

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADOPTING THE RULES OF THE HOUSE FOR THE 105TH CONGRESS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on House Resolution 5, adopting House Rules for the 105th Congress, my good friend from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] inserted a statement in the RECORD complaining about the provision in the rules packages that reduces from 3 days to 2 days after a measure or matter is approved by a committee, the time for filing additional, supplemental or minority views. To quote from his statement:

I find it ironic indeed that during the 40 years of control by the Democratic Party, we never considered limiting this fundamental right of the minority to file views on legislation. Yet after just 2 years in control of the House, the Republicans have found the granting of 3 whole days to the minority to file its views as somehow being too onerous.

Mr. Speaker, I am responding to that inserted speech by inserting my own rebuttal under the general leave granted to Members to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 5.

I only regret that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] was apparently not on the floor to hear my opening statement on the rules package in which I explained that the proposal for 2 rather than 3 days to file views was originally made by Rules Committee Chairman JOE MOAKLEY before the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress in the 103d Congress. Moreover, when the joint committee did not include that proposal in its recommended bill (H.R. 3801, Representative HAMILTON, Feb. 4, 1994), the chairman inserted it in his chairman's mark or substitute for the joint committee's bill.

We did not object to the proposal when Mr. MOAKLEY testified in support of it before the joint committee on May 20, 1993. Nor did we object to it when he included it in his chairman's mark of August 1, 1994. Nor did we present an amendment to the Rules Committee to delete it during the committee markup of H.R. 3801 on August 4, 1994—even though we did file with the committee a rather lengthy package of other amendments we intended to offer.

Although the markup was suspended on August 4 by Chairman MOAKLEY over the prospect of a repeal of proxy voting, after only one majority amendment had been disposed of, it should be made quite clear that the suspension of the markup was not caused by any Rules Committee Republican opposition raised or noticed on the 2-day rule for filing views.

Indeed, if that had been even a minor factor in the chairman's reasons for suspending markup, I doubt very much that he would have

included the very same 2-day rule in his subsequent chairman's mark of September 19, 1994.

As I indicated to the House in my opening remarks on this rule package for the 105th Congress, we were offering the Moakley 2-day rule for filing views in the spirit of bipartisanship, giving him full recognition for being the author of the proposal, and full support for the Moakley rule. So the gentleman from Michigan is just factually, dead wrong in asserting that such a rule was never proposed by the Democrats in all of its 40 years of control of the House. In fact it was, and came very close to being adopted just prior to the 1994 elections when we gained control of the House.

As Mr. MOAKLEY made clear in his testimony before the joint committee in 1993, it was his hope that by shortening the period for filing views, it would be less necessary in the future for the Rules Committee to waive the 3-day requirement for reports to be available to Members before they can be considered by the House. We share that same hope.

Mr. Speaker, with that I insert at this point in the RECORD the testimony of Mr. MOAKLEY before that joint committee in 1993, as well as the relevant text of his rule from his August 1 and September 19, 1994, chairman's marks for H.R. 3801, which also included the automatic filing authority for committees on the second day.

The materials follow:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON RULES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS, MAY 20, 1993

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Joint Committee for the opportunity to appear before you today to talk about committee and floor procedures in the U.S. House of Representatives. As Chairman of the House Rules Committee, I realize I am an obvious spokesperson for the procedures by which bills are considered in the House. I do not come before you today to blindly defend our current practices. Rather, I view this as a valuable and essential opportunity to take an objective, critical look at our rules and procedures and to comment on what areas might possibly be improved.

Before getting to specifics, I would like to briefly express my gratitude to the Joint Committee for the work it has done to date. I commend the Committee for both its diligence and the seriousness with which it has undertaken its work. Yours is not an easy task, I know. Change is always difficult, particularly when it is uncertain whether the proposed changes will actually improve the status quo. I can appreciate the enormity of your assignment and hope that my comments today assist you with your comprehensive evaluation of the Institution.

Reflecting upon the atmosphere in Congress of late, I must confess that I am almost relieved that we have reached this juncture—it is time for us to confront our problems, either real or perceived, and resolve them one

way or another. In my twenty-one years in Congress, I have never experienced partisan tensions as aggravated and sustained as they have been over the past couple of years. While a certain amount of sparring between the parties is unavoidable, healthy even, I believe we have far surpassed the level of disagreement that characterizes a healthy democracy.

I am most concerned with the element of distrust that seems to pervade our daily interactions. We cannot do our jobs well when we distrust those with whom we work. We were sent here to make sound, well-reasoned policy decisions on behalf of our constituents, our country and the world. I am deeply concerned that the public good is being compromised in the conflicts of our rival parties.

It is out of these concerns that I admit certain changes are needed. On the procedural front, I think I can recommend several improvements which will not only enhance the quality of deliberation in the House of Representatives, but will also lessen some of the partisan jealousies which arguably consume too much of our time and energy. As I have not yet talked with the Speaker about these ideas, I in no way wish to imply that my remarks today reflect the sentiments of the Leadership.

First, I would like to note the Democratic Leadership's recent efforts to allow for more open, inclusive debate. By inclusive I mean providing for greater participation by both the majority and the minority. The views of the minority are a vital component of the legislative process, and within reason, should be accommodated. I say within reason because underlying the legislative procedures of the House is the general principle that a determined majority of members should be able to work its will on the floor without undue delay by the minority. While House rules and procedures generally recognize the importance of permitting any minority, partisan or bi-partisan, to present its views and prepare alternatives, the rules do not enable that minority to filibuster or use other devices to prevent the majority from accomplishing its objectives in a timely manner.

I think everyone would agree that it is the prerogative of the majority party leadership to both set the legislative agenda and to provide for the orderly consideration of legislation in the House. And while the role of the Rules Committee is to try to facilitate the Leadership's legislative agenda, its power is not without limitation. The Rules Committee can only recommend special rules to the House—it cannot impose its recommendations on the membership. It is for the House to decide, by majority vote, whether it is prepared to accept the ground rules, including any restrictions on amendments that the Committee proposes.

The Rules Committee structures its rules based not only on the views of its members, but also on its perception of what a majority—218 members—of the House is prepared to support. Ultimately, the House agenda is subject to control by a voting majority. This majority is not static, nor is it strictly partisan. Rather it is continually shifting and must be constructed and reconstructed from one issue to the next.

● 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.

Unfortunately, bare statistics do not always reflect the considerations behind the types of rules reported by my Committee. The first ten rules reported by the Rules Committee in the 103rd Congress were indeed by definition "restrictive", that is, providing certain limitations on the number or types of amendments that could be offered. But while my friends on the other side of the aisle suggest that there amendments were arbitrarily rejected by the Rules Committee, this simply isn't true.

Before condemning the Democratic Leadership as callous or insensitive to the ideas of the minority, one must examine the nature of the bills and the types of amendments offered. Interestingly, of the ten examples cited by the Republican Leadership Task Force on Deliberative Democracy as egregious examples of the Rules Committee unreasonably denying amendments for floor consideration, the first five amendments were not even germane to the measures being considered. It is common knowledge that House rules and precedents require all amendments to be germane to the text they would amend. Therefore, I see nothing unreasonable about the Rules Committee's decision not to make these amendments in order. Moreover, another two amendments cited by the Task Force would have been subject to other points of order. In sum, seven of the ten amendments cited by the Task Force would not even have been made in order under an open rule.

As for the restrictive rules that the Rules Committee has reported to date, let me say this: the baseball season is only one month old—just because the Tigers are now in the lead doesn't mean they're going to win the pennant. In other words, be patient. There is no rigid program governing the types of rules to be reported by the Rules Committee. Rather, each rule will be determined on a case by case basis.

As you know, the Rules Committee recently reported open rules on three bills—nobody should be surprised when such contentious issues such as reconciliation and campaign finance are considered under structured rules—but as the House moves further into its legislative season I anticipate more open rules being reported by my committee.

Another change I would recommend relates to the motion to recommit. The change would arguably strengthen the minority's ability to act as a constructive partner in the development of legislation. I endorse a modification of the plan proposed by Tom Mann and Norm Ornstein in one of their earlier reports to the Joint Committee.

I propose amending House Rule XVI, clause 4, so as to guarantee the minority a motion to recommit with instructions whenever a special order reported by the Rules Committee precludes the minority from offering amendments in the Committee of the Whole. This right would be subject to a couple of conditions. First, the motion would be guaranteed only if offered at the specific direction of the Minority Leader or his designee. Second, upon receipt of the motion, the Speaker would have the power to postpone debate and votes on the motion and final passage for up to two hours.

I consider these conditions to be reasonable as they would allow the minority a vote on its position on major issues and at the same time allow the majority a reasonable amount of time within which to prepare its response to the minority's alternative. Theoretically, limiting control of the motion to recommit to the Minority Leader or his designee would ensure that the motion would be

used in a serious, constructive manner. Members with fringe views would be unable to make frivolous motions.

A third change I would recommend involves clause 2(1) (5) and (6) of House Rule XI which respectively provide for a three day period within which members may file supplemental, additional or minority views to be included in a committee's report, and an additional three day period for members to review the committee report before the measure is considered by the House. In his recent statement before the Joint Committee, Mr. Solomon expressed concern that the opportunity for members to review committee reports was too often being waived due to scheduling considerations. Let me say I empathize with Mr. Solomon and hope that my plan alleviates some of his concerns.

My proposal tries to balance the legitimate need for flexibility in scheduling legislation for floor action with the important right of members to express their alternative views and to review committee reports prior to debating a measure on the House floor. I don't believe the rule as it is presently written allows us to use our time efficiently. Presently, the three day period for filing views begins to toll the day immediately following the day on which a committee orders a measure reported and expires at midnight of the third day. Since presently there is no automatic authority for a committee to file immediately upon the expiration of this third day, it may be another day before the committee files its report, and yet another day before the report becomes available in the document room. Only then will the three day layover period for members' review of the report begin. Thus, more than two weeks may go by before a bill becomes available for floor consideration.

In the interest of both preserving this important right and using our time well I would recommend the following: tighten the way in which the three day period for filing views is calculated by starting the clock tolling immediately upon a committee's ordering of a bill reported. Often many valuable hours remain in a day on which a bill is ordered reported. Additionally, I would recommend giving committees automatic authority to file until midnight of the third day.

These changes arguably would achieve the dual goal of allowing for more efficient scheduling of legislation and insuring an adequate period for members to file and review views. While the Committee on Rules would still reserve its right to waive the three day layover requirement, I believe that if these changes were to be made the need for such waivers would be significantly reduced. In fact, I think it is safe to assert that had this proposal been in place earlier this Congress, none of the waivers of the three day layover period granted by my Committee would have been necessary.

My final recommendation is that the House, in some manner, implement the Oxford-Union style debate program proposed by Norm Ornstein and Tom Mann. Such a program strikes me as a useful vehicle for conducting thoughtful, substantive, and balanced debate on important national issues. Unlike one-minute or special orders which tend to be one-sided monologues free of contest or rebuttal, such a program would allow for a meaningful exchange of ideas between members and would serve as a valuable supplement to our regular debate time on major legislation.

In closing, I would like to add that I agree with the prevailing sentiment that proce-

dural or mechanical changes alone will not cure the ailments of this Institution. Attitudinal change is as important an ingredient. I am encouraged by the progress that is already being made in this area and hope that we can sustain this spirit of cooperation throughout the 103rd Congress.

I again thank the members of the Joint Committee for this opportunity to testify before you today. I would be happy to answer any questions.

FROM MOAKLEY SUBSTITUTE FOR H.R. 3804,
AUG. 1, 1994

SEC. 112. AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION.

(a) VIEWS.—Clause 2(1)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended—

(1) in its first sentence, by inserting "and including the day the measure or matter is approved" after "holiday"; and

(2) after its second sentence, by inserting the following new sentence: "Upon receipt of all such views, the committee may (without permission of the House) file the report until midnight of the third such calendar day."

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3801 OFFERED BY MR.
MOAKLEY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1994".

