

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, the Georgia House of Representatives recently passed a resolution urging the U.S. Environmental Protection [EPA] to maintain the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards [NAAQS] pending further review of the costs and benefits of the proposed changes. The resolution also urges the EPA to identify unfunded mandates and other regulatory burdens that the proposed changes would impose on States and local communities.

I submit Georgia House Resolution 379 for careful consideration by the U.S. Congress.

H.R. 379

Whereas, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a responsibility to review periodically the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter (PM); and

Whereas, the EPA is considering establishing a more stringent ozone standard and a new more stringent standard for particulate matter at or below 2.5 microns (PM 2.5); and

Whereas, Georgia, its local jurisdictions, businesses, and citizens have supported health based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that are premised on sound science; and

Whereas, Georgia has made progress toward meeting current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone under the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, although the Atlanta area has not yet come into compliance with the current standard; and

Whereas, all of Georgia meets the current standards for particulate matter; and

Whereas, Georgia, its local jurisdictions, businesses, consumers, and taxpayers have borne considerable cost to come into compliance with the current NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter; and

Whereas, the proposed new standards may significantly expand the number of non-attainment areas for both ozone and particulate matter, which could result in additional emission controls in some areas and could impose significant economic, administrative, and regulatory burdens on Georgia, its citizens, businesses, and local governments; and

Whereas, the EPA's own Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC) was unable to find any "bright line" that would distinguish any public health benefit among any of the proposed new standards for ozone, including the current standard; and

Whereas, there is very little existing PM 2.4 monitoring data; and

Whereas, there are many unanswered questions and scientific uncertainties regarding the health effects of particulate matter, and in particular PM 2.5: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of Georgia That the House of Representatives advises and strongly urges the EPA to reaf-

firm the existing NAAQS for ozone, be it further

Resolved That the House of Representatives advises and strongly urges the EPA to reaffirm the existing NAAQS for PM 10, be it further

Resolved That, if EPA proposes to adopt more stringent standards for ozone or PM, that such decision be based on consideration of sound science and economics, be it further

Resolved That the House of Representatives calls on the EPA to conduct a cost benefit analysis as required by law on these and other regulations, be it further

Resolved That the House of Representatives advises and strongly urges the EPA to identify any unfunded mandates or other administrative and economic burdens for state or local governments or agencies that would result from the proposed changes to the NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter, be it further

Resolved That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Georgia congressional delegation, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other appropriate administration officials.

CONCERNING THE CRISIS IN
CAMBODIA

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 28, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 195. I too am concerned about the overthrow of the elected government in Cambodia.

After years of oppression and violence inflicted by the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia was finally on the path to democracy.

In 1991 the peace process began with the Paris peace plan that led to democratic elections in 1993, in which 93 percent of eligible voters turned out. Cambodia's progress continued over the last few years as evidenced by the invitation to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

To assist Cambodia in its transition toward democracy and assist its developing economy the United States provided financial aid, granted Cambodia most-favored-nation status and extended the generalized system preferences.

However, beginning on July 5, Cambodia's progress came to a screeching halt, when armed conflict broke out and Co-Prime Minister Ranariddh fled. Co-Prime Minister Hun Sen emerged victorious and it is reported that senior Ranariddh officials were detained and killed. It is in our national interest to ensure that democracy flourishes in Southeast Asia

and antidemocratic forces are removed from power.

If the events of the last few weeks are any indication of the direction that Hun Sen will take Cambodia then I fear that the people of Cambodia will be no better off than they were under the Khmer Rouge.

It is my sincere hope that a peaceful resolution will soon be reached and Cambodia will once again travel down the path to democracy.

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI STATE
REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA
"PAT" SECREST

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Missouri State Representative Patricia "Pat" Secrest. Representative Secrest has been named Legislator of the Year by the American Legislative Exchange Council [ALEC], the largest, bipartisan association of State legislators in the country.

A distinguished public servant, Representative Secrest was chosen to receive this honor because of her outstanding work on ALEC's commerce and economic development task force. Under her leadership, the task force has doubled its effectiveness, growing the number of model bills drafted from 52 in 1996 to 110 in 1997.

Her selection to receive this award is yet another milestone in an exceptional public service career. Her list of achievements is as diverse as it is extensive. Beginning in 1991 with the Outstanding Freshman Legislator for Small Business Leadership, to the 1992 Spirit of Enterprise Award from the Missouri Chamber of Commerce; to the 1993 Missouri Guardian of Small Business, from the National Federation of Independent Businesses; to being named 1994 Legislator of the Year by the National Republican Legislator's Association; to her class of 1995 Leadership Missouri Award; to the 1996 Legislative Award, from the Missouri Association of Insurance Agents; to her 1996 Voice of Missouri Business Award by the Associated Industries of Missouri; and to the Golden Sparkplug Award by the St. Louis Area Young Republicans, Representative Secrest has shown she is a dedicated leader.

Her commitment to her community is exceptional. As cofounder of Secrest Engineered Products, Inc., she is a member of the National Association of Women Business Owners, and a former member of the St. Louis County Planning Commission, Leadership St. Louis, Greater Missouri Leadership, and a past president of Confluence St. Louis, the regional citizens' league. As an educational

● 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.

leader, she is past recipient of the Parkway School District's excellence in teaching award, a former member of the Parkway Citizens Advisory Council, and a former teacher in the Joplin, Columbia, and Parkway School Districts. As a public servant, she is serving her fourth term representing the citizens of District 93 in St. Louis County, and was named in 1997 to serve as the Chair of the House Republican Campaign Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it my honor to know and represent such an outstanding public servant. I ask you to join me in congratulating Representative Secrest on being named ALEC's Legislator of the Year.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this hallowed Chamber to share with my colleagues the joyful news of the 50th anniversary of the Assembly of God church in Center Moriches, Long Island. We in the Long Island community are blessed and honored to have among our community of God for the past 50 years this proud Christian congregation.

Since even before its founding, America has been a home for those seeking safe haven to pursue their religious beliefs. Because of that, America has long been fertile ground for men and women who labor in the work of the Lord. This is what Christians from New York's Russian/Ukrainian community learned when they came to Center Moriches after World War II, to minister to home prayer groups in this seaside South Shore village. With God's blessings, these groups grew quickly and a church building was purchased on Canal Street. The Christ Church of the Full Gospel, under the leadership of Reverend Suhanoff, was founded in 1947.

Under the pastorship of Leonard Burket, the congregation built a new church, celebrating the first Christmas in its new home in 1973. During Pastor Burket's leadership, the assembly started work on the Sunshine Nursery School in 1974 and, in 1982, established the Center Moriches Christian School. After Pastor Burket died on May 17, 1988, his congregation honored his lifetime of good work in their community by renaming the school the Leonard E. Burket Christian School.

In recent years, the Assembly of God Center Moriches joined with the New Creation Assembly of God, a community of believers formed 7 years earlier in Mount Sinai. Dedicated to their faith, New Creation Assembly of God members worshipped together in a succession of private homes, local theaters, area churches, and a dance studio. None of this deterred their faith, while midweek services were instituted, a youth group was formed and men's and women's ministries met on a regular basis.

In 1994, the two congregations forged a permanent bond when New Creation Pastor Dominick Scibetta became a candidate for the pastorship of the Assembly of God Center

Moriches. His decision to take the new position set into motion the work that eventually merged the two churches in 1995. The first joint service between the two congregations was held on the first Sunday in July 1994.

For the past 50 years, Assembly of God congregants have given so much of their time, talents, and resources to provide physical and spiritual sustenance to their community. In so doing, they have brought the Gospel message to life for all of us on Long Island who are privileged to witness their work. May God continue to bless the Assembly of God and its entire congregation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BULLHEAD CITY LITTLE LEAGUE JUNIOR LEAGUE ALL STARS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, for the third year in a row, the Bullhead City Little League Junior League are the champions of the Little League Baseball District 9 Tournament and Arizona State Tournament. Although they did not claim the Division Four Tournament title, these All Stars worked hard and were victorious in representing Arizona. The State of Arizona has great pride in these super achievers and they are all champions in our eyes.

Congratulations to the All Stars: Kenny Bower, Justin Brown, Nick David, Justin Fleminks, Danny Eaton, Duke MacArthur, Logan Fovargue, Emilion Marin, Adrian Miranda, Jose Orozco, Chad Ramsey, Alan Rivera, Dillon Wheller, and Willie White. Their success was lead by their team manager, Don Seaton and their coaches, Stu MacArthur and Ken Bower.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the 1997 Arizona District 9 champions, Arizona State champions for their remarkable achievements this season. I wish them the best of luck in all their endeavors. The entire State of Arizona will cheer you on to your next success.

THE DAY OF CARING

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make note of a wonderful humanitarian event taking place in Orange County, NY. September 10, 1997, has been designated the Day of Caring by the Orange County United Way. It is on this special day that local volunteers will use their valuable time in assisting health and human service agencies in tending to the serious social problems our Nation has come face to face with. Not 1 second of this charitable donation of time will go unused as participants will be necessary in performing a large number of much needed tasks. Among the worthwhile activities scheduled are feeding the hungry, delivering meals to the homebound, working on repair projects, and helping

out children, the homeless, elderly, and disabled. Collections of food, clothing, and toys will also be undertaken.

The Day of Caring is an incredibly important step in strengthening our communities. I remind you that this is a volunteer effort, as it should be, because making the lives of our neighbors and friends better is a priority we cannot neglect. I commend the people of Orange County and urge my colleagues to support similar programs throughout our Nation.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, it is now our second day back from the August break. As I stated yesterday, these next 2 months are our last opportunity to pass meaningful campaign finance reform. We all know that next year will be an election year and passage of reform legislation will not only be politically impossible it will be difficult to change the campaign rules in the middle of our own reelection campaigns.

In July three former Presidents, George Bush, Jimmy Carter, and Gerald Ford, called for a ban on soft money contributions. The Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act bans soft money and it enacts more stringent contribution disclosure requirements for candidates and independent groups. Our constituents want us to enact meaningful campaign finance reform, and we are being denied the opportunity to vote on this important issue.

Last night Mr. Speaker was a perfect opportunity to begin the debate on campaign finance reform. We finished voting by 6:30 p.m. Every member was present and available to participate in debate and take a vote on finance reform. This morning a subcommittee on the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee met and considered legislation, but not campaign finance reform legislation. Why, Mr. Speaker, have you not scheduled campaign finance reform for a vote? When will the members of Congress get an opportunity to follow the lead of Presidents Bush, Carter, and Ford and vote on an end to soft money?

A TRIBUTE TO TRAVIS LIEU, JOSH AND TOM GARVIE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a trio of brave young men who acted selflessly and heroically to save the life of 13-year-old Jessica Doherty of Gladwin County, MI, as she suffered a near-fatal asthma attack.

As reported by the Gladwin County Record, 15-year-old Travis Lieu and 12-year-old Josh Garvie had just left Beaverton, Michigan's Gem Theater August 19 when Jessica Doherty began to suffer a serious asthma attack. The boys alerted the girl's mother, who

drove them to the hospital. On the way, however, young Jessica began gasping for air and lost consciousness. As they stopped the car, Tom Garvie, Jessica's other cousin, rushed into a local business to call 911. Travis Lieu and Josh Garvie began to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and other emergency procedures. While they waited for an ambulance to arrive, the boys successfully brought Jessica back to consciousness.

I am pleased to report that after a 2-day stay at Mid-Michigan Regional Medical Center in Gladwin, Jessica Doherty was released from the hospital and has resumed a normal life.

Both Travis and Josh had just learned CPR in health classes during the previous school year. Mr. Speaker, no amount of training can prepare a person for the moment when they face a real, life-or-death situation, but Travis Lieu, Tom and Josh Garvie were given the fundamental tools by learning lifesaving skills at school. By using these skills, staying calm and taking control of the situation, they were able to give Jessica Doherty a second chance at life.

Congratulations to Travis Lieu, Tom and Josh Garvie for a job well done.

BILL TO AMEND TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO CRITERIA FOR GRANTING SLOTS TO NEW ENTRANT AIR CARRIERS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill that will increase competition among airlines, resulting in lower air fares for travelers throughout the country. Specifically, my bill would amend title 49, section 41714(c)(1) of the United States Code to enable new entrant air carriers to obtain access to airport slots at high density airports.

