

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## QUALITY CHILD CARE

## HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we are learning new information each day about just how critical the first 3 years of life are for a child's brain development, intellectual growth, and emotional, social, and moral development. These factors will help determine the health and productivity of a child in later life. In 1993, the National Education Goals Panel reported that nearly half of infants in the United States do not have what they need to grow and thrive. High quality care from a parent or other adult is necessary to facilitate growth and development. Five million children under age 3 are in the care of other adults while their parents work outside the home. Parents of very young children have few child care service options. Many cannot afford to stay home with their children or to pay for safe, high quality developmental child care services. The Federal Government's involvement in the development of our children and grandchildren has become even more critical.

Child care providers are a valuable asset to their communities. Their contributions to providing quality child care is the backbone to economic stability throughout this country. For example, over 85 percent of the children in child care in southern Maryland participate because their parents work. Without quality child care options, parents will not be able to provide their children with the early childhood development they need to get a quality start to their future.

Child care needs in Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties in southern Maryland are a prime example of the national need for quality child care. In 1990, the number of children under age 3 in these three counties ranged between 2,500 and 5,000. Child care providers in southern Maryland, and throughout the country, are doing a good job at meeting child care needs, but there is the possibility that resources will become strained in the future. Child care providers cannot provide quality services without the Federal Government's support.

I have been committed to ensuring that the Federal Government provide sufficient resources to increase the quality of child care throughout the country. One of the programs that I have focused on is the Child Care and Development Block Grant. This program makes funds available for child care services and activities to improve the availability, accessibility, and affordability of child care. A portion of the funding is set aside to improve the quality and availability of healthy and safe child care for all families, including quality activities such as training.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant was reauthorized last year as part of the

welfare reform bill. A portion of this legislation permitted a slight increase in funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant. But, in order for child care providers to be able to provide the type of quality care we all want for our children and grandchildren, they need to have access to sufficient resources.

This is why Congresswoman DELAURO, Congressman MCGOVERN, and I are working toward getting child care providers the resources they need by further increasing the amount of funding that goes toward the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The Early Learning and Opportunity Act, which we introduced, does just that. The bill creates flexible, competitive State grants to improve the quality of care for children under age 3. In addition, it increases funding for Head Start and more than doubles funding for Early Head Start, a crucial component to quality child care.

The White House is hosting a conference in October on child care. The national attention to be focused on quality child care during this conference will be critical. I am confident that it will lead to local and national quality child care improvements. I look forward to participating in this conference and working with other Members of Congress to ensure that early childhood education and child care funding this country so desperately needs becomes available.

## IN MEMORY OF REV. FERRIS A. KLEEM

## HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Rev. Ferris Kleem, a Catholic and Maronite priest, a scholar, and a philanthropist.

Father Kleem was born in Wilkes-Barre, PA. After high school, he served in Italy in the infantry and medical corps of the U.S. Army. He earned a bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry from King's College and went on to study medicine at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. His international experiences did not end there. He earned a degree in sacred theology at Catholic University in Angers, France and was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in the Holy Cross order in LeMans, France. His passion for learning led him to pursue further studies at Catholic University of America, Johns Hopkins, McGill and Cleveland State Universities, and the University of the Holy Spirit in Lebanon. He received a doctorate in higher education from Wayne State University.

As an assistant at St. Brendan Church in North Olmsted and at SS. Cyril & Methodius Church in Lakewood, Father Kleem shared his spirituality, international experiences, and

knowledge with many Catholics in northeast Ohio. During this time, he also counseled divorced and separated Catholics in Cleveland. He led pilgrimages to Lourdes, Fatima, the Holy Land, and other religious sites. In 1991, he founded a philanthropic group, Our Lady of the Cedars Society.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring a man whose countless contributions and achievements will never be forgotten.

## A RECOGNITION OF FEDEX'S DONATION TO THE NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY

## HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take the opportunity to recognize FedEx Corp. for its \$1 million donation to the National Digital Library Program at the Library of Congress.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Library of Congress is the world's largest library, with a collection of more than 111 million items, which until recently was only available to those who could visit its hallowed halls. Thanks to recent advancements in technology, however, that has all begun to change.

Over the last 7 years the Library has been able to begin digitizing a wide array of its archives, ranging from Civil War photographs and panoramic maps to Thomas Edison's early films and Walt Whitman's writings. Moreover, since 1994, when the National Digital Library Program was launched, these and other invaluable historical documents have been available via the World Wide Web to millions of people across the globe, including elementary and secondary students right here in America. And thanks to FedEx's generous gift last week, even more of this priceless information will become widely accessible in the next century.

It goes without saying that the residents of Memphis and the mid-South region are extremely fortunate to have a corporate partner in their community that is led by an innovative and visionary chairman, Fred Smith, who recognizes the nexus between technology and education. Mr. Speaker, FedEx understands that if this Nation is to compete and win in tomorrow's marketplace—driven and dominated by digitalization, deregulation, diversity, and globalization—then we must develop a workforce that is more highly skilled and computer literate than ever before.

By donating resources to ensure that every young person with access to a computer can be exposed to the world of ideas, FedEx is helping to fulfill its role as a partner with its community and the Federal Government. The challenge now is for Congress to step up to

● 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.

the plate and muster the political will and resources to partner with States and the private sector to rebuild and computerize every schoolhouse in America, so our young people can lead this Nation from what has been to what can be in the new millennium.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SIKHS  
OF KHALISTAN ON THEIR INDE-  
PENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Sikhs of Khalistan on the 10th anniversary of their declaration of independence. Khalistan declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. A decade later things have not changed in Punjab, Khalistan. India continues to enforce a brutal tyranny that the Indian Supreme Court described as "worse than a genocide."

When India had its 50th anniversary in August, we heard a lot about Indian democracy and we heard about the elections in Punjab. India is a democracy only for the elites. For the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland, and so many other living under Indian occupation, it is not a democracy at all. Let me share with my colleagues the statement of Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines, which was attacked by the Indian regime in June.

On August 11, Narinder Singh was interviewed on National Public Radio. Here is what he said:

"The Indian Government all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with democracy, they have nothing to do with secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to please the majority." In view of the fact that a quarter of a million Sikhs have been murdered by the regime since 1984, I believe that Narinder Singh is exactly right.

Despite the elections in Punjab and throughout India, the repression is still going on. Ram Narayan Kumar, a Hindu human-rights activist who has exposed disappearances and mass cremations in Punjab, was threatened with death if he does not drop his work. Justice Ajit Singh Bains, chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, had to go to the Supreme Court to get permission to visit his terminally ill brother in Canada. By the time the papers were issued, his brother had died. Hundreds of political opponents of the Punjab government have been arrested, and the government conducted a warrantless search of an opposition newspaper editor's home. Sikh activist Simranjit Singh Mann faces new charges under the repressive TADA law, although this brutal law expired in May 1995. Human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa is still missing over 2 years after he was kidnapped by the Punjab police. On September 4, a Sikh church, known as a Gurdwara, in Chandigarh, was raided on the pretense of looking for a terrorist. No terrorist was found, so the police contented themselves with beating and tor-

turing six of the clergy, known as Granthis. On June 29, the elected mayor of the village of Khiala Khurd, Gurdial Singh, was stripped naked, held upside down, beaten, and tortured in front of the townspeople. His crime? He is a baptized Sikh. Mr. Speaker, these are not the acts of a democratic government.

When police in Los Angeles beat Rodney King, they were eventually punished. The New York policemen who violated a Haitian immigrant with a plunger are in the process of being punished for this terrible act. In India, police officers murder innocent Sikhs like 3-year-old Arvinder Singh and collect cash bounties for it. According to the PHRO and other human rights organizations, more than 60,000 of these bounties have been paid out by the Indian regime. How can a moral country like America stand by and allow these events to pass by unnoticed?

Mr. Speaker, it is time to take action against this brutal tyranny. India has initiated unconditional talks with the Christian nation of Nagaland. We must demand that it undertake similar talks with the Sikhs of occupied Khalistan. We should declare our support for a free and fair plebiscite on independence in Khalistan, end our aid to India, and declare it a country that practices religious persecution. We should place an embargo on India similar to the one we had on South Africa and the one we still maintain against Cuba, ending only when these conditions are met and freedom is allowed to flourish in South Asia. Then and only then can India legitimately claim that it is a democracy. I look forward to the day when we can welcome India into the fold.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN EMPLOY-  
EES AND INDEPENDENT CON-  
TRACTORS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call your attention to legislation that I am introducing today that will clarify the distinction between employees and independent contractors. My legislation will tighten and simplify the definition of independent contractor in order to prevent employers from inappropriately classifying their employees as independent contractors.

The Internal Revenue Service [IRS] currently uses a complex and ambiguous 20-point common law test to determine whether a worker should be classified as an employee or an independent contractor. The main problem with this test is that it isn't really a test at all. It is simply a set of guidelines that companies and the IRS refer to when determining whether workers should be classified as employees or independent contractors. Because the test is so ambiguous, different companies, IRS inspectors, and courts can—and have—classified the same type of workers differently.

In recent years, employers have increasingly exploited the test's ambiguity, or purposely misinterpreted the test, in order to designate many of their present employees as independent contractors. Doing so cuts down

on employers' costs, but it hurts workers because employees and independent contractors are treated very differently under Federal law. Those who are classified as employees are covered by worker safety standards, have the right to bargain collectively, and are eligible to receive unemployment compensation. Independent contractors, on the other hand, are not covered by the same stringent worker safety standards, do not have the right to bargain collectively, and are not entitled to receive unemployment benefits.

The practice of improperly designating workers as independent contractors has negatively affected tens of thousands of workers, including those who work in the construction, service, agriculture, and garment industries. The problem is particularly troublesome in the trucking industry, where it is relatively easy to classify owner-operators as independent contractors. As a result, there are thousands of workers in Indiana's First Congressional District, and throughout the country, who have been—or fear that they soon will be—classified as independent contractors.

Although I opposed the measure, the House of Representatives came dangerously close to forcing thousands of employees to become independent contractors when, on June 26, 1997, it approved a provision to expand the definition of independent contractor as part of omnibus tax legislation. Fortunately, this provision was not included in the final version of the legislation. Public Law 105-34, but it further convinced me of the need to address the standards for determining whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor.

The legislation I am introducing would replace the current 20-point test with a simpler and stronger 8-point test as follows:

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be amended to clarify the standards for determining whether an employer-employee relationship exists.

An individual who performs services for any person (in this section referred to as the "service recipient") shall be presumed to be an employee of such person unless all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The individual makes comparable services available to the general public on a regular and consistent basis and represents himself as an independent contractor with respect to such services.

(2) The individual has performed, or is available to perform, services for more than one recipient at the same time.

(3) The service recipient does not have the right (and does not attempt) to control the manner or means of the individual's performance of such services.

(4) The individual controls the means of performing the services, including setting the sequence and hours of work.

(5) The individual operates under contracts to perform specific services for specific amounts of money, the rate of which is negotiated for every service performed.

(6) The individual may realize a profit or suffer a loss under contracts to perform work or services.

(7) The individual is responsible for the satisfactory completion of the work that the individual contracts to perform and is liable for a failure to complete the work.

(8) The individual incurs significant unreimbursed capital expenses (not typically incurred by employees) in carrying on the business activity in which such services are performed.

By preventing employers from improperly classifying their workers as independent contractors, my legislation will protect the rights and benefits of those employees who fear that they will soon be classified as independent contractors. Finally, I would like to point out that the test I am proposing today is balanced in such a way that workers who truly are independent contractors would continue to be classified as such.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other colleagues to prevent us from becoming a nation of independent contractors by cosponsoring this important legislation.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE AMERICAN LEGION POST 1466 HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on November 15, 1997, the John Livingstone American Legion Post 1466 in Poughkeepsie, NY, celebrates 50 years of tireless service to the veterans, their families, and the communities of my congressional district. As a lifetime American Legion member, it gives me tremendous pride to recognize the valuable work done by this post to further the American Legion's efforts toward adequate programs and benefits for America's veterans and the vitality and well-being of its community.

Of all of my experiences as a Member of Congress, I would have to say that I cherish the work which I have done with the American Legion above nearly all else. The members of the Legion are true American heroes, serving their country first in uniform, then later by ensuring the respect and proper treatment of their fellow veterans. Legion posts also further the welfare and spirit of their communities, by sponsoring and supporting scholarships and sports teams for youths, as well as other communitywide events.

Post 1466 exemplifies the Legion's tradition, with its Legionnaires presenting on a daily basis examples of patriotism and pride in flag and country which we can all follow. Good citizens like Leonard W. Peluso, Joseph Carao, Arthur Marx, and Robert Sheedy, the four surviving charter members of American Legion Post 1466, helped make this country the great Nation that it is. They will continue, through their selfless service to America's veterans and national defense, to ensure that the United States will remain a secure global powerhouse into the next millennium.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all members join me in paying tribute to all the members of the John Livingstone American Legion Post 1466 for their 50 years of unwavering and invaluable devotion to their community and our Nation as a whole.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUANITA GITTINGS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of a woman who I have had the pleasure to work with and know. A woman who has dedicated 13 years of service to the people of St. Clair County. On September 30, 1997, Juanita Gittings retired from her position as director of St. Clair County Family Independence Agency. Her friends and colleagues will honor Juanita with a retirement roast on October 10, 1997.

Throughout the years, I have had the pleasure to work with Juanita. I have always thought of Juanita as a problem solver and strong leader. She is a decisive, cooperative, intelligent, and a dedicated team player. Juanita's participation on various community boards gave her the insight to meet the needs of the people within St. Clair County. Since 1984, Juanita has been a witness to many changes in policy. She has used her abilities to work with the various government agencies to implement programs that will benefit families and individuals in need.

Juanita has always been willing to help neglected and abused children and people who were affected by poverty. Yet through her compassion and understanding, Juanita empowered people to get their lives back on the right track. Juanita knew that ultimately people had to help themselves. Her job was to give them the tools that they needed to be self-sufficient. For these reasons, Juanita was awarded the Public Citizen of the Year Award for 1997.