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 5, ADOPTING HOUSE RULES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, since the House adopted House Resolution 5 on January 7, 1997, establishing the standing rules of the House for the 105th Congress, several questions and comments have been raised as to the application or interpretation of the new rules.

Let me first direct my colleagues to the debate on House Resolution 5 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 7, 1997, during which additional materials were inserted in the RECORD for the benefit and guidance of Members and committees. The text of the resolution itself begins at page H8 of the RECORD. My introductory remarks explaining the rules package begins at page H10. Immediately after my remarks are a "Highlights and Section-by-Section Summary" (pp. H11–12), followed by a more detailed "Section-by-Section Analysis" (pp. H12–15), and a letter from Ways and Means Committee Chairman BILL ARCHER further explaining the more specific definition of income tax rate increases contained in House Resolution 5 with respect to the three-fifths-vote rule and the prohibition on retroactive income tax rate increases (p. H15). I have also included in the RECORD a press release and table on comparative legislative data for the 103d and 104th Congresses (pp. H15–16); and a brief history of how the process for adopting House rules at the beginning of a Congress has evolved over the last century (pp. H16–17).

Mr. Speaker, since the adoption of the rules on January 7, I have: First, responded to two letters from colleagues regarding the "truth-in-testimony rule"; second, responded to a letter from the minority leader forwarded to my Rules Committee office by the Speaker; and third, written to the Parliamentarian to further clarify the intent and application of the rules that allows for exceptions to the 5-minute limit in questioning hearing witnesses, copies of which have been sent to all committee chairmen and ranking minority members. In addition, I have inserted remarks elsewhere in this RECORD in response to Mr. DINGELL's inserted statement on the new rule on time allowed for filing views on committee reports.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD, I include my exchange of correspondence with Representatives FROST and SKAGGS on the "truth-in-testimony rule"; the minority leader's letter to the Speaker on several provisions in the rules package and my response; and my letter to the Parliamentarian on the rule allowing for extended questioning of witnesses.

The materials follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 24, 1996.

HON. GERALD B. SOLOMON,
Chairman, Committee on Rules, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to express my opposition to the so-called "Truth in Testimony" amendment to the Rules of the House of Representatives. It is my understanding that while this amendment was not included in the package of amendments to the Rules of the House for the 105th Congress approved by the Republican Conference in November, it is currently under consideration for inclusion in that package. While I have not yet been provided with language of this or any other proposed amendment, I must register my strong opposition to including such a potentially far reaching amendment in the Rules of the House without providing those affected the opportunity to comment.

Having served as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee on Organization, Study and Review for 10 years, I am fully aware that rules changes for a Congress are matters that are vetted through the party process. But it was my experience that serious and substantive changes to the operations of the House of Representatives were given ample opportunity to be discussed and analyzed within the Democratic Caucus. Had an amendment of this magnitude been proposed during my tenure as Chairman of that Committee, I can assure you that I would have referred it to the Committee on Rules for consideration in the regular committee process. I urge you to do that in this instance.

I cannot argue that substance of this proposal since I have not yet seen any language. But I do want to make a procedural case against including this amendment in the Republican rules package on January 7. This is a substantive matter and one that deserves full analysis and examination. I urge you, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to oppose including the amendment in the Republican rules package.

I appreciate your attention to this matter, and with every best wish for a happy New Year, I remain

Sincerely,

MARTIN FROST.

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 9, 1997.

HON. MARTIN FROST,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MARTIN: Thank you for your letter of December 24 expressing your opposition to the new "Truth-in-Testimony" rule, and for raising the issue for discussion at our Committee's organizational meeting yesterday.

You are correct that the proposed rule change was not included in the package presented to our Conference on November 22nd. It was initially felt that the Leadership would simply urge committees to adopt it as a committee rule, since nothing in House Rules would preclude that. However, during the discussion of the draft rules package at the November Conference, several Members spoke-out in strong support for including a uniform disclosure requirement in House Rules. The Leadership subsequently agreed with that recommendation and the provision was included in the package that was finally adopted by the Conference on the morning of January 7th.

Your point about the need to refer for Rules Committee consideration rules changes "of this magnitude," and how Democrats did this, is both curious and well taken. I do not recall the proposal for delegate voting in the Committee of the Whole ever being referred to the Rule Committee and yet it was included in your last Democratic House Rules package at the beginning of the 103rd Congress. On the other hand, the Doolittle "Truth-in-Testimony" rule was referred to the Rules Committee and was presented to us by Rep. Doolittle on July 17, 1996—the first in a series of four hearings we conducted entitled, "Building on Change: Preparing for the 105th Congress." (See pages 29-33 of printed hearings) So, contrary to your assertion that there has been no opportunity for comment, there has been plenty of opportunity dating back to the July 17th hearing. I'm only sorry you were not able to attend that hearing and therefore missed the testimony and the opportunity to question Rep. Doolittle on his proposal.

As a result of some subsequent concerns expressed about the penalty in the Doolittle resolution of expunging a non-complying witness' testimony from the hearing record, we dropped that provision before it was presented to the Conference and the House.

I appreciate your calling my attention to the David Skaggs letter (which was delivered to us in the middle of our organizational meeting yesterday) calling for a Rules Committee hearing to discuss the effect and purpose of the "truth-in-testimony" rule.

The simple purpose of the rule is public disclosure of public funds received by an individual or organization so that Members and the public alike will have a better perspective on a witnesses' interests as they relate to the subject matter of a hearing. The simple effect of the rule will be better-informed committee members as they prepare for and participate in their committees' hearings. Too often, such information is requested at a hearing, and witnesses do not have it readily available. Consequently, it is only supplied at a later date for the hearing record when it is too late to ask relevant questions bearing on that information.

Madison, in Federalist 58 referred to the House's "power over the purse," as "the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives." Certainly, in this regard, it is a legitimate function, indeed an

obligation, of our committees to have a better understanding of how public funds are being expended—by whom and for what purposes—especially as we continue to downsize the government and move towards a balanced budget. Our hearing and oversight process is one of the best methods we have for obtaining such information so that our committees, and ultimately the Congress, can effectively deliberate and make the best possible and most informed and prudent decisions.

What would be the effect of non- or partial-compliance? As we explained in our section-by-section analysis of the rules package that was inserted after my floor statement on H. Res. 5 yesterday (Congressional Record, Jan. 7, 1997, pp. 11-17), non-compliance would neither prevent a witness from testifying, nor result in the testimony being stricken from the hearing record. However, I think it could result in an objection to a unanimous consent request that the written statement be included in the hearing record, leaving only the oral summary of testimony actually presented as part of the official hearing record.

You can be assured that, just as we did during the 104th Congress with respect to the rules adopted on opening day of that Congress, the Rules Committee will be conducting ongoing oversight of the operation of this and other new rules as we prepare for the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

GERALD B. SOLOMON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
January 8, 1997.

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,
Chairman, Committee on Rules,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to request that the Committee on Rules hold a hearing to take testimony and discuss the effect and purpose of section 10 of the H. Res. 5, adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

As you know, section 10, the so-called "Truth in Testimony" provision, requires any person appearing in a nongovernmental capacity as a witness before committees of the House to include as part of her written statement a list of the amount and source of all federal grants, subgrants, contracts, or subcontracts received during the previous three fiscal years by the witness or entities she represents.

As I stated yesterday on the Floor of the House, I have strong concerns about the effect and purpose of section 10 and regret that it was adopted without the full and thoughtful consideration made possible by committee hearings.

I believe this provision will only create another barrier to citizens exercising their right to petition the government, in this case the House of Representatives. In many cases, this provision will also force organizations to divert resources from productive work to the paperwork and administrative activities made necessary by the provision's requirements.

Again I urge the Committee on Rules to schedule a hearing to consider the effects of section 10 of H. Res. 5.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. SKAGGS.

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 9, 1997.

Hon. DAVID E. SKAGGS,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR DAVID: Thank you for your letter of January 8 urging that the Rules Committee hold a hearing to discuss the effect and purpose of the new "truth-in-testimony" rule.

The fact is that we did hold a hearing on July 17, 1996, at which the proposal was presented by its sponsor, Rep. Doolittle, and discussed. The testimony was offered as part of our series of four hearings (at which you testified) entitled, "Building on Change: Preparing for the 105th Congress," from which many of the rules changes adopted by the House were initially proposed.

The simple purpose of the rule is public disclosure of public funds received by an individual or organization so that Members and the public alike will have a better perspective on a witnesses' interests as they relate to the subject matter of a hearing. The simple effect of the rule will be better-informed committee members as they prepare for and participate in their committees' hearings. Too often, such information is requested at a hearing, and witnesses do not have it readily available. Consequently, it is only supplied at a later date for the hearing record when it is too late to ask relevant questions bearing on that information.

Madison, in *Federalist 58* referred to the House's "power over the purse," as "the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives." Certainly, in this regard, it is a legitimate function, indeed an obligation, of our committees to have a better understanding of how public funds are being expended—by whom and for what purposes—especially as we continue to downsize the government and move towards a balanced budget. Our hearing and oversight process is one of the best methods we have for obtaining such information so that our committees, and ultimately the Congress, can effectively deliberate and make the best possible and most informed and prudent decisions.

What would be the effect on non- or partial-compliance? As we explained in our section-by-section analysis of the rules package that was inserted after my floor statement on H. Res. 5 yesterday (Congressional Record, Jan. 7, 1997, pp. 11-17), non-compliance would neither prevent a witness from testifying, nor result in the testimony being stricken from the hearing record. However, I think it could result in an objection to a unanimous consent request that the written statement be included in the hearing record, leaving only the oral summary of testimony actually presented as part of the official hearing record.

I do not think the requirement will, as you assert, "force organizations to divert resources from productive work to the paperwork and administrative activities made necessary by the provision's requirements." Any business or organization that does not have ready access to basic information on the source and amounts of its Federal grants and contracts over the last three years is probably guilty of questionable or sloppy bookkeeping practices, which in turn raises the question of whether they should be entrusted with expending taxpayer funds in the first place.

You can be assured that, just as we did during the 104th Congress with respect to the rules adopted on opening day of that Con-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

gress, the Rules Committee will be conducting ongoing oversight of the operation of this and other new rules as we prepare for the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

GERALD B. SOLOMON,
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 9, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Since floor procedures yesterday limited our ability to have a full debate on all of the Republican Conference's recommended rules changes in H.Res. 5, I am writing to notify you of additional objections to certain provisions that our Leadership and minority members have put forth. Please note recommendations on the following seven points:

In section 8(a)(2), strike the proposed new subparagraph (2), providing that investigative and oversight reports will be "considered as read" in committee under certain circumstances, and redesignate accordingly;

Strike section 10, placing information burdens on non-governmental public witnesses by requiring them to disclose federal grants and contracts they have received;

Strike section 12, creating exceptions to the five-minute rule in hearings;

Strike section 14, reducing the time allotted for Members to file supplemental, minority, or additional views;

Strike section 15, creating a slush fund for committees;

Strike section 17, permitting "dynamic scoring" estimates to be included in reports on major tax bills;

In the last sentence of section 25, strike " , or at the expiration of January 21, 1997, whichever is earlier".

I would hope that you might consider revisiting these matters in light of minority objections. I am certain that such efforts would enhance the spirit of bipartisanship and comity in the 105th Congress.

Sincerely,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 13, 1997.

Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,
Minority Leader, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. LEADER: This to acknowledge your letter regarding the rules changes contained in H. Res. 5. I have asked Rep. Gerald Solomon, chairman of the Committee on Rules, to review your comments to see if some accommodations can be made.

Regardless of the outcome of Chairman Solomon's review and his recommendations, I sincerely hope that you and other members of the Democrat leadership will do your utmost to see that the rules of the House are followed and that decorum is maintained.

Rest assured that the Republican leadership is committed to protecting the decorum of the House and the dignity of its proceedings.

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker.

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 1997.

Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,
Minority Leader, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR DICK: This is to acknowledge the Speaker's transmittal to me of your letter expressing concerns about several of the House Rules changes adopted on the opening day of the 105th Congress.

