EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE OXON RUN PARKWAY LAND TRANSFER AND RESTORATION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the Oxon Run Parkway Land Transfer and Restoration Act, a bill which directs the National Park Service to convey to the District of Columbia all right, title, and interest of the United States to approximately 25 acres of land in Southeast DC, in Ward 8. The purpose of my legislation is to enable a group of churches, the Washington Interfaith Network [WIN], working with the District of Columbia government, to build more than 300 units of low- and moderate-income housing, almost entirely with church-gathered funds. WIN is a coalition of 43 churches. They stand ready to invest $2.5 million at no interest to finance the construction of these homes. Among the major contributors are: First, the Catholic Archdiocese of Washington, second, the Episcopal Archdiocese of Washington, third, the United Methodist Church, and fourth, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

My understanding is that the Interior Department supports this transfer. The land is bordered on the northeast by South Capitol Street, on the west by Oxon Run Parkway, and on the southeast by the Maryland-DC border. Presently, the land is administered by the District of Columbia but is actually owned by the National Park Service. In 1972, the Park Service transferred jurisdiction to the District of Columbia of approximately 100 acres of land in Southeast DC, that includes the approximately 25 acres addressed in my legislation. However, the transfer was made under condition that the land be used for recreation and related purposes. My legislation removes this legal impediment to construction of low and moderate income housing on this land and enables the future homeowners to own full title to their property.

The transfer which I propose is a modest but important step in restoring one of the city's vital residential neighborhoods and the city's overall morale and financial health. Ward 8, the most disadvantaged in the city, has experienced devastating loss of population in significant part because of the absence of affordable housing. In addition, the land which I propose to transfer from the Park Service to the District is currently in a deplorable condition and is an embarrassment to the Park Service and the city. Although this piece of land is ostensibly recreational parkland, it has become unsightly neighborhood dumpyard. Transfer of this land to the District for construction of a residential neighborhood will not only enable environmental cleanup of the property but will also provide desperately needed housing at a site that has become a terrible eyesore.

TRIBUTE TO FRED HOLSTEN

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Fred Holsten of South Brunswick, NJ. He was honored Monday, August 4, for his 20 years of volunteer service to Middlesex County Fair by the trustees of the annual fair.

Since retiring as chief of police in South Brunswick in 1974, Mr. Holsten has served many organizations such as the Lion's Club and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In his over 20 years of service to the Middlesex County Fair, Mr. Holsten has come to be affectionately known as Uncle Fred. Since Mr. Holsten has joined the fair, it has grown to offer a great family atmosphere for all those in Middlesex County. As a result, worthy causes that receive funds from the fair have benefited greatly.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Holsten has set a great example. After an extensive time of service as police chief, he continues as a volunteer. This selfless service to his community is a great example of the indelible American spirit that only makes our country stronger.

I, too, commend Mr. Fred Holsten for the unselfish, heartwarming dedication he has shown.

HONORING RIVERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Riverdale Neighborhood House is a settlement house serving 5,000 residents of the northwest Bronx, providing programs for parents, their infants and toddlers, and after school programs. It not only serves young families, but provides outreach and support to homebound senior citizens. Its teen center offers job training and a place to congregate, or as the teens might say, "hang out." Riverdale Neighborhood House also had a pool for local residents, a summer camp for kids, and a thrift shop.

Not only does the Riverdale Neighborhood House do a lot of good for the community, it has been doing it for a long time for this year it celebrates its 125th anniversary. RNH started as a neighborhood lending library for workers to which Riverdale residents subsequently gave land and money to promote social services as well as a reading room. In time it helped servicemen in the Spanish American War, fought problems of sanitation and contagious diseases, aided soldiers' families in World Wars I and II, opened a kindergarten and a seeming infinite number of programs to aid the community and its residents.

On its anniversary, RNH is honoring Paul Elston, a member of its board who has served on so many organizations working for the community that his life would deem to epitomize public service. Riverdale Neighborhood House and people like Paul Elston deserve the acclaim of all people, for they show the benefit and goodness which flows to the community when good people act to benefit all of us.

A TRIBUTE TO WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a courageous group of women who have played an important role in shaping the future of women in the military. On October 18, 1997, the Women in Military Service Memorial was dedicated to the millions of courageous women who have served and continue to serve our country in the armed services. The dedication of this memorial is another page in American history that will give women in the military the recognition they have so longed deserved. This memorial is a reminder and representation of the invaluable service, sacrifice, and dedication women have given our country.

Mount Holyoke College, the oldest continuing institution of higher education for women in the country, resides in my district and is very proud and grateful for the Women in Military Service Memorial. Joanne Creighton, president of Mount Holyoke College, wrote a letter to Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught, who was responsible for the organization taking the lead to build the memorial, paying tribute to the Women in Military Service Memorial. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I submit the letter written to Brigadier General Vaught from Joanne Creighton, president of Mount Holyoke College.

As a women's college, we support activities that recognize women and women's varied contributions to the world. It is vital that the experiences of women be known and included as a visible part of history. The women's memorial, which honors and remembers the service, sacrifice, and achievement of the nearly 2 million American servicewomen who have defended America through our Nation's history, accomplishes all of these important tasks and is, therefore, a welcomed and much-needed addition to our Nation's heritage.

Fittingly, it was 55 years ago this November 9, during World War II, that Mount Holyoke was part of the history which is about

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to be honored by the new memorial. From across the country, women came to Mount Holyoke's campus to receive the training they needed to serve the country. Along with our nearby sister institution Smith College, Mount Holyoke served as one of the very few training centers for women officers. It was a privilege to function during that historic time as a training site for the Women's Reserve of the Marine Corps and the Navy's WAVES [Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service] program.

WAVES, the young women in uniform living and learning at Mount Holyoke, studied such subjects as naval organization, personnel, and administration along with the Navy's etiquette, customs, and traditions. While in training for 5 weeks, WAVES lived in Rockefeller Hall—a campus residential hall that was renamed the U.S.S. Rockefeller—sleeping in double decker beds, eating the same meals as Mount Holyoke students here at the same time. Classes for WAVES were held on campus, drills were held on the athletic fields, and the women marched to meals and to classes wearing their dark blue uniforms. Reveille was at 6:15 a.m. for these women and the day included five recitations, two study periods, drill, athletic recreation, and an evening lecture. It was a rigorous indoctrination, as it was then called, for these women and we salute them today, just as we did many years ago.