Under current law, the Secretary of Transportation may grant exemptions for new entrants to obtain slots at designated airports only if: First, it is in the public interest; and second, the Secretary finds that exceptional circumstances exist. An October 1996 report by the General Accounting Office found that few new entries have occurred because the exceptional circumstances requirement has been interpreted narrowly by the Department of Transportation, although there is no language in the legislative history to support a narrow construction. My bill would eliminate the exceptional circumstances criterion, thus encouraging the distribution of slots to new entrants.

Section 41714 governs the distribution of airport slots at the four slot-controlled airports in this country: LaGuardia, Kennedy, Chicago, and Washington National. To reduce congestion during peak traffic periods, in 1969 the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] set limits on the number of takeoffs and landings that can occur at these airports by allocating take-off and landing slots equitably among airlines. In an effort to minimize the Government's role in the allocation of slots, in 1985 the Depart-

ment of Transportation [DOT] amended its regulations to allow airlines to buy and sell airport slots to one another. Under this buy/sell rule, the DOT grandfathered slots to the holders of record as of December 16, 1985. However, the DOT reserved its right to withdraw slots from those airlines and redistribute them at any time.

As a result of this grandfathering, a few established carriers control the vast majority of slots at these major airports. Not surprisingly, a seller's market for these slots has emerged. Established airlines rarely sell their slots and when they do the costs range from \$500,000 during nonpeak hours to as much as \$2 million during peak hours. The GAO report notes that in order to mount competitive service in a market, an airline needs about six slots, with at least three slots falling during peak periods. The unavailability and high costs of these slots has effectively precluded many low-cost carriers from entering the market.

Recognizing the need for new entry at these slot-controlled airports, in 1994 Congress passed Public Law 103-305, which directed the DOT to grant exemptions from these controls when the Secretary of Transportation "finds it to be in the public interest and the circumstances to be exceptional." However, because of the Department's narrow construction of the exceptional circumstances requirement, little new entry has occurred. By eliminating this test, my bill will make it clear that Congress intends that these exemptions be liberally granted when it would serve the public interest.

The Department of Transportation's recent Domestic Airline Fares Consumer Report found that high airfares are a serious problem for the traveling public in many communities. Opening the market at these major airports to new entrants will increase competition and drive down airline ticket prices to destinations throughout the country. It is my hope that this bill will be the first step toward lowering airfares for those communities that have not benefited from deregulation.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the opportunity to clarify my position on the point of order that was raised during consideration of the bill in July on certain language included in the appropriation for international narcotics control.

Last year the Appropriations Committee nearly doubled funding for International Narcotics Control, from \$115 million to \$213 million. As part of a compromise on the funding level, the conferees agreed on bill language offered by Senator LEAHY that prohibited funds from going to the security forces of a foreign nation if the Secretary of State has credible evidence to believe such unit has committed gross violations of human rights. The Secretary may waive this prohibition if she certifies the government of such country is taking

steps to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

There are two similar provisions that already exist in the Foreign Assistance Act. One portion of that act, section 502B, explicitly states that no security assistance may be provided to a foreign country if that country engages in "gross violations of internationally recognized human rights". This provision can be waived by the President only under what that act calls "extraordinary circumstances".

According to information provided to the committee by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Ryan of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Enforcement Affairs, the Leahy amendment restates past and present policy. The policy embodied by the amendment, and as it is stated elsewhere in the Foreign Assistance Act, would be pursued whether or not the Leahy amendment existed.

This issue has arisen regarding proposed assistance to Colombia. Let's be clear; the only reason assistance has been suspended to Colombia is because the President found the Government of Colombia was not taking sufficient steps to halt narcotics trafficking. Let me repeat; other than existing counter narcotics assistance, funds previously committed for Colombia have not been made available to that country due entirely to the provisions of section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

For the past year, the executive branch has been debating whether to provide funds appropriated in prior years to the Government of Colombia, but withheld due to the decertification of that country. To make these funds available, the President must use section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which allows him to waive other provisions of law.

Using section 614, the President has requested that up to \$30 million in prior year funds and equipment be made available for Colombia—\$17 million for the Colombian National Police and \$13 million for the Colombian military.

The law he is waiving is not the Leahy amendment, which does not apply to these funds, but the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act which resulted in the decertification of Colombia.

I have no problem with the President's proposal; he has the authority under section 614 to make these funds available to Colombia irrespective of the prohibition in the counter-narcotics provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act.

My understanding is the administration has concerns about the use of these funds by certain elements of the Colombian military. Deputy Assistant Secretary Ryan has informed the committee that such concerns would exist irrespective of the Leahy amendment. Indeed, the Leahy amendment does not prevent the use of such funds for two reasons; first, they were appropriated prior to the existence of the Leahy amendment, and second, 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act would allow for a waiver of the Leahy amendment even if it applied to such funds.

The administration and the Colombian military have now reached an agreement on the use of these funds, and they should begin flowing in the near future.

I have gone into some detail about this since a number of Members appear to have

misunderstood the effect of the Leahy amendment. Last year I opposed the Leahy amendment because it micromanages foreign policy, but it is clear the policy embodied by the amendment is current administration policy which is why I reluctantly agreed to it. But it is very important for Members to know that the Leahy amendment is not the reason funds have been held up to the Colombian military; decertification of Colombia is the reason.

I know the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the International Relations Committee, is also pursuing a legislative solution to the decertification of Colombia that would allow prior year funds to be made available to that country for counternarcotics purposes. I hope he is successful.

TRIBUTE TO MARY AND PHILLIP KENTER

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this hallowed Chamber to pay tribute to Mary and Phillip Kenter, of Riverhead, Long Island, as they celebrate their blessed 40th wedding anniversary.

I know that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives believe as I do, that marriage is the bedrock of our society, the foundation on which all of our values, beliefs, and hopes for the future stand. That is why we, as national leaders, should take a moment to recognize and honor Mary and Phillip Kenter for all of the love, loyalty, and faith that goes into creating a marriage that has endured and grown for 40 years.

Though Phillip is a native of Flushing, Queens, and Mary is from Norwalk, CT, their love first ignited on the warm sands of Jones Beach, Long Island, where they met in 1955. With a courtship that progressed while Phillip attended the U.S. Navy's Officer Candidate School, the two were married on September 7, 1957, 1 month after he graduated OCS and a week before he shipped out aboard a Navy destroyer for the next 2½ years.

Their first son, Phillip, was born a little more than 2 years later and Dennis was born about the time his father left the Navy in 1961. Two years later, with a vision of providing TV to all of Long Island, Phillip founded Long Island Cablevision, a company he sold to the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co. in 1968. By then, their son Kevin had arrived and the Kenters settled in Riverhead.

Gifted with an entrepreneurial spirit, Phillip and Mary then founded Relay Communications Center. A true family business, each of the Kenter sons are active members of the telephone answering, two-way radio and paging services company. There are 45 other members of the Relay Communications work force and each of them are treated as members of the extended Kenter family, a feeling that Phillip and Mary extend to the entire Riverhead community.

Raising a family and growing a small business would drain the time and energy of most, but Phillip and Mary have also been active

members of the Riverhead community as Scout leaders, volunteers at Central Suffolk Hospital, in the Rosary Altar Society at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and the Riverhead Rotary, Women's and Garden clubs.

All of this demonstrates the values, caring and commitment that Phillip and Mary offer their community, attributes that have served their marriage well, while making Long Island an even better place by their example. The foundation of the Riverhead community, indeed all of Long Island, has been strengthened for the past 40 years by the hard work and devotion that Phillip and Mary Kenter have dedicated to their marriage. We see the many blessings and gifts that have been bestowed upon them, of which they so generously share, and understand the true meaning of family values. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this entire Chamber join me in offering our praise and heartiest congratulations to them on this blessed anniversary. A union as blessed as theirs will surely endure forever.

RECOGNIZING THE GIFT OF TIME FOUNDATION

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of an outstanding new organization which has dedicated itself to aid in the development of our Nation's children. The Gift of Time Foundation is a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing community service, academic, and physical fitness programs for children between the ages of 4 and 18.

The mission of the Gift of Time Foundation is: "To provide children with resources, opportunities and assistance that help them develop high self-esteem, self confidence, socially acceptable value systems, diverse cultural appreciation and family values by providing them with structured environments for membership in mandatory participation in physical fitness, academics, and community service programs. To provide children with personal character development assistance for self expression through structured positive activities alternatives."

The Gift of Time Foundation is spearheaded by Mr. E. Douglas McFarlin. His vision is to build a youth complex in St. Louis that will provide children with the upper direction to meet the challenges of our modern society. Mr. McFarlin is working closely with business, community, and civic leaders to launch this important project. He is hoping that the St. Louis complex will be the first of many across the country.

Mr. Speaker, organizations like the Gift of Time Foundation, can help a community in building character and values in its children. The efforts of Mr. McFarlin and his organization are to be commended for taking this challenge head on. I ask that you join me in recognizing this fine organization and wishing Mr. McFarlin the very best on his endeavors to bring this program to the children of our Nation.

QUEENSBURY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned many times on the floor of Congress before, I hold a special respect and admiration for volunteer fire companies and firefighters. Naturally, I reserve even deeper admiration for the unit I served with myself for many years, my hometown fire department, Queensbury Central Volunteer Fire Company. It just so happens that this very special fire company is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

Mr. Speaker, the whole community and town government will turn out for the celebration, which is quite understandable. That's because for 50 years, like her counterparts everywhere in rural and suburban America, Queensbury Central has provided outstanding fire protection for her neighbors in a growing community.

And I'd like to tell you about the traits which make me so fond of volunteer fire departments and the communities they serve. No. 1 is the undeniable camaraderie which exists among neighbors. That camaraderie makes up much of the charm of small town life but also generates a desire to look out for one another and the needs of the community. That's what makes places like Queensbury such places, great places, to live and raise a family. This concept of community service is exemplified by the devoted service of the Queensbury Fire Company. For 50 years now, this organization has provided critical services for the citizens on a volunteer basis.

And in many rural areas, these volunteer fire companies offer the only available fire protection. But there is nothing wanting in the professionalism and training of these companies. Every year they save countless lives and millions of dollars in property across New York State. These volunteer firemen and the devoted ladies auxiliaries that provide much-needed support make incredible sacrifices in time and effort. Often, they must drop whatever they're doing and respond to a fire alarm. You never know how many lives, not to mention homes and property, may be at stake. Mr. Speaker, in many ways these volunteer fire companies are the last remnants of America's pioneer spirit when neighbor helped neighbor in times of need or trouble.

Which brings me to the other primary reason I have such fondness for fire departments like the one in Queensbury, the spirit of volunteerism they exemplify. You know, voluntarism, pride, and patriotism are the three principles which make this country great. And there is just something so staunchly American about being a volunteer fire company. Giving of oneself with no expectation of gain or profit. That's what it's all about.

Mr. Speaker, I have always judged people based on what they give back to their communities. By that measure, all the members of the Queensbury Volunteer Fire Company and the auxiliary are truly great Americans. On the weekend of September 13 and 14, their 50th

anniversary will be commemorated with an open house, parade, and firefighter's competition. But Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all members join me today in paying our own tribute to Chief Richard Jones and the other members of Queensbury Central Volunteer Fire Company, which for 50 years has served my hometown in the finest American tradition of helping one's fellowman.

BOMBING IN ISRAEL

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to use my 1 minute today for two purposes: The first is to extend condolences to all Israelis and their families who were involved in the bombing at the Ben-Yehuda marketplace this morning.

The second is to urge PLO Chairman Yasar Arafat to take immediate and decisive action against Hamas and prove to the Israeli people and to the United States that he is truly a proponent of peace and an opponent of violence.

Just 2 weeks ago, I embarked on a trip to Israel with a group of congressional colleagues. We mourned the loss of those killed in the bombing at the marketplace on July 30, visited the West Bank and met with both Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat.

During our meeting, I asked Mr. Arafat if he supported the actions of groups like the Hamas. He insisted he did not. Two days ago, Mr. Arafat participated in what he dubbed "unite" meetings and was seen kissing the heads of Hamas operatives. Today that same group has allegedly claimed credit, yes credit, for taking the lives of innocent people.

So far this morning, we have heard that this bombing has killed 6 innocent Israelis and injured more than 165 others.

On my last visit, I found Israel more contentious than it was on my previous trip—2 weeks before the signing of the Oslo peace accord.

As Members of Congress, we all play a role in policy toward the PLO. In my opinion, Mr. Arafat, you must move yourself miles from the actions of groups like the Hamas and take strong action against them, whether it is with your armed services or in another way. Otherwise, I can't understand why the United States should supply your organization with funds and support.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF BETTY SHABAZZ

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. Betty Shabazz, a woman of great courage and dignity, who died tragically on June 23, 1997. We all will miss her presence.