You have asked the Speaker that we might revisit these in light of bipartisanship objections, and in the spirit of bipartisanship and comity in the 105th Congress.

As I have already indicated in letter to both Martin Frost and David Skaggs with respect to the "truth-in-testimony rule" (one of those on your list), it is my full intention that our Committee will carefully monitor the operation of all the new rules adopted in H. Res. 5 as part of our ongoing oversight responsibilities over House rules and procedures.

As you will recall, during the course of the last Congress the Rules Committee reported modified versions of suggestions that were in your minority opening day rules amendments relating to the gift rule and book advances and royalties. Moreover, towards the end of the second session we held four hearings on "Building on Change: Preparing for the 105th Congress," at which we heard from Members of both parties who had suggestions for further rules changes. Many of those proposals were incorporated in this year's opening day package.

In summary, I fully intend to proceed on a bipartisan basis as we monitor the effectiveness of the rules changes and consider possible adjustments, additions or deletions. I welcome your continuing advice and suggestions as we proceed with this effort.

Sincerely,

GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 1997.

Mr. CHARLES W. JOHNSON III,
Parliamentarian of the House, Office of the Parliamentarian, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHARLEY: It is my understanding that some questions have been raised regarding the application of section 12 ("Exceptions to the Five-Minute Rule in Hearings") of H.Res. 5, adopting House Rules for the 105th Congress. The purpose of this letter is to clarify the intent of that rule.

Section 12 amends clause 2(j)(2) of House Rule XI which previously provided that: "Each committee shall apply the five-minute rule in the interrogation of witnesses in any hearing until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness."

The amendment adopted to that rule by section 12 of H. Res. 5 provides that, "Each committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting an equal number of its majority and minority party members each to question witnesses for a specified period not longer than 30 minutes," and that, "A Committee may adopt may adopt a rule or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified period of time."

In the section-by-section analysis of the rules changes that I inserted following my introductory remarks on H.Res. 5 (Congressional Record, January 7, 1997, pp. H12-15) it is noted that, "That rule or motion could permit designated majority or minority

party member or staff to question witnesses for a period longer than their usual 5-minute entitlement (p. H14, emphasis added)." The underscored words were intended to clarify that the exception to the five-minute rule for extended questioning applies to only those members designated. It in no way is meant to supplant the right of other committee members to question witnesses for five-minutes, though the extended questioning period could occur before other members are recognized.

It is not the intent of the rule to permit a motion that provides for further extended questioning of the same witness after 60-minutes of extended questioning has already been allowed. The 60-minutes should be the maximum limit on extended questioning of the same witness, whether by designated majority and minority party members or staff, in order to protect the rights of other members of a committee to exercise their rights to question a witness under the five-minute rule.

The analysis goes on to indicate that: "A motion under this House rule would not be privileged for any member of a committee to offer. Instead, it would be at the discretion of the chair to recognize a member to offer such a motion." However, it is not the intent of this rule that either a committee rule or motion allowing for such extended questioning should be used solely for the purpose of permitting such extended questioning only of witnesses of the chairman's or committee majority's choosing. Just as the rule imposes an equal time requirement for the parties' in the extended period for questioning witnesses, it is expected that the committee chair and/or committee majority would treat the minority fairly in allowing for extended questioning of a witness or witnesses of their choosing, and therefore that such arrangements could be worked out between the chair and ranking minority member in advance of a hearing.

For example, if the majority wishes to apply the extended questioning rule to witnesses A and B, the minority should be allowed to apply the extended questioning to witnesses C and D, i.e., an equal number of witnesses of their choosing. That is not to say that the minority should have a veto over extended questioning of witnesses A and B of the majority's choosing simply because the minority may not want to use their half of the time.

In summary, the rule was designed to provide fairness to both parties, both in terms of the time allowed for the extended questioning of witnesses, and in the determination of which witnesses may be subjected to such extended questioning.

I hope this will help to further clarify the rule's intent for any questions directed to your office, and for the purposes of any committee rules or motions developed to implement this rule.

Sincerely,

GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,
Chairman.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SARA AND
SIMHA LAINER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sara and Simha Lainer, close

friends of mine for more than 40 years and people passionately dedicated to the welfare of the Jewish community of Los Angeles. This year the couple are receiving the Lifetime Humanitarian Achievement Award from the West Coast Friends of Bar-Ilan University in Israel. I cannot think of two more deserving recipients.

Sara Lainer, a distinguished author of scholarly articles, has been an active volunteer on behalf of Hadassah, Pioneer Women, General Israel Orphans Home, the Yiddish Culture Club, and many other organizations. She continues to lecture in Hebrew and Yiddish to groups in Los Angeles, and she holds an honorary doctorate from the Hebrew Theological College, Jewish University of America. Her commitment to the intellectual and spiritual components of Judaism is extraordinary.

Simha Lainer, who ran a successful real estate business in the San Fernando Valley, is a strong supporter of, and a dedicated volunteer with, the University of Judaism, the Jewish Community Foundation, the ADL, and West Coast Friends of the Hebrew University. Anyone who cares about the Jewish community of Los Angeles owes a huge thanks to him.

In 1989, the Lainers established the Simha and Sara Lainer Fund for Jewish Education, which has thus far awarded \$290,000 in scholarships to 400 children around the city. I can think of nothing more important than ensuring Judaism remains vibrant and alive in Los Angeles.

Simha and Sara raised three sons, Mark, Nahum, and Luis, who have followed in the tradition of their parents in working hard on behalf of their community. I am indeed lucky to be good friends with all three, as well as their wives, Ellie, Alice, and Lee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sara and Simha Lainer, whose tireless efforts to make this a better world inspire us all.

HONORING THE ROTARY GREATER
MIAMI URBAN PEACE CON-
FERENCE

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on February 8, 1997, the Rotary Clubs of Dade County will sponsor the Greater Miami Urban Peace Conference at the Wolfson Campus of Miami-Dade Community College.

Inspired by Rotary International President Luis Giay, the conference will focus on solutions to the problems of youth and violence. Rotary seeks to identify effective programs which demonstrate results, but which could benefit from additional assistance to reach their full potential. Rotary's purpose is to go beyond merely examining problems. They want to connect hundreds of Dade County Rotary volunteers with projects to stem youth violence.

I commend the work of Rotary to constructively address a matter of growing local and national concern. It is easy to rush toward pu-

native measures before providing positive role models to those most in need. Rotary is assembling forces who have the ability to provide real solutions to a very real challenge. I am sure that my colleagues will join me recognizing the Dade County Rotary Clubs for their endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ISABEL MÉNDEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Puerto Rican woman, Mrs. Isabel Méndez, who has dedicated her life to taking care of others, especially Hispanics in New York City.

Mrs. Méndez was honored by the House of Puerto Rican Cultural Heritage, known as "La Casa de la Herencia Cultural Puertorriqueña," on January 11 in New York City for her long-time commitment to the advancement of the Hispanic community.

She was born in Yabucoa, Puerto Rico. In 1926, at the age of 17, she came to New York City. Since her arrival, she has fought every day to improve the living conditions of Hispanics and has helped them overcome the difficulties that are a part of the experience of immigrating to a new land.

In 1932, Mrs. Méndez was instrumental in founding the first Hispanic Catholic Church, "La Milagrosa Church," in El Barrio, east Harlem. Together with her husband, Tony Méndez, who was the first Puerto Rican male district leader of the Democratic Party, she fought tirelessly for the welfare of Hispanics in the city.

In 1950, she founded the Puerto Rican Association of Women Voters, which is still in existence. Through this organization she assisted in furthering the advancement of Puerto Rican women. Mrs. Méndez also served as an interpreter for 24 years, first as a volunteer and later on as an employee, at the New York City civil court.

Through her community activism, she has helped to ease the road for those who have come after and who have embraced New York City as their new home. She is the widow of Tony Méndez and the mother-in-law of State Senator Olga A. Méndez.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Isabel Méndez for her devotion to our community and for making all of us Puerto Ricans and fellow Americans proud.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION IN
AMERICA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, let me commend to you the following article from an editorial in the Post Star newspaper in Glen Falls, NY. This article succinctly expresses my reasons for calling for the abolishment of the U.S.

Education Department. While this Department was created with a noble eye toward protecting and advancing public education in this country, in reality it has only created dubious Federal mandates while siphoning scarce Federal dollars away from the students that truly need it. By creating an Office of Education to continue to represent public school interests and allowing more parental involvement, students will ultimately be much better served.

[From the Post Star, Glen Falls, NY]
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT NEEDS TO BE
DISMANTLED

If you wonder what big idea Bill Clinton intends to ride into history, consider this one: Education.

Everybody agrees education is a wonderful thing, but increasingly, Americans fret about the quality of public schooling. The issue of instructional quality has split the educational establishment. On one side stand votaries of the National Education Association, which has worked long and hard to define mediocrity down. On the other are devotees of educational choice and home schooling, programs designed to spare kids the travail of politically correct education.

Enter President Clinton, promising to bridge the chasm. In a recent speech to the Democratic Leadership Council, he echoed Americans' apprehensions about the state of education: "We must dramatically reform our public schools, demanding high standards and accountability from every teacher and every student, promoting reforms like public choice, school choice and charter schools in every state.

At the same time, he staked out new ground for Uncle Sam: "I am not for federal government national standards. But I am for national standards of excellence and a means of measuring it so we know what our children are learning."

Here is Bill Clinton doing what he does best: bending a conservative issue to liberal ends. He has made it clear in subsequent talks that he wants to defend teachers unions, while creating a larger federal role in determining what students should and shouldn't learn.

That's not an encouraging sign, given recent trends in government-sponsored instruction. As Lynne Cheney has noted to devastating effect, school textbooks today subject students to politically correct nonsense. Some standard history books, for instance, mention Harriet Tubman more often than George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee combined!

Meanwhile, self-esteem programs assure students that accuracy isn't everything in mathematics: If you come close, that's good enough. (Tell that to the Internal Revenue Service.)

The President's case for standards rests on the beguiling but dubious notion that experts know enough to set "proper" standards. There are no data to support that claim, and considerable evidence that schools tend to thrive in direct proportion to parental involvement in school. In other words, mother and father know best.

Clinton's talk to the Democratic Leadership Council framed the upcoming reform debate. If you want a larger federal role, you're "for" education; if you want decentralized control, you're "against" standards that could guarantee excellence.

Republicans ought to hop into the fray immediately. The best way to protect the sovereignty of local systems is not to hand more power to the Department of Education. Just

the opposite: The goals of excellence and local sovereignty would best be served by dismantling the department, and spinning off the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, which provides important and useful educational research.

Today, the federal government makes educators do everything from diagnosing sexual abuse and distributing condoms to serving as guardians for messed-up kids. At the same time it has heaped new duties on educators, it has clamped down on innovations Washington bureaucrats don't like. This happened to Detroit when local authorities tried to set up all-boys schools to deal with their very real problems.

By shutting down the education department while saving its research office, Congress could give Americans just what Bill Clinton is promising—a revitalized sense of local control, aided by a federal clearinghouse that could offer useful data about what does and doesn't work in the classroom.

TRIBUTE TO JON A. KASTRUP

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the personal achievement of one of our community's most talented and dedicated young men, Mr. Jon A. Kastrop. Jon's own success is sweeter than most, as he not only had to overcome the regular stresses of daily living but, also had to accomplish this while being profoundly deaf.

Many people like Jon would surrender to their condition, but Jon, never questioning his resolve, earned dual degrees in the fields of mechanical engineering and law and now holds the distinction of being one of only four functionally deaf attorneys in the United States. After his graduation from the Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark School of Law, Jon served as a legal intern for the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington, DC. Previously, Jon lent his valuable services to the California Center for the Law and Deaf in Oakland, CA where he served as a legal assistant and law clerk, and in the State of Utah as a court appointed special advocate for the Guardian Ad Litem Program.