St. Clair County has been lucky to have a leader like Juanita Gittings. Few people give to their community the same time and energy that Juanita has given to hers. Juanita's commitment and contributions have touched the lives of many people. On behalf of the citizens of St. Clair County, I would like to thank Juanita for all of her hard work and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID H. GOLDSTEIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say a special word in tribute to David H. Goldstein, who has served as executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Bureau/American Jewish Committee of Greater Kansas City since 1972. Goldstein, an expert in community relations, is celebrating his 25th anniversary as executive director.

A native of Cleveland, OH, Goldstein began his career in public relations by earning a bachelor's degree in sociology from Case Western Reserve University and a master's degree in education from Butler University. After college, Goldstein went to work for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New England. He then took a post at the Jewish Community Relation Council in Indianapolis.

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While at that job, Goldstein designed one of the earliest Head Start programs. Head Start is a program designed to prepare underprivileged children for school, and Goldstein became its first director in Indianapolis. Later, Goldstein went on to direct a Head Start program in Washington, DC, and then to work in fair housing at the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development before coming to Kansas City to head the JCRB.

While at his post in Kansas City, Goldstein has helped coordinate a working relationship between the Jewish community and the community at large. Other major areas of Goldstein's involvement have centered around fostering good relations with the African-American community, fighting anti-Semitism, and working for freedom for Soviet Jewry.

Goldstein is a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has served on the boards of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Urban League, and was cochairperson of the Kansas City, MO Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Speaker, for 25 years David H. Goldstein has served the people of the Kansas City area with pride and honesty. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this great American.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR JOHN M. COYNE OF BROOKLYN, OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life long work of Mayor John M. Coyne of Brooklyn, OH. Mayor Coyne is currently completing his 50th consecutive year as mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Coyne was first elected in 1948 and holds the record for being the longest serving mayor of a city in the United States. On October 22, 1997, Cleveland State University will honor Mayor Coyne for his lifetime achievement of 58 years in public office. The celebration will benefit the John M. Coyne Endowed Public Service Scholarship at the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University.

Mayor Coyne has had a long and distinguished career in public service. Prior to being elected mayor of Brooklyn, he served 2 years as treasurer and 6 years as clerk-auditor for the city. In 1966, Mayor Coyne pioneered legislation for the first mandatory seat belt law in the country. Brooklyn was the first city in the country to implement a mandatory seat belt law. Mayor Coyne also recommended and implemented a mandatory curbside recycling program as part of the city's solid waste management plan. As a result of his efforts Brooklyn was the first city in Cuyahoga County and the second in the State of Ohio to enact a mandatory recycling program.

Mayor Coyne has also served on various political and civic committees during his career and has been recognized for his commitment

to the community. He served five consecutive terms as Chair of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party from 1982-93. He also served as a member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections from March of 1990 to August of 1991 and as a suburban representative on the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority from March of 1981 to August of 1982. He was the first recipient of the Ernest J. Bohn Award for outstanding execution of public business. In addition, Mayor Coyne was recognized by the Waterford Society as their 1993 Man of the Year and received the Irish Good Fellowship Club Award in 1984.

Mayor John M. Coyne is a proven public servant. He has dedicated his life to improving his community and I applaud his efforts. I am proud to honor Mayor Coyne and wish him continued success in the future.

**INDIA RAIDS SIKH CHURCH,  
SHOWS ITS RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE**

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, on September 4, the same day that this Congress voted against an amendment to cut aid to India, Indian security forces attacked a Sikh church, which is called a Gurdwara. They claimed to be looking for a terrorist, but they had no search warrant and they did not ask the Gurdwara management to send the alleged terrorist out. Instead, they just stormed this house of worship and tortured six Granthis, the clergy of the Gurdwara.

India tells the world that it is a secular democracy. This raid on a Sikh house of worship proves otherwise. Clearly, Sikhs, among others, do not enjoy religious freedom under Indian rule. Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the center and seat of the Sikh religion, puts it in perspective. On August 11, he told National Public Radio,

The Indian government all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with democracy, they have nothing to do with secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to please the majority.

This is the same Golden Temple that was subjected to a brutal military assault on June 4, 1984. To this day, it remains under police surveillance.

On June 29, a man named Gurdial Singh, who is the elected mayor of the village of Khiala Khurd, was stripped by the police in front of the people of his village. He was then held upside down while Indian forces beat and tortured him. All this happened to Gurdial Singh because he is a baptized Sikh.

The most revered mosque in Kashmir was subjected to an attack similar to the massacre at the Golden Temple. Many Muslim prisoners are force-fed pork, which is against their dietary laws. This is a form of emotional and spiritual torture.

India still enforces an old law against encouraging a Hindu to change his religion. This law expired years ago, but is treated as if it is

still on the books. It is as if the United States still enforced the Alien and Sedition Acts of the Fugitive Slave Law. Some of the more militant Hindus even suggested that the late Mother Teresa might not be worthy of honor because the Sisters of Mercy persuaded some people to embrace Christianity. This is secular India.

Secular India is a land marked by the government-sponsored murders of over 200,000 Christians since 1947, more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 53,000 Muslims since 1988, and thousands upon thousands of other minorities. Here is a land in which religious persecution reigns.

America is the moral voice of the world, the bastion of freedom for the oppressed peoples all over this globe. It is our moral duty to do what we can to end this kind of oppression. We should formally declare India a country that practices religious oppression and impose appropriate sanctions, up to and including an embargo if necessary. We should stop providing monetary support for a government that practices religious persecution, violates human rights, and continues to develop nuclear weapons. And we should speak out strongly in support of the freedom movements in Punjab, Khalistan, in Christian Nagaland, in Kashmir, and throughout South Asia and the world.

Let freedom ring in South Asia.

**TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ**

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 7, 1997*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my esteemed colleague, HENRY B. GONZALEZ. He has been an outstanding leader for San Antonio, the Hispanic community, and for all Americans due to his dedicated service to this Congress for 36 years. As the dean of the Texas delegation, HENRY B. has been a state leader who has represented our state with great commitment. Congressman GONZALEZ has truly been working for the citizens of this country his entire life. Starting a career of public service in 1945, he began working on critical issues for San Antonio. After a number of different community positions, he began a political career in 1953 with a position on the San Antonio city council, graduating to the State senate, and culminating with his long membership in this body beginning in 1961. Throughout his storied career he relentlessly advocated for veterans, small business, labor, housing, economic development, education, the environment, and civil rights. He took difficult positions and never wavered in standing for what was just and right.

Never shying away from responsibility, he took the helm of the House Banking Committee in 1989 and for 5 years dealt with the daunting problems of the savings and loan crisis, and other complex banking issues during his tenure. Currently, as the ranking member to the committee he has continued to be a voice of wisdom, bringing his expertise and experience to current issues. He has been a wealth of knowledge for all Members of this

House and a source of inspiration for those new and old.

As a fellow Texas Congressman, I commend HENRY B. for his guidance, numerous accomplishments, and know that his career will be a benchmark for all of us to aspire to reach. Farewell and buena suerte amigo.

**A TRIBUTE TO STATE  
REPRESENTATIVE JACK L. KUBIK**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant who serves some of the same constituents I do—State Representative Jack L. Kubik of Illinois.

After nearly 14 years of service in the general assembly Representative Kubik recently announced he was retiring at the end of his current term in 1998. He will be difficult to replace.

Representative Kubik was first elected in 1984 at the age of 28, bringing a youthful perspective to the Illinois House of Representatives. He quickly proved to be a true leader in the legislature as he worked to represent the needs of his constituents while reaching out to all of his colleagues, regardless of party, for the betterment of Illinois.

Representative Kubik has been a leader in the area of property tax reform, senior issues, judicial reform, and the rights of the disabled. He has sponsored legislation to increase penalties for car-jacking; limit property taxes; assist those seeking hospice care; crack down on gangs; and help the deaf and hearing impaired. He sponsored one of the most comprehensive stalking laws in the United States and has been a leader in working to improve the backlog of child support collection in Illinois.

Representative Kubik's leadership and political abilities have been recognized by his colleagues. He currently serves as an assistant house minority leader and chaired the house Republican campaign committee in 1994 that helped bring his party a majority in the legislature for the first time in more than a decade.

Representative Kubik, whose family has a long tradition of public service, has been recognized by numerous organizations for his efforts to improve his community and his State. These honors include the Suburban Area on Aging's Legislator of the Year Award; VietNow President's Award; the Illinois Press Association's Legislative Service Award; and the Illinois Hearing Aid Society Award.

Representative Kubik's retirement will afford him the opportunity to spend more time with his new bride, Aggie, and pursue his work in the public relations field and the family business, Life Newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Representative Kubik on his 14 years of public service and give he and Mrs. Kubik my best wishes for the future.

CAPE VERDEAN VETERANS HONOR  
THE MEMORY OF PVT. EDWARD  
ALMEIDA

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on November 10, the Cape Verdean American Veterans Association headquartered in New Bedford, MA will be holding a military ball, which will be an occasion of mixed feelings. As with any ball, the occasion will be one for good friends to enjoy each others company, as well as some good music. But there will be a sad note to this particular ball because it will commemorate the death in July 1965 of Pvt. Edward Almeida, who was the first New Bedford resident to be killed in action during the conflict in Vietnam.

It is typical of the Cape Verdean veterans that they are honoring the memory of their fallen comrade on this occasion, and that they will be on this Veteran's Day tempering their good fellowship with a remembrance of the ultimate sacrifice made by Private Almeida, whose dedication to duty, honor, and country stand as a model for others. Because of a previous commitment I made some time ago to speak to university students, I will myself be unable to join the Cape Verdean Veterans and Auxiliary, and their friends in the Greater New Bedford community in this evening. But I believe with Veteran's Day approaching that it is important that all of us take this occasion to pay tribute to Private Almeida and all of those who, like him, made the ultimate sacrifice for their country and their fellow Americans. The Cape Verdean American veterans deserve to be congratulated for their dedication to the memory of their fallen colleague, and to the important work they continue to do to make sure that America remembers both those who gave their lives for their country, and those who have returned from foreign wars and are entitled to our gratitude and support for their efforts.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM  
AUGUSTINE

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of William Augustine of Cleveland, OH, a dedicated father of seven children.

William Augustine was born in Cleveland. He was one of eight children. He served in the Merchant Marine during World War II, then joined the Air Force. He was a self-made man.

Mr. Augustine and his ex-wife, Ruth, raised seven children on a small farm in Seville, OH. He worked as a convention decorator for a large firm in Cleveland all day, then returned home for dinner with his family before working on the farm. Mr. Augustine dedicated his life to showing his children that having an education would make their lives easier. When his eldest son attempted to drop out of school,

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Mr. Augustine encouraged him to return. His son is now a lawyer in San Antonio, TX. His other six children have also prospered.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring William Augustine, a man who recognized the value of a good education. He wanted nothing more than for his children to enjoy an easier, more prosperous life than his own, and he instilled in them the significance of education. His efforts are reflected in the prosperity of his children who will, no doubt, pass this legacy on to Mr. Augustine's eight grandchildren.

HONORING GLORIA SHEAFFER, A  
CAREER OF DEDICATED SERVICE  
TO OTHERS AND THE AMERICAN  
RED CROSS OF GREATER HAN-  
OVER, CELEBRATING THEIR 80TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor a woman who has dedicated her life to the well being of others. Gloria Sheaffer, executive director of the American Red Cross's Hanover Chapter, will be retiring after 20 years of service to the people of Hanover, PA.

Since 1977, under the leadership of Mrs. Sheaffer, the Greater Hanover Chapter has been able to deliver many essential services to the surrounding community. Her dedicated staff and volunteers have provided food to families, health care related services to veterans, assisted seniors in the community, and provided services for children.

A dedicated mother, Gloria knows that the key to serving the community starts with serving the family. She initiated programs such as Home Alone which helped working parents who must leave their children unattended for a portion of the day, an HIV/AIDS education program to provide the facts on this disease, and reached out to families affected by Operation Desert Storm.

While these programs represent only a small portion of Gloria Sheaffer's accomplishments over the last 20 years, I believe Gloria's mark will be left in the heart and mind of each staff member and volunteer with whom she has served. I commend her on a successful career and know she will continue to serve throughout her retirement.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would also like to recognize the 80th anniversary of the American Red Cross of Greater Hanover. While we most often associate the work of the Red Cross with disaster assistance, we forget how they touch our lives on a daily basis. In fact for the last 80 years, they have been serving more than 20,000 area residents annually. This local chapter has worked above and beyond their basic mission and I am honored to associate myself with them on this important historical milestone. It is the work of many coming together with a single mission—to serve others in their immediate time of need—which has made this quality organization a longstanding national and local success story.

*October 8, 1997*

I extend my heartfelt appreciation and congratulations to the staff and volunteers of the American Red Cross of Greater Hanover and wish them continued success in years to come.

CHINA NUCLEAR CERTIFICATION  
THREATENS UNITED STATES  
TROOPS

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

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration recently announced that it is preparing to certify that China is in compliance with its international nonproliferation obligations and no longer exporting nuclear weapons-related material to countries such as Iran and Pakistan. According to United States law, such a certification is required before American corporations may trade in nuclear technology with China. Conveniently, this announcement came just a month before the United States visit by China's president Jiang Zemin, at which the certification would be the keystone of a successful summit. China's historical and current actions, however, indicate that it is still and will continue to pursue its dangerous nuclear proliferation activities. In an effort to score public relations points, President Clinton is willing to risk the lives and security of the American troops which will inevitably be called to deal with the crises created by China's nuclear trade in the world's hot spots.

In an attempt to justify this illogical and foolhardy plan, the Clinton administration claim that certification would engage China's nuclear and military elite into the international nuclear regime. The administration seems to have convinced itself that China's assertions that it is no longer supplying nations like Iran and Pakistan with nuclear technology are genuine. After even minimal analysis, these weak justifications prove themselves meritless.

The Clinton administration's engagement policy toward China has already proven itself a failure. In 1996, China sold ring magnets, used in centrifuges for the construction of nuclear weapons, to Pakistan. The administration accepted China's promise that it had recommitted to nuclear non-proliferation and decided, consistent with its engagement policy, not to sanction China. Despite this "promise," however, the Chinese then proceeded to sell a special industrial furnace to an unsafeguarded nuclear facility in Pakistan, falsifying the related documents. China has continued to persist in its dealings with such nations, including a recent incident in which a Chinese merchant ship was found to be transporting illegal chemicals intended for the production of missile fuel from China to the Middle East. China's "commitment" to non-proliferation remains a lie. There is no reason to think that this latest undeserved concession by the United States will succeed in curbing China's dangerous and irresponsible nuclear trade with unregulated nations.