I attended Dr. Shabazz' funeral in New York City, remembering with others how much her work has affected us all. Betty Shabazz was a woman who faced down tragedy and rose above the sadness, emerging strong and powerful. When she could have been bitter and angry, she chose instead a path to peace and hope for the future.

A pillar of strength for all women, she did not live her life in her husband's shadow. Instead, she claimed her place in both the women's rights and civil rights movement. Left a widow after the assassination of her husband, Betty Shabazz triumphed over every hurdle placed in her way. She used her nursing degree to support herself and her six daughters. She returned to school, and received her doctorate in education. She inspired thousands of young people, teaching them about the legacy of Malcolm X. At the time of her death she served as the director of Institutional Advancement and Public Relations at Medgar Evers College, of the City University of New York.

We have come a long way, from when no political leader dared show his face at her husband's funeral, to where thousands of us, irrespective of politics, were united in grief for this wonderful woman. Dr. Betty Shabazz made this journey possible. I expect her work to be as important and as far reaching as her husband's.

TRIBUTE TO LEGH KNOWLES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. RIGGS, and I would like to give our condolences and respect on the passing of Leh Knowles, who died on August 15 in Napa, CA. Once a trumpet player in the Glenn Miller Orchestra, Legh went on to become an accomplished and passionate representative of the wine industry, and chairman of California's famous Beaulieu Vineyard in the Napa Valley. Legh lived a wonderful and productive life, which will be admired for years to come. He will be remembered and missed by his friends and loved ones, and by his peers who knew his passion for life and his fellow man.

Below is a tribute to Legh written by Frank Prial of the New York Times on August 19, offering a kind and appropriate gesture.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1997]

LEGH KNOWLES IS DEAD AT 78; TRUMPETER HEADED WINERY

(By Frank J. Prial)

Legh Knowles, a trumpet player in the Glenn Miller Orchestra who went on to become chairman of Beaulieu Vineyard, one of California's most famous wineries, and a passionate spokesman for all California wines, died on Friday at a convalescent residence near his home in Napa, Calif. He was 78.

The cause of death was cancer of the esophagus, said his wife, Margaret.

Legh (pronounced lee) Knowles entered the wine business as a complete neophyte: just out of the Air Force in 1948, he answered an advertisement from the California Wine Advisory Board, a trade organization, for someone to promote California wines.

"I didn't know anything about wine," he recalled in a 1986 interview, "but they wanted someone who could stand up before large crowds," and, as a big-band trumpeter, "I'd done a lot of that."

Mr. Knowles played with a number of big bands at various times before entering the service in 1942, but he always looked back on his days with Glenn Miller as the peak of his musical career.

"In 1939, we played 359 nights," he once said. "I can't remember what I did with the other 6."

The nomadic life of a musician prepared him well for the wine business. He moved 13 times in his first 10 years in the business, as spokesman or salesman, and then spent much of the rest of his life on the road.

From the California Wine Advisory Board, Mr. Knowles went to the Taylor Wine Company in New York. And from there, he joined the E. & J. Gallo Winery in California in 1958 for four years of what he later called the toughest and best training he ever had.

"Gallo salesmen had a saying," he recalled. "We don't want most of the business; we want it all."

In 1962, Mr. Knowles moved on to Beaulieu Vineyard, in Rutherford, Calif., in the Napa Valley. It was the golden age of Beaulieu, which was still owned by the family of Georges de Latour, the elegant Frenchman who had founded it at the turn of the century. When Mr. Knowles arrived, Andre Tchelistcheff was making the wine, and the winery's principal label, Georges de Latour Private Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon, was widely considered the best made in America.

Beaulieu was sold to Heublein Inc. in 1969, and despite his prickly relations with Heublein executives in Connecticut—he called them bean counters—Mr. Knowles became the winery's vice president and general manager that year. He was appointed president in 1975 and chairman in 1982. In 1987, the Napa Valley Vintners Association named him one of the Valley's 12 "living legends," a group that included Robert Mondavi, Peter Mondavi, Louis P. Martini and Hanns Kornell.

Mr. Knowles, a native of Bethel, Conn., took to the trumpet as a small boy and was hired at the age of 12 to play in a local jazz band. During the big-band era he played first with Red Norvo and Mildred Bailey, then with Glenn Miller and later with Charlie Spivak and his orchestra. He made 122 records with the Miller band, including "In the Mood," its signature recording.

Besides his wife, he leaves a daughter, Barbara Pinches of New Rochelle, N.Y.; a brother, Robert; a sister, Bernice Scott, and two grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO RANSOM EVERGLADES SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize one of the five oldest institutions in Dade County and in my congressional district, Ransom Everglades School, as it dedicates its new Middle School Science Center today, September 4. The Middle School Science Center has been built in true Ransom Everglades form, with all volunteer and donated funds.

Ransom Everglades School traces its founding to 1893 when a young Harvard-educated lawyer, Paul Ransom, came to pioneer Miami from Buffalo, NY. Mr. Ransom built a small tutoring camp he called Pine Knot Camp in Coconut Grove. He also contributed property in New York's Adirondack Mountains, and started a northern campus, making it the first migratory college-preparatory boarding school for young men, with winter months spent at the Coconut Grove campus and the remainder of the year spent at the Adirondack campus. Duty to one's country and society, along with academic excellence, was always emphasized by Mr. Ransom. In 1974, Ransom School merged with another independent school in Coconut Grove, Everglades Schools For Girls, and was later renamed as Ransom Everglades School.

Today, the school continues as a nonprofit, tax-exempt, independent, and co-educational college-preparatory day school for grades 6 through 12, with 870 students on both campuses. Although it has only a small endowment, a significant number of its students are on scholarship based on financial need and merit admission. Ransom Everglades is also a founding member of Summerbridge, a national program to educate students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds at the Nation's best college-preparatory, independent schools. Despite its very limited financial resources, Ransom Everglades has achieved national stature, sending its well-prepared students to the finest colleges in the country.

I comment Mr. Eric Buermann, chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. John Cotton, headmaster of Ransom Everglades, and his hard-working team for their efforts and all those individuals from within and outside the Ransom Everglades community for making the new Middle School Science Center a reality that present and future students will be able to enjoy and learn from.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Chairman, some of our colleagues continue their efforts to limit or eliminate development assistance to India as part of the foreign operations appropriations bill. I strongly oppose these efforts.

On August 15, India celebrated its 50th anniversary of democratic self-rule. Last year, India held the world's largest democratic elections. With nearly 300 million people going to the polls, the election was called epic by the New York Times, and extraordinary by the

Washington Times. Any attempt to unfairly stigmatize India by placing limits on the small amounts of development assistance that the United States provides would have a devastating impact on United States-India relations.

The relationship between the United States and India continues to thrive and the United States is now India's largest overseas investor and its biggest trading partner. During the past 6 years, India's ambitious economic reform program has allowed United States business in India to grow dramatically. Exports from the United States were up 40 percent in 1996, and between 1991 and 1996 United States investment in India was 29.5 percent of all investment.

And throughout this economic boom, India's human rights record has steadily improved. India abolished the Terrorist and Disruptive (Prevention) Act which was the subject of objection by several human rights activists. An independent National Human Rights Commission has been established and is widely believed to be aggressively pursuing human rights. And the most recent United States State Department human rights report praised the commission's independence and noted that India has made substantial progress in the area of human rights.

Any effort to limit or eliminate development assistance should be opposed. As India continues to develop politically, economically, and socially, I believe it is important that the United States continue to send positive signals of support and understanding to the world's largest democracy.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2014, TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly support this landmark tax relief bill. Today, we give American families their first significant tax cut in 16 years. Families with children will receive a \$400 credit for each child in 1998 and \$500 per child beginning in 1999. Investors, most of whom are hard-working middle-class citizens, will get a significant reduction in the capital gains tax. Millions of parents will be able to pass on the family business or farm to their children without worrying whether they can pay the estate taxes. Expanded IRA's will make home ownership and education possible for more families than before. And all of this is done within the context of the Republican commitment to the first balanced budget in three decades.

Along with most Americans, I wish this bill provided even more tax relief. In fact, I believe we should have cut tax rates across the board. And I regret that the President insisted on continuing to tax Americans on income that is solely the result of inflation. But with President Clinton in the White House, a more comprehensive tax relief plan simply was not possible.

This is not a perfect bill, but it is a reasonable compromise between Republican efforts

to win tax relief for American families and President Clinton's insistence on more Government spending. We should consider how far we have come in the 4 short years since President Clinton and the Democrats raised taxes on every working—and nonworking—American. The American people rejected the big-government Democrats in 1994 and 1996 and elected Republicans to Congress to restrain the growth of Government and allow families to keep more of what they earn. Republicans heard that plea and today we are delivering.

Last week, when the Speaker and many Members of Congress were considering bowing to the President's attempt to renege on the size of the tax relief we had pledged to the American people, I wrote the members of the conference committee, insisting they give us a bill that would allow us to keep our word. I am very pleased to say that since my letter was sent, the tax relief in this bill was restored to its full amount. I thank the conferees for responding to my concern.

American families can keep more of their money because we kept our word.

Now we should turn our attention toward simplifying the Tax Code and reforming the IRS. I will introduce legislation after the August recess to provide for a flat tax at the option of each individual taxpayer and I expect to be involved in congressional oversight of gross abuses at the IRS.

CAMPBELL AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2159

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Campbell-Payne amendment.

This amendment is very timely in that it seems fashionable today to cut the Africa accounts by any amount necessary. Last year the African Development Fund received \$40 million—which is low compared to the previous years.

Today, the President allocated \$50 million for the fund and it is now being cut by \$25 million, which represents a 50 percent cut. The fund is the largest source of capital for the 39 poorest African countries outside the World Bank.

It uses a grassroots approach and it is unique within the development community in Africa. All of the fund's grants are made with indigenous, nongovernmental organizations, in response to African-defined problems and proposals.

It is also the largest co-financing partner for IDA in Africa and it reaches many levels of African society that other development banks do not, including IDA. Let me just say that it costs the fund a small amount to operate a country office in Africa. In fact, the fund's whole country operation costs less than half of what a single expatriate costs a bilateral or multilateral donor organization.

As I stated earlier, the administration requested \$50 million for fiscal year 1998. \$50

million is a small amount of money considering that we spent \$2.2 billion on 20 B-2 bombers. For \$1 billion it will ultimately cost for additional B-2 bombers, we could: immunize all children in developing countries, immunize children, support family planning, end malnutrition, illiteracy and help emerging democracies. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the use of ballistic weapons is no longer a viable solution to solve our foreign policy problems.

Yet we can do the minimal amount for the less developed countries of Africa. This year the fund will lend 4 times more than USAID which takes the strain out of this organization. It supports poverty reduction, agriculture sector production, basic education, health and economic reform.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Africa, let me just say that we should stop thrashing the African accounts. It is unfair and discriminates against the less fortunate.

In 1996, the fund increased its net income to \$150 million and that same year, the fund's procurement resulted in \$170 million in contracts for American business, a 100 percent increase over last year's figures. As you know, any reduction impacts heavily on the lives of millions of vulnerable Africans every day.

The tools of U.S. foreign assistance is needed to maintain our leadership around the world. Every President, Democrat or Republican, needs sufficient resources to carry out critical foreign policy objectives. These resources are even more essential today in the post-cold-war era as threats to U.S. interests are more closely linked to political and economic stability and regional conflicts.

We can see where it has helped there has been sweeping change in the Congo, Liberia, and Kenya. These and other cuts to the African accounts have put our Nation's global leadership role at risk. Today Japan, and the European countries provided more aid and support than the United States has done in the last 2 years combined.

Restore the small amount of money to the African Development Fund. It will ultimately save money and lives. We have a moral responsibility to do so.

This is right for America!

PUTTING CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY
ON PAR WITH INSURANCE COV-
ERAGE FOR OTHER DISEASES

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Substance Abuse Treatment Parity Act, a bill to give alcoholics and drug addicts more access to treatment by prohibiting health insurers from placing discriminatory caps, financial requirements, or other restrictions on treatment that are different from other medical and surgical services.

As a grateful recovering alcoholic, I've seen first hand the value of treatment for people who are chemically dependent. As someone who stays close to recovering people and treatment professionals in Minnesota, I've

been alarmed by the dwindling access to treatment for people who need help. That's why I believe it is time to put chemical dependency on par with insurance coverage for other diseases.