Jon has also served in several notable capacities for private and public sector institutions, including the Department of Human Development at the Rochester Institute of Technology, where he served as a student development assistant. He was also an engineering aide for the U.S. Navy and previously served as an engineer drafter for the Unidynamic Corp. of St. Louis, MO. Jon has excelled in everything he has set out to accomplish. Despite his physical limitations, he never once relented in his ambition to succeed. Jon has proven that through steadfast dedication and a deep belief in oneself, "if you can dream it, you can do it."

TRIBUTE TO BETTE JANE
RODRIGUEZ

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Bette Jane Rodriguez, who is being recognized by the city of Cudahy on February 13, 1997, as she retired after serving the Treasurer's Office for 33½ years.

Throughout her long and dedicated term, Bette Jane has served as deputy treasurer to several city treasurers. Her leadership while assisting the government of the city of Cudahy to run more effectively and efficiently should be commended.

Ms. Rodriguez has served on the Cudahy Area Business and Professional Women's Club since 1973. She has also served on the Cudahy Democratic Unit by providing assistance on several local and Presidential elections, as well as on the Cudahy Municipal Credit Union and on the Cudahy Historical Society for the last 10 years.

Bette Jane Rodriguez will truly be missed in City Hall, but knowing her as I do, she will only become more active in the community following her retirement. Therefore, it is with great pleasure I join Bette Jane's coworkers, the city of Cudahy, and many friends in honoring her many years of service and contributions to the city of Cudahy.

Best wishes, Bette Jane, and on behalf of the residents of the city of Cudahy, I offer a heartfelt "thank you" for your unselfish work over the years and for a job well done.

CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON:
ON TO DIPLOMACY FOR HIS
COUNTRY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a recent event affecting this House leaves us with mixed emotions. We are losing one of our Members, but the service to which he is going is greatly important to our Nation.

Congressman BILL RICHARDSON has been nominated to be America's next Ambassador to the United Nations. In that role, he will serve in the President's Cabinet and be a principal in the guidance and implementation of our country's foreign policy.

I salute President Clinton for his wise choice of BILL RICHARDSON. We need someone with his firmness and no-nonsense approach to represent our interests at the United Nations.

All of us are familiar with BILL RICHARDSON's record as a hostage negotiator in troubled world areas. He showed on several occasions that he can identify critical issues and find the means of resolution.

My familiarity with BILL RICHARDSON comes not alone from being aware of his creative diplomatic strategies in North Korea, Iraq, and Sudan. I had the good fortune to serve with him on the Resources Committee and on its

National Parks, Forests and Lands Subcommittee, where he was the ranking Democrat.

BILL RICHARDSON, as the President said, in announcing his intention to nominate him, also is one of our Nation's most prominent and proud Hispanic leaders. His example is one that reflects pride to that community and his heritage.

In saluting our colleague as he embarks on a new set of challenges, I take pleasure in sharing with the House the following transition of an article that was published recently in the German newspaper, *Handelsblatt*. Written by diplomatic and political correspondent Viola Herms-Drath, this report makes plain the high hopes America's allies have for the role BILL RICHARDSON will play.

[From the *Handelsblatt*, Dec. 17, 1996]

CLINTON'S NEW U.N. AMBASSADOR SEEN AS UNORTHODOX DIPLOMAT

With the appointment of the long-time Congressman from New Mexico, Bill Richardson, as Washington's new U.N. Ambassador, U.S. President Bill Clinton has achieved two successful political moves. First, he has placed a politically correct Hispanic on his team and, second, he has appointed a creative diplomat with style and a great deal of tact. Clinton has no doubts that Richardson will be able to represent U.S. interests and ideals at the U.N. and in the world.

Richardson first came to public notice through his exploits in the political arena, especially because of his spontaneous actions for the release of American citizens being held by totalitarian countries, from North Korea to Bangladesh, Cuba and Iraq. Just a week ago this son of a Mexican mother and an American father was in the Sudan, negotiating an arrangement for the release of two Red Cross pilots and an Australian nurse. Richardson's extraordinary diplomatic mission began by chance when he was participating in Pjongjang in the discussion on nuclear disarmament. At the same time, a U.S. helicopter was shot down over Korea. Richardson took it upon himself to see to the release of the pilots.

In 1993 this cosmopolitan liberal Democrat helped Clinton with negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and in efforts to achieve as balanced a budget as possible. In opposition to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he opposed the embargo on Havana after the Cubans shot down two unarmed American planes and Clinton approved the step for tactical reasons and extended it to other countries, to the great irritation of his European trading partners.

This Democrat who is also popular with the Republicans now has the task of explaining the U.N. operations to the Senate committee which must confirm his appointment. Although the U.S., as a founding member of the U.N., has always recognized the principles of U.N., now Richardson must continually preserve U.S. prerogatives. The Clinton Administration has always, on the one hand, advocated strengthening the U.N. through reform measures, but on the other hand, has certainly made it clear that for its own economic and security interests, it intends to rely on its own strengths and alliances.

In contrast to the rather aggressive behavior of his predecessor, Madeleine Albright, who has now been elevated to the position of Secretary of State, Richardson has shown himself to be a flexible negotiator, a clever diplomat and a reliable go-between.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MR. WADE BRUNSMANN

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Wade Brunsmann, who was selected by the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council in the St. Louis Metropolitan Region to receive their Achievement Award in 1996.

I have known Wade for many years, through our joint service on the St. Clair County Board. Wade is a dedicated public servant; he is a Navy veteran of World War II, and has served on the county board since 1954, except for an 8-year gap. He is also an outstanding family man, married and the father of four grown children and five grandchildren. He is the retired owner/operator of Brunsmann's Heating and Refrigeration Service.

Wade Brunsmann has been a leader in the St. Clair County region. He currently serves as chairman of the County Board's environmental committee, and has served as such for the past 7 years. He has been an aggressive leader on zoning, land use, and landfill issues for all citizens. He also serves as a volunteer with Belleville Area College's Programs and Services for Older Persons, is a member of St. Theresa's Catholic Church and is an active and outstanding member of the Democratic Party.

Of course, for all of these contributions and his overall dedication to serving the public, East-West Gateway awarded him with their Achievement Award. I fully agree, and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on this fine recognition.

HONORING PIKESVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company on its 100th anniversary.

It all began on February 4, 1897 when a group of local citizens met for the first time to discuss the need for organized fire protection, they met at the Odd Fellow's Hall. During this meeting, the group nominated several names for the fire company, The Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company won the election by an overwhelming margin of 23 to 6. The following year, a fire hall was built and a community wide dedication celebrated its opening.

Known as the company of first, the Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company is a leader in volunteer fire protection. Its members are made up of both civilian and military personnel. In fact, each year, a memorial service honors members of the Fire Company who served their country as well as their community.

Today, their membership roll is over 150 (a third of whom are active service) which pro-

vides enough manpower to keep the Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company responsive to the thousands of calls each year from the community.

I hope my colleagues will join me in extending congratulations to the Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company in celebrating its 100-year history in Baltimore County, and in thanking these volunteers for contributing to the growth and safety of the Pikesville community.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH INAUGURATED

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my best wishes to Secretary James Howell, M.D. MPH, and Executive Administrator Annie R. Neasman, R.N., M.S., as they assume the leadership of the State of Florida's new Department of Health.

The Florida Legislature voted in 1996 to create the Florida Department of Health as a separate entity. The legislature charged the Secretary and staff with promoting and protecting the health and safety of all Florida residents and visitors in partnership with county governments.

On February 3, Secretary Howell and the Florida Department of Health staff in Dade County will gather at Miami Dade Community College Wolfson Center with their local partners to inaugurate the department.

I congratulate them on this day as they embark on their mission to make Florida healthier. I know that under the leadership of Secretary Howell and Administrator Neasman, their dedicated staff and their community partners will rise to the many challenges ahead.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO IRWIN ROSENBERG

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Irwin Rosenberg, who for the past 8 years has played Santa Claus at the Pacoima Community Youth Culture Center's Christmas party. I have not met many Santas named Rosenberg; then again, I have not met many people like Irwin. A successful businessman, Irwin somehow finds the time to remain active in many organizations and on behalf of numerous causes. Like few others, he is there for his community.

Irwin is irreplaceable. Not only does he immerse himself in outside activities, more often than not he ends up in a leadership role. For example, he is the past president of the Granada Hills Little League; past president and past chairman of the Government Relations Committee, San Fernando Chamber of Commerce; commissioner of the Los Angeles County Private Industry Council; and senior

vice-chairman of the board of directors of New Directions for Youth. There is hardly a sector of the San Fernando Valley that has not been the recipient of Irwin's time and efforts.

In honor of his many charitable and civic contributions, Irwin has been the recipient of numerous awards. In 1989, he was given the California Association of Physically Handicapped's Humanitarian of the Year Award; in 1990, he was named Kiwanian of the Year (San Fernando); 2 years later he received the J. Leo Flynn Citizen of the Year Award from the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce.

Of all his civic and professional duties, I know that nothing gives Irwin more pleasure than being Santa to many underprivileged kids every year at the PCYCC Christmas party. He is every bit as happy to see the kids as they are to see him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Irwin Rosenberg, whose tireless work in the community is a shining example to us all. I am proud to be his friend.

THANK YOU DR. MALEEHA LODHI

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my colleagues and myself to place in the RECORD a bipartisan statement of appreciation for the outgoing Ambassador of Pakistan, Dr. Maleeha Lodhi, who is returning home shortly after completion of her tenure as Ambassador to the United States of America.

Ambassador Lodhi worked with dedication and resolve to strengthen the traditional friendship between the United States and Pakistan, paving the way for greater cooperation between our two nations. Through her untiring efforts, significant progress has been made towards redefining United States-Pakistan relations in the post-cold-war period.

In our interaction with Ambassador Lodhi, we always found her to be a highly persuasive advocate of her country in a forthright and objective spirit. We admire her commitment to democracy, freedom, and human rights, qualities that created a common bond with us.

Both the United States and Pakistan have been served with distinction by Ambassador Lodhi and we wish her the very best for the future.

Tim Johnson, U.S. Senate; David E. Bonior, Member of Congress; Tom Lantos, Member of Congress; Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Member of Congress; Cynthia McKinney, Member of Congress; Peter A. Defazio, Member of Congress; Thomas M. Davis, Member of Congress; Gerald B.H. Solomon, Member of Congress; Dan Burton, Member of Congress; Peter King, Member of Congress; James P. Moran, Member of Congress; Edolphus Towns, Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO TWO IMPORTANT AMERICAN PATHOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding organizations, the College of American Pathologists [CAP] and the American Society of Clinical Pathology [ASCP]. This year, CAP will be celebrating its 50th Anniversary, and ASCP will be celebrating its 75th Anniversary.

Dr. Rob McKenna, who is the President of ASCP, and Dr. Ray Zastrow, the current CAP President and a good friend, have led these organizations with the help of their many members through a long history of protecting patients by providing high quality laboratory and patient care. ASCP is the largest organization of pathologists and medical technologists in the world, and CAP is the largest organization of board-certified members in the world.

These organizations and the members who practice pathology and laboratory medicine provide a substantial contribution to medical science and patient care through accurate medical test results that enable physicians to make accurate diagnoses and recommend appropriate treatments.

CAP started as an outgrowth of ASCP and they have worked closely ever since. Their common bond has been a symbol to both patients and fellow professionals of their dedication to professional excellence.

Congratulations, CAP and ASCP, on your many years of committed service to the field of medicine.

"IMMIGRANTS ARE NEW YORK CITY'S GREATEST ASSET"

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, throughout his years as U.S. Congressman, mayor of the city of New York, and as mayor for life of the city of New York, Ed Koch has secured for himself the title "The Voice of Reason." Mayor Koch has a unique capacity to find common sense solutions for the problems that plague our society. Even more importantly, he is not afraid to be controversial. He is a true New Yorker who knows how to get to the heart of the problem. This quality was most recently typified in his recent column entitled "Immigrants are New York City's Greatest Asset" which appeared in the New York Post on January 17. I commend this column to my colleagues because it touches so meaningfully on the issue of immigration which is being exploited and demagogued by too many politicians today.

