

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL VECCHIO

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of Michael Vecchio and his crusade to bring an all war monument to Flemington, NJ. Currently on the main street of Flemington, there exists a Civil War monument. Dedicated 107 years ago, the monument honors Flemington's Civil War dead. However, Mr. Vecchio, a naval officer during the Vietnam war, noticed that Flemington needed a monument dedicated to those residents of Flemington who died in service of their country in the other great conflicts of this century.

Mr. Vecchio, chairman of the Hunterdon County Veterans Memorial Committee, proposed an upgrade to the already existing Civil War monument, adding a stone walkway and a granite wall around the statue. His efforts have paid off. Dedication ceremonies for the new monument took place on Sunday, September 14.

Mr. Vecchio, like many of us, realizes the importance of remembering fallen patriots from past conflicts. The Korean Memorial, which recently opened in Washington, shows our Nation's ongoing commitment to remembering our veterans. Also, through efforts like Mr. Vecchio's, we will never forget those still lost as POW/MIA's.

Again, I would like to congratulate Mike Vecchio for his campaign to help us remember our war heroes and thank him for his selfless commitment to veterans across our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. ANNE CAMPBELL

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 18, Nebraska lost a great education leader when Dr. Anne Campbell passed away. There certainly is no need to exaggerate about the tremendous accomplishments of Dr. Campbell in the field of education or about the wonderful person she was. Her leadership on education matters will have a very positive and lasting effect on countless Nebraskans and indeed people throughout our Nation. Her legacy is the kind that enriches our civilization.

This Member frequently called upon Dr. Campbell over the years for her advice on education and in choosing among applicants for our service academies. If sound and far-sighted advice on educational issues was needed, this Member thought first of Dr.

Campbell. She will be sorely missed by the great number of us who had the good fortune to have her friendship and by all who benefited from her leadership role in education. It is no surprise that Nebraska Governor E. Benjamin Nelson ordered State flags to fly at half-mast as a final tribute to Dr. Anne Campbell.

The following article from the October 20, 1997, Lincoln Journal Star lists her numerous accomplishments and career highlights.

[From the Lincoln Journal Star, Oct. 20, 1997]

NEBRASKA'S "GRAND LADY OF EDUCATION"
DEAD AT 79

(By J. Christopher Hain)

One of the pillars of Nebraska education, M. Anne Campbell, Ph.D., died in Lincoln Saturday at the age of 79.

Campbell was a former Nebraska commissioner of education and is the namesake of Campbell Elementary School at North 21st and Superior streets in Lincoln.

She had been suffering from colon cancer and had been in and out of the hospital several times since April, said her husband Leonard Campbell.

Former U.S. Sen. J. James Exon, who was governor of Nebraska when Campbell became state commissioner of education, said "the educational systems in Nebraska have lost an outstanding and stellar person."

"People instinctively liked her and her approach to education," Exon said. "You could sense her dedication to the cause of education."

Campbell began her career as Madison County superintendent of schools from 1955 to 1963. During that time, she earned a master's degree from Wayne State College. She worked for two years as director of professional services and lobbyist for the Nebraska State Education Association.

In 1965, she began work as an administrative assistant for government services at Lincoln Public Schools. Her duties included lobbying the Legislature and seeking and administering federal funds. During her time at LPS, she worked behind the scenes on development of Nebraska's educational service unit system and the state's technical community colleges.

In 1969, she received a doctoral degree from the University of Nebraska. She worked for two years as director of public affairs for the university.

In 1974, Campbell became state commissioner of education. During her tenure, she served as an influential member of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. The commission's landmark report, "A Nation At Risk," helped to focus the nation's attention on the condition of its schools. She retired in 1982.

She was former national president of the PTA and former president of the Council of Chief State School Officers, the American Association of University Women and the Easter Seal Society of Nebraska.

Campbell served as chairman of the Governor's Committee on the status of Women. She was a member of the committee that selected teacher Christa McAuliffe as the first private citizen to ride in a space shuttle.

Joe Lutjeharms, who worked under Campbell and succeeded her as commissioner of education, said it was her kindness that made her a successful educator.

"She was a very, very great person," he said. "When you win friends, you influence people."

Lutjeharms said Campbell worked to ensure that education efforts were always directed toward kids. "She was the grand lady of education in Nebraska."

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT JACKSON

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recall the life of Dr. Robert Jackson of Toledo, OH, a rare and outstanding citizen, a man of letters. In special tribute to his life and work, he will be remembered in a memorial service in Toledo on September 6, 1997. Our dear friend, Bob, died to this life on July 30, 1997 at age 88.

Bob Jackson was a generous and gifted human being, a genuine brother to us all, a confidante, a soulmate. He relished being a trusted political advisor to many including myself. He understood that community involvement requires commitment. Perhaps it was this sense of civic responsibility which prompted him—at age 85—to be the precinct captain for his neighborhood and work hard to get out the vote. He loved politics and he loved being a Democrat. He pondered the endless possibilities presented to each of us as Americans. He mused always with piercing humor about our body politics, its greatness and its foibles.

A voracious reader and devoted educator, Bob Jackson was elected to the Toledo Board of Education and had retired from the mathematics department of the University of Toledo. An Arkansas native, Bob graduated from the University of Oregon, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, and earned his Ph.D. in mathematics from Harvard University. A complicated man with a boundless sense of humor, he also was a retired naval officer along with being a proud member of the ACLU. While his education and social position could have taken him to elite surroundings, he used his considerable talent to teach youth at Scott High School in Toledo.