After completing their WAVES training, the women were commissioned and offered to active duty. During the 18 months the Navy occupied the U.S.S. Rockefeller approximately 2,500 officers were graduated and went out to duty throughout the United States. They played an important role in our American story and it is with deep gratitude for their efforts that we pay tribute to them and all the others who, in a range of roles, served the country.

We join wholeheartedly in this first major memorial to U.S. military women and this celebration of a very important page in history. We also commend you for the success of the foundation, which you established in 1987, and which has overseen the design, development, and construction of this new structure, and the creation of the week-long commemoration of American servicewomen that will launch the women's memorial.

Sincerely,

JOANNE CREIGHTON.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the 2d Congressional District in Massachusetts will be forever grateful for the invaluable service and dedication women in the military have provided in defense of the United States. This memorial is very welcome in our Nation's Capital and I, along with Mount Holyoke College, rise to congratulate all the women in the military for this milestone in American history.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT GEORGE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Robert George, a constituent of mine who for 30 years put on a long white beard and a red suit to play Santa at Christmas time. Many people have played Santa at shopping malls, private parties and amusement parks. What makes Mr. George unusual is that he was Santa at several White House Christmas functions.

Though a staunch Democrat, Mr. George was very much a bipartisan Santa. He began playing St. Nick at the White House during the Eisenhower years, and continued through the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush administrations. He has one of the more unusual political scrapbooks I have seen; pictures of Santa and the Carters, Santa and Gerald Ford, Santa and the Nixons, Santa and John Kennedy and Santa and the Eisenhowers.

In addition to the photos, Mr. George has a collection of thank you letters from inhabitants of the White House. I especially enjoyed the note from Barbara Bush, written when her husband was Vice President, which included this closing line: "The stuffed animals will be great successes with our grandchildren, and we both appreciate your generosity."

Mr. George has been Santa in more places than the White House. He has participated in Christmas parades in Hollywood, Tulsa, Toledo and Phoenix, and has appeared on numerous television programs through the years.

When he's not Santa, Mr. George is still infused with the spirit of giving. He has spent more than a decade aiding the LA Mission, and has been quite active with Easter Seals, the Starlight Foundation, and the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

If you call Mr. George at home, he answers with the number of days until Christmas. He is obviously a man who loves his work.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Robert George, whose dedication to making this a better world inspires us all.

TRIBUTE TO THE HUNTS POINT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hunts Point Local Development Corp. for 10 years of success working for the economic revitalization of the Hunts Point community in the South Bronx.

Today, the Hunts Point Local Development Corp. [HPLDC] celebrates its 10th anniversary with a 10th annual tent party at the Hunts Point Cooperative Market in my South Bronx congressional district.

HPLDC was established in 1988 as a nonprofit community-based organization to act as an engine for economic development in Hunts Point.

During the past 10 years, HPLDC has been instrumental in providing the services that corporations and residents need to succeed in commerce. Its wide range of programs and services to the community include: a bilingual entrepreneurial development program, industrial park business advocacy, computer literacy training, Internet training, and commercial revitalization. Through its Business Outreach Center, HPLDC provides counseling, seminars, workshops, and management technical assistance to small business and entrepreneurs.

Today, the dynamic Hunts Point community encompasses 600 businesses and 19,000 employees, and is the largest distribution center in the Northeast. To HPLDC's credit, the corporation has provided assistance to more than 500 entrepreneurs and businesses and has helped secure over 4 million dollars in small business loans.

Among other important achievements, HPLDC was chosen to serve as the administrator for the Hunts Point economic development zone. It also lobbied for inclusion of the Hunts Point community in the New York City Federal Empowerment Zone for the South Bronx.

HPLDC received an excellence award from the U.S. Small Business Administration for small business development. Most recently, it has launched efforts to help rebuild the New York City 41st Police precinct and to establish a new U.S. Postal Office in Hunts Point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Hunts Point Local Development Corp. for a decade of achievements spurring economic development in Hunts Point, and in wishing them continued success.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ADA BERRYMAN: AN OHIO PIONEER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, there have been trailblazers who have achieved important firsts and made enormous contributions to the development of this Nation. While the names of some of these individuals are recorded in the annals of history, there are many others who should be recognized.

I rise to acknowledge the contributions of Mrs. Ada Berryman, a former resident of Warren, OH, who was the first African-American to be appointed to the State Housing Board. This feat by Mrs. Berryman in the late 1940's was just one of many achievements during her lifetime.

Mrs. Berryman was born in 1910 in Troy, AL. When she was young, her family fled to Ohio to escape the segregation of the South. Mrs. Berryman resided in Warren, OH, for 45 years. She is credited with the founding of the Warren Chapter of the NAACP. It was Ohio Governor Frank Lausche who saw fit in the late 1940's to appoint Mrs. Berryman to the State Housing Board. She became the first African-American to be chosen for this important State board. In addition to her appointment to the housing board, Mrs. Perryman served as president of the Warren Urban League board, and as a member of the Trumbull County Welfare Board.

Mrs. Berryman was also active in the Democratic Party. She was a member of the NAACP Federated Democratic Women of Ohio. In 1957 Mrs. Perryman ran for city council on the Democratic ticket. She won the primary election, but was defeated in the November general election.

Mr. Speaker, Ada Perryman passed away in 1967 at the age of 56. Throughout her life, she sought to make a difference. She challenged segregation, she challenged the political system, and she challenged our society. I

want to note that a member of Mrs. Berryman's family, her granddaughter, Ada Posey, serves as Acting Director of the Office of Administration for the White House. She brought to my attention the achievements of this remarkable individual. I share the family's pride in Mrs. Berryman's accomplishments. I am pleased to share this information with my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO PATSY GUADNOLA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to a take a minute to tell you about a woman who has been instrumental in the lives of so many children on the Western Slope of Colorado. Her name is Patsy Guadnola and she taught music in Glenwood Springs for over 51 years. She was such a knowledgeable and patient teacher that she even taught music to me. Ms. Guadnola is the type of individual that we could all learn from, as she has given so much of herself to the people.

Ms. Guadnola is the youngest of 10 brothers and sisters who were Italian immigrants. She has witnessed the town of Glenwood Springs evolve from a town of dirt roads and a two lane bridge to a town now considering a light rail system and a bypass for its main street.