IMMIGRANTS ARE NEW YORK CITY'S GREATEST ASSET

(By Ed Koch)

Ellis Island is holy ground: My parents landed there separately in the early 1890s.

Before 1924, there were no limits on the number of people permitted to enter this country. If you survived the voyage in steerage and did not suffer from a contagious disease, you gained entry.

My parents and millions of others came here looking for a better life. They sought economic opportunity and freedom from anti-Semitism. They did not believe the streets were paved with gold. But, like millions of others, they did believe America would be free of the daily cursing they endured from their non-Jewish neighbors in Poland. And they believed America would offer them and their children a future denied them elsewhere.

Several years before my father's death, my sister and her son Jared sat down with him and taped some of his early memories. She asked, "Daddy, what did you do for fun in the winter?" He replied, "Mostly we went inside to get warm."

My mother's home in Poland was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. I recall asking her, when I was quite young, "Mama, why do you always refer to Kaiser Franz Joseph as the 'good Kaiser Franz Joseph?'" She replied "Sonny, because he didn't kill the Jews."

For years, I always wondered if she was right. After her death, I read that Kaiser Franz Joseph issued a decree that there was to be no Jew-bashing in his domain. Mama was always right.

I've visited Ellis Island a number of times, both before and after its renovation and designation as a federal museum. Like many others whose parents or grandparents came through the Great Hall, I was elated when given an opportunity by the new museum to mark my parents' passage with metal markers.

Now, when I go to the island, I visit those markers. I touch my lips with my finger-tips in a symbolic kiss and then touch my parents' names inscribed on the metal plates.

My parents, who were marvelous people with very few worldly goods and a very limited education, nevertheless made it, raising three children—my brother, Harold, the eldest; my sister, Pat, the youngest; and me—and becoming part of America's middle class.

My mother died at age 62, my father at age 87. Mother lingered in excruciating pain before her death, an experience that has made me believe in physician-assisted suicide. I will never forget her screams of unending pain as she pleaded with me, "Eddie, please let me die." And I, in tears, replied "Mother, you're getting well," when I knew that she was not.

My father, a gentle and beloved man with an enormous number of friends, died easily, quickly and painlessly. We thanked God for allowing him to pass over to the next world in such peace. We were not so appreciative of the painful passage of our mother.

I've always been bewildered by the Catholic acceptance of pain in the onset of death. If I understand the concept correctly, the pain of one dying individual is in some mystical way a great benefit for humanity and provides enormous good for others.

Two princes of the Catholic Church—Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, whom I met briefly and admired, and Terence Cardinal Cooke, with whom I had a warm friendship—both embraced death and pain.

My mother told me early on, "Ed, don't mix in someone else's religion." So I won't. While I do not fear death, having had a full life, I do ask God to allow me to pass over without pain when the time to go arrives.

Why am I dwelling on the lives of my parents? Because recently there has been a

spate of stories on immigrants, particularly those who came to New York in the last 10 years.

The City Planning Commission issued a report entitled "Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1990-94, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Population Division." I won't list its many conclusions—all favorable—concerning the impact of legal immigrants on the City of New York. But these conclusions reinforce the need to fight the mean-spirited efforts by Congress to punish immigrants.

It isn't wrong to require sponsors of immigrants to fulfill their legal obligations to support those they brought here who otherwise would become public charges, as the new law mandates.

But it is wrong to deny legal immigrants who arrived before this law went into effect the SSI coverage and welfare benefits they'd been receiving. The new laws stripping legal immigrants of welfare inclusion should have been prospective and not retroactive.

Recently I read the comments of Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, a Boston Brahmin, on the value to our country of the immigrant: "I have long said that in the 1920's and 1930's the best Americans were Europeans, and principally European Jews who had reason to know what made this country special. In the 80's, the best Americans were Asians, for the same reason." I silently cheered.

According to the City Planning Commission report, legal immigrants are coming to the U.S. in even larger numbers, and increasing percentages of the total number of these immigrants hail from parts of the world that did not participate in large-scale immigration when my parents came here, including Africa, Asia and Latin America.

These immigrants, like their predecessors—my parents among them—add to the richness of this country. They give us the benefit of their intelligence, their labor and their children. In the words of Martha Stewart, "It's a good thing."

My father never learned to write anything besides his name in English, although he could read. He worked hard all of his life, generally holding two jobs to support his family. He retired from his small fur coat manufacturing business at 75, but, bored, he went to work for Bloomingdale's fur coat storage six months later.

When elegant ladies asked him to store their coats, he would ask them to write their name and address on a ticket. He would invariably look at the ticket and say, "I see by your address that my son is your congressman."

It made no difference if these women lived in Brooklyn or Jersey City. My father saw me as representing the entire United States.

We should acknowledge the enormous contributions of immigrants, embrace them and warmly welcome them. Immigrants are New York City's greatest asset, today and for the future.

Updating the philosophy of the good Kaiser Franz Joseph, "Let there be no immigrant-bashing in the U.S."

HONORING ROSALIE KUNTZ OF
PASADENA, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of my constituents, Rosalie Kuntz of

Pasadena, who is a civic leader in her community and a pioneer for women in the insurance industry. Mrs. Kuntz is active in a wide range of community activities and served as the first female president of the Texas Association of Life Underwriters. The following article describes her many accomplishments and honors:

HER JOY IS IN THE JOURNEY—ROSALIE KUNTZ
REVERED BY PASADENA COMMUNITY
(By Pat Swanson)

Willingness and commitment have not only earned Rosalie Kuntz success, but respect in her profession and in the Pasadena community she calls home.

Kuntz is celebrating 41 years in the insurance business. And, at age 72, she continues to be heavily involved in civic activities for the Pasadena-area community.

Kuntz and her husband Gerald (Jerry), a retired surveyor for Shell Oil Co., have lived in Pasadena 48 years. The couple are owners of the Kuntz Insurance Agency. Their children, Rita, Linda and Kyle have given them eight grandchildren. The Kuntz' are longtime members of St. Pius V Catholic Church.

Scott Loomis, an insurance man who has known Rosalie Kuntz for 30 years, said, "Rosalie is one person who could handle herself in a man's world before it was fashionable. While some men were intimidated by Rosalie, others wanted her on a project because they knew she would do a good job."

Parker Williams, president of San Jacinto College South, said, "Rosalie is known by her actions. She is the type of person that doesn't demand respect, but people respect her. She is one smart cookie. She has a bright mind and a deep faith.

"Rosalie is the type of person who believes you can do anything you want to do if you want to do it badly enough. You know she is always there if you need her. She gives back to the community what she takes out."

Kuntz was the first female president in the 59 year history of the Texas Association of Life Underwriters that has a membership of 8,300.

She served in that capacity for the 1984-1985 term. During that term, Kuntz received national honors at the National Life Underwriters Conventions for Public Service and Membership achievements for the State of Texas and Pasadena Association of Life Underwriters.

Prior to her presidency in the organization, Kuntz served as T.A.L.U. Vice-Chairman of Public Service and Public Service Chairman.

She is a life member of the Texas Leaders Round Table and a charter member of its Lone Star Leaders. Kuntz has served in all offices of the Pasadena Association of Life Underwriters, including president.

One of Kuntz's most memorable experiences was in 1983. As past president of Women Life Underwriters Conference, Kuntz was one of 50 women invited to be a luncheon guest of President Reagan in the White House.

Kuntz was born in Houston. After she and Jerry moved to Pasadena in 1948, Rosalie assumed the position of assistant manager at the Pasadena Bowling Center working for Charles (Monty) Manoshagen.

"Monty left the bowling center to go into the insurance business, and was also responsible for getting me into it. He and his wife came over to the house one night in 1956 with a bunch of books. He threw the books on the coffee table and said, 'Rosalie, you're going

into the insurance business.' I told him I didn't know a thing about insurance. He said, 'I'll teach you.' And, he did. I will finish my 41st year in the business today, Jan. 8, 1997," Kuntz said.

"When I went into the business, there weren't many women in the insurance business. It was very difficult at first because women were not accepted in the insurance field, just like the real estate business.

"Now, women are building up in the real estate business and also in the insurance business," Kuntz said.

"I had some good friends and good teachers to teach me the business, and I went on from there. One doesn't do anything by themselves. They always have someone that will help them.

"I was very fortunate in having Mr. Manoshagen to be around to help me along. He kept up with me as long as he lived. (He died about four or five years ago.) He would always call me each year and say, 'What is your goal for next year?' And every goal I told him I had set, I made throughout the years.

"It is a great profession for women. And, it is the greatest career anyone could ever get into, any type of insurance business really, but specifically life and health," Kuntz said.

Jerry and Rosalie's secretary, Jannie Pugh, get much of the credit from Kuntz.

"Jerry helps me an awful lot. So does my secretary, Jannie, who has been with me almost 20 years. She is just like a member of the family. They are behind the scenes, but they sure do help a lot," said Kuntz.

"We have worked together so long, we are more like friends," said Pugh.

For her services to the community, Kuntz was chosen Pasadena Citizen of the Year in 1968. She was elected to the Pasadena Hall of Fame in 1988 for the same reason.

According to Stella Walters, owner of Bruco, Inc., "Rosalie and I have been involved with a lot of the same organizations for 30 years. We also are good personal friends. We have worked together on everything, including the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, Optimists, Red Cross, YMCA, American Heart Association, to name a few.

"She has more energy in her, for her age, than anyone else I know. She and Jerry have been married 48 years. She is a good mother. I doubt there is anyone in business in Pasadena who does not know her. She is just amazing."

As a member of the San Jacinto Day Foundation, Kuntz chaired the first Strawberry Festival in Pasadena in 1974. She served as an advisory board member in 1986.

She was presented the 1992 Lone Star Award for volunteer service in the community. She was a director of the South Houston Chamber of Commerce from 1978 until 1980.

Kuntz has been Director and Membership Chairman of the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce since 1991 and is the immediate past president of the organization.

Kuntz was the first woman to be elected president of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, and currently serves as a member of the organization's Cultural Affairs, Voice of the Chamber and Governmental Affairs Committees.

She also was chairman of the Pasadena Chamber's New Member Orientation Committee during the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 years.

From 1968 to 1996, Kuntz has been a director of the American Heart Association, Pasadena Unit. She served as chairman of the Heart Business Drive for 12 years, and was

chosen Volunteer of the Year in 1987, with a grant named in her honor.

She was appointed to serve on the Advisory Board of the Battleship Texas from 1983 to 1989, by Texas Governor Mark White.

Kuntz is past president of the Soroptimist International of Pasadena, and has served on the advisory board of The Rose, a Texas-based, non-profit organization dedicated to breast cancer screening since 1987. She also has served as a member of the Rehabilitation Foundation since 1984.

Additionally, Kuntz has been a director of the former Barbour's Cut Seaman's Center since 1991. The facility is now the Lou Lawler Seaman's Center.

She is past director of the Texas Society of the Prevention of Blindness; the recipient of the 1975 Distinguished Service Award from the Pasadena Jaycees; 1969 chairman of the Pasadena Drug Abuse Committee; vice-chairman of the Committee for the National Olympic Girls Volleyball Team and past vice-chairman and member of the Pasadena City Beautification Commission.

As a longtime member of St. Pius V Catholic Church, Kuntz is a past secretary of the Diocese of Galveston-Houston Board of Education; the St. Pius Finance Committee and past member of the St. Pius V Church Parish Council.

For 25 years, Kuntz also served as a volunteer coach for the St. Pius V Catholic girls softball and volleyball teams.

According to Bud Osborne, former owner of Osborne-Apple Ford, "Rosalie is a vibrant get-up-and-go person. She always bought cars from us and insures our whole family. We like to kid her and tell her we sent all her kids to college. She comes by at least once a month to talk to us. She is just a wonderful person. We think a lot of Jerry, too."

"Rosalie is my dear friend," Nina Osborne said. "When she was inducted as president of the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce, she arranged to have us seated with her family. She is just like family to us, too."