The predictions of huge profits for the U.S. area is also misleading. China's own nuclear

engineers admit that their interest in U.S. nuclear technology will last only as long as it takes them to reverse engineer the technology and produce the plants themselves. This short-term gain for one industry is hardly worth the enormous potential risk to international security and the U.S. troops which are charged with its protection.

Finally, and most important, certification is unacceptable because China and its nuclear proliferation activities have been and remain to this day a serious threat to the security of U.S. troops in the region. Through its irresponsible and illegal transfers of weapons of mass destruction to unregulated states such as Pakistan and Iran, China contributes to regional instability. As we all know, it is American troops, whether as part of a U.N. force, an Allied mission, or independently, which are committed to quelling regional conflicts in the very areas, including the Middle East and Asia, where China markets weapons. These weapons of mass destruction could easily be used against American troops if the United States were to become involved, as in the Persian Gulf war, in protecting national security obligations abroad.

Certification that China is in compliance with its nonproliferation obligations is not only undeserved, it is dangerous. By allowing the Chinese to obtain American nuclear technology, the administration will aid China in further destabilizing already volatile regions such as the Middle East, where U.S. troops will be called in to reinstate order. The Clinton administration cannot and will not be allowed to sacrifice the safety of American troops simply to record a public relations victory.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEBB SCHOOLS

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in 1922, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, Vivian and Thompson Webb opened the Webb School of California, an all boys high school dedicated to developing men of character. In 1981, the Vivian Webb School for girls was established to reinforce the traditions of service, leadership, and honor upon which the school was founded. As the Webb Schools celebrate their 75th anniversary on October 25, I want to recognize the faculty and staff for their commitment to educational excellence and the highest standard of academic achievement.

The Webb Schools have provided several generations of students with a strong foundation for leadership, personal advancement, and ethical and social responsibility. Many of the schools' 3,080 alumni have gone on to distinguished careers in business, government, medicine, education, media, the law, and the arts.

Today, the academic curriculum offers students from 12 States and 11 countries a choice of 71 different courses in English, literature, mathematics, languages, history, fine

arts, and the sciences. Of the Webb graduates, 100 percent go on to 4 year colleges and universities, including such highly selective institutions as Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Columbia, Duke, Georgetown, Pepperdine, Purdue, Northwestern, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, the Claremont Colleges, UCLA, USC, and UC Berkeley.

Webb students have a combined SAT median score of 1320, and they excel in State, regional, and national competitions. Webb students received the 1994 Tapestry Award from Toyota Motor Corp. for designing a multimedia exhibit explaining the physics of dinosaur motion. A team of students placed second in the 1996 Toshiba/NSTA ExploraVision Awards, the largest K-12 science contest in the world, with a design for a self-powered artificial heart. Webb students also placed first in California and third in the country in the 1996 National Physics Bowl, and they finished in the top 10 nationally in the 1996 and 1997 National French Contests.

An example of the technical skill and creativity of Webb students can be seen in the Web site they created on the Internet at [www.webb.org](http://www.webb.org). The Webb Schools are committed to the application of computers and related technologies in education to prepare their students for the academic rigors of post-secondary education, and to ensure that they can compete and prosper in the 21st century information economy.

Mr. Speaker, in June, I had the honor of giving the commencement address to the Webb School of California's 1997 graduating class. I told the students that they will always be able to think back to the day of their graduation and draw upon the inspiration of a job well done. Today, as we approach the 75th anniversary of the Webb Schools, I want to echo those sentiments to the faculty, staff, and alumni. They have done a tremendous job of carrying out Vivian and Thompson Webb's founding vision of an institution dedicated to distinguished academic achievement, and unwavering ethical behavior and personal responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO ALVIN R. BELL

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Alvin R. Bell, a constituent of mine who for the second straight year participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program from August 1 through August 17, 1997, designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Mr. Bell was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republic of Srpska; the Americans teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for democracy program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the we the people \* \* \* the citizen and the Constitution foundations of democracy, and the project citizen programs, which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate that materials (selected and adapted by educators from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Alvin Bell is a teacher at Findlay High School in my hometown of Findlay, OH. Mr. Bell has guided five different teams of students to Washington, DC, to participate in the we the people \* \* \* the citizen and Constitution national finals. This impressive academic competition simulates a congressional hearing and provides students an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Alvin Bell for his dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina summer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ETHICS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 8, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFORMING THE HOUSE ETHICS PROCESS

The House recently passed reforms of its procedures for considering charges of misconduct against a Member. The reforms were based upon the recommendations of a bipartisan task force set up in the wake of the highly contentious, widely criticized handling of the ethics charges against Newt Gingrich last year. The reforms make some modest improvements, but overall are a disappointment.

CURRENT PROCESS

One of the major responsibilities of the House of Representatives is to police its Members to make sure that their actions are not bringing discredit upon the House. This is a key responsibility; the American system of government depends upon the confidence of the people in their elected representatives.

Since the 1960s, the House has considered charges of Member misconduct—such as accepting bribes, misusing campaign funds, or lying to investors—through its Standards of Official Conduct Committee. This is the only bipartisan committee in the House with equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans. It reviews charges of misconduct, launches investigations, and recommends to the full House whether and how a Member should be punished. The full House then makes the final decision on disciplining the Member.

Over the years this system has worked reasonably well, but in recent years the process has become increasingly politicized, with charges often brought against Members for political purposes and with the Standards Committee increasingly deadlocking along partisan lines.

#### REFORMS

The reform package passed by the House made some modest improvements to the process, but also had serious flaws.

On the plus side, it would make the operations of the Standards Committee less partisan, by allowing both the chairman and ranking minority member to set the Committee's agenda and by making the staff nonpartisan. It also expedites consideration of complaints, lessens the time burdens on Committee members, and helps to protect the rights of an accused Member by guarding against leaks of confidential matters at the early stages of an investigation.

But overall I voted against the package. Since the Committee was set up, outside groups have generally been able to file charges against Members if they believe there is good evidence of possible misconduct that should be investigated. Some important cases have been brought before the Standards Committee in this way, including the charges against Speaker Gingrich that resulted in his being reprimanded by the full House and paying a \$300,000 penalty.

Under the new Committee rules, however, people outside Congress can no longer file complaints with the Committee, even if they have personal and direct knowledge of egregious conduct by a Member. Now only a Member of the House could file charges against another Member. I believe the new rules make it even harder to hold Members accountable for serious misconduct. By this action the House does further damage to the integrity of the institution.

#### INVOLVING OUTSIDERS IN INVESTIGATIONS

I was also disappointed that the reform package failed to include a bipartisan proposal that I had introduced to involve outsiders in the investigation of charges against Members.

Under my proposal, the Speaker and the Minority Leader would jointly appoint a pool of "independent fact-finders" to be called upon by the Standards Committee to help in ethics investigations as needed, on a case-by-case basis. These individuals would be private citizens, and might include, for example, retired judges, former members, or just ordinary citizens. The findings and recommendations of these independent fact-finders would be reported back to the full Committee, which then makes recommendations to the full House. The basic idea is to restore credibility to the process by involving outsiders at a key point in the consideration of the charges against a Member—investigating the evidence and making recommendations on possible discipline—with the final judgment on the case still resting with the full House, as it must under the Constitution.

Our current process has simply lost too much credibility with the public and the media. There have always been inherent conflicts of interest when Members judge fellow Members—either to protect a friend or Member of the same party or to go after an opponent for political purposes. But in recent years those tensions have come to the forefront, as the ethics process has become highly partisan, bitter, and contentious.

Various other professions are increasingly calling on outsiders to help them police their membership—to reduce the tensions, stalling, and conflicts of interest. Several state legislatures, for example, are now successfully using independent ethics panels to help consider charges of misconduct against legislators. The House should do the same.

However, the House leadership opposed the idea of allowing outsiders to help investigate Member misconduct—perhaps fearing a loss of control over the disciplinary process—and it was not allowed to be considered by Members on the floor.

#### CONCLUSION

The unfortunate fact is that the House usually moves to reform its ethics process only after a major ethics scandal or a widely perceived failure of the system. The major problems we experienced with the Gingrich case gave us a rare opportunity to make some serious reforms that go to the heart of our difficulties in policing ourselves and, in turn, help restore credibility to the institution of the Congress. We should have passed more meaningful reforms.

Although we were not successful this time in including outsiders in the process, I believe that House movement in that direction is almost inevitable. I agree fully with the new Chairman of the Standards Committee, who said that next time the "use of non-House Members will be a fait accompli". Involving outsiders in the ethics process is not a panacea, but it is a significant step in the right direction. It means more openness in the spirit of good government, and it reflects confidence within the House that it is able to withstand the scrutiny.

#### IN HONOR OF ALOYSIUS HEPP

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Aloysius Hepp, recipient of NASA's Exceptional Achievement Medal. Dr. Hepp, a senior materials scientist at Cleveland's NASA Lewis Research Center, received the Exceptional Achievement Medal for his significant support of the socioeconomic business programs in the small business, technical, and procurement arenas.

Dr. Hepp graduated from Carnegie Mellon University as the top chemistry major in his class. After earning a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Hepp spent a year with NASA Lewis before moving onto stints with the Center for Naval Analyses and the Polaroid Corp. Dr. Hepp returned to NASA Lewis in 1987 to continue his accomplished career. In fact, 5 out of the last 7 years, NASA Lewis honored Dr. Hepp by awarding him the Research Achievement Award. In addition to his position with NASA Lewis, Dr. Hepp serves as an adjunct pro-

fessor at the State University of New York-Albany and Cleveland State University. Dr. Hepp also spent a year as a visiting scholar at Harvard University.

Dr. Hepp has played an active role in promoting diversity at NASA Lewis and increasing opportunity for minorities in education and business. For example, Dr. Hepp works with a NASA Lewis program to provide high school and college minority students with summer internships. Over the years, these internships have provided a valuable experience to many of Cleveland's youth. In many cases, these students have collaborated with scientists to produce presentations and publications.

The work done by Dr. Hepp is yet another example of the excellent work done by the scientist, engineers, and administrative personnel at the NASA Lewis Research Center. My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing the contributions made by Dr. Aloysius Hepp to the scientific community and the community of Cleveland in general.

#### HONORING KATHY WALLACE OF BELLAIRE, OH

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues.

Kathy Wallace, of Bellaire, OH, has been named the Ohio Valley Medical Center's 1997 Ree Cook-Reiter Women's Center Woman of the Year. Kathy is the first recipient of the award which honors women who are devoted to helping their communities.

Kathy is special to many people in the Ohio Valley whose lives she has touched through her caring and giving attitude. Some of those people are residents of the Country Club Retirement Center in Bellaire where she gives weekly manicures. She always has a warm smile and friendly conversation for them. Kathy also donates sweet treats to nursing home residents from the Dairy Queen she owns in Martins Ferry, OH.

Kathy has taught Bellaire and Belmont County about the importance of volunteering and dedication to one's community. She leads by example. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Kathy Wallace for her service to Belmont County, and to congratulate her as she is honored as the first recipient of the 1997 Ree Cook-Reiter Women's Center Woman of the Year. I wish Kathy Wallace continued success, health and prosperity.

#### TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SYMBOLICALLY POST-RATIFIES CONSTITUTION'S 15TH AMENDMENT

### HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the recently concluded 1997 regular session of the 100th Tennessee General Assembly took a very historic

and symbolic action. On April 2, 1997, both the Tennessee House of Representatives and the Tennessee Senate adopted House Joint Resolution 32, "to post-ratify Amendment 15 to the Constitution of the United States of America guaranteeing the right of citizens to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude". On April 8, 1997, the Governor of Tennessee officially signed House Joint Resolution 32.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Constitution's 15th amendment is a fundamental legacy from the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. While the 13th amendment abolished slavery in 1865, and the 14th amendment defined citizenship by 1868, it was not until the 15th amendment came along in 1870 that the right to cast a vote was extended to African-American males uniformly in all regions of the Nation. Of course, the 19th amendment, ratified in 1920, further extended ballot access to females of all ethnic backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, up until just this year, Tennessee was the only State—which had been in the Union both well before the 15th amendment was proposed and long after it had gained ratification in 1870—to have never gone on record, albeit symbolically, in support of this vital section of our Nation's highest legal document. As a matter of fact, a resolution specifically denouncing the 15th amendment was adopted by the 36th Tennessee General Assembly in 1870 and that resolution of rejection had remained Tennessee's only official pronouncement on the matter for the ensuing 127 years. But this embarrassing chapter of history was duly remedied when House Joint Resolution 32 was presented last spring in the Tennessee House of Representatives by the Honorable Tommie F. Brown of Chattanooga, who was joined by the other 15 members of the legislative black caucus as cosigners. Subsequently, all remaining members of both chambers of the general assembly added their names to House Joint Resolution 32 as cosigners.