Alcoholism and drug addiction are painful, private struggles with staggering public costs. In fact, the direct and indirect costs of alcoholism alone in this country exceed \$90 billion each year. Assuring access to treatment will not only combat this insidious disease—it will save health care dollars in the long run. Treatment helps people stay healthier longer and saves the health care system money.

The empirical evidence supports what I already know as a recovering alcoholic—providing treatment is good preventive medicine.

A Minnesota study to extensively evaluate its treatment programs' effectiveness found that Minnesota saves \$22 million in annual health care costs because of treatment.

A California study reported a 17 percent improvement in health conditions after treatment—and dramatic decreases in hospitalizations.

A Rutgers University study found that untreated alcoholics incur general health care costs that are 100 percent higher. It also found that after treatment, days lost to illness, sickness claims, and hospitalization dropped by half.

A report printed in the 1992 Journal of Mental Health Administration sampled 63,873 hospitalized alcoholics and found medical complications are far more severe among those not treated for alcoholism.

This legislation will help eliminate barriers to treatment—without significantly increasing health care premiums. We have the empirical evidence to support this assertion: A Milliman and Robertson study released today found full and complete substance abuse treatment parity would increase per capita health insurance premiums by only one half of one percent—without even considering the obvious savings that will result from treatment.

And just like the mental health parity provision of last session, this legislation waives the requirements if premiums increase by more than 1 percent. It also exempts small businesses with fewer than 50 employees.

Mr. Speaker, removing barriers to treatment is a huge step in the right direction. Parity for substance abuse treatment is the right thing to do. It's also the cost-effective thing to do. I urge my colleagues in the House to support this important legislation and look forward to working with all Members in both the House and Senate in passing this bill.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
1998

SPEECH OF

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making ap-

propriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I want each one of us to ask ourselves:

Can we go back to our districts and justify to our sons and daughters that we have to cut school loans, while at the School of the Americas, we have more than enough money to teach people like Manuel Noriega?

Can we go back to our districts and justify over \$200 million of hard-earned, taxpayer money spent on the School of the Americas, while we tell our senior citizens they must tighten up their belts?

And what do we have to show for our money? We have six dead Jesuit priests, four raped nuns, nine students and their professor murdered, death squads in El Salvador, death squads in Honduras, murder of United States citizens in Guatemala, manuals on how to kidnap and torture. One can go on and on. Can we go back to our places of worship and justify this?

Newspapers from our districts across this country all tell us "it is time to close this school." The San Antonio Express News editorial stated in April, 1995:

The [millions of dollars] a year the U.S. Army School of the Americas costs to operate would be better spent on aid for foreign students at U.S. colleges than at this breeding ground for human rights abusers.

If we do not stand up for this amendment * * * what do we stand for?

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS
COLLELUORI, WINNER OF GENO-
VESE DRUG STORES'S "FLIGHT
OF ACES" CONTEST

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Thomas Ward Colleluori, of Centereach, Long Island, the winner of Genovese Drug Stores' Flight of Aces" essay contest. By focusing on the valor of the all-black Tuskegee Airmen fighter unit during World War II, Thomas Colleluori has helped to preserve an important, but little known piece of our American history.

Thomas' research for his essay revealed details of the role that the Tuskegee Airmen had in saving the life of his grandfather, Mario Colleluori, and the other American crewmen aboard a B-24 bomber that was under attack by German fighters during World War II. Those details so moved the 15-year-old student that he has chosen to share his contest award with one of the surviving members of the segregated unit.

On Friday, August 29, when Genovese honored the "Flight of Aces" contest winners by flying them in a formation of historic World War II bombers from Republic Airfield on Long Island, there was more than just a history lesson delivered. Thomas Colleluori, a white Long Island teenager took the opportunity to say "thank you" to George Bing, a black

Brooklyn grandfather and surviving member of the Tuskegee Airmen fighter unit that saved his grandfather's life during World War II.

More than 50 years later, with his grandmother Mary Colleluori on hand, Thomas expressed his gratitude to George Bing by inviting him to sit in the position once occupied by his grandfather, during the nostalgic flight aboard one of the last remaining airworthy B-24's.

The purpose of Genovese Drug Stores essay contest was to honor the courage and sacrifices of America's veterans and retired defense workers, while encouraging today's generation of students to discover the historic legacy created by their parents and grandparents. Through his research, Thomas Colleluori learned how the Tuskegee Airmen fought prejudice as often as they did the German Luftwaffe. But it was skill and courage in battle—not the color of their skin—that mattered when his grandfather's bomber came under German fighter attack. Though more than 50 years later, that lesson remains with Thomas and lives on in the words of gratitude expressed in his essay, and in his thanks to George Bing and all Tuskegee Airmen.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting Thomas Ward Colleluori for his passionate efforts to preserve the heroic legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen. May his and future generations of Americans learn from the invaluable lessons that Thomas discovered about family, duty, and race.

MY GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY OF DUTY

(By Thomas Ward Colleluori)

My name is Thomas Ward Colleluori. I am very proud to be the grandson of two WWII veterans. My Grandpa Mario Colleluori was a Radioman/Waist Gunner on B-24 heavy bombers with the 15th Air Force and my Grandpa Frank Ward was an Infantryman with Patton's 3rd Army. Grandpa Frank passed away in 1991 and Grandpa Mario passed away in February of this year.

As I got ready to write this essay, I thought about the many stories my grandfathers told me about the war. As a little boy, I always enjoyed these stories. Now, at the age of fifteen, I wanted to remember everything they had told me. More importantly, I want to apply the lessons they taught to what I do in my own lifetime.

Both my grandpas volunteered for the war at the age of 17. Grandpa Frank grew up in Brooklyn and volunteered for the Air Force but was sent to the Infantry because he was color blind. My Grandpa Mario grew up in Queens. He started out in the Infantry where he became an instructor at the Officer Candidate School but he wanted to see combat. He tried to transfer to the Rangers and Paratroopers but O.C.S. wouldn't let him go. His persistence finally paid off. He went to the Air Force when he found out that O.C.S. could not block that transfer.

My Grandpa Frank entered combat during the Battle of the Bulge. He was assigned to carry the Browning Automatic Rifle but was later given a regular rifle and a satchel charge when his unit went through the Ziegfried Line. Finally, towards the very end of the war, when attacks were expected by German tanks, my Grandpa was made part of a Bazooka team. I remember my father joking that his sergeant must not have liked him very much because he kept giving my grandpa the heaviest weapons and the most

dangerous jobs. Grandpa Frank said his sergeant gave him those responsibilities because he trusted him.

My Grandpa Mario began flying combat missions over Austria, Poland and Germany in January of 1945. He flew 23 missions and had to crash land several times when his B-24 was badly damaged by flack. His commanding officer was a future U.S. Senator and vice-presidential Candidate named Lloyd Bensten!

My grandfathers won a lot of medals and ribbons. My Grandpa Frank even won the Purple Heart, but neither one ever bragged or told stories about how brave they were. Sometimes they would even say how scared they were and then they would usually make a joke.

I think my favorite story concerned my Grandpa Mario returning from a mission in a badly damaged plane. German fighters began to attack his helpless B-24. My grandpa called into his radio, "Angels, Angels we need you!"

His call to American escort fighters was answered by a P-38 "Lightning" and a P-51 "Mustang". The two American fighters chased off the Germans and the "Mustang" pilot escorted the limping bomber all the way home.

My Grandpa was impressed by the courage of those two American fighter pilots. He always said that he admired the sense of duty that they displayed in attacking a larger German force in defense of one B-24. I remember him saying that he was amazed at the way the P-51 pilot flew with his wing tip "almost touching the waist gun" of the wounded bomber as he escorted the B-24 to a safe landing. My Grandpa would end the story the same way every time. He'd tell how the Mustang flew so close that he could see the pilot's black face and that it was an African-American who saved him from being shot down that day!

In later years we learned that one of those brave fighter pilots was a "Tuskegee Airman"! If not for that individual American's character and determination to overcome prejudice, my Grandfather might not have survived the war.

After the War, both my grandfathers continued their service to their country. My Grandpa Frank became a New York City Fireman and Grandpa Mario became a New York City Motorcycle Policeman. Later Grandpa Mario became a School Board Member.

I have learned a lot of lessons from the stories my grandfathers have told me about WWII. I will never judge anyone by their color or religion. We are all Americans and we must all help to keep our country great. Another lesson is that it is important to take responsibility seriously. If somebody is depending on you, you have to do your best.

I think the biggest lesson I have learned, what can be called my Grandpas' legacy, is that as an American I have a duty to my country and my community and that when there are really big problems, doing that duty is more important than anything else.

My grandfathers emphasized the importance of setting goals. This past year, their example inspired me to dedicate myself to two major goals.

My first goal is to attend the United States Naval Academy and to play Football at Annapolis. The second goal is to become an officer with the United States Navy S.E.A.L.s.

Many people have said that I will never be able to achieve these goals but I am convinced that by following my grandfathers'

example of perseverance, courage and responsibility I will be able to carry on their legacy of service to my country.

I am privileged to live in a country that was made great by the sacrifices of countless Americans who, like my grandfathers and that anonymous "Tuskegee Airman", chose to do their duty.

When I visited West Point two years ago I learned that the motto of the cadets is "Duty Honor, Country". That made me think of my grandpas and I felt proud!

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to urge my colleagues to support the U.S. Army's School of the Americas located at Fort Benning, GA. For over 50 years the School of the Americas has been a powerful force for supporting and expanding democracy in Latin America. I believe that it is very useful for Latin American military officers to come to the United States to learn how to soldier in a democracy, to understand why America has been strong and free, and to study an experience which is totally different than the Latin American tradition of military dictatorship. Cuba, which does not participate in the School of the Americas, is the only remaining authoritarian or totalitarian regime in Latin America.

Since the U.S. military presence in Latin America has steadily been reduced during the past several years, it is critical that we rely on exchange programs, such as the School of the Americas, to establish and maintain our military and civilian relationships as neighbors and friends with common interests. Like other exchange programs we have with Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union, the School of the Americas promotes American foreign policy and regional stability in Latin America. Moreover, the School of the Americas provides more Spanish language instruction in how to conduct counterdrug activities than any other institution available in Latin America.

Both foreign policy and military experts agree that the School of the Americas plays a crucial role in supporting U.S. interests in the region. As the former Commander in Chief of U.S. Southern Command, responsible for Latin America, and in his current role as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Barry McCaffrey called the School of the Americas the "preeminent military educational institution" for promoting and protecting human rights and democratic governance as well as fighting the illegal drug trade. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John

Shalakashvili calls the School of the Americas a critical asset in supporting democracy and combating narco-trafficking in Latin America.

I join the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the President's drug control advisor in supporting the School of the Americas.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Fox amendment. In a misguided attempt to save the African elephant, the Fox amendment would cut funding for the Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources [CAMPFIRE]. Such a move would be disastrous.

I recently returned from a fact-finding mission to Zimbabwe, where myself and several of my colleagues witnessed the CAMPFIRE Program first hand. What we found was a program based on sound economic, scientific, and environmental principles. We found a program which works.

The CAMPFIRE Program uses free market principles to promote the conservation of Africa's valuable and irreplaceable natural resources. By providing economic incentives for the conservation of wildlife, CAMPFIRE has instilled a sense of national ownership over their natural resources into the people of Zimbabwe. Rather than viewing the African elephant as a menace, the people of Zimbabwe we now see the elephant as a natural treasure to be preserved. As a result, the illegal hunting of the African elephant in Zimbabwe has virtually stopped.

One only has to look at the number of elephants thriving in Zimbabwe today to know that this program works. From 1980, the elephant population in Zimbabwe has increased from 45,000 to 66,000. And it continues to grow at an estimated rate of 3,000 per year. Contrast this with Kenya, where alternative policies have resulted in a massive drop in the elephant population, falling from 100,000 in 1970 to 26,000 today.

The CAMPFIRE Program also helps to bring the poorest of the poor much-needed capital to develop their village resources. The money earned through CAMPFIRE enables these villages to erect schools, dig clean-water wells, and develop training programs. It is a model for sustainable economic development and environmental conservation. I urge my colleagues to support this program. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Fox amendment.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO INDIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the nation of India on the golden anniversary of her independence. At the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru awoke India to life and freedom after a long and valiant struggle against colonialism and oppression. Fifty years hence India stands as a triumphant example to the world as the world's most populous democracy of 950 million people.