Billie Fife, former Civil Defense Director for the City of Pasadena and administrative assistant to past Pasadena Mayor Clyde Doyle, said of her friend, "Her interest in you continues long after you take out a policy. There is no monetary reward.

"She is just there for her clients. She is there for your needs no matter when she last saw you—a couple of days ago or 15 years ago. She is just like that little rabbit with the battery. I believe her joy is in the journey. She will never retire."

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BELLEVIEW

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the great privileges of serving from the 10th Congressional District of Florida is to represent one of our Nation's landmark hotels, the Belleview of Belleair, FL, which celebrates its 100th anniversary later this month. Not only is it world renowned as a tourist destination, but it is listed on our National Registry of Historic Places.

Henry B. Plant, the railroad magnate who became known as one of Florida's greatest developers, opened the doors to his elegant

hotel named the Belleview on January 15, 1897. Built on a bluff that overlooks Clearwater Harbor, the original 145-room hotel quickly became recognized as a favored winter retreat.

Later, as golf courses and swimming pools were added, the hotel became uniquely modern for its time. In addition to serving its guests, the hotel was also the location for the Belleair post office and fire station. While the hotel ownership changed and the railroad cars left the siding, the importance of the Belleview to the area did not wane. In fact, during World War II, the hotel was leased to the U.S. Army Air Corps to serve as the auxiliary barracks for MacDill and Drew Fields in Tampa.

Several years later, the hotel, now with more than 500 rooms, reopened as a resort and began a new chapter that led to its being qualified for a listing in the National Register of Historic Places on March 7, 1980. I was privileged to have been a part of that program, and it is a special honor for me to be able to salute the Belleview Hotel—now the Belleview Mido—on this its 100th anniversary.

The Belleview has always been known for its hospitality and its graciousness. It has hosted countless numbers of dignitaries, conventioners, and others who wish to enjoy its golf course, its pools and sunshine, its cuisine, and its spa and fitness center. Today its guests are no less important than those who were greeted by Henry B. Plant, and as we look to the new year and the 21st century, I congratulate the Belleview Mido on its 100th anniversary and I thank the management and staff for their work in preserving this magnificent structure, its history, and contributions to the Town of Belleair and to Pinellas County.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAGINAW NEWS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to an editorial in the Saginaw News. To open the New Year, the editors published a set of principles. These principles remind us that our local communities are the wellspring of America's greatness, and an endless source of inspiration for our national leaders.

Put forth in these principles are many of the driving forces behind the work we do in Congress and the vision we share for our country: lower taxes, a smaller government, and economic opportunity for all Americans. I believe these principles serve as goalposts for the 105th Congress as well. I urge my colleagues to read the News' basic principles as we begin work in the new Congress.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to submit the editorial from the January 1, 1997 edition of the Saginaw News:

ISSUES AND OPINIONS: OUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

The principles a newspaper holds may often be obscured by the rush of day-to-day events. But we think it's important for readers to know that our views of those issues are guided by a set of fundamental beliefs.

That's why The Saginaw News each year publishes a statement of the principles on which it intends to base editorial-page comments over the days and months to come.

Each matter on which we express our opinion is reviewed and judged on its own merits. As circumstances change, they may prompt a fresh look at our own ideas.

But the constant process of review and judgment that leads to editorial opinion rests on a firm foundation. Some issues are transitory; others, more fundamental to our lives and our society, bear repeated attention.

While the thoughts here are general expressions of ideas and ideals, they help determine our approach to the people, events and proposals that shape our life.

Our basic goal is to speak in which we perceive to be the best interests of our readers.

Editorials, while based on reporting and analysis of news events and developments, express a viewpoint. So we expect disagreement. If we stimulate independent thought and discussion, we believe we have achieved one of our major purposes whether or not our words have been persuasive.

But we believe we have an obligation to seek to persuade. A newspaper has a responsibility to its community to be, as best it can, not only its voice to the world, but its interpreter of that world; to be its advocate and defender, and sometimes its critic and counselor, always toward the benefit of its citizens.

We acknowledge that is a very large responsibility indeed. We welcome any and all suggestions from our readers on how we can better fulfill it. We don't seek to act in place of public opinion, but to give the public an opportunity to expand on its own beliefs.

That cannot happen, though, without mutual understanding.

We hope this statement of the principles of The Saginaw News will further that understanding.

LOCAL ISSUES

On Saginaw-area issues. The News supports:

Efficiently providing the best public service at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

High-quality representation for all segments of each community.

Progressive, professional management at county, city and township levels.

Planning for development of human and physical resources in awareness of the constant challenge for fresh approaches.

A strong central urban area serving the entire community.

Maximum cooperation among all governments, with consolidation of municipal services to the greatest possible extent.

Recognition that racial and ethnic diversity is a strength on which to build toward the common goals that unite us.

Strong human-relations efforts to assure dignity and equal opportunity for all.

Care for our streets and homes, because a community can be no better than its neighborhoods.

School systems that provide a comprehensive education.

Strong academic and behavioral standards for students; quality instruction and administration; and equitable public financial support adequate to achieve those goals.

The free-enterprise profit system as that which most fully ensures economic liberty and a high standard of economic life to business, industry and employees.

Expansion of job opportunities, and diversification of the economic base, in recognition of the serious challenges of constantly changing times.

Workplace policies respecting the rights of employees, management—and the public.

STATE ISSUES

On state issues, The News supports:

A fair system of taxation to maintain efficient, quality state services at the lowest possible cost.

Achievement of an economic climate conducive to retaining existing industry and diversifying Michigan's economic base.

Preservation of Michigan's natural beauty and resources while balancing the legitimate needs of the state's agriculture, other economic institutions and population.

Recognition that the auto industry remains the region's and state's economic mainstay.

Swift and fair administration of justice. Respect for the law by citizens—and of citizens by the law and those sworn to enforce it.

Political leadership, at the state level and in our representation at the national level, that responds to the needs of the state and its people.

NATIONAL ISSUES

On national issues, The News supports:

A limited government under which political power rests in the wisdom of the governed, and the rights of the people to control their own destinies, through their representatives.

Strong defense of the Bill of Rights as the unique section of a unique Constitution on which rests preservation of our most fundamental individual liberties.

A decent respect for the financial resources of our citizens, expressed through restraint in taxation and spending.

Policies encouraging the opportunity to seek and find employment for all who desire it.

A strong, efficient defense, essential amid a changing world's twists and turns.

Safeguarding the national environment consistent with economic stability and growth.

Maintaining the strength of political parties as American institutions best able to build citizen interest and involvement in government, and to develop responsible leadership.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

On international issues, The News supports:

A foreign policy that stresses the desire of the United States to live in harmony with all nations; that recognizes the right of all peoples to peaceful self-determination; that encourages the continued expansion of freedom in all nations; that advocates non-violent resolution of disputes; that recognizes that remaining threats to our freedom, and others', require strong alliances to deter aggression even as we welcome the reduction of the danger of war.

Free and fair trade as the interdependent economies of the world evolve in new directions.

The right of all people to achieve and maintain a decent standard of living, to develop and prosper.

PERSONAL LIFE

Finally, The Saginaw News believes there is more to the quality of life than our personal relationships, jobs and leisure activities. The News believes in encouraging people to look beyond themselves. We believe that life becomes more satisfying and meaningful when we care about all our neighbors and the community of which we all are a part.

IN HONOR OF THE CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL CRIMSON TIDE MARCHING BAND

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Crimson Tide Marching Band of Concord High School in Concord, NH. The talents of this 120-piece band, under the direction of Bill Metevier, were recognized by the Presidential Inaugural Committee, leading to an invitation to perform in the Inaugural Parade in our Nation's capital on January 20, 1997.

Concord High School has one of the best marching bands in all of New England. These young musicians earned the wonderful opportunity to perform in front of the President and the First Lady, as well as the entire Nation watching on television.

The city of Concord embraced the Crimson Tide Marching Band, as individuals and local companies raised over \$20,000 to help pay for the band's trip to Washington, DC. The Concord Schools Friends of Music deserve much credit for leading the fundraising effort to allow these students to enjoy an opportunity that will be remembered for a lifetime.

I know that the parents and families, the teachers, students and staff of the Concord School District, and the entire state of New Hampshire are exceedingly proud of the accomplishments of the Crimson Tide Marching Band.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the musicians of the Concord High School Crimson Tide Marching Band for participating in a memorable and historic occasion, the 1997 Presidential Inaugural Parade.

RECOGNIZING THE GENEROSITY OF ALLEN LEEPA

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary generosity of two wonderful people who live in my Ninth Congressional District in Florida. Allen Leepa and his wife Isabelle have donated a \$2.15 million endowment and a multimillion dollar art collection to be housed in a new museum at the Tarpon Springs campus of the St. Petersburg Junior College in Tarpon Springs, FL.

Mr. Leepa has said that "art is a vehicle to promote education," and his gift will certainly benefit not only the students and faculty of the college, but the residents of Florida's suncoast as well.

The college will be building the Leepa/Rattner Museum of Fine Arts, which is to honor Mr. Leepa and his late stepfather, Abraham Rattner. The museum will house 150 works by Mr. Leepa, an abstract artist, and 20th century modernists including Georges Rouault, Hans Hoffman and Henry Moore.

Two works by Pablo Picasso will also be included.

A resident of my birthplace in Tarpon Springs for 14 years, Dr. Leepa studied art in Chicago, New York, and Paris at the Sorbonne. He has taught at several fine universities around the country, and he has published three books about modern art.

Mr. Speaker, art means different things to different people. However, it does serve as an outlet for the creative side of all of us. Throughout history, the expressions of talented artists have contributed to a greater understanding of our society and of ourselves.

As a result of Dr. Leepa's generosity and kindheartedness, Floridians will be able to enjoy the finest in art right in the heart of Florida's suncoast. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. Leepa and wishing the Leepa/Rattner Museum all of the best in the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SAN FERNANDO HIGH SCHOOL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to San Fernando High School, which this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary. I know of few high schools in southern California with such a long and rich history.

One way to judge a school is by its alumni. Using that criterion, San Fernando High School receives high marks. For example, Hawley Bowlus, the man who supervised the construction of the Spirit of St. Louis, Charles Lindbergh's plane, was a graduate of San Fernando High. Another alumnus, Denny Crum, is today one of the top college basketball coaches in the country. A third, Jimmy Velarde, is a four-time Emmy winner and producer of shows such as "Culture Clash."

The school has also had its share of sports glory. Two of the greatest running backs in USC history, Anthony Davis and Charles White, attended San Fernando High. Fifty years earlier, in 1925, San Fernando produced its first championship football team. Other sports fared well; the school has produced champions in baseball, track, and basketball.

San Fernando High School today has many reasons to be proud. The school commonly graduates 675 seniors out of a class of 700, and is virtually free of the crime, drugs, and gangs that unfortunately plague many urban high schools. I have attended several events at the school, and have always admired the spirit of its students and the commitment of its faculty and staff.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting San Fernando High School, an excellent institution with a proud history. Congratulations to all on this special anniversary.

January 21, 1997

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOSEPH M.
ROLLINS, JR.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rev. Joseph M. Rollins, Jr., who was honored on January 18 for his long and fruitful career as a community activist and pastor of Saint Augustine Presbyterian Church, at 838 East 165th Street in my congressional district, the South Bronx.

Reverend Rollins, a third generation Presbyterian minister, will be retiring as pastor of the church at the end of this year after 24 years of service. The tribute in his honor, entitled "This Is Your Life", highlighted his tireless work in the fight for civil rights and his dedication to the service of his fellowship and community.

Reverend Rollins was born in Newport News, VA, in 1926. He is the great grandson of a former slave, Mrs. Clements, who gained her freedom at the age of 11. Reverend Rollins holds a degree from Johnson C. Smith University, in Charlotte, NC, an institution which was formerly associated to the Presbyterian Church. In 1954, Reverend Rollins organized the Trinity Presbyterian Church in Tallahassee, FL.