To appropriately document this notable correction of history, I respectfully ask that the full text of House Joint Resolution 32 be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following my remarks. After that, I request that an article appearing in the April 21, 1997, issue of *Jet* magazine, reporting on Tennessee's action, likewise be placed in the RECORD. And, finally, to recognize the person who discovered and confirmed this historical omission, and who labored to bring it to the attention of my State's 16 African-American lawmakers, I would like to have entered in the RECORD the full text of a proclamation executed in the city of Nashville on April 28, 1997, and signed by the Speaker of the Tennessee House and by all members of the Tennessee legislative black caucus, which pays tribute to Mr. Gregory D. Watson of Texas, a constitutional scholar of some renown. The material follow:

STATE OF TENNESSEE HOUSE JOINT  
RESOLUTION NO. 32

By Representatives Brown, Brooks, Bowers, Langster, Armstrong, Towns, Ulysses Jones, Pruitt, Miller, Larry Turner, Cooper, Lois DeBerry, John DeBerry, Arriola, Beavers, Bird, Bittle, Bone, Boner, Boyer, Buck, Burchett, Caldwell, Chumney, Clabough,

Ralph Cole, Ronnie Cole, Cross, Curtiss, Davidson, Davis, Dunn, Eckles, Farguson, Fitzhugh, Ford, Fowlkes, Fraley, Garrett, Givens, Godsey, Goins, Gunnels, Haley, Halteman Harwell, Hargett, Hargrove, Hasell, Head, Hicks, Hood, Huskey, Jackson, Sherry Jones, Kent, Kernell, Kerr, Kisber, Lewis, Maddox, McAfee, McDaniel, McDonald, McKee, McMillan, Mumpower, Newton, Odom, Patton, Phelan, Phillips, Pinion, Pleasant, Rhinehart, Ridgeway, Rinks, Ritchie, Roach, Robinson, Sands, Sargent, Scroggs, Sharp, Stamps, Stulce, Tidwell, Tindell, Brenda Turner, Walker, Walley, West, Westmoreland, White, Whitson, Williams, Windle, Wingham, Wood and Mr. Speaker Haifeh; and Senators Atchley, Burks, Carter, Cohen, Cooper, Crowe, Crutchfield, Davis, Dixon, Elsea, Ford, Fowler, Gilbert, Graves, Harper, Haun, Haynes, Henry, Herron, Jordan, Koella, Kurita, Kyle, Leatherwood, McNally, Miller, Person, Ramsey, Rochelle, Springer, Williams, Womack and Mr. Speaker Wilder.

A Resolution to post-ratify Amendment 15 to the Constitution of the United States of America guaranteeing the right of citizens to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Whereas, on February 26, 1869, the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America, at its third session, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of both Houses, submitted to the legislatures of the several states for ratification a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"AMENDMENT 15

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."; and

Whereas, by proclamation of Federal Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, dated March 30, 1870 (16 Stat. 1131-2), this proposed amendment to the United States Constitution was officially declared to have been duly ratified by the legislatures of the constitutionally-required margin of at least three-fourths (3/4) of the several states, there being at the time 37 states in the Union; and

Whereas, after Amendment 15 had made its way into our Nation's highest law in early 1870, the legislatures of five other states which had been in the Union prior to its adoption—but which, like Tennessee, had not approved the amendment—post-ratified it, many years after 1870, as follows: Delaware in 1901 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 13); Oregon in 1959 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7); California in 1962 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 9); Maryland in 1973 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 56); Kentucky in 1976 (House [Joint] Resolution No. 75); and

Whereas, for the past 21 years, Tennessee has stood alone as the only State in the Union, both well before Amendment 15 was proposed and long after it was adopted, whose legislature has never placed its own unique imprimatur upon these fundamental two sentences of the United States Constitution; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the house of Representatives of the one Hundredth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That Amendment 15 to the United States Constitution, quoted above, is hereby post-ratified by the Tennessee General Assembly.

Be it further Resolved, That House Joint Resolution No. 98 (Act "Number LXXX") of

the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in which Amendment 15 was rejected by the Tennessee House of Representatives and by the Tennessee Senate, be hereby revoked, repealed, and utterly rescinded.

Be it further Resolved, That a properly inscribed copy of this Resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State of Tennessee to the Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C., in compliance with Pub. L. 98-497.

Be it further Resolved, That properly inscribed copies of this Resolution be individually transmitted by the Secretary of State of Tennessee to each of the following persons in Washington, D.C. with the respectful request that this Resolution be published in the Congressional Record: the Vice-President of the United States, as presiding officer of the United States Senate; the Parliamentarian of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and the Parliamentarian of the United States House of Representatives.

Adopted: April 2, 1997.

JIMMY NAIFEH,  
Speaker, House of  
Representatives.

JOHN S. WILDER,  
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved this 8th day of April 1997.

DON SUNDQUIST,  
Governor.

[From *Jet* Magazine, Apr. 21, 1997]

TENNESSEE BECOMES LAST STATE TO RATIFY  
15TH AMENDMENT

Just after the Civil War, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. constitution guaranteed that no one could be denied the right to vote because of their "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Today, 127 years later, Tennessee recently became the last state to formally agree with the amendment.

The state's House of Representatives and the Senate voted to make amends by unanimously approving a resolution that ceremoniously ratified what has been the law of the land since 1870.

The resolution was sponsored by Rep. Tommie Brown of Chattanooga, who learned in September from constitutional scholar Gregory Watson of Austin, TX, that Tennessee had never post-ratified the amendment.

The 15th amendment was submitted to the states for ratification after it was approved by the 40th U.S. Congress in February 1869. Three-quarters of the 37 states in existence at the time approved it; the bill was ratified in March 1870.

Sen Keith Jordan of Franklin reminded his colleagues that because Tennessee was the first state to rejoin the Union after the civil war, it was not required to ratify the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments as were other Southern states.

Many states post-ratified the amendment later, including Delaware in 1901; Oregon in 1959; California in 1962; Maryland in 1973 and Kentucky in 1976.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES  
PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it is appropriate for this Legislative Body to honor those persons who through their outstanding accomplishments in public service have established a legacy that others can merely hope to emulate; and

Whereas, Gregory D. Watson of Austin, Texas is one such noteworthy public servant, whose watchful eye and attention to microscopic, and often overlooked, detail are legendary to all who have come to know, or know of, him; and

Whereas, during his meritorious tenure with the Texas Legislature, Gregory Watson championed numerous and varied causes in the quest for better government at both state and federal levels; and

Whereas, Mr. Watson is best known for the May 1992 ratification of the 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution; the ratification of the 27th amendment was the culmination of a decade of hard work on his part and on the part of those state lawmakers across the nation who joined with him in the endeavor; and

Whereas, in March of 1982, a government class at the University of Texas in which Mr. Watson was enrolled was assigned by the instructor the task of writing a report about "a governmental process". While at the Austin Public Library, Mr. Watson happened upon a book about the U.S. Constitution which contained a chapter devoted exclusively to those constitutional amendments which the U.S. Congress had adopted and transmitted to the state legislatures for ratification, but which a sufficient number of the state legislatures had never ratified; and

Whereas, in the chapter, Mr. Watson noticed the proposal: "No law, varying the compensation for the services of the (U.S.) Senators and (U.S.) Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of (U.S.) Representatives shall have intervened"; having researched the issue of time constraints on the ratification of proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution, Mr. Watson knew intuitively that the quoted amendment, which had been submitted by Congress to the state legislatures with no expiration date, was not only still pending business before the state legislatures, but indeed, was a vehicle to correct what many Americans during recent years had come to view as something of a conflict of interest within the Congress; and

Whereas, to his astonishment, Mr. Watson received a grade of "C" on the report, because the professor disagreed with his conclusion that what was then a 192-year-old constitutional amendment could still be subject to full ratification by modern-day legislative bodies; and

Whereas, not only to provide her wrong, but also to achieve something positive for the nation as a whole, Mr. Watson, in April of 1982, vigorously embarked on a nationwide crusade to secure ratification of the constitutional amendment; and

Whereas, Mr. Watson's astute efforts with respect to the 27th Amendment have been chronicled in many different places; he was featured in the June 1, 1992, issue of People's magazine and in the February 22, 1993, issue of U.S. News and World Report magazine; he was also prominently featured in such legal periodicals as 10 Glendale Law Review (92-109) during 1991 and 61 Fordham Law Review (497-557) in late 1992; he was cited in the Congressional Record by U.S. Representative J.J. Pickle on March 24, 1987; and

Whereas, Mr. Watson is an integral part of the 393 page novel, *Amending America*, by Richard B. Bernstein with Jermon Agel, which novel explores various amendments proposed to (some of which later successfully became part of) the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, Mr. Watson's work has been noted in countless newspaper articles, including, such trusted as the Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, USA Today and The Washington Post; and

Whereas, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution of the United States of America, guaranteeing the right of citizens to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, made its way into our Nation's highest law in early 1870, the legislatures of five other states which were part of the Union prior to its adoption, but which, like Tennessee, had not approved the amendment, post-ratified its many years after 1870; and

Whereas, for the past 21 years, Tennessee has stood alone as the only state in the Union, both well before Amendment 15 was proposed and long after it was adopted, whose legislature had never placed its own unique imprimatur upon these fundamental two sentences of the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, on April 8, 1997, the 15th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified and signed by the Honorable Don Sundquist, Governor of the State of Tennessee; and

Whereas, it is fitting and appropriate that the elected Representatives of the State of Tennessee should pause to pay tribute to an exemplary gentleman who has given unreservedly of himself, his time and his talent to perpetuate the public good; now, therefore,

I Jimmy Naifeh, Speaker, of the House of Representatives of the One-Hundredth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, at the request of and in conjunction with Representative Joe Armstrong, Chairman, Tennessee Legislative Black Caucus and its members do hereby proclaim that we recognize, honor and thank Gregory D. Watson for the integral part he played in "Amending America" and his many contributions to constitutional law.

Proclaimed in Nashville, Tennessee on this the 28th day of April, 1997.

Jimmy Naifeh, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Joe Armstrong, Representative, Knoxville. Henri Brooks, Representative, Memphis. John Deberry, Representative, Memphis. Larry Turner, Representative, Memphis. Joe Towns, Representative, Memphis. Barbara Cooper, Representative, Memphis. Tommie Brown, Representative, Chattanooga. Roscoe Dixon, Senator, Memphis. Thelma Harper, Senator, Nashville. Edith Taylor Langster, Representative, Nashville. Mary Pruitt, Representative, Nashville. Kathryn Bowers, Representative, Memphis. Lois Deberry, Speaker Pro Tempore, Memphis. John Ford, Senator, Memphis. Ulysses Jones, Jr., Representative, Memphis. Larry Miller, Representative, Memphis.

## EDUCATIONAL CHOICE

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following articles about educational choice. One is an editorial from the Wall Street Journal, the other, an article by Lindsay Sobel from The Hill, entitled "Voucher Opponents Send Own Children to Private Schools." I believe that it is crucial that every child of every background in every neighborhood is given the opportunity

to access the best education possible. It amazes me that many of our colleagues continue to arrogantly refuse to offer the children in the failing District of Columbia schools the same educational opportunities that are available to their own children.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 8, 1997]

#### SIDWELL LIBERALS

Our vote for the worst scandal in America right now is the education monopoly that keep poor, inner-city kids trapped in awful public schools. Special mention here goes to the politicians who oppose giving these children the choice to escape even as they send their own kids to private schools.

Let's call them Sidwell Liberals, after the famous Washington, D.C., school where President and Mrs. Clinton sent their daughter. That school turned out to be a splendid choice for Chelsea Clinton, who is now moving on in impressive style to her freshman year at Stanford. Vice President Al Gore and his four children have also benefited from elite private education. Despite this personal experience, both men oppose giving the same kind of choice to kids who must walk through school metal detectors within miles of the White House.

Now comes a survey of Congress showing the same kind of Sidwell hypocrisy. Nina Shokrali, an education analyst at the Heritage Foundation, spent the summer asking Members of Congress where their kids go to school. She got answers from about nine of 10 House members and 77 Senators. Of those responding, 34.4% in the House and 50% of Senators with school-age or older kids have sent them to private schools.

Members of Congress are upper-middle-class folk with the income to afford private school tuition. This isn't true of most American families, which is one reason only 14% of school-age kids go to private school nationwide. For black and Hispanic children, the number is 8%. Yet the Heritage study shows that 32% of the Congressional Black Caucus, and 44% of the Hispanic Caucus, educate their children outside the same public school system they claim to hold so dear.

Many parents are satisfied with public schools, of course, and if you live in the likes of Winnetka, Ill., or Scarsdale, N.Y., or the state of Utah this is at least rational. Many of these parents figure they've already exercised "choice" in where they've decided to live. Their "tuition," if you will, comes in the form of high-priced real estate. This is one reason many middle-class voters have been reluctant to embrace a full-fledged voucher program, especially with the teachers' union demagoguing the issue.

But where this opposition is insane, and becomes a form of national self-destruction, is in the big urban school systems that work like the Mir space station. Some of the best of these schools have 50% dropout rates. Many teachers wouldn't dream of sending their own kids to the same urban schools they work in everyday.

It is precisely these horrendous schools that education reformers have begun to target with school-choice proposals that offer some kind of financial or tax help to low-income families. The Republican House passed a bill last year for the District of Columbia, 241-177, only to see it opposed by Senators who send their children to private schools. Ted Kennedy's kids went to private school, of course. Arlen Specter, a Republican from Pennsylvania, has also opposed the D.C. choice bill, but chose private schools.

The Heritage study doesn't get into individuals, but our own reporting shows plenty

of Sidwell Liberals in the House, too. A couple of them belong to committees holding hearings this week on both the D.C. proposal and broader school choice. Missouri's Bill Clay is the ranking Democrat on the Education Committee and voted against the D.C. bill last year. So did Democrat Matthew Martinez of California. Yet both didn't object to private schools for their own offspring. Overall, according to the Heritage study, nearly 40% of the Members on the House Education committee, which has jurisdiction over school choice, have chosen private schools for their kids.

The political fashion among GOP pollsters now is that "school choice" doesn't sell to the middle class. But how about junking the polls for once and making the case based on justice and the national interest? America can't stay a great nation with millions of inner-city kids held hostage to a public school monopoly that turns them into truants or worse. Not every American kid can go to Sidwell, but none of them should be consigned to schools no liberal would accept for his own flesh and blood.

[From The Hill, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1997]

**VOUCHER OPPONENTS SEND OWN CHILDREN TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS**  
(By Lindsay Sobel)

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun (D-Ill.) sends her only son to a private parochial school in Illinois. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass) sent his children to private schools in the D.C. area, while Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.) sent at least one of her children to Georgetown Day School, a private school.

Others who sent their children to D.C. area private schools include Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Sens. James Jeffords (R-VT.) and Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.).

But none of them favor a proposal to give 2,000 D.C. students federally funded vouchers that would enable them to attend private schools.

Moseley-Braun said such a program would be "a dilution of support for public education," a sentiment echoed by the others.

But supporters of the measure argue that low-income families should have the same choices about where to send their children to school that members of Congress do. "The nation should be outraged that [congressional opponents] insist that school choice should not be an option when they send their children to private schools," said Star Parker, president of the Coalition on Urban Renewal and Education.

Although at least 20 members of Congress whose families live in the Washington area have school-age children, a survey by The Hill revealed none who send their children to the beleaguered District of Columbia's public schools.

