carlos Costa, made this possible. We dedicate this bill to their blessed memory. We will see to it that they did not die in vain.

[From Reuters, Mar. 9, 1996]

CUBA SAYS NEW U.S. LEGISLATION HAS ALREADY HURT

HAVANA.—Cuba's foreign minister, Roberto Robaina, says pending U.S. legislation to tighten Washington's embargo against the island has already hurt because potential investors have been worried that it is in the pipeline.

Given this, business people would have to be "daring" to invest now in Cuba, Robaina told Cuban state television late on Friday, reiterating his stance that the legislation was a "law against humanity."

He did not give any details of foreign companies that have been scared away by the prospect of the Helms-Burton bill, named after its Republican sponsors.

The legislation, approved this week in Congress and now awaiting President Clinton's signature, includes provisions to punish third country firms doing business in Cuba. These have been criticized by European Union countries, Canada and Mexico, which do business with the communist-ruled island.

The legislation had been in the U.S. Congress for a year but was given added momentum after Cuba downed two small exile-operated planes on February 24. The United States has led international condemnation of the incident.

Cuba argues it acted in legitimate defense of its airspace, after issuing warnings and tolerating repeated violations of its airspace over the past 20 months.

Cuban authorities are presenting Havana as a victim of unfair legislation while at the same time trying to reassure current and potential investors and traders by saying the law will have no effect.

Cuba and the United States have had no diplomatic relations and have been at odds since the 1959 revolution that brought Castro to power.

Robaina reiterated Cuba's willingness to talk with the United States on any issue as long as it was on a basis of mutual respect.

"What this cannot be is a relationship of subordination," he said.

[From the Toronto Sun, Feb. 28, 1996]

OTTAWA STILL LOVES TYRANT

Once more, Canada continues to support Cuban communist dictator Fidel Castro—despite his shooting down of two unarmed U.S. civilian planes in international air space.

The best that Jean Chretien's foreign affairs minister, Lloyd Axworthy, could do was describe as "deplorable" the shooting down of the planes by Soviet-made MiG-29 fighter jets and the killing of the four Cuban exiles.

Instead of ripping at Castro who ordered the planes shot down without even issuing any warnings first, Axworthy yesterday warned the U.S. Congress not to pass legislation that would penalize companies—including foreign ones—that do business with Cuba.

"That would be contravening international law," whined Axworthy.

Of course, it would be a real surprise if Axworthy and his boss Chretien did the right thing and really condemned Castro with some meaningful tough action. After all, they were both cabinet ministers for Pierre Trudeau, the strongly leftist Canadian prime minister who was a close buddy and supporter of Castro throughout the Cold War.

It was no accident that Trudeau shouted "Long live Commander President Fidel Castro!" to a huge, cheering crowd in Havana back in the 1970s. And it was no accident that the Trudeau regime encouraged Canadian trade to help prop up Cuba against a U.S. trade embargo. And it was certainly no accident that he encouraged Canadians to vacation in Cuba so that Castro could pick up their badly needed western dollars.

I remember reporting on some of those early Canadian tourists who were sucked into visiting there and had to put up with an endless supply of greasy chicken and bad plumbing.

Throughout that period, another big booster of Castro was the Soviet Union, which turned the island nation into an armed fortress and jump-off base for spreading communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere.

However, after the Soviet Union collapsed, Castro and his police state were left to flounder as a totally inefficient economic basket case.

Except for the continuing, never-ending support of Canada and much of the European Community. For instance, Canada has an \$84-million annual trade deficit with Cuba. Our exports to it are \$215 million and imports are \$299 million.

For 33 years, the U.S. backed strongly by a large community of Cuban exiles, has tried to force the overthrow of Castro to give the people freedom and democracy. And with the Soviet collapse, the opportunity was at hand.

But nations such as Canada keep propping up Castro, allowing him to survive and keep the Cuban people under his heel.

Also, Castro has long been the master of creating an outside threat in order to declare an emergency and put his still formidable armed forces on alert. When his critics are becoming a bit bold, such actions help pressure the Cuban people to back him against foreign threats—one more time.

In the U.S., President Bill Clinton had been suckered into a policy of trying to appease Castro by improving trade links.

But now, with the shooting down of the two unarmed planes, he toughened the U.S. trade embargo, calling the attack "an appalling reminder of the Cuban regime: repressive, violent, scornful of international law."

Republican Sen. Jesse Helms, co-sponsor of a Congressional bill to punish those who have bought confiscated U.S. property in Cuba, declared:

"This act of terror is a searing indictment of European and Canadian policies of engagement with Fidel Castro's brutal regime."

"What we are trying to do is send a very strong signal to business communities throughout the world that we don't want them buying property of Americans taken away from them by Fidel Castro so he can get hard currency to survive as the last communist dictator," contended co-sponsor Congressman Dan Burton.

Will the Chretien government support the Americans? Of course not. Canada still backs Castro.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 10, 1996]

CASTRO'S BLUNDER

(By Ernesto F. Betancourt)

On Feb. 24 the Cuban situation took a turn for the worse for Fidel Castro. There is a mythical notion that Castro always ends up on top. But this time it's evident he has made a mistake that will aggravate the long-run disaster he has brought upon the Cuban people and undermine the goals he was pursuing. Why did he do it?