A man of tremendous faith, he was among the first who believed in peaceful dissent as a catalyst of equal rights for all people regardless of color. In 1955, he was involved in the organization of the first bus boycott in Tallahassee, right after the arrest of three students from Florida A & M University. Reverend Rollins was among those who marched with Martin Luther King, Jr., during the civil rights movement.

In 1963, he came to New York City and served as associate executive for the Commission on Religion and Race for the Presbyterian Church. In 1968, he became the executive of the National Committee of Black Churchman, an ecumenical movement.

He was also a member of the National Presbyterian Black Caucus, and served in many community organizations, including Community Board #3, the South Bronx Leadership Forum, and 163 Improvement Council, all three in the Bronx.

Reverend Rollins has received two honorary degrees from University of Dubuque, IA and Inter-Denominational Theological Center in Atlanta, GA. He is the widower of Julia Rollins, with whom he had two children, Cecilia and Metz Rollins, and is the grandfather of three.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Rev. Joseph M. Rollins, Jr. for his lifelong commitment to his ministry and for his community activism, which has so well served all of us countrymen.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE "LOVE YOUR
NEIGHBOR" CAMPAIGN

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations and support for the "Love Your Neighbor" campaign that is sweeping south Florida.

The "Love Your Neighbor" campaign is dedicated to promoting the use and spirit of the phrase "Love Your Neighbor" in oral and written communications to make Miami and the world a better place; work toward reducing stress and improving our mental health; reduce suffering, violence, and crime by becoming considerate, respectful, and caring toward one another; and identify south Florida as a community that cares for all people regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, or social status.

Three years ago, Metropolitan Dade County embraced the "Love Your Neighbor" campaign. Since that time, over 750,000 "Love Your Neighbor" bumperstickers have been distributed, including 16,000 purchased by the Metro-Dade police department and 250,000 distributed by Dade County Public Schools. The Miami-Dade Public Libraries distribute "Love Your Neighbor" bookmarks, the phrase appears on the side of many Metro-Dade Transit buses, and a billboard flashes the sign at Miami International Airport.

The newly-elected mayor of Metropolitan Dade County, Alex Penelas, has endorsed a week of activities for February 9-15, 1997, and Governor Chiles has already proclaimed that week as "Love Your Neighbor" week in south Florida. Even Kenny Rogers Roasters has become involved in the campaign, carrying the message in all of their franchises. Other corporations have donated space on 600 billboards, and are involved in producing a music video and a public service announcement to be aired on local television.

"Love Your Neighbor" was started by Jim Ward, Dade County's Human Resources director. Mr. Ward is an ex-police officer, having protected and served the people of Jacksonville, FL for 17 years. He moved to south Florida 17 years ago, to Miami's great benefit. For the last 3 years he has worked tirelessly to promote the "Love Your Neighbor" campaign, watching it grow from one man's idealistic dream to the massive campaign it has become, spreading throughout south Florida and even as far as Macon, GA.

Mr. Speaker, Dade County and the city of Miami owe a great debt of gratitude to Jim Ward for the "Love Your Neighbor" campaign. I wish him every success in spreading his message throughout our community and our country.

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF
ELGIN, IL

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for two reasons. First, to congratulate Money

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Magazine on its 25th anniversary, but also to commend the magazine for adopting the city of Elgin, IL and beginning a year-long project to enhance the personal-finance knowledge of the city's residents.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Elgin, in my 14th District of Illinois, was chosen for this project because it is truly a microcosm of our Nation. A city with an industrial heritage that has seen a surge in suburban growth in recent years, Elgin is also home to several of the Nation's largest firms which have experienced strong export sales growth.

In the coming year, Money Magazine, in conjunction with Elgin Community College, will provide free financial seminars for Elgin residents. In addition, a dozen Elgin families will be highlighted in a series of articles dealing with family financial concerns and innovative ways of addressing those concerns. The project kicks off on January 29, 1997 with a ceremony at Elgin High School, to be attended by former President and Mrs. George Bush.

It is significant to note that while Money Magazine could have celebrated its 25th anniversary quietly, and without fanfare, the publisher and editors of the magazine have instead decided to mark this occasion by assisting this community and its residents with their financial planning. This action deserves our commendation and our thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I also congratulate the city of Elgin, its citizens, and civic and business leaders, on its selection for this worthy project. Elgin is an outstanding community, and one I am proud to represent in this House.

LOOKING TO THE WESTERN
HEMISPHERE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today, I officially became the chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere of the International Relations Committee. I am looking forward to working with my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, on the subcommittee as we begin a very exciting and challenging period in which we will review our relations with our partners in the hemisphere.

The end of the cold war and the movement toward democracy and economic reform in Russia and central Europe held great promise that the world would enter a period free of superpower rivalry, a lowering of the nuclear threat, and an all-around feeling that peace and political stability would prevail throughout the world.

Despite the expectations that evolutionary changes in Europe would serve as a model for a greater global commitment to open societies, the promotion of democracy, and the development of strong economies and markets, the international environment remains as complex and as dangerous as ever.

United States foreign policy continues to face complex and ever changing challenges from Bosnia to China, from terrorism to the stability of the global economy, from Palestine to Northern Ireland.

But while U.S. policymakers within the administration and the Congress struggle to resolve the most difficult and dangerous of these issues, we are ignoring one of the most dramatic success stories of the post-cold war period. And the irony of it all, is that this transition is taking place right in our own backyard of the Western Hemisphere.

The evolution of the nations of Latin America to democratic governments, market economies, and open societies has been perhaps the most overlooked event since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Despite the direct impact events in Latin America have on the United States in terms of trade, narcotics trafficking, and immigration, U.S. policymakers, including the Congress, have often, although not entirely, turned an uninterested eye south of our borders and have failed to take advantage of the enormous potential for peace, political stability, and economic opportunity these changes are bringing about.

The resolution of the crisis in Haiti, the recent peaceful elections in Nicaragua, and the signing of the peace accords in Guatemala, ending 35 years of confrontation, clearly argues that the transition to peace, cooperation, and the democratization of the entire hemisphere, although sometimes rocky, is in its final stages. The economic miracles taking place in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are a credit to the genuine commitment of those governments and peoples to take their place as regional role models.

Unfortunately, these stories are going largely unnoticed and unappreciated in the United States.

Latin America is a success story which the United States should be celebrating by pursuing a more engaged foreign policy designed to support the peace process, promote continued political stability, renew old friendships, cultivate new ones, and lend strong support to regional economic development and free market economies.

Like many, though, I fear that the momentum achieved thus far by the nations of Latin America could be stalled unless the United States reenergizes its efforts to provide strong leadership throughout the region. Confronting no major conflict or problem in the region, U.S. policy seems to lack clarity or coherence which could lead to a further decline in our ability to influence events in the region.

There can be no doubt that economic growth in the region is the key to strengthening democracy, ensuring long-term political stability, and reducing poverty. The 1994 Summit of the Americas held great promise for the critical areas of trade and economic development. The momentum created there must be renewed and sustained.

But leadership requires a better knowledge and understanding of the nations of the hemisphere and the great strides made thus far. U.S. policy must look forward and should be based, not on what has happened in the past, but what can happen in the future if we work with the nations of the hemisphere in a cooperative partnership to strengthen democracy, implement economic development policies, encourage free trade, and to make a renewed commitment to civilian authority, human rights, and social justice.

This is not to say that all is well in the hemisphere. Lingered problems associated with drugs, illegal immigration, political corruption, arms competition, and the strength of the peso, temper the euphoria of the success story. Beyond those endemic problems, which must be addressed primarily by the nations of Latin America themselves, nagging questions arise regarding the future of the new democracies, NAFTA, fast track, and Cuba. Also, to a lesser, but nevertheless important degree to many in the United States are issues regarding intellectual property, patent, and copyright violations, the environment and labor standards which must be addressed.

The foreign policy agenda for the Western Hemisphere is large and laden with both promise and problems. And while these issues may not seem as important as issues facing this Nation elsewhere, I believe we would be making a tremendous mistake if we did not take advantage of the positive signs and events emerging from the hemisphere by actively engaging our neighbors to the south in a renewed partnership for peace, stability, and economic development.

This will be the thrust of the subcommittee's work and I look forward to getting on with the job.

TRIBUTE TO KENT SWANSON, JR.

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a heroic young man whose life ended tragically and prematurely, Kent Swanson, Jr.

Kent Swanson was raised in Phoenix, MD, where his parents still live, and graduated in 1989 from Dulaney High School in Cockeysville. He attended Lewis and Clark College in Portland, OR, receiving a degree in biology in 1995.

Kent had a lifelong love of the outdoors. Upon graduating from high school, Kent travelled to the Andes, where he climbed his first 20,000 foot mountain. His experiences in the majestic Pacific Northwest, however, defined the course of his life.

While in college, Kent joined the Portland Mountain Rescue Squad. This enabled him to use his love of the mountains to help others. He used his skills, his good judgement, and his intimate knowledge of the often treacherous mountain terrain to rescue skiers and climbers lost or stranded in the mountains.

On one occasion, Kent and his team braved freezing rain to reach three stranded colleagues. Such acts of heroism became routine in Kent's life. While a member of the ski patrol of Mammoth Mountain, a popular resort near Los Angeles that handles 15,000 skiers a day, he personally treated or rescued an estimated 3,000 injured skiers during one season.

Kent was known for his expertise as a mountain climber as well as for his bravery. He spent his summers working at the American Alpine Institute in California, where he developed a guide and instruction manual for the 14,494-foot Mount Whitney. "He had all the

qualities that go into making a great teacher and guide," one of his supervisors said. "His clients liked him because of his teaching skills and his wonderful companionship."

On January 11, Kent Swanson, Jr. died in a helicopter crash in British Columbia. Typically, Kent was en route to an avalanche rescue class. This young man died as he lived—a hero.

He leaves behind his parents, Kent Sr. and Tricia Swanson; his maternal grandfather, Robert A. Bishton; and host of aunts, uncles, and cousins. He also leaves behind a lot of people who might not be alive today without his heroic efforts. My sympathy goes out to the Swanson family during this sad time. As they mourn his death, I hope they will take pride in his life.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR H. BILGER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Arthur H. Bilger for his great contributions to the non-profit House of Justice of Bet Tzedek Legal Services of Los Angeles.

Bet Tzedek Legal Services is one of the leading poverty law centers in the country. Thousands of indigent, elderly, and disabled individuals benefit each year from the free legal services provided at Bet Tzedek's headquarters in the Fairfax District of Los Angeles, the Valley Rights project in North Hollywood, and the 32 senior centers throughout the Los Angeles area. Bet Tzedek is open to all who pass through its doors and even makes house calls to the ill and frail. Its services are vital and they are not otherwise readily available to those who need them.

Arthur H. Bilger has been a constant believer in Bet Tzedek's mission to be a place of refuge and assistance to Los Angeles' most needy residents. As one of the most dedicated and successful fundraisers for Bet Tzedek, his efforts have allowed this generous organization to continue to operate at full capacity while maintaining its promise of services at no cost to its clientele. We owe Arthur H. Bilger a debt of gratitude for his vision, his devotion, and his support of this most worthy cause.

I am delighted to bring Mr. Bilger's tireless and selfless work on behalf of Bet Tzedek Legal Services to the attention of my colleagues and ask you to join me saluting him for his many important contributions.

VISCLOSKY HONORS RESIDENTS OF NORTHWEST INDIANA ON MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. today, and we reflect on his life and work, we

are reminded of the challenges that democracy poses to us and the delicacy of liberty. Dr. King's life, and unfortunately his vicious murder, remind us that we must continually work and, if necessary, fight, to secure and protect our freedoms. Dr. King, in his courage to act, his willingness to meet challenges, and his ability to achieve, embodied all that is good and true in that battle for liberty.