Most of these members support a proposal that would provide 2,000 D.C. students with scholarships to attend private schools, because they consider the D.C. schools so inferior. But some do not support a nationwide voucher program because they believe that most public schools provide an adequate education.

The measure is part of the House's District of Columbia Appropriations bill, but it failed in the Senate.

But Moseley-Braun said money spent on vouchers could be used "to fix up the crumbling public schools." She said everyone has the right to send their children to a private school, but added, "Taxpayers should not be forced to pay for it" because that is "paying twice."

The D.C. provision is different from most voucher proposals in several ways: The scholarship money for students to attend private schools does not come out of the public school budget. Families must be below the poverty level to receive the full scholarship.

Del. Norton opposes the plan on the basis that it violates D.C. home rule. Donna Brazile, Norton's chief of staff, said that supporters of the bill do not want to help D.C. students. "This is a form of national aid Brazile, adding, "They can't impose their will anywhere else in America, but they can impose it here."

Those who support the measure include those who sent their children to both public and private schools, Virginia Reps. Jim Moran (D) and Tom Davis (R) both send their children to public schools in their districts in the Virginia suburbs.

Moran said that while he supports vouchers in Washington because District schools are in a severe crisis, "I believe in public schools and wanted my kids to have a diverse experience. His first-grade daughter and third-grade son attend Cora Kelly Elementary School in Alexandria, which is 80 percent minority.

Asked if he would have sent his children to public schools if he lived in the District, Moran replied, "I would make the decision that almost every black middle-class parent has already made and not subject my kids to the D.C. public schools. "Most low-income parents would do the same if they had the option," he added.

Davis, too, said he opposes vouchers in general. But he supports the proposal for D.C. because, "The city can't even certify that the schools are safe."

Acknowledging that he would never send his kids to D.C. public schools and doesn't know any members of Congress who do, Davis said he has three children in the public schools in Virginia. He called the difference between the two systems like night and day, adding, "The reason the middle-class has left the city is the schools."

**IRS LESSONS FROM THE INS**

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, like millions of Americans around the country, I am still reeling from the Internal Revenue Service hearings a few weeks ago. Not all that was brought to light was very surprising. Anyone who has ever had to deal with the IRS knows just getting a phone call answered is comparable to climbing K-2.

But when confirmation of the agency's abusive practices and mismanagement turned to outright disregard for the law, I was not only outraged, but began to see striking similarities with another very political Federal agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In 1996, the Department of Justice Inspector General's Office found that high ranking INS officials had lied to Congress, instructed others to do the same and obstructed the subsequent investigation. The events leading to the investigation occurred during a congressional fact finding visit to the Krome Detention Facility in Miami.

Several individuals were eventually disciplined, however some received promotions during the investigation. And while the disciplinary recommendations from the inspector general ranged from demotion and suspension to termination, to date, almost all have been reinstated or reassigned and not one was terminated.

Mr. Speaker, the IRS hearings and the Krome case illustrate a disturbing pattern for the administration. Wrong doing is not only tolerated but encouraged and rewarded. The IRS now has the opportunity to do the right thing. Learn from the errors of another agency, put politics aside, identify those responsible and administer the fair hand of justice. This is a simple first step in restoring the confidence of the American people in their government.

**A TRIBUTE TO CLIFF BARBER**

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make our colleagues aware that one of my distinguished constituents will be celebrating his 80th birthday this coming weekend.

Clifford Barber of the town of Montgomery, NY, has earned renown in our community as one of the most prominent and respected attorneys in Orange County. In his capacity as a counselor as well as a local judge in the town of Montgomery, Cliff became known as the embodiment of integrity and dedication.

In 1977, Cliff Barber became the Republican County chairman of Orange County. In that role, Cliff personified fairness and even-handedness in keeping the Republican Party synonymous with good government. An early and enthusiastic supporter of Governor Ronald Reagan for President, the people of my congressional district elected Cliff as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Detroit in 1980.

Soon after President Reagan took office, he appointed Cliff as Superintendent of the U.S. Mint at West Point. The newest of our Nation's Mints, West Point was considered a stepchild in many ways. Under Cliff's leadership, the West Point Mint assumed the responsibility for most of our commemorative coins, which as we all know has earned a great deal of revenue for the Federal Government without burdening the taxpayers. West Point also continued to produce the bulk of our one cent pieces.

It was during his tenure as Superintendent of the Mint that Cliff became known as the champion of the rights of our Federal employees. He never hesitated to make certain that the health, safety and well-being of the employees at the Mint were never forgotten, and when Cliff retired in 1989 he was genuinely beloved by all who worked under him.

Cliff Barber's retirement from the West Point Mint freed him to resume his political activities in Orange County. Despite the 8-year hiatus, Cliff was re-elected Republican chairman in 1989, and served until 1995. His second tenure as party chairman was even more noted

than his first, and he retired as the grand old man of the Grand Old Party.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with his wife Jane, his children, his family, and his many loved ones in coming together to wish Cliff the best on this milestone occasion, and our sincerest wishes that Cliff's coming years will be as eventful, productive, and healthy as the first 80 have been.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a word of warning to House of Representatives leadership. Yesterday's failure to consider campaign finance reform in the Senate should not be used as an excuse against allowing a vote in this body.

I was very disappointed to see that a minority of the Senate was able to block consideration of the McCain-Feingold legislation. It is clear that the will of the majority is being denied by the procedural tricks of the Senate leadership. In the House, the will of the majority is being denied by the refusal of the House leadership to allow a vote.

While it may be easy for Members of Congress who oppose reform to point to the failure in the Senate as the excuse for inaction in this House, I will not accept that excuse. I will continue to demand that the House of Representatives be given the opportunity to vote on campaign finance reform.

#### TRIBUTE TO GERALD DAVID LLOYD

### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who served his country, his community and his family. Gerald David Lloyd, known to family and friends as Joe, was a man whose civic responsibility was the foundation of his life.

Mr. Lloyd enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1968 where he served for 6 years, achieving the rank of Sergeant E-5 and receiving a number of prestigious awards and medals: National Defense Service Medal; Rifle Marksman; Vietnamese Service Medal with three stars; Vietnamese Campaign Medal with Device; Good Conduct Medal; and RVN Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

In 1974, Mr. Lloyd served as a fighter with the California Division of Forestry. Immediately thereafter, he began a career as a plumber and maintenance worker. In 1980, he returned to Federal employment working for: the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA; the Department of the Army, Fort Ord, CA; and most recently, the Department of the Navy, Naval Support Activity Monterey Bay, CA. In his position as maintenance worker at the Naval Support Activity Monterey Bay, Mr. Lloyd was

responsible for plumbing, carpentry, painting, and electrical work.

As during his military service, Mr. Lloyd's career as a Federal employee includes numerous awards. He received the Special Act Award and Performance Act Award three times each. In May of this year, he was honored with the Unsung Hero Award.

Just 1 month later, Mr. Lloyd performed the most heroic act of all, he gave his life while saving that of another. On the morning of June 9, 1997, while reporting to work, Mr. Lloyd heard gun shots. Reacting immediately, Mr. Lloyd ran to the assistance of James P. Gaughran who had been wounded in an unprovoked attack. Mr. Lloyd used his scan card to access a secured building so Mr. Gaughran could get inside to safety. In the process, Mr. Lloyd was shot and killed. He is survived by his wife Marilyn and their two children, Jennifer and Adam.

This tragedy was a grievous loss to the entire community. Mr. Lloyd's death was mourned by the many who knew him through his involvement in the American Legion, as a coach and referee for the American Youth Soccer Organization and as a volunteer with Boy Scout Troop 285.

The Department of the Navy, Naval Support Activity Monterey Bay, Naval Post Graduate school will present Mrs. Lloyd with the Good Samaritan Award for the selfless actions of her husband. This award also speaks to the kind of life Mr. Lloyd lived and hoped to inspire in others.

Mr. Lloyd will be missed by many and admired by all who hear of his heroic act. This is a tragedy felt by our entire community. Our hearts go out to the Lloyd family.

#### AUTOMOTIVE EXCELLENCE BEGINS WITH AWARD-WINNING TEAM MEMBERS

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in today's increasingly competitive global marketplace, if any of our manufacturers are to hold positions of world preeminence, it will only happen because of skilled members of the manufacturing team who are recognized by their peers for their excellence and capabilities. I am proud to tell our colleagues that two such individuals, Subir Chowdhury and Ken Zimmer, are vital honored members of the Delphi Saginaw Steering Systems division of General Motors.

Earlier this year, these two engineers won the Henry Ford II distinguished Award for Excellence in Engineering from the Society of Automotive engineers. This international award is given to those individuals who use their engineering skills to achieve product or manufacturing process contributions that have been assessed to have had the greatest positive effect on the passenger car, truck, and business industries. They won this award for their work in coauthoring "QS9000 Pioneers: Registered Companies Share Their Strategies for Success," a work intended to help companies develop quality systems that provide im-

provement in products, preventing defects, and reducing variation and waste in the supply chain. This work has already achieved world acclaim. J.D. Powers himself has said "QS9000 is the means by which original equipment manufacturers will make added contributions to automotive quality." The work has also received praise from Fortune Magazine, U.S. Auto Scene, and Automotive News.

Subir Chowdhury and Ken Zimmer are no strangers to acclaim. They have also earned the Golden Quill Award from the American Society for Quality Control [ASQC] automotive division, nominated for the Shingo Prize for Excellence in Manufacturing, won the Section Leadership Award at the 50th ASQC Congress, and received a Certificate of Commendation from Gov. John Engler. Mr. Chowdhury has also earned the Young Leadership and Excellence Award from the Automotive Hall of Fame, the Ralph E. Cross Outstanding Young Manufacturing Engineer Award from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, and the Judson C. Jarvis Service Award by the American Society for Quality Control. Their other extensive work with the ASQC and the Automotive Industry Action Group has rightly put them in a position to be world leaders in the future development of top quality automotive products.

I was pleased to have been of assistance to Subir's family when they wanted to come from their home in India to be at last fall's presentation of the Young Leadership and Excellence Award from the Automotive Hall of Fame, because families should be able to celebrate the successes of one another. Their years of support earns them the moment of glory that comes from the hard work that is an example to all young people who want to know if what they do can make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have these two fine gentlemen as constituents, and I know General Motors is proud to have them as members of its team. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Subir Chowdhury and Ken Zimmer on their tremendous accomplishments. They are two people who make our Nation proud.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK IN LOUISIANA

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, since becoming the majority party, my Republican colleagues and I have sought ways to downsize the Federal government, lower taxes, and return power, money, and influence to the American people. We believe that local problems are best solved at the local level by local citizens who have a greater knowledge of the issue at hand and more passion to solve the problem that a team of removed Federal bureaucrats in Washington, DC.

However, as government is asked to do less to solve our Nation's problems, individuals must do more. Today I proudly celebrate the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank in Louisiana, which embodies the essence of what we believe in: local citizens and businesses pulling

together to solve a local problem. It is neighbor helping neighbor in the true volunteeristic spirit which so attracted de Tocqueville to this great country during his tour of America in the early 1830's.

In June of this year, I had the privilege of visiting the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank with Congressman BAKER, who personally raised from private sources nearly all of the \$525,000 needed to purchase and renovate an old warehouse that now houses the food bank. In addition to the purchase and renovation funds coming primarily from private sources, a full 95 percent of the food distributed to the food bank is donated from private sources.

The food bank has a partnership with Associated Grocers in the Greater Baton Rouge area and houses its reclamation center. Bent boxes and cans are sent to the center from the member grocery stores, credits are given to the stores for write-offs on damaged goods, and the usable items are given to the food bank.

The food bank's mission is to meet emergency, short-term needs of the hungry in the greater Baton Rouge area. In 1996, 3,200 people per day were assisted by the food bank. Of those needy individuals, 44 percent were children and 16 percent were elderly.

The food bank also developed and coordinates a program called Lagniappe du Coeur ("something extra from the heart") which collects leftover food area restaurants like Pop-eye's, packages it in single meal units, and distributes it to shelters. The goal is to have zero waste of food in the Baton Rouge community. This is the State's first and only perishable food recovery program.

Those who wish to learn more about the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank can do so by accessing its web page at [www.challenger.net/GBRFB](http://www.challenger.net/GBRFB). The food bank can also be e-mailed at: [BRFOODBANK@AOL](mailto:BRFOODBANK@AOL).

I am a strong believer in volunteerism. Some can donate money or goods; some can donate their time. But everyone can donate something. My philosophy is simple: if America has been good to you, go find a fellow American to be good to. I hold up the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank as a shining example of this spirit.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NIKE, INC.

### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to congratulate the world's largest sports company, Nike, whose headquarters is in the First Congressional District of Oregon. Nike was recently named one of the 100 best companies for working mothers by Working Mother magazine.

Nike has recognized that creating a work atmosphere that meets the needs of their employees results in a successful company. Working mothers employed by Nike enjoy competitive pay, opportunities to advance, a large child care facility, and flexible hours. Nike has given working mothers the oppor-

tunity to participate in a professional career without having to worry that their children are well cared for.

I offer my sincere congratulations to Nike for their efforts to make their corporation family friendly. It is quite an honor for Nike to be recognized as one of the 100 best companies for working mothers.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD ADJUTANT GENERAL, MAJ. GEN. ANSEL M. "BUDDY" STROUD, JR.

### HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my most sincere appreciation and thanks to Maj. Gen. Ansel M. Stroud, Jr., upon his retirement from a distinguished career of dedicated service as Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard. We will miss his leadership.

General "Buddy" Stroud gallantly served the U.S. Army, the State of Louisiana, and the United States of America for over 53 years.

General Stroud, while you will be most remembered for your 17-year tenure as Adjutant General which began in 1980—the longest of any AG in our Nation—Louisiana has been benefiting from your exemplary leadership since 1947, when you first joined the National Guard. And I want to particularly thank you for building the Louisiana National Guard into one of the premier State Guards in America. In addition, your personal efforts have made Louisiana's Emergency Preparedness Office and the Hurricane and Disaster Response Organization a model for the rest of the country.

Your career has been as distinguished as it has been long. In fact, few others in our Nation can lay claim to such an outstanding lifetime of achievement.

General, you are the definition of selfless service and the embodiment of what Douglas MacArthur called "those three hallowed words": duty, honor, country.