Her love of music, children, and family has been the constant that has rooted her so deeply in the community. When she was just a child, her brothers and sisters contributed money so that she might take piano lessons. When she was 12, she began playing the organ on Sundays at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, a commitment she continues to this day.

Following Ms. Guadnola's graduation from the University of Northern Colorado and the Julliard School of Music, she returned home and began work as the music teacher at the Glenwood public schools for grades 1 to 12. She taught in the very same room where she discovered her own desire to one day become a music teacher herself.

For 40 years Ms. Guadnola taught music in the elementary and high school. Following her retirement from the public school, Ms. Guadnola went on to teach music for 11 more years at St. Stephen's Catholic School.

With a career spanning 51 years, Ms. Guadnola has enjoyed watching many locals grow from children to adults.

Ms. Guadnola's legacy lives around her in the people she has taught and continues to see. In her former students she sees a little bit of herself living on especially in those who have gone on to a career in music or teaching.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like Patsy Guadnola who make the Western Slope of Colorado the wonderful place it is. She is truly an inspiration to us all, and as one who learned so much from her myself, I can say she will always be greatly appreciated for what she has done.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 15, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SETTING FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The United States is the world's leader in medical research. We spend more each year on research to cure and prevent disease than any other nation, and we are also at the forefront of developing new and innovative treatments for diseases ranging from heart disease to breast cancer to AIDS. The benefits of this research are manifest. Americans are living longer than ever before, and we are much more successful at fighting disease.

The federal government will spend about $13 billion on medical research this year, which is 37% of the total amount spent on research by all sectors. An important issue for Congress, the medical community and average Americans is how that money is spent. In general, Congress gives the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the government's lead agency for medical research, broad discretion in setting research priorities, that is, in deciding how funding is allocated to research on various cancers and other diseases. Congress has earmarked money in recent years for specific types of illnesses, such as breast cancer and prostate cancer. But by and large, NIH is still the lead decisionmaker. This approach is premised on the view that NIH, rather than Congress, has the expertise to make the best professional judgments about funding priorities and will make its decisions based on public health requirements and hard science, not political pressures.

LOBBYING FOR RESEARCH DOLLARS

There is some concern, however, that this process is becoming increasingly politicized. One measure of this change has been the proliferation of groups lobbying the federal government for research dollars. There are over 2,800 registered lobbyists on health issues, including 444 specifically on medical research. Lobbying on research funding is not necessarily a bad thing. It can, for example, bring attention to illnesses which have been underfunded and otherwise provide decisionmakers with helpful information.

The question, though, is how far lobbying can go before it undermines the integrity of the decisionmaking process. Lobbying for research dollars is intense, with different advocacy groups fighting for limited resources. The NIH budget, unlike most agency budgets in this period of government downsizing, has nearly doubled in the last decade. It is nonetheless uncertain whether these increases can be sustained under the recent balanced budget agreement. Furthermore, competition for NIH grants is intense. About 75% of the research grant proposals submitted to NIH do not receive funding. Lobbying efforts appear in some cases to have succeeded in shifting more research dollars to certain diseases, particularly AIDS and breast cancer.

HOW FUNDING IS ALLOCATED

NIH-funded research is wide-ranging. It encompasses everything from accident prevention to basic research on the root causes of disease to research on specific diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes and AIDS. NIH considers many factors when allocating research dollars among various diseases, including economic and societal impacts, such as the number of people afflicted with a disease; the infectious nature of the disease; the number of deaths associated with a particular disease; as well as scientific prospects of the research.

Congressional debate has focused on how NIH funds research on specific diseases. Comparing funding levels can be a tricky business. Research on one disease can have benefits in other research areas. Likewise, funding of basic research may not be categorized as funding for a specific disease even though the basic research may be related to the fundamental understanding and treating of the disease. Nonetheless, NIH does categorize funding by disease area and, according to the most recent statistics, it dedicates $2.7 billion to cancer research, including $400 million to breast cancer research; $2.1 billion to brain disorders; $1.5 billion to AIDS research; and $1 billion to heart disease. Other well-known diseases get lesser amounts. For example, diabetes research gets $320 million, Alzheimer's research $330 million, and Parkinson's research $83 million.

NIH critics say that these funding priorities fail to focus on those diseases which afflict the largest number of Americans, but rather emphasize those illnesses which get the most media and public attention as well as the most effective lobbying efforts. For example, the leading cause of death in the U.S. is heart disease, followed by cancer, stroke and lung disease. AIDS-related deaths rank eighth. A recent study suggested that in 1994 NIH spent more than $1,000 per affected person on AIDS research, $93 on heart disease, and $26 on Parkinson's.

CONCLUSION

Congress has held hearings this year on how NIH sets its funding priorities, and is now considering a proposal to direct an independent commission to study the matter and make recommendations on how to improve funding decisions. Others have proposed more dramatic measures, such as having Congress, rather than NIH, earmark funds or at least set funding guidelines for the agency.

I am wary of proposals to involve Congress too directly in the funding decisions of the NIH. Medical research involves complex questions of science and technology, and Congress is not well-equipped to make policy judgments in this area. I am concerned that, if Congress took to micro-managing agency decisions in this way, special interests would overwhelm the process. Funding allocation should be guided by science and public health demands, not by lobbying efforts or politics, and the process used by NIH has been successful. Its research has produced advances in the treatment of cancer, heart disease diabetes and mental illness that have helped thousands of American families.

I am, nonetheless, sympathetic to the view that the NIH should give more attention when setting priorities to the societal and economic costs associated with particular disease areas. Setting funding priorities, particularly in an era of tight Federal budgets, is a difficult process and involves difficult choices. When NIH decides to emphasize one area of research, it necessarily means less funding will be available for other, worthy areas of research. The key point is that the decisionmaking process be generally insulated from political pressures.

HEART OF GOLD

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise to my colleagues, Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. DIXON, and me that Carmen Warschaw has been named the Heart of Gold Honoree by the Medallion Group of Cedars Sinai Medical Center and will be given this prestigious award on October 25, 1997.

Few people in America have contributed so much intellect, time, energy, and passion to improving our world, our country, and our greater Los Angeles community than has Carmen Warschaw.

Each of us has known Carmen, and her husband Louis, personally and professionally for more than 30 years. She has had an immense impact on our lives and our careers. None of us would likely have reached our positions were it not for Carmen Warschaw. She is a close personal friend, trusted adviser, candid—sometimes acerbic, but always humorous—critic, and a model of what community service and good citizenship ought to be. Our admiration for her is indescribable.