The spirit of Dr. King lives on in many of the citizens in communities throughout our Nation. It lives on in the people whose actions reflect the spirit of resolve and achievement that will help move our country into the future. In particular, I would like to recognize several distinguished individuals from Indiana's First Congressional District, who, in the past year and in their own ways have, have acted with courage, met challenges, and used their abilities to reach goals and enhance their communities.

Mr. Jack Parton, director of the United Steelworkers of America, District 7, Mr. Eric Mason and Mr. Michael Krueger, both graduates of Portage High School, led a prodiversity rally in Portage, IN, last May to peacefully, but forcefully, counter a march by the Ku Klux Klan. Their efforts sent a strong and clear message to members of the KKK, as well as members of our communities and citizens throughout the country, that ethnic, racial, and religious hatred will not be tolerated. The counter-rally that they developed and carried out was an overwhelming success. It generated enormous support from religious, labor, business, and civic groups throughout the region. The courage of these men should be held up as an example to all that, through thoughtful, united action, the values of human rights that we all cherish can—and must—be maintained, even in the face of ignorance and hatred.

I would also like to recognize Janee Bryant, Brandon Crayton, Brandie Frifith, LaKisha Girder, Damara Hamlin, Markika Harris, Rasheedah Jackson, Leah Johnson, Jacleen Joiner, Ayashia Muhammad, Clinton Pearson, Kala Simmons, Sheria Smith, David Suggs, DeKeyur Summer, Jennifer Thompson, Stephanie Thompson, Courtney Williams, and Joey Willis.

These outstanding individuals are the members of the Tolleston Junior High School team, which won the Indiana State Bowl Championship in spelling. This wonderful accomplishment is a reflection of their hard work and dedication to study. Their scholastic effort and rigorous approach to learning have made them the best in the State. They have brought pride to themselves, their families, their school, and their communities. Their success is also a credit to the outstanding ability and leadership of their teacher-coaches, Mrs. Margaret Hymes, Mrs. Paula Thompson, Mrs. Sandra V. Alfred, Ms. Dionne Moore, Mrs. Janice L. Williams, and Mrs. Juanita Vincent. The Tolleston students, who won the State Bowl Championship in spelling, as well as their gifted teachers, deserve recognition as true role models in our State.

Though very different in nature, the achievement of all of these individuals reflects many of the same attributes that Dr. King possessed and the values he espoused. Like Dr. King, these individuals saw challenges and rose to the occasion. They had goals and worked to

achieve them. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other colleagues to join me in commending their initiative, resolve, and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF TABERNAACLE TOWNSHIP

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the residents of Tabernacle Township, NJ at the time of their second annual Tabernacle Volunteer Appreciation Dinner. It would be difficult to name, in the context of this extension of remarks, all those worthwhile organizations whose members are being honored. That one community supports such a myriad of organizations, which run the gamut from religious, civic, athletic, public safety, educational, community support, and political groups, is testament to its citizens.

On February 2, 1997, special recognition will be given to the Tabernacle Township PTA, Inc. at the time of its 75th anniversary. This association of parents and educators has been active in local schools since 1921. Through its provision of books, school equipment, scholarships, family activities, after-school child care, and summer recreation programs, this organization has proven its worth for three-quarters of a century—quite an achievement.

I extend my congratulations to the PTA's members, past and present, as well as to the many selfless volunteers who will be honored for their commitment to their community.

They deserve our praise and thanks.

HOMELESS IN THE HEART

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention an essay written by a constituent of mine that illustrates the best of the human spirit. Torin Rea, his mother, and his younger brother found themselves homeless and living in a shelter in his hometown of Santa Barbara when he was in his teens. But instead of giving up, he and his family worked hard to make a better life for themselves.

Torin's eloquent and moving essay details his struggle of dealing with the horrible toll homelessness can take on a family. But more importantly, he describes how, faced with adversity, a family can pull together and overcome even the toughest times, becoming even closer in the process.

When the word homeless is mentioned, one quickly pictures a poor soul huddled in a box, eating the few scraps of food they can find. Or a person too mentally imbalanced to lead a productive life in society, wandering down the street babbling in words only he or she can understand. In Jo Goodwin Parker's short story, "What is Poverty?", Parker tells her graphic and incisive experience with homelessness. She accounts the times when

she had nothing to eat for herself, only her children. The hard nights on the street with the cold biting at her side, with no ability to warm herself, she curls up with her children in a cardboard box. The painful feeling of not being able to feed her children runs deep into the heart. This mother had no means of supporting herself or her children, but she valiantly continues to mother them in the best way she can. This woman felt so much humility and shame throughout her life, it is amazing she has any courage or strength left at all. Although her account was sad and full of despair, not all stories of homelessness are as shocking. Many families live in the same predicament with shelter. I have been a homeless child who lived in a community shelter. I too have shared the same fear and sadness, the shame of society, and the gained strength of independence from surviving the loss of my home.

My social status throughout my life has never been one of wealth, but far from poverty. My family lived in a beautiful country cottage for twelve years, while raising two boys and launching a prosperous business. We lived the American lifestyle. There was always dinner on the table, and presents under the tree at Christmas. Our needs and wants were always met.

When I was twelve my parents began suffering serious marital distress. Unable to resolve the issues that can sometimes never be resolved, my mother told my father to leave. With no other suitable and stable means of income my mother, brother, and I began to have financial problems. Unable to pay the rent, our landlord promptly served us with an eviction notice. Within thirty days we had nowhere to go, and nobody to turn to; reluctantly my abridged family moved into a nearby motel for a week. I recall that week as one of the most disorienting times in my life. When I came home to our motel room I had no bed to call my own, no kitchen to make myself a snack as we were living out of an ice box, and nothing to call my own anymore, just the bag that I came with. I constantly questioned my mother where we were going to move and she always replied, "I don't know son." Two days before our stay at the motel was up my mother told my brother and I that we were going to move into a family shelter in Santa Barbara. My heart sank into my shoes. Shelters were for people who lived in alleys. Shelters were for the people who had no family. Shelters were for people who had no place to go, and we had nowhere to go. Within two days we had moved our remaining valuable possessions into an eight by ten room. The shelter we moved into had five bedrooms crammed with bunk beds, clothes, and children. Each room housed a mother and her children, and a large restaurant style kitchen which served as our collective eatery. The floors were dirty, the kitchen smelled of rotting vegetables, but I was with my family and we were safe. The first night we were there I tried with all my might to decorate my room as if it were my home, but the walls felt as if they were cardboard, liable to disappear at any moment. I laid in bed that night, struggling with my emotions, and wondering if I would ever have a home again.

The next day while commuting to school, I tried to decide what I would tell my friends. How could I gracefully tell them, most of whom were all wealthy, that I had moved into a homeless shelter? I had never felt so much shame, and I had never felt so small. While my friends were going out to dinner every Friday night, I was at my dirty shelter cooking macaroni and cheese watching my

brother and helping him with his homework. I could never leave him alone, or family services would come and take us both away from our mother. While my friends' parents were having dinner parties, my mother was out working extra hours to save for rent, and to put food on the table. Many nights I had to come home from school to baby-sit my brother while my mom was out. This made a social life completely unattainable. We were not allowed any visitors inside the shelter, so when friends came over, I shamefully told them to wait outside while I grabbed my things. They all asked where I lived and I told them I lived in an apartment complex, ashamed to tell them the truth. I had no extra money to spend on fun, as most of it was used on gas and maintenance on my car to get to school. My whole existence as a carefree teenager became the duty of a father to my brother, a confidant to my mother, and a starving student living in shame of his existence.

As time slowly passed by we became accustomed to the makeshift home we lived in. My mother continued saving money every day to move out, since we were only allowed six months to stay. I continued with school into my senior year, and was doing remarkably well. My brother, who used to be a shut in, began making friends at his new school in Santa Barbara. We trudged through day after day living in the shelter with screaming babies, and beaten wives, finding strength in places we never knew about. I began to cook more often, and enjoyed the simple satisfaction of serving my mother and brother dinner.

My mother became so strong and driven I couldn't help but to admire her courage and her grace in such a time of despair. My own strength grew as well and I began to see that everyone can have happiness if they choose to. I began to love the small family that lived in the shelter; the mothers, the babies, and the bond that we all shared by having nothing but one another. Coming towards the end of the sixth month, my mother found a home. She had finally saved enough money to move and our time in the shelter had come to an end. Six months of struggle, six months of humility, and six months of strength would now send us out into the world. Our dreams still intact, and our happiness soaring, we moved into our first house we could call our own.

Three years later I still look back upon that time in my life and smile. It was then when I truly found my strength and happiness. I had never been so close to my family until everything we had was taken from us.

Becoming homeless can be the most horrible and humbling experience in a person's life, but it can also be the most empowering. Homelessness is not always bums on the sidewalk, it can be good decent families that have stumbled into hard times, unable to fight the power of money. My experience of being without a home was the most painful time in my life, but in a way it was the brightest. It was then I found myself and my strength. It was then when I found my family. It was when I had nothing, that I found everything. I will never forget our shelter on De La Vina street, and the person I found there.

Torin Rea is now 21 years old sharing a home in San Diego, CA, and working at one of the highest selling Nordstroms in the country. Last year he was the first 21-year-old ever to achieve the honor of top seller in the region. He is a legend in his own time.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH DISNEY

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 21, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Richard "Dick" Disney. Coach Disney was a long time teacher, coach, and friend to thousands of Escondido's children. His life exemplifies the hard work, dedication, and concern for our children that we expect from our Nation's teachers.

I submit for the RECORD the following article which chronicles Mr. Disney's life and achievements.

[From the North County Times, Jan. 15, 1997]

"COACH" DISNEY, 62, DIES AFTER COLLAPSING

(By L. Erik Bratt)

ESCONDIDO.—Richard "Dick" Disney's goals in life, his friends say, were to inspire students through athletics, build their self-esteem and make them realize that teamwork is the key to success.

He was about to bestow an award reflecting those ideals to a student-athlete at Orange Glen High School Monday night, but he never got the chance to do so.

Mr. Disney, 62, collapsed and died just before presenting the award—named after himself—to senior Matt Embrey, the grandson of legendary Escondido High coach Chick Embrey, now retired.

Mr. Disney, a trustee of the Escondido Union High School District and a former longtime coach and teacher at Orange Glen, was taken to Palomar Medical Center after collapsing at 8 p.m. from what his wife, Sharon, said was a major heart attack.

"He was the most wonderful husband in the world," Mrs. Disney said. "He died doing what he loved most, working with kids and trying to help them be the best they can be."

Mr. Disney, known to most Escondido residents simply as "coach," was a Point Loma High graduate. He taught at both San Marcos High and Escondido High before becoming a founding faculty member at Orange Glen when it opened in 1962. He was a physical education teacher, as well as the head football coach and athletic director for several years.

In 1967, he guided the Patriots to an undefeated record and the county championship, said Paul Moynour, quarterback of that team and now a San Pasqual High teacher.

"I think the thing that stands out about him is that he genuinely enjoyed being around kids," Moynour said. "He was very fair. He was very good at getting the most out of people."

Mr. Disney retired as head coach in 1972 but continued to serve as an assistant, as well as coach of the freshman team. At one point, he served as an assistant to Moynour, who was head coach from 1976 to 1984.

Mr. Disney's first wife, Sandra, died of cancer in 1980, and he later remarried. He retired as a teacher in 1992. Two years later, he won a seat on the high school board in a landslide. He was an active member, helping solicit campaign donations to get the district's \$43 million general obligation bond passed last June.

"I even called him 'coach' because the way he treated any kind of problem or concern was in a coaching way, never in a confrontational how to play ball with their youngsters so the children would not be ridiculed later in school," Gawronski said.

"He was, and always will be, a coach," said Charlie Snowder, school board president. "That is how he lived his life. He always promoted teamwork and individual excellence in everything he ever did in life."

Besides his wife, Mr. Disney is survived by his father, Richard V. Disney; his stepmother, Gladys Disney; two sons, Doug Disney and Richard Disney; two daughters, Darlene Coughlin and Dee Ann Disney-Jones; a stepdaughter, Wendy Leggett; and a stepson, Matt Wilson.