Throughout this period of uninterrupted democratic self-rule India has maintained a multi-party system, a free press and an independent judiciary that guarantees human rights and the rule of law. In 1996 half a billion Indians reaffirmed their commitment to democratic governance in the most participated free elections in world history.

To the people of India, to all those who compose the multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multireligious tapestry that is India, and to all the Indo-Americans gathered in my home State of California and across America to commemorate this great anniversary I extend to you my congratulations.

We here in the United States share a special kinship with India. We too gained our independence from British colonialism. Our Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt championed Indian independence. We have also learned much from India; in our own struggle for civil rights, Martin Luther King Jr. was inspired by and used the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi as a model of civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.

Today as the two greatest democracies in the world, India and the United States are bound by common democratic values and have a strong interest in continuing to build mutually beneficial relations. As a member of the International Relations Committee of the United States House of Representatives, I will continue my strong advocacy of humanitarian and development assistance to India. I look forward to working toward the goal of improving cooperation between our two countries in the areas of trade, diplomacy, and security from which we both have much to gain.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize our debt of gratitude to the Indo-Americans who have made such profound contributions to American society. Indo-Americans represent a growing political force in southern California and across the United States. I applaud the community's efforts to embrace the mainstream of the American political process, while keeping alive here in the United States the culture of India. America has been enriched by the hard work, determination, educational achievement and cultural, contribution of the Indo-American community.

I am proud to join the Indo-American community in celebrating 50 years of Indian independence and democratic self-rule and in looking forward to the next half century and beyond.

September 4, 1997

HONORING HEAR O' ISRAEL OF HOUSTON, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a valued organization within the Houston community, Hear O' Israel, which is sponsoring its annual National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month awareness project this month in Houston. Hear O' Israel works to make a difference in the lives of the disabled, battered and abused women, the elderly, and young people across Houston. They work to give these men and women a stronger sense of self-worth and instill in them the need to treat others with compassion and respect. The following resolution approved by the Houston city council demonstrates the high regard for Hear O' Israel in our community.

NATIONAL MERCY, LOVE, AND COMPASSION MONTH

Hear O' Israel International, Inc., a non-profit, non-denominational organization, will sponsor its annual National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month awareness project during the month of September 1997. The project is designed to enhance awareness of the plight of the physically challenged, the elderly, fatherless and/or abused children, and widows. Culminating with Hear O' Israel International's annual Feast of Joy Festival on October 4, 1997, the project will encourage individuals and organizations to demonstrate mercy and compassion, and work to fulfill the special requirements of those in need.

The Mayor and the City Council of the City of Houston do hereby salute Hear O' Israel International for its efforts to improve and enhance the quality of life for the physically challenged, the elderly, fatherless and/or abused children, and widows, and extend best wishes for a successful and rewarding National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month.

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston this 7th day of August, 1997, A.D.

WATER-RELATED TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1997

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Water-Related Technical Corrections Act of 1997." This bill is a non-controversial bill designed to correct and update certain provisions of law that affect the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the Department of the Interior.

Perhaps the most substantive policy issue addressed in the bill is the section to amend the Warren Act of 1911. The 1911 Act was passed at a time when Bureau of Reclamation facilities were all single-purpose projects for the delivery of irrigation water. Therefore, the Warren Act authorized moving water surplus to the project's needs and nonproject water

through Reclamation facilities only for irrigation purposes.

Much has happened in the arid West since 1911. In 1939, Congress enacted legislation to authorize multi-purpose Bureau of Reclamation projects. Today, many Reclamation projects in the West do serve many purposes, including delivery of irrigation and municipal water supplies, hydroelectric power generation, fish and wildlife purposes, recreation and flood control. The Warren Act needs to be updated to enable surplus and nonproject water to be moved through federal facilities for various beneficial purposes.

As water supplies in the West tighten, efficient water management is needed. An updated Warren Act can help water managers achieve that goal. In fact, legislation to enable surplus and nonproject water to be moved through Reclamation facilities has already been enacted for certain Reclamation projects in the West, including most projects in California and the Central Utah Project. There are pending requests before the Subcommittee on Water and Power to make this modification for two additional projects. The time has come to deal with this subject in a comprehensive manner, and not continue piece-meal efforts to provide water users, including urban water districts, with the tools they need for effective water management.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this provision, and the other provisions to clarify provisions of Reclamation law.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, due to a very important family commitment, on Thursday, September 4, 1997, I sought, and was granted, an official leave of absence from the majority leader. Because of my absence, I was unable to cast recorded votes on the below-indicated amendments and/or bills. However, if I were present, I would have voted in the following manner:

H.R. 2159, FISCAL YEAR 1998 FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

1. Burton Amendment (No. 38): Nay.
2. Campbell Amendment (No. 76): Nay.
3. Paul Amendment (No. 32): Nay.
4. Fox Amendment (No. 41): Nay.
5. Torres Amendment (No. 17): Nay.
6. Stearns Amendment (No. 3): Yea.
7. Gilman/Pelosi substitute to Smith Amendment (No. 15): Yea.
8. Smith Amendment (No. 15): Nay.
9. H.R. 2159 Final Passage: Yea.

MINGO JOBS CORPS CENTER

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly recognize the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center in Puxico, MO.

The Mingo Job Corps Center was established in 1965 as a vocational/educational training center for disadvantaged youth. Since that time it has served hundreds of at-risk youth and its surrounding communities. The students complete their secondary educations and learn employable skills while working on needed community projects. At the Mingo Center, student volunteer services proved to be key components to such important projects as excavation work at the Three Rivers Community College in Poplar Bluff, MO, the elevation of flood-prone Highway D in Wayne County, MO, and the restoration of several untended cemeteries throughout the region.

While the students are obtaining an education and helping local communities, they are also learning vocational trades that earn them jobs. Those factors are very significant and the Mingo Job Corps Center has an excellent and an improving record of graduating students with GED's and placement in jobs. It is as rewarding for me as it was for my late husband, Bill Emerson, to observe the progress of the corpsmen as they enter and eventually complete the program and become hard-working contributors to their communities. The ultimate prize, however, belongs to the dedicated young corpsmen who endeavor to build their own future through the personal commitment they each make toward completing the Job Corps experience.

In closing, I also would like to express my appreciation to the staff at the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center for their dedicated work and to the past and present corpsmen for their decision to work for a better life for themselves, their families, and their community.

TRIBUTE TO KARIN BALL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Karin Ball, as an outstanding member of our community, whose empathy and desire to help others serves as an example for all to follow.

The reason for honoring Karin Ball today, began 20 years ago when Mary Vincent was raped and her arms severed where she needed prosthetic arms. Many years passed and Mary's public assistance ran out, her marriage ended, and worst of all her prosthetic arms were worn and useless. Karin Ball read about Mary while she was in the hospital recovering from elbow surgery. Knowing how difficult it was to perform simple tasks with a broken elbow, Karin decided that she had to do something to help Mary; she would get Mary new arms.

Karin began calling hospitals, doctors, and prosthetic companies. Finally after countless hours of phone calls, she got in touch with NovaCare who in conjunction with the nonprofit organization, Limbs for Life, said they would donate state-of-the-art, custom-made prosthetic arms for Mary.

Karin's act of kindness shows that one person can make a difference in another's life.

Today, because of Karin's good deed, Mary's life is back on track. She is now able to run simple errands like going to the grocery store and taking care of her children. It is because of people like Karin, who take the time and effort to help others, that make this world a better place to live in.

Ch'en a great Chinese leader once said "Man's happiness in life is the result of man's own effort." I believe that Karin's act of kindness has brought to Mary, great happiness. In the spirit of Ch'en, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me and the citizens of Malibu in honoring Karin Ball. Her dedication to helping others is an inspiration for all Americans.

MILESTONE PAYMENT SYSTEM PROGRAM

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the State of Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services' Milestone Payment System Program. This innovative program is currently one of the 25 finalists in the Ford Foundation's 1997 Innovations in American Government Awards competition. Over 1,540 applications were received from Federal, State, and local government organizations. Innovations awards recognize innovative and creative approaches to pressing social and economic concerns.

The Milestone Payment System Program deserves praise for being selected as a finalist. The program has demonstrated successful efforts to implement creative approaches to government. By contracting with vendor agencies to provide vocational preparation and job placement for disadvantaged citizens, the program focuses on specific goal-oriented results. In order for the nonprofit agency placing the individual to receive payment, the individual must achieve an established set of milestones.

I applaud the efforts of this innovative and successful program. The Milestone Payment System Program is a unique government employment service, successful in aiding individuals with disabilities to make the transition into full-time employment. Properly aiding the disadvantaged is a pressing social concern, and I certainly hope this program will serve as a model for other jurisdictions.

On this note, I want to express my gratitude to the Ford Foundation for their continued efforts in recognizing innovative approaches to government. By awarding programs such as the Milestone Payment System Program, other jurisdictions across the United States will learn of the success of this effective program.

On October 7, each of the 25 finalists will make a presentation to the National Committee on Innovations. Ten winners will be selected. Regardless of whether or not Milestone Payment System Program is in the final 10, in my eyes the program is clearly a winner.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to efforts to prohibit funding for the School of Americas. For those colleagues of mine who may still have concerns about the School of Americas, I draw your attention to the language in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. I believe it adequately and responsibly deals with any remaining questions or concerns about the school. Specifically, it prohibits the use of international military education training funds for the school until: first, the Secretary of Defense certifies that training provided by the School of Americas is fully consistent with U.S. training and doctrine, second, the Secretary of State has issued specific guidelines governing selection and screening of candidates for the school, and third, the Secretary of Defense has submitted a report on the training activities of the school. For the past 4½ years, I have had the honor of representing the area of southwest Georgia where Fort Benning and the School of the Americas are located. I am proud of the school. I believe all Americans should be. It is a program that has provided professional training to thousands of military and civilian police personnel from throughout Latin America—training that includes extensive indoctrination in the principles of human rights and representative democracy.

The school's contribution to the transformation of Latin America from totalitarianism to democracy has been tremendous. Today, only Cuba remains a totalitarian stronghold. Representative government has begun to take root in every other country in the region. As the record shows, many of the school's 60,000 graduates have played leading roles in this transformation.

If you have an opportunity to talk to these graduates, many will tell you that the values they studied and discussed during their stay at the school influenced their political thinking and motivated them in their country's fight for democracy.

In spite of this record, the school is once again under attack.

Without one shred of real evidence, the people who are involved in these misguided attacks falsely accuse the school of promoting totalitarianism and torture. If you get beyond the rhetoric, which can be as deceptive as it is emotional, you will find their case is factually based on just two things: one, the few graduates who have been involved in human rights abuses and two, certain military intelligence training manuals which were once

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

used at the school in classes attended by some of the students, although not all—which the school got rid of 6 years ago.

It's true some of the school's trainees have turned out not to be nice people. Some, in fact, have been linked to sickening atrocities. But this, alone, is not evidence of wrongdoing at the school. As a matter of fact, most of the graduates have been among the good guys in the region's shift to democracy. Graduates have instituted human rights reforms in their militaries, prevented military coups against freely elected civilian governments, and have made their soldiers more professional servants of democratic governments.

This whole argument gets a little ridiculous. We know of other Latin American human rights abusers who attended colleges and universities in the United States. One is the notorious Hector Gramajo of Guatemala, who did not attend the School of the Americas but did graduate from Harvard. Personally, I think it would be absurd to brand Harvard as a school of assassins.

The military intelligence manuals containing inappropriate material never should have slipped by the school's screening process. There were prepared by the Pentagon years ago for use by military allies, and were adopted at the school as part of the material used in one course. For the most part, the manuals were non-controversial and worthwhile. But they did contain some material that violated U.S. policy, such as the use of psychological stress when conducting interrogations. In a review, the Army recognized this material was not acceptable and eliminated the manuals 6 years ago.

I do not defend the manuals, and neither does the Defense Department. They were a mistake. But it was a mistake that was corrected years ago, and it has nothing to do with the current administration of the school.

In his own report on the school, Representative KENNEDY says: "We do not question the good values and the commitment of the U.S. personnel at the school today." According to his report, the reason for attacking the existing school is to make a fresh start. But that start has already been made. The school and its curriculum have undergone intense scrutiny over the past few years, and instruction on human rights and democratic principles has been exhaustively reviewed, sharpened, and expanded.