It would be impossible—and if possible, give the appearance of carrying coals to Newcastle—to try to list a fraction of Carmen's honors, areas of interest, awards, positions of responsibility, and titles. It would sound as if we were praising a dozen public spirited people—not just Carmen Warschaw.

Nor could we discuss the myriad stories and legends—both factual and perhaps embellished by time—that surround this fascinating, witty, charming Whirling Dervish of national and local Democratic politics, civil rights, women's rights, health care, art, culture, and Jewish community involvement.

One story will suffice. Several years ago, then, as now, a major leader in the Democratic Party, Carmen was double-crossed in a backroom deal. When Carmen confronted her nemesis, she was told that next time she should get it in writing. Ever since, Carmen has handed out pens with the inscription, Get it in writing, Love, Carmen, and ever since, successive generations of California Democratic leaders have repeated the admonition—and the story.

While making an enormous mark on the larger society, Carmen is a wonderful wife, mother, and grandmother. We have had the pleasure of being close to the entire Warschaw family, her husband Lou, daughters Susan and Hope, sons-in-law Carl Robertson and John Law and grandchildren Cara, Chip, and Jack.

Our comments today are occasioned by yet another Warschaw milestone. Carmen and Louis have—with their characteristic generosity—endowed the Carmen and Louis Warschaw Chair in Neurology at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

We ask our colleagues to join us in honoring Carmen Warschaw, an extraordinary woman whose zest for living and profound sense of compassion are examples for us all. She has—and is continuing to—truly enriched our lives.

MICHAEL TURNER A COMMUNITY CRIME FIGHTER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Michael Tucker, one of my constituents, who was recently honored for his leadership and community work in crime prevention. The National Crime Prevention Council and Ameritech selected Special Agent Turner to receive the Ameritech Awards of Excellence in Crime Prevention. Special Agent Turner is one of 8 winners selected from 140 nominations.

Special Agent Turner, the demand reduction coordinator for the DEA's Washington Field Division, is a pioneer in the coordination of law enforcement officials with local citizens to combat crime in their communities. He has had numerous successes in South Boston, Virginia, and Halifax County where he helped these communities fight drugs and crime. Most recently, Special Agent Turner has worked with the DEA in Washington, DC, to provide leadership in reducing homicides and violent crimes in the East Capitol Dwellings and Greenway communities. Additionally, he has worked with the 6th District Police Department Community Services section to create youth programs and neighborhood watch groups. He, along with the D.C. Police Department, helped to organize the orange hat patrol groups.

Special Agent Turner's work to help foster community involvement in law enforcement has led to a sharp decline in the homicide rate in DC's 6th Police District and the creation of many new prevention programs in community organizations. Organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs and Drug Abuse Resistance Education Plus have become involved with these new prevention programs.

I would like to thank the National Crime Prevention Council and Ameritech for honoring Michael Turner with the Ameritech Awards in Excellence in Crime Prevention. I applaud NCPC's dedication to helping fight crime and building community support and, I appreciate Ameritech's commitment to supporting crime prevention initiatives.

It is evident from Special Agent Turner's work that he is not afraid to identify a troubled community which is plagued with crime, to roll up his sleeves and to take personal action to solve a problem. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Special Agent Turner for this well deserved honor.

SALUTE TO BROWARD COUNTY'S AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIBRARY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute today to the Broward County African American Library, which opens in my congressional district this Saturday, October 25. One of the great milestones in learning opportunities, this sanctuary of history, learning and culture promises to become one of south Florida's greatest libraries. Its purpose is to showcase the immeasurable contributions of African-Americans in this country as well as in our native Africa. Beyond that, however, it will stand as a beacon for the educational uplift of an entire community.

The great historian, educator, and author David Walker, once commented about the importance of libraries for African-Americans:

"I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire, to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instill into me that which neither devils nor tyrants could remove, only with my life—for colored people to acquire learning in this country makes tyrants quake and tremble on their sandy foundations."

This is the kind of idealism that propels the outstanding individuals who have devoted their lives to making the Broward County African American Library a reality. I am pleased to salute their achievement, and to praise their enormous efforts in this significant undertaking.

The significance of this project to the growth and development of Broward County is immeasurable. I am pleased to commend the individuals who have committed their lives and their livelihood to making this library a dream come true, a dream founded upon the notion that to study each other—our accomplishments, our traditions, our culture—our accomplishments, our traditions, our culture—is to know each other.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Broward County African American Library, as it steers our community toward greater progress and understanding.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REPEAL "LOCK-IN" OF MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES IN MANAGED CARE PLANS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to repeal a provision in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that would "lock" Medicare beneficiaries into a managed care plan. My bill would continue the present policy which permits continuous open enrollment—and disenrollment—in HMO's by Medicare beneficiaries.

The BBA provides that in 2002 Medicare beneficiaries have half a year to get out of a

Medicare+Choice plan that they have enrolled in. In 2003 and forever thereafter, they have only 3 months each year to decide to disenroll.

Mr. Speaker, many HMO's do a good job making people happy while they are healthy. Like fire engines at the Fourth of July parade, they look good and make people feel safe. The test comes when there is a fire—or in the case of an HMO, when a person gets sick. There is strong evidence that many HMO's do not do well when a person becomes ill, particularly when one faces a chronic illness or disability and needs rehabilitation. Today under Medicare, an HMO enrollee who finds they need help and the HMO is not delivering can on a month-by-month basis leave and seek care in another HMO or in the fee-for-service sector.

Beginning in 2002, that right will end.

There are good policy reasons for limiting the enrollment and disenrollment of people in HMO's. For example, coordinating periods of open enrollment provides a wonderful chance to compare plans and to encourage more competitive pricing of HMO products as they compete for business during an annual open enrollment period. Further, a bad HMO can make a huge profit by encouraging the disenrollment of people once they become sick and it makes financial sense for Medicare to limit this opportunity for gaming.

Mr. Speaker, these good reasons are overridden in my mind by the danger that lock-in creates for people who become seriously ill and who needs treatment that an HMO may refuse to provide. There are good economic reasons for Medicare to limit disenrollment—but those economic reasons are going to kill some of our seniors and disabled. Thus, I support repeal of the BBA lock-in.