Mr. Speaker, General Stroud has earned the undying gratitude of the people of Louisiana and, in fact all Americans.

Thank you General Stroud. You and your wonderful wife Jane have my best wishes for the coming years.

RECOGNIZING CRISSIA REAY, WINNER OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ESSAY CONTEST

### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted today to extend my sincerest congratulations to 15-year-old Crissia Reay of Wonder Lake, IL. Crissia is the winner of the National Youth Essay Contest for her essay comparing the lives and voyages of explorers Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci. The contest

is sponsored by the National Italian American Foundation and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Crissia's essay was selected from hundreds of entries from across the country. As a well-deserved reward for her dedication and hard work, Crissia will receive a \$1,000 prize and a trip to Washington, DC later this month where she will participate in ceremonies honoring Columbus by reading aloud her winning essay.

I am proud to have Crissia as one of my constituents. Her accomplishment reflects a love of learning and the discipline and motivation to accept a challenge and meet with success. I join with Crissia's parents, relatives, teachers, and friends in commending her and her remarkable achievement. Crissia's winning essay, entitled "Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci: The Men and Their Discoveries," appears below.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AND AMERIGO VESPUCCI: THE MEN AND THEIR DISCOVERIES  
(by Crissia Ahnna Reay)

Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci were both explorers, born in the same country in the same time frame, but there the similarities end. They were worlds apart from each other in their personal lives and significant differences were also visible in their voyages.

Columbus was born Cristoforo Colombo near Genoa, Italy in 1451. His father was a weaver and Columbus' family were humble, common folk. He had very little schooling in his early life. Bordering on illiterate when he left his home in Italy, he learned to read and write in Portugal. Vespucci was born in Florence, Italy in 1454. However, his early life was very different from Columbus' owing to the fact that Vespucci was born into a noble Florentine family. Vespucci was described as having a "sagacious" (scientific) mind and was educated in the areas of commercial science, cosmology, astronomy and geography. Consequently, we can understand why money and titles were so important to Columbus, while they seemed to play a lower key role in Vespucci's life and explorations. Having grown up with a common, almost low background, explains why Columbus felt that land, titles and wealth were symbols of success. Whereas, Vespucci's affluent background sheds light as to why he didn't seem driven to obtain those symbols of success and could explore for the simple quest of knowledge without stipulating what he must receive in return (as Columbus felt he must).

Columbus made four voyages to the new world, Vespucci only two that can be proven. In his explorations Columbus visited mainly the islands of the West Indies, San Salvador, Cuba, Jamaica and what is now modern day Mexico; touching only lightly on the continent of South America. Vespucci mainly explored and charted the eastern coastline of South America (from this experience, he concluded that it extended too far and couldn't be Asia). Columbus was interested in settling the places he found, Vespucci in mapping them.

There are other important discoveries that came from their journeys that are rarely mentioned. Columbus found the most efficient way to use the North Atlantic wind system for transatlantic sailing. He was the first to notice the equatorial current and made the first observations of the westerly compass variation. It was because of Vespucci that people found out that there were two oceans separating Europe from Asia instead of one. He created his own method of

celestial navigation by which he obtained longitude and came within 50 miles of being correct in his estimation of the earth's circumference one of the closest guesses of that time.

Columbus and Vespucci were both undoubtedly great men. Their voyages, although each holding its own different significance, greatly complement one another. Columbus (though unable to claim title as the first European setting foot on the Americas due to previous Icelandic adventurers) was the first to make the discovery stick. In that essence Columbus discovered the new world. Columbus was the rock that started the landslide of exploration and settlement of the Americas. Vespucci, picking up where Columbus left off, was the one to conclude that it was not Asia that his predecessor had found (Columbus died thinking it was) but it was indeed a new, previously unknown land. In Vespucci's own words, "These regions we may rightly call *Mundus Novus*, a New World, because our ancestors had no knowledge of them."

Vespucci actually outfitted and helped prepare far more voyages than he was part of himself. In fact, it was in that way he and Columbus first met. In collaboration with Berardi, a ship builder in Seville, Vespucci prepared a ship for Columbus' second voyage in 1493. In 1498, he and Columbus first became personally acquainted when Vespucci made even more ships for Columbus' third voyage.

Though there was much friction between their supporters, there is nothing to suggest any personal rivalry on the parts of these two renowned explorers. In fact, towards the end of Columbus' life when he was ailing and virtually deserted, he found in Vespucci a caring, sympathetic friend. This is apparent in the words Columbus wrote of Vespucci a year before Columbus' death in 1506. "He has at all times shown a desire to serve me, and is an honorable man."

Whatever else is said about them, one thing remains outstanding and undeniable; they were bold and courageous explorers, who made remarkable discoveries that have permanently changed the face of the world's geography and in a great part shaped the history of the world that followed after.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE J. C. PENNEY COMPANY

#### HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the J. C. Penney Company is honored for its outstanding accomplishments in expanding the participation of people with disabilities in American life.

The company's philosophy has always embraced the core idea that it is ability, not disability, that counts in a job and in life. Indeed, the company has been true to the belief that its founder, John Cash Penney, who in 1913 called for partnership between the company and the people of the communities it serves, including those with disabilities.

In its policies and practices, J. C. Penney recognizes and utilizes the talents of individuals with disabilities. Hiring, training, and career development reflect this commitment.

As J. C. Penney has become a model for corporate citizenship, its customers have ben-

efited. Stores nationwide exceed legal requirements for accessibility. With careful attention to the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act, personnel are trained to serve customers with disabilities. J. C. Penney publishes a catalogue of special needs merchandise. Its catalogues and national advertising feature people with disabilities. The company generously supports the work of disability organizations and encourages its employees at all levels to volunteer.

The National Organization on Disability, on behalf of 49 million Americans with disabilities, proudly presents the 1997 Hats Off Corporate Citizenship Award to one of America's foremost corporate citizens, the J. C. Penney Co.

#### COUNCIL OF KHALIST CELEBRATES ITS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, October 7, 1997, marks a significant occasion in the history of the Sikh Nation. Ten years ago today, the Sikh nation declared its independence and forged the Nation of Khalistan. Led by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, the Council of Khalistan has brought the Sikh struggle for freedom to the attention of world leaders. Dr. Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan should be applauded for their efforts to liberate Khalistan through peaceful, non-violent means.

As you know, the Sikhs had ruled themselves for over 80 years before the British conquered the subcontinent and created the artificial entity called India for their own administrative convenience. At the time of India's independence 50 years ago, the Sikhs joined with India on the promise of Gandhi and Nehru that they would enjoy the glow of freedom, and that no law affecting the Sikhs would be enacted without their consent. Well Mr. Speaker, that promise was soon broken, and no representative of the Sikhs has ever signed India's Constitution.

India cannot survive as one political entity for much longer. In actuality, India is a conglomerate of Nations held together through oppression. It has as many as 18 official languages, and the central government is run by an unstable 13-party coalition. The only remaining question is whether India's inevitable breakup will be peaceful like the Soviet Union's or violent like Yugoslavia's. I join with the leaders of the Khalistani freedom movement in expressing the hope that it will be peaceful. However, if India continues its policy of genocide, it may preclude that possibility.

Since 1984, more than 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered by Indian forces. According to various human rights groups, more than 60,000 police officers received cash bounties for their participation in these murders. According to a 1995 report published by human rights activist, Mr. Jaswant Singh Khalra, at least 25,000 young Sikh men have been abducted, tortured, and killed, then their bodies are declared "unidentified" and finally they are cremated. On September 6, 1995, shortly after this report was published, Mr. Khalra was kid-

napped by the police. Over 2 years later, his whereabouts remain a mystery. I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Khalra has probably been murdered like so many before him.

Furthermore, India's own Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] conducted a brief investigation at just one cremation site and was able to confirm about 1,000 mass cremations. Now, the National Human Rights Commission says that it will investigate this brutal policy that Indian's own Supreme Court has called "worse than a genocide." So far, no one has been punished for these murders.

Religious persecution continues in India as well. On September 4, 1997, a Sikh church was invaded by security forces without a search warrant. Six Granthis, who serve as the guardians and teachers of the Sikh holy scriptures, were subsequently beaten and tortured. Police occupation of the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, continues to this day. The mayor of a village in Punjab was tortured in front of the people because he is an Amritdhari, or baptized, Sikh. Amritdhari Sikhs are considered a criminal class. Sikhs have been raped, beaten, tortured, and even killed because they would not renounce their religious beliefs. Meanwhile, an expired law that made it illegal to convert a Hindu to any other religion continues to be enforced despite the fact that it has expired.

It is clear from events like this that the Sikhs are a captive nation in the Indian Empire, colonized and enslaved for the benefit of a Brahmin elite that is grossly out of touch with its people, many of whom live in abject poverty. The only real solution is a fully independent Khalistan.

We must end our financial support of tyrants. We need to send strong messages to India, and put a stop to the endless amount of foreign aid we send to them until the repression ends. We should also use our influence as the world's preeminent superpower to affect a vote on freedom for Khalistan, similar to the vote the United States conducts in Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues in this Congress calls India "the largest democracy in the world." Well, if that is true, than what's good for the United States must be good for "the largest democracy in the world." I challenge India to follow the path of democracy, and let the people of Khalistan and all the nations under its occupation choose their own destiny at the ballot box. Only then can India be considered a truly democratic nation.

#### HONORING SHERMAN SPEARS

#### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievement of one of my constituents, Mr. Sherman Spears. He will be honored on October 14, 1997 as a recipient of the Ameritech Award of Excellence in Crime Prevention on behalf of the National Crime Prevention Council. Out of 140 nominations, Mr. Spears was selected along with eight extraordinary individuals who are fighting crime and building community.

Mr. Spears was shot at the age of 19 and fortunate to have survived. The incident, which left him a paraplegic, motivated him to dedicate his life to doing what he can to help at-risk young people make choices to keep themselves and others alive, and to teach them how to build safer communities. Since 1993, he has been the coordinator of Teens on Target, a youth violence prevention program in my hometown of Oakland, CA. He began the Caught in the Crossfire hospital peer visitation program in 1994.

Mr. Spears used his experience and understanding to develop the Caught in the Crossfire program. This program provides adolescents, who are recovering from violent injuries in the Highland Hospital trauma center, with educational materials about violent crime to dissuade victims and their friends from retaliating against their attackers. Upon discharge, Mr. Spears contacts the patients to see if they have used the referrals given to them, such as joining a program to help them get their GED, changing friendship groups, or joining and attending a physical rehabilitation program.

Caught in the Crossfire provides visitation to all recovering adolescents who are referred by the Highland Hospital staff. This averages 50 visits per year. The average length of hospital stay of each patient is 2-3 days; Mr. Spears responds to the call for help within 24 hours.

Teens on Target approaches at-risk youth in an attempt to reform their perspectives and to help them understand the repercussions of violence. The program trains multiethnic urban youth to educate their peers about the causes of violence and how to prevent it at home, in their neighborhood, and in their city. Each year, 25 youth from two high schools in Oakland are trained by Mr. Spears to: first, provide peer violence prevention education at schools, conferences and community events; second, educate professionals on the impact of violence on youth and strategies for prevention that will work; third, provide an informed voice to the media about how youth can be leaders in preventing violence; fourth, provide positive role models for youth; and fifth, provoke policy makers to take action to prevent violence. The youth, at risk for dropping out of school themselves, are referred to Teens on Target by probation officers, principals, counselors, and teachers. They provide four interactive violence prevention workshops to approximately 2,000 youth per year addressing the issues of gun violence, street and gang violence, alcohol and drug violence, and family violence. Over 5,000 youth have received this training since Mr. Spears has coordinated the project.

I would like to thank the National Crime Prevention Council and Ameritech for their commitment in helping individuals fight crime and build community, and for recognizing and honoring the work of Mr. Spears and others.

Sherman Spears did not let his experience with violence become an excuse for defeat. He has not allowed the physical difficulties resulting from that incident to keep him from making a contribution to his community. Instead, he has used his unique insight to create programs to address crime throughout Oakland. We, in Oakland, are fortunate and proud to have Mr. Spears working on the front lines, to help break the vicious cycle of vio-

lence. Thank you so much for your commitment and work on our behalf. I also ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Sherman Spears and hardworking individuals like him who make a difference in their communities.

AMERICAN TEACHERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA HELP DEVELOP SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREE ELECTIONS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Doug Phillips of Anchorage, AK, who participated in CIVITAS at Bosnia and Herzegovina from August 1 through August 17, 1997. This intensive program is designated to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Mr. Phillips was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika Srpska; the American teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for democracy program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina supported by the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of Education and built on a program begun in 1996. The U.S. Information Service in Sarajevo provided valuable assistance to the program. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and reasonable citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the "we the people \* \* \* the citizens and the Constitution, foundations of democracy," and the project citizen programs, which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate the materials—selected and adapted by educators from Bosnia and Herzegovina—and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Mr. Phillips is the social studies program coordinator for the Anchorage public schools. He also serves as the state coordinator for the "we the people \* \* \* the citizens and the Constitution" program in Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Doug Phillips for his dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS at Bosnia and Herzegovina sum-

mer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 7, 1997

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to participate in tonight's special order honoring the service provided to our Nation by my friend and colleague, the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ.

Over the course of his distinguished career, Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ has served his home State of Texas and our Nation in many important capacities. He was elected to the San Antonio City Council in 1953 and served in the Texas State Senate from 1957 to 1961.

In 1961, the voters of Texas' 20th Congressional District elected him to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served honorably as a Member of Congress and a member of the Banking Committee for 36 years.

He was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development in 1981 and chairman of the full Banking Committee in 1989.

Throughout his 36 years of service Mr. GONZALEZ has always been a leader in the fight for basic human rights and needs, including safe and affordable housing, consumer protections, and economic opportunity and equity.

As chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Mr. GONZALEZ served as a strong and productive leader.

He managed and led to enactment of numerous bills, including complex legislation reforming the savings and loan industry, fundamental reform of bank regulation, and the last major public housing legislation to become law.

As ranking member last term, Mr. GONZALEZ, helped to defeat several banking proposals that weakened consumer protections.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ is a leader who opened doors of opportunity and set the standard for Latino-Elected officials throughout the Nation. I am pleased to join my colleagues in memorializing his accomplishments and wishing him happiness in his retirement.