The School of the Americas has been investigated and studied by the DOD Inspector General's Office, by the General Accounting Office, and by an outside private consulting firm. Every course except for the computer course has mandatory human rights instruction. Every instructor is certified to teach human rights. The school has a permanent human rights council and a Board of Visitors on which strong human rights' advocates serve. All say the school is effectively promoting U.S. policy on human rights and democracy, and in no way is violating it.

This is certainly a cost-effective program.

For less than \$4 million a year, the school is promoting democracy, building stronger relationships with our neighbors, and combating narcotics trafficking. The school's critics never consider the cost of the crimes and human rights violations that were NOT committed be-

cause of the school's influence. The critics never count the benefits of the drug labs taken down, the terrorism prevented, the mines removed by trained professionals, the peacekeeping operations. The school teaches all of these things, and its graduates carry out these missions day-in and day-out.

Just listen to what the officials and agencies responsible for developing and implementing our foreign policy have to say about the school.

Our incumbent drug czar, who served as a former Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command, has said: "As Commander in Chief, my responsibilities included furthering the development of professional Latin American armed forces that promoted and protected human rights and that were supportive of democratic governance. The School of Americas was, and continues to be, the Department of Defense's preeminent educational institution for accomplishing these goals." The State Department has stated: "The School of Americas today is an important instrument for advancing our goals for the hemisphere. The school's curriculum has changed to reflect the end of the Cold War and our commitment to democracy, human rights, and development in Latin America." The Acting Commander in Chief of U.S. Southern Command, Rear Admiral Doran, has said: "The School of Americas continues to be a priority in the CINC's regional strategy and it supports the President's National Security Strategy. By training Latin American military, police, and civilians, we remain actively engaged in the area thereby enhancing American security." And Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Shalikashvili, has commented: "SOA remains a critical asset in combating narco-trafficking in Latin America."

This is an issue that touches me personally.

I regularly visit the school. I know the men and women who serve there. These are highly trained, dedicated professionals who believe deeply in their country and in the country's mission to promote human rights and democratic principles everywhere. It is wrong to accuse them of violating their trust and working against the interests of democracy when all of the evidence reaffirms that this is not true.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to visit the school, learn more about the job it is doing, and not to rush to judgement on the basis of false and unfounded accusations made by people who may have good intentions, but who have little regard for the facts.

Mr. Chairman, I urge our colleagues to support the truth.

Support the School of the Americas.

"SOUTH AFRICA AT YEAR THREE"

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a speech given by James A. Joseph, United States Ambassador to South Africa, at the Meridan House International, Washington, DC, on May 20, 1997. Ambassador Joseph's speech entitled "South

Africa at Year Three" is an outstanding assessment of the impact of the democratic government since the first all race elections was held April 27, 1994. Ambassador Joseph states "there is still much hope and high expectations in South Africa as it begins its fourth year of the new democracy." I am pleased to share Ambassador Joseph's wisdom with my colleagues.

SOUTH AFRICA AT YEAR THREE

(By James A. Joseph)

The best way to assess the impact of three years of democratic government in South Africa is to look at how the new government defined its immediate and most urgent goals in 1994. The priorities of the new leaders were described as: (1) establishing a legitimate government that would be both democratic and an effective instrument for change; (2) nation-building and reconciliation; and (3) reconstruction and development.

ESTABLISHING A LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT

The greatest challenge facing the ANC when it assumed power was that of establishing a legitimate, effective and credible government. Apart from the normal difficulties facing a political movement that had never been in government before, the ANC was faced with the altogether more daunting task of transforming the entire nature of governance in South Africa. Having inherited a state machinery designed to meet the needs of a small racially defined minority, the ANC has had to mold the institutions of government—under severe resource and time constraints—to serve not only the interest of the majority but the whole country.

How successful has the ANC been in establishing a legitimate and effective government? The legitimacy of the government is accepted by all parties, but effectiveness is too often in the eye of the beholder. The fact is, however, that there are now representative governments at all levels; national, provincial and local. There is a new constitution which protects human rights, guarantees equal opportunity and provides for open and fair elections. At the same time, there is no more detention without trial, house arrests, bannings, bombings and political violence have subsided. The press is free, the far right has almost disappeared and many former ideologues have turned out to be very pragmatic.

South Africa is a country that works. Away from national media coverage, streets are being tarred, refuse collection being improved, schools being renovated and health clinics being built and upgraded. In April, government officials gathered in a rural village in the Northern Province to celebrate the millionth person to receive water under the government's program of bringing water to the people. More than a million homes have been supplied with electricity since the new government came into power. Two hundred thousand new homes are presently under construction and millions of children now benefit from the school nutrition program, free medical care and free and compulsory education. Many communities can now feel secure on a piece of land they call their own, with over 250 land distribution projects underway affecting over 57,000 households and 1.7 million hectares. Many families now benefit from the farmer support program and extension of agriculture credit. The national government, the Parliament and the Courts are functioning well. Provincial and local governments have been much slower in taking hold in some places than others, but

many are starting to become delivery systems for needed services. It is important to remember that the local government elections completed last year established a legitimate but interim foundation for local government. The final structure of the local government system will come out of a review process that will lead to legislation by the end of 1997.

With the presentation of the 1997 budget to Parliament earlier this year, the national government reached a new level of credibility. Even the most ardent critic of the ANC government admitted that the new budget was sound and the performance of the Finance Minister and his team impressive. This was a crowning moment in the marriage of legitimacy with credibility.

WORKING THROUGH POLITICAL PARTIES

One can not speak of governance without at least saying a word about the role of political parties. Until two weeks ago, the strategy of the National Party seemed to be both a strategy of "deepening" and "broadening" its support base. As explained to me by Roelf Meyer two weeks before he got the ax, the former, the growth and development path, sought to consolidate the NP's traditional white and colored constituencies. The latter, the "realignment path," was designed to reach out to groups and individuals across the political/color spectrum who may be looking for something new in 1999, with a view toward forming an alliance capable of challenging the ANC. After considerable exploration by Meyer and a realistic report to the party of the image difficulty of a political party still strongly associated with apartheid in the public mind, the voices of Roelf Meyer and his expansion-minded colleagues were silenced. Just before leaving Cape Town last week, I spoke to one of the members of the task force who told me that the National Party is now in disarray with its future uncertain.

The ANC is also undergoing transformation, but the changes are of a different type. The 1994 deployment of its members into three spheres of government, the public service, the security forces and the diplomatic corps, left many ANC branches in a depleted state. However, its structures are beginning to demonstrate vitality, and in some instances independence, again. New branches are being launched and internal conflicts which seemed at one time to be tearing the party apart are being more strategically managed and some of the wounds healing. After being overwhelmingly re-elected head of the ANC's Women's League, Winnie Mandela announced to cheering supporters that she was ANC for life. Bantu Holomisa, who was expelled from the ANC for bringing the party into disrepute, is another case, but while he is testing the waters for a new movement even he admits that the ANC is likely to be the dominant party for awhile. I believe, however, that one of the coming threats to party cohesion is the growing importance of provincial issues and interests. We will see more issue-based, ad hoc alliances as we are already seeing in Gauteng.

The IFP has undergone some face-lifting with a new Premier, who was a widely respected Minister in the national government, and new faces emerging in other areas of leadership. But the IFP is still Buthelezi's party and his emphasis on traditional leaders and traditional culture still defines the parameters of party appeal. Great gains have been made in collaborating with the ANC to reduce political violence and there is now talk of collaborating in other areas as well, particularly in meeting the needs of the

poor. The Democratic Party and the PAC seems destined to attract far more media attention than followers.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF THE MAJORITY

What we have seen in South Africa in the political empowerment of the majority has not been matched by economic empowerment. Unemployment, now estimated at between thirty-four and forty percent, continues to be one of the new government's most difficult challenges. One hundred seventy five companies are reported to have invested in South Africa last year, but very little of this was job-creating investment. In my view, the South African economy is in a period of consolidation prior to heading for increasing growth. The pundits estimate two- to four-percent growth in 1997 with the primary goal of the government's plan for Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) of six per cent growth by the year 2000. This clearly defines the challenge. But I side with the optimists when I look at the performance of the Mandela government since coming into office. After a decade in which falls in GDP were more frequent than rises, the Mandela era has brought both economic growth and single-digit inflation. The economy grew by 1.3% in 1993, 2.7% in 1994, 3.3% in 1995 and 3.1% in 1996.

The pessimists will point to a rand which has slipped to 4.44 to the dollar, prime interest rates nudging over 20 percent, low reserves at 12.5 billion rand, a low savings rate and public debt at 56 percent of GDP. And even the government admits that achieving the GEAR goal of 400,000 new jobs annually will be difficult, but, for 1997 at least, the sale of 30 percent of the parastatal Telkom to the SBC/Malaysian consortium is expected to provide 50,000 new jobs alone. It is useful to remind the pessimists, therefore, that all of these are the problems the GEAR is meant to address and South Africa has in three years already come a long way toward overcoming the legacy of apartheid of a closed, protected, stagnant, inefficient economy.

What about the much repeated goal of black empowerment, a concept that means different things to different people? Black empowerment is a major factor in government privatization strategies. The white apartheid government, for all its anti-socialist rhetoric, created a surprisingly socialist state. A startling 50 percent of South African assets were in state hands when the Mandela government took office. The apartheid state owned almost all of the electric company, the telephone company, the national airline, the arms industry, the railroads, busses, ports, hospitals and television stations. It drilled for gas, logged forests, mined some diamonds, grew mangoes and even ran water fun parks. The new leaders have made a commitment to privatization. They see it as a way of encouraging efficiency, lowering prices and attracting more foreign investors; but they want first to gain sufficient control to ensure that privatization contributes to the empowerment of the majority rather than simply increasing wealth concentration in the hands of the white minority. If done right, it is estimated that privatization could raise as much as 30 billion dollars for public purposes.

Another strategy for black empowerment is skills development. The Minister of Labor's Green Paper on skills development proposes a two percent payroll level to fund new training programs for workers. The recent World Productivity Report ranked South Africa 44th of 45 developing countries in terms of human resource development. This is one of the legacies of apartheid that will take some time to unravel.

Black empowerment has been greatly aided by decisions of the largest South African companies to unbundle. Anglo American which controlled sixty percent of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) ten years ago has reduced its share to 24%. The top five conglomerates that together controlled 85% of the JSE ten years ago have reduced their share to 67%. The clear trend has been toward ownership by smaller, more tightly focused companies. There is a paradigm shift in ownership and distribution taking place that goes far beyond the emerging black elite. There is a new crop of blacks who describe themselves as the patriotic bourgeoisie. They contend that they have the interests of the country at heart and are not motivated exclusively by self-interest.

One of these is Cyril Ramaphosa who, after successfully chairing the efforts to develop a new constitution, decided to devote his considerable leadership skills to black empowerment. As Chairman of Johnnic, he and Finance Minister Trevor Manuel recently announced one of the most creative initiatives to ensure wide participation in economic empowerment. It seeks to make available nine million Johnnic shares to individual black investors and smaller groups not wealthy enough to participate in the original deal. The new installment scheme involves a downpayment of six rands a share, followed by another sixty rands in three years time, by which time, if something near present growth and value continue, the shares should be worth considerably more. This may set a precedent for some of the privatizations that lie ahead.

One way of analyzing success in black empowerment is to look at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange where black control of the JSE's market capitalization increased to almost 9% at the end of last month from less than 1% in 1994. Another way of determining success is to look at the fact that there are now seventeen black controlled companies with a market capitalization of more than twenty-seven billion rands.

RECONCILIATION, REPARATIONS AND REHABILITATION

Under the leadership of President Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Tutu, South Africa has taken reconciliation among former adversaries to a new level. Pundits debate whether the spirit of reconciliation in South Africa has its genesis in a form of African humanism known as ubuntu or whether, as some contend, it is simply a political strategy necessary for the progress of the new democracy. But what is not debatable is that after a slow and uncertain start, the formal process represented by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has flushed out more of the truth than seemed likely just a few months ago.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has received more than 8,000 applications for amnesty. The National Party has taken the position that terrorist forces threatened South Africa, that officials carried out lawful orders, and only renegade members, acting independently, committed abuses. While NP top leadership accepts moral responsibility for apartheid, their position is that they did nothing wrong. The ANC, on the other hand, has submitted a 139-page document to the Commission detailing the many individual acts for which its members are seeking amnesty.