We simply do not know enough about quality of care in HMO's to justify a lock-in. Perhaps some day when there are much better measurements of outcomes and quality we could put a limit on the timing of enrollment and disenrollment. But that time is not here yet, and I fear the proposed lock-in will be deadly.

Friends of the managed care movement should support this amendment, because it will remove a fear that many Medicare beneficiaries will have of joining an HMO and then being stuck in it for most of a year. If there is continuous open enrollment and disenrollment, more people are likely to try managed care without the fear of being stuck in a nonresponsive bureaucracy or assigned to a quack of a gatekeeper.

Mr. Speaker, I do not expect this legislation to move in the 105th Congress—but as we get closer to 2002 and the lock in of beneficiaries, I expect that the interest will grow dramatically. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in the months to come.

TRIBUTE TO MARY JEANNE KLYN

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a friend and constituent, University of Cincinnati Vice President for Public Affairs Mary Jeanne Klyn. Mrs. Klyn, or MJ as she is known by her many fans, will be retiring in February 1998, after 22 years of service to the university.

In 1975, when she came to UC from the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, MJ was named the university's first-ever female vice president. During her term at UC, MJ has developed a legendary reputation as a committed, energetic, and effective representative of the university.

She first demonstrated leadership in the successful campaign to bring UC into the State university system. Since then, she has secured stable funding for UC's academic and research programs, and has worked hard for building projects that mark the rebirth of the university's campus. She played a key role in the Shoemaker Center, the Barrett Cancer Center, and the designation of the UC College of Engineering as one of only 10 NASA Federal Research Centers.

Throughout her time of service to the university, she has also become known as a dedicated advocate for the entire city of Cincinnati. A consultant to the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, MJ has served as member of the boards of WCET public television and the Cincinnati Convention and Visitors Bureau. She chaired the chamber's Committee to Welcome New Industries, and is a member of Women in Communication, and a recent recipient of their Movers and Shakers Award.

University of Cincinnati President Joseph A. Steger said, "It is rare that we can say in truth that someone is irreplaceable, but M.J. truly is. She has helped orchestrate most of the major strides achieved by the university over the past two decades. There is no question that she is beloved by everyone."

MJ is beloved in Cincinnati and will be missed by the university. Those of us who have had the privilege of working with her look forward to continuing friendship and wish her well.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITICENTRE DANCE THEATRE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1997, the CitiCentre Dance Theatre will be celebrating their 20th anniversary. Founded in 1977 by Halifu Osumare, CitiCentre Dance Theatre is Oakland's oldest multiethnic arts organization. CitiCentre is also dedicated to the principal of bringing dance and the community together.

CitiCentre understands that dance rejuvenates and reinvigorates the community, and believes strongly that dance must be returned to ordinary people. Through the diverse offering of dance classes—from belly dance and ballet, to jazz and African dance forms, this unique organization allows people of all ages and background to come together to experience the joy of dance. CitiCentre has done a lot to accomplish their goals in their 20 years of existence. CitiCentre has averaged over 600 students per month taking classes. It was also estimated that 100,000 East Bay residents have received dance instruction at CitiCentre.

CitiCentre is a community center that reflects diversity and the spirit of the East Bay. Through dance, they have explored the commonalities among cultures, and how racial and cultural diversity can work to enrich the participants, which can only lead to a greater understanding among each other. CitiCentre is also dedicated to the preservation and presentation of the dance heritage of people of African descent. These classes include West African, Congolese, Brazilian, Cuban, Haitian, Jazz, and Tap. The instruction teaches more than just dance steps, it communicates the world views of these related cultures. CitiCentre also works with the local schools, the police department, as well as other community groups to expose the young people to the art of dance.

Over the years, CitiCentre has acquired nationally known expert performers and instructors. Expanding over a wide variety of dance companies, these performers and instructors were affiliated with such groups as: the Dance Theater of Harlem, the bill T. Jones Co., the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater, and Les Ballet Africians. This gives the ordinary person the unique opportunity to work with and learn from world famous dancers.

CitiCentre is a community-based organization that doesn't sacrifice the excellence and professionalism in the interest of its community spirit. When cultures come together and interact CitiCentre becomes the unique multicultural face of my district, a community of diverse people and cultures. I take pride in their accomplishments and growth as the community celebrates 20 years of dance with CitiCentre.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate St. Mary's School in Mattoon, IL for being named the 1997 State Champion of Illinois for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. This is the third year in a row the school has won this prestigious award. St. Mary's performance during the 1996–97 school year, in which 67.69 percent of students performed at the 85th percentile rank, was the best among all Illinois schools.

It is not by accident or luck that St. Mary's has performed so well in this nationally recognized competition. The physical requirements are among the most demanding in high school sports, and include a 1 mile run-walk, curl-ups, a sit and reach stretch, pull-ups, and a shuttle run. The students train hard under the tutelage of Mike Martin, who puts in countless hours, year after year, even going as far as to construct weights and an obstacle course. Our Nation has many heroes in the world of sports, from Michael Jordan, Mark McGuire and Cal Ripken, Jr., to Jackie Joyner-Kersee

and Tara Lipinski. But none is more important than Mike Martin who gives of himself so that others may reach new heights. This kind of dedication is truly remarkable.

Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal today about how America's youth are unmotivated, lazy, and apathetic. I beg to disagree. The students at St. Mary's are proving what hard work can accomplish. The benefits of good health are just the beginning. They are learning habits and values, such as discipline, teamwork, and respect, that will lead to success in their future endeavors. As a former high school coach, I know about the joys of athletic competition; the beauty in giving your all, and win or lose, not being ashamed because you gave your maximum effort. We sometimes lose sight of these ideals among the contract disputes and big money of professional sports, but they are alive and well in Mattoon, IL. I am proud to represent St. Mary's school and the Mattoon area in the U.S. Congress, and salute them again for this magnificent achievement.

TRIBUTE TO KATE BROGAN

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the outstanding service of Kate Brogan of Branchburg, a young girl that should serve as a role model to all of us.

Miss Brogan has showed us that expressions of love and compassion need not be hindered by one's age. Whether we are 9 or 99, this country can only grow stronger when generations come to serve one another.

When Kate was only 8, she began helping her disabled, elderly neighbor Marjorie Martin. Kate helped with household chores and enjoyed keeping Ms. Martin company, whether it was playing games or just talking. Now 14, Miss Brogan also visits the Agape House in Somerville, helping homeless families get back on there feet. Kate believes that, "Seeing the reaction and knowing that you are helping someone gives you a warm feeling inside."