HONORING CLARA PADILLA ANDREWS

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month to recognize an outstanding individual, a constituent and friend of mine in the First Congressional District of Oregon, Ms. Clara Padilla Andrews. Ms. Andrews has dedicated her life to serving others.

Ms. Andrews is the owner and publisher of the El Hispanic News, a bilingual English/Spanish weekly community newspaper in Oregon. Previously, Ms. Andrews has served as a Community and Family Services Integration of Services Supervisor and the Hispanic Services Coordinator for Multnomah County in Portland. Through her tenure with the county, she demonstrated her strong will, dedication, and commitment to sharing her talents and knowledge to promote networking partnerships. Her ability as a community organizer and strong encouragement of project collaboration were essential ingredients in the work she did and continues to do in creating a better society for all.

Ms. Andrews is known for her "behind-the-scenes" advocacy on behalf of disenfranchised Hispanic families in Multnomah County. She was instrumental in obtaining monetary support to staff positions at three high schools to reduce the Hispanic student drop-out rate.

She was also essential in the renovation of the Galaxy Apartment complex. This cluster of apartments in their original condition were a Northeast Portland neighborhood eyesore in deplorable condition with a prevalence of drugs and prostitution, crime and poverty.

Today the Galaxy Apartments are the Villa de Clara Vista Apartments named in honor of Ms. Andrews. Through her relentless efforts, she founded the Hacienda Community Development Corp. and recruited board members to spearhead the renovation effort to make affordable family housing available. The project today also includes a one-stop center for coordinated social services for area occupants. This project now serves as a national model.

Ms. Andrews has worked at all levels of government. Her civic involvement is admirable, as she served as the Secretary of State for New Mexico from 1983 to 1986 and was the highest ranking Latina elected official at that time. When Ms. Andrews lost her granddaughter, Susana Gurule, to cancer, she founded the Susana Maria Gurule Foundation which focuses its efforts on increasing the number of minority volunteers for the national marrow donor program registry. As a result of her work, she has also been named to the national marrow donor program board.

Ms. Andrews is a 1986 recipient of a Congressional Hispanic Caucus Distinguished Service Award, the 1994 Doernbecker Hospital Hero's Award, Executive Women in State Government Distinguished Award and several others. She has also been named one of the 100 Most Influential Hispanics four times.

Ms. Andrews is an exemplary citizen. Her lifetime of achievements and contributions to making society a better place for all serves as a model for all of us to learn from and follow. In recognition of National Hispanic Heritage month, it is my honor to recognize my friend, Ms. Clara Padilla Andrews.

## HONORING UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston for 25 years of excellence in medical education and research. A vital component of the Texas Medical Center in my district, UTHSC's research and academic institutions have trained some of our Nation's finest medical professionals and led to pioneering treatments for many diseases.

The University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston was launched on October 20, 1972, with the mission of becoming one of the Nation's outstanding academic health centers. By any measure, UTHSC has achieved that lofty goal. From an initial enrollment of 1,260 students, the university now educates over 3,000 students in its six medical institutions—the graduate school of biomedical sciences, and dental branch, the school of public health, the medical school, the school of nursing, and the school of allied health sciences. These students receive hands-on training in the finest teaching hospitals in the world, learning their trade alongside doctors at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Hermann Hospital, and LBJ General Hospital.

Staying ahead of the curve has been the hallmark of UTHSC. From its earliest days, UTHSC's leaders foresaw the evolving trends in medical research and practice—from the rise of managed care to the recognition that the best medicine is often preventative medicine, and the revolution in treating diseases through medicine at the molecular level. Their leadership has helped create a new model for academic health centers to follow. Leaders such as Cheves Smythe, M.D., founding dean of the medical school; Reul A. Stallones, M.D., founding dean of the school of public health; Alton Hodges, Ph.D., founding dean of the School of Allied Health Sciences; and Elizabeth C. Jones, founding dean of the school of nursing, all played key roles in building an institution that is on the cutting edge of education and research.

Their success in anticipating the future direction of medical science culminated in 1995 with the establishment a new institute for the 21st century. The Institute of Molecular Medicine for Prevention of Human Diseases. This institute will help doctors and scientists at UTHSC continue to develop breakthrough therapies for widespread chronic diseases such as atherosclerosis, diabetes, and cancer. UTHSC has also been conducting groundbreaking research on the disaster relief and emergency medical services [DREAMS] telemedicine project, which will provide state-of-the-art, emergency medical services to military personnel in remote areas and help field-test recent advances in military telemedicine. This project will test innovative technologies and apply them to real world situations, helping our soldiers in hot spots around the world, and then translate those breakthroughs to civilian medicine to help patients of industrial

accidents, natural disasters, and other traumas.

The University of Texas Health Science Center is setting the pace for biomedical research. Between 1989 and 1996, a time when other research institutions struggled, UTHSC research funding by contracts, grants and gifts nearly doubled, growing from \$49 million to \$95 million. Through aggressive research fundraising and the new institute of molecular medicine, the foundation has been laid for even greater success in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the University of Texas Health Science Center for 25 years of excellence and innovation in medicine and wish them greater success as they build for the 21st century.

## TRIBUTE TO NATALIE GITELMAN

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Mrs. Natalie Gitelman, for exceptional service to the House of Representatives as our first director of the House Child Care Center. After a decade of dedicated service, she is retiring.

A graduate of the University of Massachusetts, Mrs. Gitelman has committed herself to working with the most delicate among us, our children. Her service and commitment to children dates back to 1953 when, upon receiving her bachelors degree, Mrs. Gitelman began work as a child care worker.

Mrs. Gitelman began her career as a counselor to children destined for foster and adoptive families. Her recruitment endeavors and preparatory counseling with natural, foster, and adoptive parents ensured homes for children ranging in age from birth through adolescence.

1966 saw the advent of Mrs. Gitelman's career in education. As the head teacher at Green Acres School in Rockville, MD, she developed and implemented classroom programs for the cooperative school. Over the course of her tenure Mrs. Gitelman handled much of the admissions work, served on the new director search committee and as one of two staff representatives on the board of trustees.

In 1975, she was named head teacher of the early childhood department of Pingry School in Short Hills, NJ and later named director and teacher of Prospect Cooperative Nursery School in Mapelwood, NJ. Again she was responsible for the development and implementation of the department's teaching program and admissions criteria.

The following 2 years produced two more teaching opportunities for Mrs. Gitelman at the Prospect Cooperative Nursery School in Mapelwood, NJ the Summit Child Care Center in Summit, NJ. And from 1979 until 1984 Mrs. Gitelman served as one of six education coordinators with the Newark Pre-School Council, the Head Start Grantee Agency for Newark, NJ.

Mrs. Gitelman's lifelong endeavor of working with children should not obscure her commitment to learning about them. Though she received her master of science in education

from the Bank Street College of Education in 1978 she would continue with nondegree course work on early childhood education and its administration for years thereafter.

In 1984 Mrs. Gitelman was adopted founding director of the United Nations Day Care Centre. It was here that Ms. Gitelman could use her inherent love of children and well fostered administrative skills to construct a model day care program others would strive to emulate.

In fact, in 1987 Mrs. Gitelman was called upon by the House of Representatives to recreate with success a day care program fit for the institution and staff it would support.

Over the past 10 years the House of Representatives Child Care Center has become such a place. Mrs. Gitelman's vision of a warm and healthy sanctuary for children has provided some respite as well for parents, who rest in the knowledge that their children are in a safe and caring environment.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of HRCCC's success as a premier child day care facility and Natalie Gitelman's 10 years of commitment, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her and wishing her a very happy and active retirement.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN WAYNE  
WRIGHT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to pay tribute to Mr. Norman Wayne Wright of Colorado, who was taken from us and sent to the Lord on August 19, 1997. Norman was a dedicated Republican committed to the beliefs and ideals of the Republican party. He never failed to lend support when it was needed. The Baca Weekly in Colorado described Mr. Wright the following way:

As one who entered this life on August 17, 1954, in Hutchinson, Kansas, to bless the home of George and Madge Wright. There he joined two brothers, Gary and Jerry, and was later joined by a brother Mark, and two sisters, Carol and Melinda. He lived in several different states during his childhood and was graduated from the Lovington High School in Lovington, NM in 1972.

In 1973, Norman joined the Armed Services, where he served for 3 years in the Army until 1976. During that time he was stationed in Fort Leonard Wood, Fort Polk, Fort Riley and for 1 year in Germany. During the early part of his Armed Services stint, he met Paulette Alfrey, and they were married on January 12, 1974. They have shared the blessing and direction of the Lord upon their lives for more than 23 years and their children Shade Harley, Lea Ann, and Gabriel Henry.

When Norman was around 10 years of age, he accepted Christ as his personal savior. The story of the rest of his life could be told in terms of God's gracious dealings in his heart. In July of 1974, he joined the membership of First Baptist Church of Walsh, CO, where he faithfully served the Lord until his passing. He grew to believe that the greatest possession of his life was his relationship to Christ, and the sharing of that relationship

with others was his greatest accomplishment. Norman had an open heart and an open home, and he ministered to many people because of it.

Norman had varied interests and abilities. He loved horses; riding them, breaking them, shoeing them, training them and working them. He liked to braid cowboy gear, go hunting, fishing, looking for arrowheads, guiding people through the canyons while explaining the writings and the ancient paintings on the canyon walls, or just sitting down with a good history book, or even Baxter Black's poetry. He enjoyed good simple music with a clear message like one might hear from the Chuckwagon Gang, and he also liked to sing along with friends and his guitar. Family activities were special to him, and getting together with friends, whether for coffee or for branding, brought him a great deal of joy.

Norman volunteered his time to serve in his church, taught a Sunday School class, and ushered faithfully. He has served as a municipal judge, a city council chairman, a representative for "Colorado For Family Values" and as a guest speaker for the Baca County Historical Society. Some of the recent, cherished highlights of his life include fishing with Gabe, taking his family out, going to Indianapolis with John to see Shade and watch the Speedway Races with him, speaking to Boy Scout Troop #71 in Colorado Springs on commitment, sharing in the 25th Anniversary of his parents' pastorate in Junction City, KS, and celebrating his 43rd birthday on Sunday, August 17.

Norman was preceded in death by his brother George Henry Wright Jr. in 1952. He leaves to mourn his passing his wife Paulette and children Shade, Lea, and Gabe of the home in Walsh, CO; his parents George and Madge of Junction City, KS; his three brothers, Gary and wife Sheila also of Junction City, KS; Jerry and wife Nita of Chapman, KS; Mark and Alicia of Fredonia, KS; and two sisters, Carol and husband Lionel Martin of Queses, Portugal; and Melinda and husband Rod Thompson of Moore, OK. Also missing him are his father-in-law and mother-in-law Eugene and Verna Lee Alfrey of Walsh, CO, brother-in-law Loyd Brown and wife of Granada, CO; John Brown and wife Patricia of Campo, CO; sister-in-law Cheryl and husband Paul George of Amarillo, TX; plus many nieces and nephews, and a host of friends and relatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to share some thoughts his wife Paulette shared with me. "I can truthfully say my husband was honorable. His heart dictated what was true and honest. In my eyes, many times, he always took the hard road. The easy way out was never the right way. For every situation God had already set the standard."

Mr. Speaker, Norman Wayne Wright is a symbol of what America stands for, family values, hard work and a solid faith in the Lord. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to share his memory with the House today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately detained in my district Monday, October

6, 1997 and a portion of Tuesday, October 7, 1997 and missed several votes as a result.

Had I been here, I would have voted in the following way: I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 490, 491, 492, 493 and 496; I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 494 and 495.

As exporting becomes increasingly more important to U.S. businesses, the role of the Export-Import Bank must be maintained. The Export-Import Bank places businesses in my district and districts across the nation on a level playing field when competing against foreign businesses subsidized by foreign governments. This program allows for the expansion of U.S. markets thereby increasing the stability of our economy and preserving American jobs. I would, therefore, have voted in favor of reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank.

I would also have voted for the conference report on the Department of Agriculture Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1998. Among many important programs, this conference report includes full funding for the Food and Drug Administration's initiative to curb underage smoking in our country. In addition, the bill provides over \$3.9 billion—\$118 million more than approved by the House of Representatives—for the important Women Infant and Children's (WIC) nutritional program.

I would also have voted in favor of instructing the House conferees to Foreign Operations Appropriations Conference Committee to insist on the House approved provisions to reinstate the "Mexico City" policy. It is my belief that federal funds should not be used to fund abortions here or abroad.

MEDICARE PARTIAL  
HOSPITALIZATION INTEGRITY ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Representative KAREN THURMAN and myself, I am today introducing legislation to reform Medicare's partial hospitalization benefit.

The partial hospitalization benefit is an important addition to Medicare, helping people with substantial mental health needs, who in the absence of this service would need to be hospitalized.

Unfortunately, Congress' effort to provide this improved benefit has become prey to some unethical and corrupt "health care providers." In some areas, the benefit is being badly abused. I include an article from the Miami Herald of September 2, 1997, which describes the situation in Florida.

The bill we are introducing today will deny coverage of services in home and nursing home settings; establish quality standards that will prevent fly-by-night operators from being eligible to participate; establish a prospective payment system for the partial hospitalization benefit, so that costs are brought under control; and provide a demonstration project to determine whether more comprehensive services by quality providers can indeed save Medicare some revenues.

The administration proposed most of these changes this summer, but the partial hospitalization problem was new to Congress and

we did not have time to consider these proposals in this summer's Balanced Budget Medicare Title.

I hope that these provisions can be considered early in the next session of Congress, so that this abuse of the system can be stopped. The situation in Florida indicates that we cannot afford to wait.

The partial hospitalization benefit—when done right—is an important and cost-effective tool to reduce the length of stay of an inpatient hospitalization and to prevent the need for inpatient hospitalization altogether. The reforms we are suggesting have the support of the partial hospitalization, who are as anxious as we are to expel the bad actors from this specialty.

Why partial hospitalization is a useful service is well described in the following materials provided by the Association of Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.

[From the Miami Herald, September 2, 1997]

MEDICARE ABUSES SPARK CRY FOR ANTI-FRAUD LAW

(By Peggy Rogers)

Florida's notorious Medicare cheats have yet another type of record—abusing a special psychiatric program out of all proportion to the rest of the nation.