The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, which led to the creation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, also requires the Commission to make recommendations to the president on the rep-

aration and rehabilitation of victims. Much of the Commission's work has focused on amnesty applications, leaving them very little time to give attention to the reparations and rehabilitation mandate. The victims who have testified before the Commission have generally asked for very limited reparation, medical treatment, a tombstone, the restitution of land, etc. But there is a widespread recognition that white society benefited directly from the apartheid system that for over forty years used exploitative and brutal means to limit black opportunity in order to extend white privilege. The extent of the brutality and violence revealed by the TRC has far exceeded what even the most ardent critic of apartheid had considered possible.

It now appears that wealthy South Africans may be asked to pay a once-only tax to help fund reparations for victims of gross human rights violations. The ANC advised the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on May 13 that those who prospered under the apartheid system should finance meaningful reparations for the victims of gross violations of human rights on both sides of the apartheid conflict. According to the ANC statement to the TRC, "it would be useful if the commissioners could apply their minds to considering the necessity and viability of ensuring that the Doctrine of Odious Debt is given recognition in mobilizing some of the resources that would help make the reparations more feasible." The Doctrine of Odious Debt was used by the ANC government as a rationale for forgiving South Africa's debt to Namibia. Fundamental to the concept are the old principles in Roman and Roman-Dutch law that the wrongdoer should not benefit from the wrongdoing.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Some whites in South Africa see the quality of life as deteriorating. The privileges they enjoyed by being the exclusive beneficiaries of apartheid are being threatened and in some areas curtailed. The black majority who were kept outside the mainstream economy by design are demanding a fair share of the economic pie. A recent report on focus group discussions conducted in South Africa found the mood of community leaders across race and party lines to be one of ambivalence. Some local community leaders are impatient and nervous about the future. At the same time, most blacks believe that they must be patient and that the country is moving in the right direction. This patience is not to be confused with disengagement or passivity. Rather, it is a realism rooted in the belief that changing four decades of apartheid will take more than three years. Those who have enjoyed the benefits of freedom; those who take access to water and electricity for granted; those whose children have long had good schools available; those who have had good health care when and where they needed it; and those who were safe in their suburban homes while criminals were permitted to prey, sometimes in collusion with the police, on township and squatter village residents at will, are more likely to use a different yardstick to measure the quality of life in the new South Africa.

Yet, there is one thing on which all South Africans agree. It is the common feeling that unless the crime rate is reduced the quality of life will be significantly impaired. There is an obsession with crime in some quarters, an obsession fed both by reality and a long period of isolation and psychological exile from the rest of the world. Many South Africans are convinced that the high level of crime they are experiencing is somehow unique to South Africa. The government has

been greatly limited by the desire not to restrict newly granted liberties and by a police force beset with corruption, poorly trained and whose only major responsibility in the past was to support the maintenance of a police state. They know nothing about community policing and, in some instances, have no desire to learn. But none of this takes away from the fact that crime must be reduced and the government has a very limited window of opportunity in which to do it.

More is being done, however, than is commonly assumed. The government has an anti-crime strategy and a recent report indicates that it is succeeding in some areas. Crime was down in nine categories in 1996, but every high profile bank robbery, rape or murder reminds leaders that more must be done.

The bottom line is that there is still much hope and high expectations in South Africa as it begins its fourth year of the new democracy. As a black leader in a small community that seems to have every reason for despair put it, "We are doing very well. You can actually see things like houses. Look at the electricity. Look at the clinics now. We must admit all races. So there are actually tangible, measurable changes." The majority population in South Africa continues to startle many by the genuineness of its approach to reconciliation and the vast reservoir of hope and goodwill that remains.

SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB CELEBRATES 80 YEARS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leading civic organization in Massachusetts' Second Congressional District, the Springfield Business and Professional Women's Club. October 28, 1997, will mark the 80th anniversary of the club's founding. The club has a long history of contributing to Springfield through its civic participation, its sponsorship of speakers and events, as well as its scholarship.

In October 1917, 16 women with a common desire to improve the positions of women in the work force gathered at the local YWCA. They founded a club with the original objective to "blend together women in the professions and businesswomen so that the standard of working women could be raised." Two years later, delegates traveled to St. Louis to join several hundred other women in the founding of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In its first decade, several Springfield members served as officers of the National Federation as well as traveling to Europe to help found the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The first treasurer of the International Federation was Henrietta Harris of Springfield.

Throughout its history, the club has reached out to promote several charitable organizations. Through their Harris-Bullman Fund, they have been generous supporters of the Open Pantry, Camp Star-Camp Angelina, Grey House, and the Forest Park Zoological Society. Their Jessie M. Bourne—Winifred Daly

Scholarship Fund provides nontraditional women students with a scholarship to either return to college or enroll for the first time. In addition, the club routinely collects good used work clothing to donate to women on welfare or who were in prison and are now seeking professional employment.

Beyond these endeavors, the club has championed the role of women in our political system by donating funds and volunteer hours to the Women's Vote Project. Through their continuing Springfield Forums the club has welcomed distinguished guests, such as Amelia Earhart, to speak on current events and their experiences.

On October 28, 1997, the club will celebrate its 80th anniversary. On this night, members will be joined by State officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women, elected officials, and leaders of other women's organizations to highlight past accomplishments and the evolution of club activities. As an organization with a storied history, it is my hope that the club will use its past triumphs as a springboard for future successes. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Springfield Business and Professional Women's Club on this milestone.

TRIBUTE TO DORIS AND KEN
RUFENER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Doris and Ken Rufener for 29 years of outstanding community service and congratulate them as recipients of the Conejo/Las Virgenes Future Foundation Civitas Award. Their dedication to serving all of the citizens in our community is remarkable.

The Civitas Award is extremely prestigious because it is not given routinely or annually, but only when one has fulfilled specific criteria. The recipient must have exemplified true, unselfish, and outstanding citizenship, demonstrated the ability to motivate and inspire others, and made a singular and lasting impact in our community. All the while, he or she must have been involved in many aspects of community life, giving extensive service beyond employment, giving long-time, meaningful service to the community and serving as a role model for the residents of the Conejo/Las Virgenes region.

Doris and Ken have fulfilled the aforementioned criteria with overwhelming evidence. They have both served to defend our Nation in the U.S. Air Force. Ken has also served as a board member and president of the Military Order of World Wars. They have provided spiritual assistance to those in the community through their involvement in Westminster Presbyterian Church, particularly Doris's role as a deaconess. The Rufeners are involved in every aspect of community life from their neighborhood homeowners association, various men's and women's service clubs in the area, to athletic associations and assisting in providing mental and health care to indigent persons. Doris's involvement is high-

lighted by her role as a Governor's appointee to the advisory board at Camarillo State Hospital. This description merely scratches the surface of the Rufeners' record of service to the community; unfortunately the full extent of their dedication is too lengthy to discuss here today.

Doris and Ken also lead full everyday lives. Ken, after serving as mayor and council member of the city of Westlake Village, is currently a director representing division IV of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Doris is concentrating her work at the Human Resources Center and the local mental hospital. They are also the loving parents of two children, David and Karen.

I believe that John F. Kennedy's criteria for determining success in community involvement exemplify the spirit of the Civitas Award and Doris and Ken's service to our community.

First, were we truly men of courage * * *
Second, were we truly men of judgement * * *
Third, were we truly men of integrity * * *
Finally were we truly men of dedication?

The answers to these questions is indeed, yes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this outstanding couple, Doris and Ken Rufener. It is an honor to congratulate the Rufeners as recipients of the coveted Civitas Award.

AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on November 27, 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] proposed new air quality regulations that will have an enormous impact on Colorado. These new standards increase the regulation of ozone and airborne particulate levels and are backed by dubious science which will carry enormous costs for businesses and taxpayers.

The new standards will be difficult and perhaps impossible to meet in many areas. The ozone standards will change from .12 to .08 parts per million. That means there will be less than one ozone molecule in every 10 million air molecules. The EPA rule for particulate matter size—essentially soot—poses additional problems. These new standards will set levels for particles of a size down to 2.5 microns. In comparison, the width of a human hair is 70 microns—28 times as wide.

EPA's focus in the development of these rules appears to have been on the Midwest and the Eastern United States. For example, when EPA last revised the particulate matter standards, they relied upon health effects studies primarily conducted in the Eastern United States. However, upon implementation the vast majority of the nonattainment areas were in the West. When impacts on the West are not appropriately addressed early in the process, the end result has been an unfair regulatory burden on the West.

Everyone wants cleaner air. However, there is no scientific foundation for these extreme regulations. Very little is actually known about the health effects of such low levels of ozone and particulates or whether there are any health effects at all. At first, the EPA claimed the new standards would save 20,000 lives a year. The agency then revised the figure to 15,000. EPA, however, has refused to release the data on which those estimates are based. Independent researchers say they cannot substantiate EPA's health claims on currently available data.

The costs are easier to establish. These standards will radically alter the way we live. The EPA has estimated that as much as half of the U.S. population will have to limit the use of automobiles, lawnmowers, wood-burning stoves, fireplaces, and even barbecue grills. These regulations will suppress economic growth and job creation throughout Colorado. The President's own Council of Economic Advisors has estimated the costs of the new regulations to be between \$11.6 and \$60 billion per year, compared to benefits totaling between \$200 million and \$1 billion per year. Even the EPA's own calculations—which only estimate partial costs—show that the regulations' cost outweigh their benefit.

Air quality is improving nationwide even without new regulations. All six air pollutants tracked by EPA have shown dramatic improvements since 1975. Air particulates are down 24 percent, sulfur dioxide down 50 percent, carbon monoxide down 53 percent, ozone down 25 percent, nitrogen dioxide down 24 percent, and lead down 94 percent. In recent testimony before the House Commerce Committee, EPA Administrator Carol Browner stated that air quality will continue to improve substantially even without the new regulations. Full implementation of the regulations should be delayed until more of our questions can be answered.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAAFSCHAP
CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the congregation of the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church of Graafschap, MI, as they celebrate 150 years of service to God, family, and community.

On April 4, 1847, 104 pioneers left Rotterdam, the Netherlands with the hope of finding religious freedom and economic opportunity in America. They arrived in New York harbor on May 23, and settled on the south shore of Macatawa Beach in Holland, MI on June 20. The settlers soon founded the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church, dedicating their log church in 1848. The early church faced many challenges and difficulties, but the congregation responded with prayer and hard work. By 1862, the church had grown significantly and the current colonial church building was constructed.

As Graafschap Christian Reformed Church grew in numbers and strengthened her spiritual roots, its vision expanded beyond its own

congregation and extended to the community. In the past 150 years, the church has been a strong supporter of Christian education. As a leader in community ministry, the congregation has supported and participated in mission projects around the world.

The past and present members of the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church have had a profound impact on the Holland, MI area. Now with more than 500 members, the church is dedicated to continuing its spiritual mission far into the future. I would like to extend my thanks to Graafschap Christian Reformed Church for 150 years of service and commitment to God and the community, and offer my congratulations on the celebration of their anniversary. May God continue to bless the congregation and their work in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES,
FAMILIES, AND FRIENDS OF THE
LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the employees, families, and friends of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, which will close in a few days after decades of service. In addition to playing an integral role in America's national defense, the shipyard has been a cornerstone of the Long Beach community.

A half century of history, with all of the success and adversity that history can bring to bear, has forged strong bonds between the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and the city of Long Beach and its surrounding region. In the best sense, we have been one community where military and civilians have pulled together for the good of all.

Our relationship was born in the early, frightening months of the Second World War, when the shipyard was added to an already considerable Navy presence in the area. The relationship grew and prospered as America's Armed Forces produced the victories of 1945 and the hope of lasting peace. Instead of a lasting peace, we faced the long, bitter, and tense years of Korea, Vietnam, and the cold war. The shipyard took on the task of keeping the Navy ready for actual and potential conflicts at any time or place. Our Nation, the shipyard, and its exceptional employees passed the tests of efficiency and effectiveness with flying colors and played a vital part in the ultimate victory that brought down the Berlin Wall and ended the threat of Communism.

Those events and the job well done by thousands of talented men and women are what we will remember. And what we all should value, as we now bring to a close this long and highly successful partnership. For the past five decades, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has played a vital role in our national defense and it has been a crucial part of our local economy. Those who have served at Long Beach's shipyard displayed superb skill, uncommon commitment, and an unyielding dedication. Their service, and the shipyard

itself, will long be remembered as a source of pride for the U.S. Navy and for the city of Long Beach.