As a result of her work, Kate was recently recognized as one of the top student volunteers in New Jersey. Kate was also chosen from a pool of more than 15,000 students across the Nation for her essays describing her volunteer work with Ms. Martin. But even as Kate is recognized for her work, she continues to do more. Using money she earns from babysitting, Kate also sponsors a disadvantaged young girl for $12 a month.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to give thanks to Kate's parents, Elaine and James, who are also valuable volunteers in their own community. It has been their guiding example that has set Kate on her path of service. Their own compassion and dedication radiates in their child's spirit and actions.

Kate had said she has tried to spread her spirit of volunteering to her peers but runs into difficulty. I say to Kate, persevere and your great example shall convince them. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Kate and wish her continued success in her first year at Immaculata High School next year.

HONORING THE REVEREND DR. MAJOR McGUIRE III

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Dr. Major McGuire is celebrating his 11th anniversary of pastoral ministry at the Emmanuel Baptist Church. In that time, he and his wife, the Reverend Darlene Thomas-McGuire, minister of education and youth, have contributed to its growth, brining in 400 members to the Emmanuel family.

The Reverend McGuire also initiated a number of programs which contributed to the growth and development of the church and surrounding community in the Bronx.

Rev. Major McGuire was born in Baltimore. He attended Morgan State University and Towson State University in Baltimore. He accepted the call to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and was licensed in 1974. Three years later he was named Under Shepherd of the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church in Coeymans, NY, and in May of that year was ordained from the New Shiloh Baptist Church in Baltimore. He later served at the Bethel Baptist Church in Mount Kisko.

He continued his education, ultimately receiving his masters of divinity degree from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1983. He was awarded the Martin Luther King Distinguished Leadership Award from the State University of New York and in 1983 was named as an Outstanding Young Man of America.

In 1986, he became pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. He, his wife, and their four children have made their church and community a landmark to the family and to worship. The Reverend McGuire made his church into a dramatic force for good. We salute him and the accomplishments of his ministry.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BISHOP GERALD JULIUS KAUFMAN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Bishop Gerald Julius Kaufman, a man of the cloth who dedicated his life to the service of our community. Bishop Kaufman passed away on April 25.

Bishop Kaufman was sought by people from all ages. He was the chief shepherd of the Love Gospel Assembly, in my South Bronx congressional district. Established in 1970, the assembly is now one of the largest ministries in the New York City area.

At a special ceremony celebrated outside the church on October 9th, the community renamed part of the Grand Concourse, the main street in the Bronx, after him. It is now "Bishop Gerald J. Kaufman Way".

Kaufman was born in 1935 to Jewish parents Fred and Julia Kaufman in New York City. He demonstrated his strong will and perseverance by winning the battle against 12 years of substance abuse. His immense love for God and desire to be trained in the faith brought him to the Zion Bible School in Rhode Island, where he graduated with honors.

In 1967, Kaufman was ordained into ministry at the Zion Bible Institute. He continued his religious education at Vision Christian University, in Hawaii, where he received a B.S.L., Th.M., D. Min., L.H.D. and Ph.D.

Bishop Kaufman's service to God and his social ministry at the Love Gospel Assembly gave birth to a program which now feeds 500 to 700 people daily, a Care Service Ministry, and an Antioch School of Urban Ministry dedicated to train men and women in urban ministry.

Kaufman's fruitful work at Love Gospel Assembly spread far beyond the Bronx. He facilitated the opening of churches in Orlando, FL; Aguadilla and Bayamon, PR; Bridgetown, Barbados; and Ghana, Africa. He oversaw 23 ordained ministers, 22 licensed ministers, 16 pastors, and 45 missionaries.

Among other recognitions, Kaufman received a citation of merit and proclamation for dedicated community work from the Bronx Borough President's Office. Committed to his community, he also served on the board of directors of the Youth Challenge International organization and the Barnabas Ministries, and as chaplain of the Police Benevolent Association for the Federal Protective Services.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the family, friends, and members of the community in their prayers for the soul of Bishop Gerald Julius Kaufman. His legacy of love for our inner city neighborhood has not gone unnoticed. It is a blessing to all of our communities.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. COYNE: "AMERICA'S LONGEST-SERVING MAYOR"

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to pay tribute to an individual who has earned a very special place in the history of public service. In just a few weeks, John M. Coyne, the Mayor of Brooklyn, OH, will be honored for having served 50 years in this post. I join residents of the City of Brooklyn, the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, his colleagues, friends, and many others in recognizing Mayor Coyne on this auspicious occasion.

President Bill Clinton affectionately describes John Coyne as "this nation's longest-serving mayor." Indeed, Mayor Coyne holds the record for consecutive terms of service. In his 50 years of leading the City of Brooklyn, he has displayed a level of dedication and commitment that is unmatched.

Mr. Speaker, when John Coyne took office as mayor in 1948, Brooklyn was still a small village. Today, we celebrate a city that is a shining model for communities across America. Under Mayor Coyne's leadership, the City of Brooklyn led the country in promoting the

first mandatory seatbelt law. He also administered ordinances to ban assault-type weapons, and started a mandatory curbside recycling program. With John Coyne at the helm, the City of Brooklyn has benefitted from millions of dollars in funding to support important transportation, recycling, recreation, and economic development initiatives.

Beyond his mayoral assignment, John Coyne also served five consecutive terms as Chair of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party, the 13th largest county in the country. In this post, he pursued a course of action to make the Democratic Party inclusive of all races, creeds, colors, and religions. Under his chairmanship, more minorities were appointed or elected to public office in Cuyahoga County than under any other chairman in our history. He always stated to me, "Congressman, I don't see color, I see people."

I am proud of my personal association with Mayor Coyne. He has shared a very long friendship with me, my later brother, mayor and Ambassador Carl B. Stokes, and my daughter, Judge Angela R. Stokes. Additionally, I am grateful to him for the support he has given me each year enabling me to provide an annual Christmas party for poor and disadvantaged families in my congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, as he is honored for 50 consecutive years of public service, I join many others who are congratulating Mayor Coyne. I am also pleased to note that proceeds from the upcoming gala will benefit the John M. Coyne Endowed Public Service Scholarship at the Cleveland State University Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs. I extend my warn congratulations to Mayor Coyne, his devoted wife, Jean, and members of the Coyne family. We wish the Nation's "longest-serving mayor" many, many more years at the helm.