Last year Castro launched a public relations offensive whose external objectives were to (1) prevent passage of the Helms-Burton legislation, (2) promote the image of Cuba as a safe and worthy investment location and (3) get access to the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, over U.S. objections. But the most important objective was internal: to ensure consolidation of his Stalinist hold on power.

The offensive went well from the public relations point of view but was unable to bring about a solution of his economic predicament. And the meager economic and political opening wave he was forced to accept to win support from groups such as the European Community and the Inter-American Dialogue, not to mention pro-Castro advocates in the United States, was creating a threat to his political control.

In October 1995, dissident groups within Cuba agreed to come together in a loose association called Concilio Cubano, with a minimal program aimed at peacefully getting the government to grant citizens the rights guaranteed not only by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but by the Cuban Constitution.

The Castro regime's response was the usual: unleashing against Concilio bands of police-protected hoodlums, planting false information to justify arresting the promoters and infiltrating people to generate internal conflicts within the groups.

But it wasn't working. The vision of an end to the nightmare of Castro's rule seems to have given strength to an increasing number of courageous Cubans to endure the beatings and hardships of prison and deprivation that the regime uses to discourage them. Moreover, Castro's making his appeal for support against the United States an international one is causing even more decent people worldwide to come forward to demand that, in exchange for their support, the regime make concessions to democratize Cuba and respect human rights.

The surge in internal opposition in Cuba was made financially possible by the privatization of certain service and agricultural production activities, emigrant remittances and tourism. In other words, the modest economic reforms have had a most threatening impact on Castro's rule while at the same time failing to generate enough economic improvement to allow him to tighten his hold.

For contrary to the image of being conveyed by Castro and his propagandists, the Cuban economy is not growing. The 2.5 percent growth in GDP claimed for 1995 is highly questionable in the presence of a meager

3.3 million-ton sugar crop. The sugar crop for 1996 is in serious trouble and may not increase significantly despite the borrowing of \$300 million to buy fertilizer, spare parts, etc.

Meanwhile, dollarization, another basic Castro political mistake made in 1993, continues to destroy the previous egalitarian basis of Cuban society. The "winners," the 10 to 15 percent with access to dollars, are sucking food and other consumer items for the rationing markets, on which 85 to 90 percent of the population, the "losers," depend for survival. To appear to be siding with the losers, Castro lashes out at capitalists, particularly of the local variety, and takes measures against them such as the confiscatory taxes profits and private income enacted this January.

As to foreign investment, the picture is equally cloudy. The sacking in December of Ernesto Melendez, the minister in charge of foreign investment, and the imprisonment without trial of Robert Vesco reflect Castro's displeasure with the situation. The flagship of the deals, the \$1.3 billion Mexican Domos Group investment in the Cuban telephone system, has turned out to be a mirage.

Faced with Concilio's rapidly escalating internal political challenge, Castro needed an external crisis to justify the measures he intended to take. For that, he selected his favorite enemies: American imperialism and the Cuban exile community. As in the past,

he expected to paint himself as the victim of their aggression. As to the embargo, it was to be tightened anyway with the likely approval of the Helms-Burton law. But Castro probably thought he could extort from President Clinton the concession of entry to the IMF, World Bank and the IDB by threatening a wave of immigration during the presidential campaign.

The crisis resulting from Castro's action has backfired on him. The story the Cuban government tried to convey was not credible. You just don't down civilian airplanes, period. The infiltrated defector's premature return to Cuba provided proof of the premeditation behind Castro's actions. The truth has prevailed, and Brothers to the Rescue is clearly perceived as the humanitarian organization it is one that helped save the lives of more than 7,000 rafters and is now supporting the peaceful efforts of Concilio Cubano. The Cuban foreign minister was not able to get any significant support at the United Nations.

Castro misread President Clinton, who did not cave in to Cuban hints about massive migration, and instead announced a set of moderate but adequate measures. Among the most important; a stronger Helms-Burton has become law. It not only will dry up the speculative hopes that were feeding the investment frenzy promoted by Castro's friends and agents but will make mandatory Cuba's exclusion from international finan-

cial institutions. Radio Marti broadcasts will be able to reach more Cubans. The hopes of an economic assistance agreement with the European Community have been dashed. Castro has been disinclined to join the Rio Group of Latin American presidents as an observer.

There are two additional measures to be expected. At a later date, once the International Civil Aviation Organization investigation is completed, aviation sanctions may be applied to Cuba and the MiG pilots may be named as war criminals. As for Concilio Cubano, its predicament is likely to be brought to the attention of the U.N. Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva later this month by our delegation. Those being persecuted by Castro for trying to exert their legitimate rights to speak, associate and meet will get the encouragement that comes from knowing that the world has not forgotten them.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the Justice Department will revise its policies toward the Cuban American community. These are Americans who should be protected from the activities of Cuban intelligence. Instead, present policies have led to the embarrassing situation of the FBI paying a Castro agent, Maj. Juan Roque, to spy on a peaceful and humanitarian American organization, Brothers to the Rescue.