THE IMATION CORP. RECEIVES
THE EPA 1997 PRESIDENTIAL
GREEN CHEMISTRY CHALLENGE
AWARD

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Imation Corp. of Oakdale, MN, for receiving the 1997 Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. Imation is a new imaging and information company located in my district, that was once part of 3M.

Imation has developed a new way to process x rays and other diagnostic medical images. Developing these images through the use of traditional film developing processes creates a great deal of waste through the use of wet chemistry. The new technology developed by Imation does away with this wet chemistry and replaces it with a process that uses heat and laser imaging to develop images. The company estimates that this new process has already reduced the production of contaminated wastewater by 54.5 million gallons annually.

It is for this reason that the EPA has singled out Imation for this award. Minnesota has a long and proud tradition of finding ways to improve our way of life while protecting and nurturing our natural surroundings. It is terrific to see a high-technology company like Imation developing products that reduce pollution while still getting the job done for the American people. I am very pleased to bring their success to the attention of the House and to congratulate them on their achievement.

NATIONAL FARMERS' MARKET
MONTH

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate August as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Farmers' Market Month. I would like to take this time to recognize the successes of Southern California's farmers' markets, particularly the Southland Farmers' Market.

Each year more than a million and a half people visit Southland Farmers' Markets to purchase the finest and freshest produce in town. At these markets the consumer buys directly from the farmer, purchasing the freshest food at competitive prices. These farmers also help people select the juiciest and ripest produce while offering tips on preparation and cooking—services not available in most grocery stores.

In addition to offering spectacular services, these markets are extraordinarily important to

both farmers and citizens in our community. The majority of participants are small farmers who desperately need access to public markets in order to survive. They therefore rely upon selling their products at these markets and would find it difficult to market their crops if they could no longer participate in farmers' markets.

Besides helping farmers, these markets also benefit citizens in our community. They provide an opportunity for farmers to supply surplus produce for the hungry and have helped to revitalize downtown communities in our area. The success of these markets would not be possible without the backing of the Department of Agriculture and citizens of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in commemorating August as National Farmers' Market Month. I wish great success for all farmers' markets here in our community and throughout the United States.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HELP LINE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of Help Line, a nonprofit, informational, advocacy, and crisis intervention agency serving the Wyoming Valley area of my congressional district in Pennsylvania.

Administered by the Family Services Association, Help Line was created by Anne Vernon in 1972 when the raging flood waters of Hurricane Agnes shut down all communication in the Wyoming Valley. It provided a centralized source of vital information to the victims of the devastation. In 1975, the agency entered into an agreement with area agencies to provide 24 hour crisis services. Soon other agencies signed on to the service and Help Line became the crisis center for all Wyoming Valley social service agencies. The information and referral component of Help Line now lists over 500 agencies in its local data files and over 1,700 total listings.

Throughout its existence, Help Line has responded to special community needs. For example, it assisted in the coordination of the local United Way's Emergency Day Camp Program, establishing services for the speech and hearing impaired, and assembling a list of physicians for people who were unemployed and without health insurance.

Mr. Speaker, the Wyoming Valley has grown to rely on the services of Help Line. Help Line has established the Family Action Network, addressing the problems of teen pregnancy, HIV infection, juvenile delinquency, and substance abuse just to name a few. Under the able leadership of its director, Mr. Michael Zimmerman; assistant director, Mr. Gary F. Smith; family services director, Mr. Dennis Gourley, and its outstanding board of community leaders led by Mr. Tom Bigler, Help Line is one of the most comprehensive 24 hour crisis centers and information and referral centers of its kind in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Its well trained and dedicated

staff are on duty to handle crises round the clock.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with the Board of Family Services Association and the entire Wyoming Valley in congratulating the fine management and staff of Help Line for providing quality service for 25 years.

DR. PATRICIA WORTHY OYESHIKU:
1997 WESTERN REGIONAL EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING AWARD

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Patricia Worthy Oyeshiku, a distinguished teacher from my home town of San Diego who has made a positive impact on thousands of young lives in our community. I am proud to recognize Dr. Oyeshiku, an outstanding teacher at Morse High School in my congressional district where she has taught since 1971.

Tomorrow, she will receive the 1997 Western Regional Excellence in Teaching Award by the National Council of Negro Women. This Excellence in Teaching Award is designed to raise awareness and involvement of African-American parents, educators, and community leaders in meeting the educational needs of African-American youth.

The award recognizes exceptional public school teachers of African-American students who are living the philosophy and legacy of the National Council of Negro Women. Funded by Shell Oil Co., the award ceremonies tomorrow are an opportunity to generate greater public awareness and appreciation of excellence in teaching.

This is not the first time that Dr. Oyeshiku has been recognized for her outstanding contribution to our young people. She was the California Teacher of the Year in 1981 and also National Teacher of the Year finalist that year. She was honored as the Headliner in Education by the San Diego Press Club in 1981.

She serves on the California Academic Partnership Program Advisory Board, is an evaluation team leader of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing, has served as past cochairperson for all English department Chairs in the San Diego unified school district, is a member of the Advisory Committee in Reading for the San Diego unified achievement goals program and of the advisory council to an interdisciplinary approach to multicultural education. She has lectured throughout the State of California on issues related to education.

Dr. Oyeshiku has always been an outstanding role model for many years. She served in the Peace Corps in Brazil, and received the John F. Kennedy Award as the outstanding Peace Corps volunteer in 1966. She is a member of the Readathon Advisory Board of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Like those before her who have received this high honor, Dr. Oyeshiku has worked tirelessly for the benefit of every student in her classes. Her principal, Dr. Shirley Peterson,

told me that she is "honored, on behalf of all of the Morse High School Tigers, to recognize Dr. Oyeshiku for receiving this prestigious award and to commend her and applaud her efforts."

Mr. Speaker, every student deserves the opportunity to succeed, and every student deserves a teacher like Dr. Oyeshiku. I am pleased that her efforts are recognized with the 1997 Western Regional Excellence in Teaching Award.

TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to honor Catholic Social Services of St. Clair County as they celebrate their 50th anniversary on September 14. This group of extraordinary people have dedicated their time, talents, and devotion to God to improve the welfare of people throughout St. Clair County.

In 1947, under the leadership of Edward Cardinal Mooney of the archdiocese of Detroit, Catholic Social Services of St. Clair County was founded. In addition to the strong support of the archdiocese, the League of Catholic Women played a key role in bringing Catholic Social Services into existence. Its mission was to provide counseling and assistance to troubled families and individuals regardless of their religious affiliation.

When Catholic Social Services was first instituted, it was run by the Reverend John R. Hogan and only one social worker. But as time passed and the organization grew, so did its services. With the help of volunteers, professionals, and the support of the Catholic Church, the agency was able to expand to meet the varying needs of the community. The agency now runs Child Welfare services along with Adoption and Foster Home Care as well as an Alcoholic Service Center. Services were also added to aid those experiencing problems relating to aging, pregnancy, and child abuse.

For the past five decades, Catholic Social Services has combined its resources and energies to bring aid and sympathy to those in need. Its vision and support has touched and improved the lives of many people. Over the years, Catholic Social Services has provided an indispensable contribution to the people of St. Clair County. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Catholic Social Services of St. Clair County on their historic anniversary and in the anticipation of a successful future.

RELIEF FOR JOZEF RICHARD MADAR, ETELA MADAR, AND JOZEF THOMAS MADAR

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about legislation I have introduced that

would provide permanent residency to a young family from the former Czechoslovakia: Jozef Richard Madar, Eteła Madar, and their son, Jozef Thomas Madar.

Several years prior to Slovakia's independence from the Czech Republic, the Madars sought refuge from religious persecution in the United States. Since arriving in our country over 6 years ago, Jozef and Eteła have followed the rules and have conducted their lives in a most exemplary manner. Both Jozef and Eteła have been gainfully employed the entire time they have been in the United States. In addition, neither Jozef or Eteła has a criminal record and they have not accepted any public assistance or welfare. The Madar family, which has grown to include another son, Kevin, has been active in and embraced by both their community and church. In short, the Madar family is an embodiment of the strengths that built our great immigrant country.

Religious liberty, the freedom to proclaim a religious identity and practice it without fear, should be an inalienable right for people everywhere. In the former Czechoslovakia, Communist rule had a detrimental effect on all aspects of the Madar's life. Acts of harassment and persecution resulting from their Catholic faith and anticommunist views led the Madars to our country. Discrimination not only affected the Madar's ability to practice their faith, but also their employment opportunities. While Slovakia has made some progress in the area of human rights, the Madars believe that this change has not been sufficient enough to ensure the level of safety and freedom that they have found in the United States. My legislation would allow the Madar family permanent residency which in turn would allow them to continue to contribute to the quality of life in western Pennsylvania and their community.

I am honored that I have the privilege to represent people of such fortitude and look forward to working with my colleagues to help the Madars in their quest to call the United States their lifelong home.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL ROBOTICS COMPETITION WINNERS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to take this opportunity to congratulate 20 students from four Hammond, IN, high schools for winning the national robotics competition, FIRST [For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology], held at Walt Disney World's Epcot Center on April 10 through 12, 1997. Sponsored by Beatty Machine Manufacturing Co., Team Hammond entered 1 of 156 robots from 30 States and Puerto Rico, which resulted in 113 operating robots at the nationals. Beatty Machine's Team Hammond won the elimination matches to capture the first place national title.

Members of Beatty Machine's Team Hammond include: Karl Fink, Tara Hasting, Laurie Michnal, April Roque, and Steve Wiant, of George Rogers Clark High School; Jim Ferguson, Dave Mohamed, Ebony Townsend,

Kris Vankleek, and Owen Wels, of Gavit High School; Matt Jakubczyk, John Ly, Nicholas Piatek, James Severa, and Jeff Spector, of Hammond High School; and Wendy Camancho, Amber Lahners, Natalie Payonk, Danelle Rivera, and Chris Sikich, of Morton High School.

The employees of Beatty Machine and its sister corporation, Bemcor, worked in conjunction with Team Hammond to design and build the winning robot during an intense 6-week period. The 116-pound remote-controlled robot worked to place inner tubes on a central post during 2-minute competitions. After winning the Midwest-Regional championship in March, Team Hammond was courted aggressively at the national competition by such Fortune 500 competitors as Motorola, Delco Electronics Corp., and Procter and Gamble. However, Team Hammond succeeded in eliminating the competition, some of which budgeted as much as \$500,000 for this year's entry. In addition to winning the first place title, the team was awarded the Honeywell Leadership in Control Award. This honor is awarded by a panel of distinguished judges to the team, which demonstrates leadership in the application of electronic control systems. According to a FIRST spokesperson, "Beatty Machine had a very, very strong team and good strategy."

In honor of their accomplishments, Team Hammond was awarded special recognition through a joint resolution in the Indiana State

Senate and House of Representatives on April 25, 1997, and also met with Indiana Governor, Frank O'Bannon, in April. In addition, the team was featured on ESPN's 1-hour special covering the national competition on Saturday, August 23, 1997. The team expects appearances on other television shows, as well as a visit to the White House later this year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Beatty Machine Team Hammond students on their outstanding accomplishments in the field of science and technology. I would also like to commend the employees of Beatty Machine for the leadership they have taken in the education of our community's youth. All involved in this project should be proud of the hard work and dedication they have put forth to succeed and achieve.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND EFFIE
WESTRA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to rise today and pay tribute to John and Effie Westra, who are being honored by the Simon Wiesenthal Center as Righteous

Gentiles for their heroic decision to harbor Jewish children during World War II. Through their sacrifice and dedication to their fellow man, both John and Effie Westra have provided models for all of us who seek to transcend differences of race and religion that all too often divide us.

This story of courage begins in what for many of us is a dark and distant past amid the horrors of WWII. Thanks to John and Effie Westra, however, life and hope overcame those horrors which engulfed the world as they, like countless others, protected Jewish children from the Nazis.

I could only imagine what thoughts went through John's and Effie's thoughts as they took in Alex Radziner—the threat of reprisal from the Nazis if they were caught hiding a Jewish child, the fear of facing an uncertain future amid a war-shattered Europe.

However, despite the constant threat of being discovered, John and Effie Westra hid Alex for 2 long and difficult years. Their compassion reminds me of a saying. "The brave man is not he who feels no fear, . . . But he, whose noble soul its fear subdues, And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

It was due to the moral courage of John and Effie Westra that Alex Radziner survived the war. Today I join Alex Radziner's family to commend the Westras' courage and take honor in recognizing John and Effie.