ADDRESS TO GREEN CROSS ON WATER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity last Friday to speak at the International Freshwater Symposium sponsored by Green Cross International and Global Green USA in Los Angeles. The meeting, which was chaired by Green Cross President Mikhail Gorbachev, the former president of the Soviet Union, was attended by many of the leading water policy scholars, advocates, and administrators in California. I would like to share my remarks at the conference with my colleagues.

In addition, I know that all Members of the House will want to join me in paying tribute to those who received awards from Global Green USA for their outstanding leadership in environmental advocacy. The Founder's Award was given to the president emeritus and founder of Global Green USA, Diane Meyer Simon. The Entertainment Industry Environmental Leadership Award was given to actor Pierce Brosnan for his work on dolphin protection and other issues. James Quinn, the president and CEO of Collins Pine Co., one of the leading U.S. companies practicing sustained yield forest management. The Individual Environmental Leadership Award went to David Brower, the legendary founder of Friends of the Earth and Earth Island Institute, a great leader in environmental causes in California and nationwide for decades. And the International Environmental Leadership Award was given to the National Geographic for its outstanding educational and scientific work:

INTERNATIONAL FRESHWATER SYMPOSIUM

President Gorbachev, fellow panelists, ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to participate in this program today.

Much of the world has struck a Faustian bargain over the past century; develop natural resources to promote economic growth with little consideration for long term environmental damage or remediation. Nowhere has this trade-off been more dramatic, or more cataclysmic, than in the case of water development in the American West.

In California, as in the Aral Sea, or the forests of Indonesia, or the polluted rivers of Eastern Europe, we are paying a huge environmental price for short-term economic growth. Correcting those past errors will not be cheap or without political risk.

Because of our rapid economic development, we in the United States committed serious resource management blunders earlier than many other nations. But we also have been among the first to recognize the errors of the past and to develop, if haltingly, innovative solutions.

Western water policy provides a textbook example. The great dams, reservoirs and waterways planned over the last century were supposed to reconfigure Nature for 500 years. Now, in the Pacific Northwest, in Utah, Arizona, North Dakota and California, we are confronting the urgent need to redefine the mission of these projects.

The goal of the great water planners in arid California was to make the deserts bloom and to permit cities to flourish. The decisions to build the great dams and canals were made by farsighted, powerful and wealthy interests who spent far more time asking "How" than "Should we?" We built dams when destruction of wetlands and fisheries was ignored; we became addicted to subsidies in an era when long-term deficits and inflation were not considered; we allowed irrigation of low-quality lands without adequate drainage; we allowed urban growth that within a generation will push the population of our water-short state to nearly that of France and Britain.

We created, in short, a population, an economy and a political system that thirsted for water, and that has created a host of economic and environmental problems.

On the cusp of the 21st Century, as we were compelled to modernize a water policy conceived in the twilight of the 19th, many doubted that the political system could exercise the bold leadership that is essential to alter destructive, costly habits.

And yet, five years ago, we did begin a unique experiment to conform water policy to the environmental, political and economic standards of our own time. Interestingly, these changes were not initiated by local officials in California, but rather were imposed by the national government which recognized that reform was urgent.

The Central Valley Project Improvement Act included, for the first time, environmental restoration and fish and wildlife mitigation as fundamental purposes of a major federal water project. This law represents something rather remarkable, even for those who are utterly disinterested in water policy. The CVPIA is fundamentally a mandate to reconfigure our most crucial resource in a way that preserves the vitality of the economy, and then does more.

Unlike earlier periods, we are not basing policy solely on what engineering, money and political muscle can achieve. Now, we must pay attention to what science and ethics tell us is necessary to pass a healthy, diverse and prosperous California on to future generations.

Policy can no longer only benefit those who arrived first and struck their best bargains. Today, fishermen and hunters, Native Americans, fish and wildlife, the environment itself, must be included. The CVPIA law established the right of all of these parties to a seat at an expanded table and to participate fully in making the fundamental decisions about how we remedy the severe mistakes of the past and plan for more equitable sharing of our resources in the future.

Securing such change is difficult enough within a single, heterogeneous state like California. Adding the overlay of clashes between cultures, nations and religions, make solutions seem impossible unless great tenacity is displayed by political and other leaders.

And yet, we in California have begun to make great progress, in no small part because all parties have begun to recognize the inevitability of change; to understand that it is cheaper, better science and smarter business to help create a new framework than to be the last defender of the old order.

I am encouraged that the progress we are making through the CALFED process and CVPIA implementation, however halting and difficult it is at times, represents the only course for California. And it can serve as a successful model for those in the Middle East, in South America, and elsewhere where water politics threatens both political stability and environmental quality.

Lastly, Mr. President, may I say that it is an honor to participate in this meeting with you. Your willingness to venture great thoughts and take enormous risks—both political and personal—stand as one of the great legacies of our century, and I am tremendously gratified that you are lending your distinguished efforts to resolving the problems of the environment around this world.

MOOD OF THE COUNTRY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 22, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE MOOD OF THE COUNTRY

This is an unusual time in American politics. The Cold War is over. Communism has been defeated. The federal budget is basically in balance. Americans are feeling better about themselves and upbeat about the economy. Politicians in Washington are asking themselves what the American people want us to do or not to do.

POSITIVE VIEW OF COUNTRY

Politicians are looking for issues and symbols to capture the attention of voters. Most

of us remember that only a few years ago they were angry and wanted to take out revenge on incumbents. Today voters seem much more content and their mood more agreeable.

Economic issues have always been the dominant feature of American politics. Today those issues have not moved off the minds of voters but their concerns are muted, due, I suspect, in large measure to the strong economy and the agreement between the Congress and the President to balance the budget and to cut taxes. By a wide margin Americans feel that the country is headed in the right director, and two thirds say they are satisfied with the state of the U.S. economy—the highest satisfaction levels we have seen in the 1990s.

Most people I talk to across southern Indiana believe that the economy is doing well, and many tell me their personal situation has improved in recent years. The performance of the economy has been impressive, with solid, noninflationary growth, low unemployment, and stable inflation. Unemployment in some southern Indiana counties is at 2%—the lowest in a generation. All of this translates into a sense that people want things to remain pretty much as they are, and they aren't looking to Washington for major policy changes.