Patient snatching is among the home-grown scams employed in this "partial hospitalization" program, which is supposed to provide several hours a day of intensive psychiatric care. The unwitting elderly and mentally ill, often told they are going on recreational outings, are lured from boarding homes each day to be used as patients.

The boom is astounding. In 1993, Florida outfits billed federal insurers \$2.9 million for partial hospitalization. Last year, Florida's total was \$112 million—half of the \$220 million Medicare spent nationwide for partial hospitalization, federal anti-fraud authorities say.

So "aberrant" and "alarming" are Florida's numbers that state health-care administrators are proposing a state law to clamp down on abusers. If authorities with the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration secure a sponsor, the law requiring licensure of partial hospitalization programs would be considered during the next legislative session.

At the same time, federal authorities in Miami this summer have recommended a moratorium on Medicare billing by new companies.

In 1991, Washington expanded partial hospitalization payments to facilities outside of hospitals. It was intended to save mentally disturbed patients from full hospitalization and save taxpayers money. Services include therapy and stabilization, several hours a day, several days a week.

While Florida consumes half of the program's entire national budget, the state has 26 percent of the private companies providing the service and only 6 percent of the recipients inapplicable Medicare plans, according to a recent report by a Miami-based Medicare anti-fraud squad, Operation Restore Trust.

Eighty percent of the Florida companies are in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties.

"We believe that the situation in Florida . . . warrants immediate action," warned Dewey Price, leader of Operation Restore Trust's Miami office.

A moratorium and other recommended actions "should be adopted as quickly as pos-

sible to protect both the [Medicare] Trust Fund and the beneficiaries who are supposed to receive partial hospitalization services at these facilities." Price urged policymakers in this report earlier this summer.

Audits in Florida report a "high incidence" of kickbacks to boarding homes for use of their residents, as well as other "widespread, fundamental abuses"—including a lack of medical eligibility by most of the people purportedly receiving treatment.

A temporary ban on admitting new companies to the program would allow Medicare time to regain control of the situation and create lighter policies, authorities say.

One policy now allows partial hospitalization programs to provide care outside their centers. One review found billings for patients from locations as distant as 150 miles.

The companies, typically for-profit outfits, are virtually unregulated.

They are supposed to provide patients with several hours a day of therapy and stabilizing treatment. But spot federal audits found that "none of the group sessions are being led by licensed staff as required by state law to provide psychotherapy" and that "no active treatment is being provided."

The state does not pay for partial hospitalization and has lost little money. But controlling quality is a big concern, along with helping Medicare safeguard public money, said spokeswoman Colleen David of the Agency for Health Care Administration.

"Our fundamental problem is that these programs are not licensed, and licensing is a proxy for monitoring quality," David said. "The program has clearly grown exponentially over a very short period of time."

The number of partial hospitalization centers billing Medicare in Florida grew from none in 1991, the year the federal government expanded the category, to 87 in 1994.

Since then, the number has tripled. Of the 259 Florida companies today, Dade County alone has 167, Broward County has 22 and Palm Beach, 20.

There is also a nationwide problem with increases in spending per patient. Operation Restore Trust's Dewey Price noted, "and nowhere is the situation more alarming than in the state of Florida."

In 1993, three of the state's partial hospitalization programs ranked among the 30 nationwide with the highest per-patient claims. A year later, Florida had 10 of the 30 highest billers. And in 1995, Florida had 22 out of 30.

"Data for 1996 has been requested, and we expect even more aberrant results," Price reported.

[Excerpts from recent publications of the Association for Ambulatory Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.]

The huge and expanding older adult population continues to pose a tremendous challenge to the mental health delivery system, including payers, providers, and purchasers. As the elderly cohort grows, the demands on all levels of services grows exponentially. Depression and other later life psychiatric issues such as anxiety secondary to loss of health or a permanent change in physical condition, difficulty coping with dementia in a spouse, severe grief and loss, and panic over the inability to live independently and the subsequent placement in a nursing home facility are all common events. These problems are generally acute and debilitating and frequently present themselves simultaneously as well as in the context of a limited

or nonexistent social support system. At the same time, it has been well documented that the elderly tend to underutilize mental health services because of stigma surrounding psychiatric care, cost and transportation limitations, and both patient and professional bias and misunderstanding that surrounds the detection, need for treatment, and cooperation with follow through for care.

Geriatric partial hospitalization programs are a viable option to improve the mental health services available to the elderly population. First, partial hospitalization addresses the problems of accessibility and acceptability. Generally transportation for patients is provided, and since patients return home each day the stigma associated with an inpatient stay in a psychiatric care facility is averted. Additionally, the treatment takes place in the environment of an age-similar group which has been shown to foster cohesion, therapeutic learning, and consistent application to daily life problems. Second, a geriatric partial hospitalization program is able to respond to diverse patient needs on both the individual and group level, as each patient receives a specifically tailored personalized treatment plan, and the therapy provided in the groups is relevant to a wide variety of patient problems. Treatment specifics are flexible within the standards set forth by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO, 1995) and the Medicare revisions of the guidelines for partial hospitalization (HCFA, 1995). Third, the availability of intensive treatment in partial hospitalization will often avert the need for inpatient care. This fact allows the health care provider to treat the patient at the most appropriate level of care, maintain him or her in the least restrictive environment, and places less stress on the patient, as the partial hospitalization program allows the patient to participate in an intensive psychiatric care program while still maintaining outpatient status. Finally, a geriatric partial hospitalization program is designed to reduce and control psychiatric symptoms, prevent relapse or exacerbation of problems, and improve mental, emotional, and physical functioning, all of which contribute to building in the patient the ability to live as independently as possible while enjoying the highest level of health.

A geriatric partial hospitalization program should be a separate, identifiable, organized unit that provides a significant link within a comprehensive continuum of mental health services, and thus, improves the overall continuity of care for the elderly patient. It is defined as a distinct, organized, time-limited, ambulatory, coordinated, active treatment program that offers structured, therapeutically intensive clinical services, less than 24 hours per day, to elderly patients. . . . The partial hospitalization program is a complex treatment that is intended for patients who exhibit profound or disabling conditions related to an acute phase of mental illness or an exacerbation of a severe and persistent mental disorder. The program generally operates as an outpatient unit in a hospital or as a part of a community mental health center and is to operate under the direct supervision of a physician. The program is to provide regular, coordinated, diagnostic, medical, psychiatric, psychosocial, occupational therapy, and multi-disciplinary treatment modalities on a more intensive level than is generally provided in an outpatient clinic setting.

Geriatric partial hospitalization programs are designed to serve elderly patients with

appropriate clinical diagnoses, diverse medical problems, and a broad band of variability in socioeconomic and educational backgrounds. The geriatric partial hospitalization program must provide active psychiatric treatment and should be clearly distinguishable from an adult day care program, which provides primarily social, custodial, and respite services. An appropriate geriatric partial hospitalization program employs an integrated, comprehensive, and complementary schedule of active treatment approaches that are behaviorally tied to the identified problems and the specific goals contained in the individualized patient treatment plan. Specifically, active treatment refers to the ongoing provision of clinically recognized therapeutic interventions which are goal-directed and based on a written treatment plan. For treatment to be considered active the following criteria must be met:

1. treatment must be directed toward the alleviation of the impairments that precipitated entry into the program, or which necessitate this continued level of intervention,

2. treatment enhances the patient's coping abilities, and

3. treatment is individualized to address the specific clinical needs of the patient.

Geriatric partial hospitalization programs typically serve individuals 65 years of age and older who are experiencing acute psychiatric problems or decompensating clinical conditions which markedly impair their capacity to function adequately on a day-to-day basis. Usually outpatient therapy has not been effective, and without the ongoing structure, support, and active treatment provided by the geriatric partial hospitalization program these patients would require inpatient psychiatric care.

Ambulatory behavioral health services are designed for persons of all ages who present with a psychiatric and/or chemical dependency diagnosis and the need for treatment which is more intensive than outpatient office visits and less restrictive than 24-hour care.

Ambulatory behavioral health services consist of a coordinated array of active treatment components which are determined by an individualized treatment plan based upon a comprehensive evaluation of patient needs.

Ambulatory behavioral health services treat patients requiring intensive therapeutic intervention in a manner which simulates real-life experience and with the least amount of disruption to their normal daily functioning.

Ambulatory behavioral health services are available to patients on a consistent basis and are augmented with 24-hour crisis backup.

Ambulatory behavioral health services require active involvement of the service team and patient with both community and family resources.

Finally, due to the matching of patient needs with targeted interventions, the provision of treatment in the most appropriate, least restrictive environment, and the reliance on patient strengths, resources and family and community support systems, ambulatory behavioral health services are cost efficient.

[From Medicare Explained, 1996, published by CCH Inc.]

#### PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION COVERAGE

Medicare also covers partial hospitalization services connected with the treatment

of mental illness. Partial hospitalization services are covered only if the individual otherwise would require inpatient psychiatric care. [Soc. Sec. Act §§1833(c), 1835(a)(2)(F), 1861(s)(2)(B).]

Under this benefit, Medicare covers: (1) individual and group therapy with physicians or psychologists (or other authorized mental health professionals); (2) occupational therapy; (3) services of social workers, trained psychiatric nurses, and other staff trained to work with psychiatric patients; (4) drugs and biologicals furnished for therapeutic purposes that cannot be self-administered; (5) individualized activity therapies that are not primarily recreational or diversionary; (6) family counseling (for treatment of the patient's condition); (7) patient training and education; and (8) diagnostic services. Meals and transportation are excluded specifically from coverage. [Soc. Sec. Act. §1861(ff)(2).]

The services must be reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or active treatment of the individual's condition. They also must be reasonably expected to improve or maintain the individual's condition and functional level and to prevent relapse or hospitalization. The course of treatment must be prescribed, supervised, and reviewed by a physician. The program must be hospital-based or hospital-affiliated and must be a distinct and organized intensive ambulatory treatment service offering less than 24-hour daily care. [Soc. Sec. Act §1861(ff).] Effective October 1, 1991, partial hospitalization services also are covered in community health centers (see §382). [Soc. Sec. Act §1861(ff)(3).]

#### HONORING PETER DANNER

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recipient of the 1997 Golden Door Award, Mr. Peter Danner. The award will be given posthumously to Mr. Danner at the annual dinner meeting of the International Institute of Flint on Tuesday, October 14. The International Institute of Flint presents this award annually to a foreign-born citizen who has substantially improved life in the Flint community.

Peter Danner was born in Hungary in 1931. His family owned a wholesale grocery business serving southern Hungary. During World War II the business was invaded first by the Germans and then later by the Russians who looted the food for the soldiers. After graduating from high school Peter joined the Hungarian military. He planned to study engineering but the military did not cooperate and he was assigned to work in an office.

In 1956 Peter started his long journey to the United States. Leaving Hungary during the revolution he arrived in this country on December 24, 1956. Peter often reminisced about his arrival on Christmas Eve. He was living in New Jersey and the decorations fascinated him. Peter was excited to leave behind the drab Communism of Hungary for the bright cheerfulness of his new home.

Pursuing his dream of studying engineering, Peter enrolled in Bard College in New York. The lure of abundant jobs with General Motors prompted him the move to Flint in 1957. His

first job there was not with the automotive giant but as a bellboy at the Durant Hotel. Peter still held onto his dream and enrolled that same year at the University of Detroit. He studied engineering in earnest and eventually graduated and became employed by General Motor. He worked as a design engineer for many years.

In 1963 Peter became a U.S. citizen and 1 year later he met and married his wife, Martha. They have three children, Dr. Stephanie Danner Paluda, Ava Danner, and Nicholas Danner.

Peter lived his life guided by the principles that family, community, education, and harmony of existence were of the utmost importance. His involvement with the International Institute of Flint, the Rotary Club of Flint, the Boy Scouts, the Saginaw Valley Engineering Council, Holy Cross Hungarian Church of Detroit and Most Blessed Sacrament Church exemplified his beliefs. Out of his experience as an immigrant forty years ago came his compassion for those seeking a new life in this country.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me today and pay tribute to a great American, Peter Danner. He will be missed by his family, his friends and his community but his legacy lives on.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 9, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 20

10:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 79, to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the Six Rivers National Forest in the State of California for the benefit of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, and S. 156, to provide certain benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program to the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

SR-485

21938

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on S. 1124, to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to establish provisions with respect to religious accommodation in employment. SD-430

10:00 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold hearings on H.R. 700, to remove the restriction on the distribution of certain revenues from the Mineral Springs parcel to certain members of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and H.R. 976, to provide for the disposition of certain funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi StouX Indians. SR-485

OCTOBER 22

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

10:00 a.m. Judiciary To hold hearings on the nomination of Bill Lann Lee, of California, to be Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice. SD-226

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m. Environment and Public Works To hold hearings to examine the Army Corps of Engineers flood control project at Devils Lake, North Dakota. SD-406

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9:30 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold hearings on S. 1077, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. SD-106

10:00 a.m. Armed Services To hold hearings on the nominations of Lt. Gen. Peter J. Schoemaker, USA, to be Commander-in-Chief, United States Special Operations Command and for appointment to the grade of general, and Lt. Gen. John A. Gordon, USAF, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence and for appointment to the grade of general. SR-222

Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on S. 869, to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. SD-430

OCTOBER 27

10:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the social impact of music violence. SD-342

Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the contemporary status of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior. Room to be announced

2:00 p.m. Labor and Human Resources Public Health and Safety Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposals to deter youth from using tobacco products. SD-430

OCTOBER 28

10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To resume hearings to examine an Administration study on the confidentiality of medical information and rec-

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ommendations on ways to protect the privacy of individually identifiable information and to establish strong penalties for those who disclose such information. SD-430

OCTOBER 30

10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings to examine recent developments and current issues in HIV/AIDS. SD-430

NOVEMBER 5

9:30 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on proposals to extend compacting to agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services. SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m. Indian Affairs To resume oversight hearings on proposals to reform the management of Indian trust funds. Room to be announced

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 9

10:00 a.m. Armed Services To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert M. Walker, of Tennessee, to be Under Secretary of the Army, Jerry MacArthur Hultin, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Navy, and F. Whitten Peters, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, all of the Department of Defense. SR-222