VIEW OF GOVERNMENT

There is also a strong level of satisfaction with the political status quo in Washington. There is a feeling that we are finally getting done what they wanted us to do, and people are pleased that the nasty tone and partisan bickering in Congress has subsided somewhat. Americans like the way both parties worked together to balance the budget, and it is clear to me that they are satisfied with divided government. We have a Democratic President and a Republican Congress. Republicans control 30 of the 50 state houses; the Democrats control more of the court houses. More people identify themselves as Democrats, but the balance is fairly even and volatile.

This general support for divided government seems to stem, in part, from the desire to prevent either party from going too far. The American people have made it clear that they want us to govern from the center.

At the same time, I get the sense that the American people are increasingly disengaged from government, at least the federal government. They now seem to have more important things to do in their own lives than to follow every development in Washington.

ISSUES

Politicians are always trying to determine what the mandate of the voters is. No single issue dominates, but several concerns do come through.

I'm impressed that education has soared to the top of the public policy concerns of Americans. It is remarkable to me how often improving the quality of education comes up on the conversations I have with voters. Parents, of course, are particularly concerned because they see education as the pathway to success for their children, and local business leaders increasingly talk about their need for well-educated, skilled workers. All the education issue—national testing, vouchers, school choice—have become hot-button issues. Even so, I think most Americans are satisfied with the schools in their communities, which makes all of the interest in education a little puzzling.

Everyone thinks we need to look out for the middle class. People often tell me they are concerned about their ability to meet major health care and college costs, and they want to make sure that the government helps promote opportunity. They especially support efforts to promote education and skills training, which they see as key to opportunity and a bright future for their families. A large number of voters still talk to me about declining moral values as the biggest problem in the country. They want to make sure that traditional values are promoted, and they are very concerned about drug abuse in their communities.

As always, the politician is receiving mixed signals today. Many Americans want additional tax cuts; but they also want us to begin to develop spending plans for the looming budget surplus, and they opt for more spending on education and health care.

Although people feel positive about the economy, and interest in reducing the deficit has declined sharply, it would be a mistake to think that economic issues have disappeared. In a recent public meeting, I spent three quarters of the time talking about jobs and trade and other economic issues. But it is also clear that people are focused on health, education, crime, and the environment. They also very much want to protect Social Security and Medicare. What impresses the politician most, I think, is that no single issue dominates the voters' ranking of concerns.

CONCLUSION

Satisfaction with the economy and widespread support for the balanced budget agreement reached this summer has meant that the voters aren't looking for major changes. My own impression is that American are rejecting politicians whom they consider too extreme, and they want the politicians to be compassionate and strongly supportive of the middle class. They favor a mainstream, centrist approach that is based on fiscal responsibility, opportunity, and traditional values. I also think the views of voters are very fluid today, and that things could easily change in the future, particularly if there is a change in the outlook for the economy.

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 23, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 24

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Carolyn Curiel, of Indiana, to be Ambassador to Belize, Victor Marrero, of New York, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States to the 51st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Christopher C. Ashby, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Timothy Michael Carney, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti.

SD–419

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the National export strategy.

SD–538

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 1953, to clarify State authority to tax compensation paid to certain employees.

SD–342

OCTOBER 27

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile.

SD–342

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

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of Kenneth R. Wykle, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD–406

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine costs, benefits, burdensharing and military implications of NATO enlargement.

SD–419

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SH–216

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD–226

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to examine an Administration study on the confidentiality of medical information and recommendations on ways to protect the privacy of individually identifiable information and to establish strong penalties for those who disclose such information.

SD–430

2:00 p.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine the state of American education.
SD–608

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the potential impacts on, and additional responsibilities for, federal land managers imposed by the Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on regional haze regulations implementing Section 169A and 169B of the Clean Air Act.
SD–366

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard Frank Celeste, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to India, Shaun Edward Donnelly, of Indiana, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives, Edward M. Gabriel, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Cameron R. Hume, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Daniel Charles Kurtzer, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, James A. Larocco, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the State of Kuwait, and Edward S. Walker, Jr., of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Israel.
SD–419

2:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on proposed legislation with regard to intelligence disclosure to Congress.
SD–106

OCTOBER 29

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.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy implications for NATO enlargement, European Union expansion and the European Monetary Union.
SD–608

Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH–216

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the role of monetary policy in a healthy economic expansion.
SD–138

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Amy L. Bondurant, of the District of Columbia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador, Terrence J. Brown, of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator for Management, and Thomas H. Fox, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Administrator for Policy and Program Coordination, both of the Agency for International Development, Department of State, and Kirk K. Robertson, of Virginia, to be Executive Vice President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency.
SD–419

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 638, to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of private mineral interests within the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument mandated by the 1982 Act that established the monument.
SD–366

Foreign Relations
To hold joint hearings with the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control to examine United States- Mexican cooperation in efforts to combat drugs.
SD–106

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Joseph A. Presel, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, Stanley Tuemler Escudero, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, B. Lynn Pascoe, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Negotiator for Nagorno-Karabakh, Steven Karl Pifer, of California, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, Kathryn Linda Haycock Proffitt, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, James Catherwood Hormel, of California, to be Ambassador to Luxembourg, and David B. Hermelin, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Norway.
SD–419

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations to examine United States-Mexican cooperation in efforts to combat drugs.
SD–106

OCTOBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1253, to provide to the Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage effectively the federal land in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
SD–366

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Kevin Gover, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.
SR–485

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH–216

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine recent developments and current issues in HIV/AIDS.
SD–430

2:00 p.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine funding for international affairs.
SD–608

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's hydroelectric relicensing procedures.
SD–366

NOVEMBER 3

10:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on provisions of H.R. 1604, to provide for the division, use, and distribution of judgement funds of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan.
SR–485

NOVEMBER 4

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine competition, innovation, and public policy in the digital age.
SD–226

NOVEMBER 5

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the report of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.
SD–226

NOVEMBER 6

12:00 p.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

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

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

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 23

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 943 and H.R. 2005, bills to revise Federal aviation law to declare that nothing in such law or in the the Death on the High Seas Act shall affect any remedy existing at common law or under State law with

respect to any injury or death arising out of any aviation incident occurring on or after January 1, 1995.

SR–253

OCTOBER 27

10:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the contemporary status of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior.

SR–485