Bob and his wife, Agnes, together pursued commitments to causes dear to their hearts, especially to help those whose voices in the public weal were weak. They advocated on behalf of family planning initiatives for which they labored in order that mothers and fathers and children would have a better chance at successful family life, childhood, and adulthood. Even after Agnes' passing, Bob carried on their work. In poignant tribute to his wife, Bob created a living testament to her while at

● 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 same time dedicating himself to their mutual love of nature and of neighborhood: he created the Agnes Reynolds Jackson Arboretum, a truly splendid yet tranquil garden setting adjacent to what was their home in an area of grand old homes in the central city. The arboretum is a place to find true beauty and peace, and now stands as a most fitting memorial to both Agnes and Bob, their love for each other and their lives of service.

When his friends and family gather to memorialize Bob Jackson—and remember Agnes as well—we will do so in that arboretum. As we share stories and remembrances, together we will recall and enjoy the legacies left by two who lived spirited lives dedicated to others. How we will miss him as we miss her and know we are privileged to have considered them friends.

JITCH WALSH TRIBUTE IN
CAYUGA COUNTY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to a family with the same last name as mine, though I am not directly related and cannot claim to know firsthand the entire history of their local fame. I, like many central New Yorkers in the Auburn and Cayuga County area, know the Walsh family of which I speak because of Mr. Thomas "Jitch" Walsh.

On October 7, 1997, Jitch Walsh Day was held at the original site of the family hot dog stand in Emerson Park on Owasco Lake. Auburn, for those who do not know, is blessed by its location in the Finger Lakes, close to several of the lakes and accustomed to these lakes for summertime leisure activities. It was at this hot dog stand, Jitch's and his wife Ellie's stand, that at 1940's-era generation of Cayuga County residents watched softball games, went to carnivals and otherwise wiled away the hot and humid mid-year months.

Jitch's unusual nickname, by the way, is a childhood moniker which has stuck over all these years. When friends and elders are nicknamed "Hip 'O Hay," "Joker" and "Pearshape," something like "Jitch" didn't sound so odd.

One of Jitch's nephews is John Walsh, who stars on the television show "America's Most Wanted." Jitch's and Ellie's own son, Thommie, is a very successful choreographer and director who has won three Tony awards. Their daughter, Barbara, is a banker in Syracuse. But the fame of the Walsh clan in Auburn centers more on Jitch's father, T.J., "the mayor of Market Street" and his mother Loretta. Not to mention their connection to Ellie's father, Ross Cosentino, and her mother Rose.

The nickname comes from the word "jits," which in Italian slang is said to mean someone who borrows small change constantly, as Jitch did when he was a young teen who wanted to buy a bag of peanuts at the softball games at the Y-Field. When he and his wife Ellie open their hot dog stand in the park in 1952, it naturally became Jitch's Stand—and a local legend was born.

As a gathering place, Jitch's Stand was a sensation, selling over 2,000 pounds of hog dogs a week. The popularity of the spot, and the spirit of local customers, is evidenced by the reunions. In 1980 Jitch Reunion Days drew 700 people; in 1986, more than 1,000.

And of course this year's Jitch Walsh Day was a huge success as well. In my family we respect family tradition—as does the Walsh family in Auburn. I am very proud to be able to express these sentiments today, and thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing this important social milestone for many of my constituents.

HAPPY 60TH ANNIVERSARY ST.
DEMETRIOS GREEK ORTHODOX
CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, any student of history knows that one of the strongest nations to offer leadership to the world in the development of civilization, culture, philosophy, and science is the nation of Greece. And it is equally no secret to any student to religion that one of the strongest faiths known to us is that offered by the Greek Orthodox Church. This Saturday, the Greek Orthodox Church, St. Demetrios, in Saginaw, MI, is celebrating its 60th anniversary of providing a place of worship, solitude, and support for its many members.

Just as the structures of ancient Greece provide us today with a moving reminder of the strength of that great era, St. Demetrios church provides a guidepost for its parishioners, including many of Greek heritage. For nearly 100 years people of Greek descent have been an important part of the Saginaw community. Since the mid 1920's, there have been services in the Greek Orthodox faith within the community. The growing population in the area resulted in the founding of St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox church in 1937, with Rev. George Stathis as the first established priest.

The many activities throughout the history of the church are a wonderful lesson in faith and culture. A Greek language school was held in Saginaw and Bay City for many years. Young men visited Greece, and returned to St. Demetrios with their brides. A Greek war relief fund was established, with the grade school children dressing in native Greek costumes to help solicit contributions to help families in Greece who were ravaged by World War II.

A wonderfully detailed history of the church reports of the many proud moments of its history, its growth, its concerns, and its challenges. The church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1950. A new church was built in 1969. A classroom wing for Sunday school and Greek school was dedicated in 1982. The Hellenic center was built in 1991. And through each of these efforts, the most important component of St. Demetrios—its dedicated and supportive members—was the key to its continued success and endurance. The women of the church have seen their role elevated from

individuals of support and devotion to that of leadership with three women becoming members of the parish council in 1995—Soula Economou, president; Mary Kookootsedes, secretary, and Elaine Rapanos, treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, as this place of holiness celebrates its 60th anniversary, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Rev. Mark Emroll, the pastor, and all members of St. Demetrios, a very happy anniversary, with best wishes for many more to come.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS
IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1534) to simplify and expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties whose rights and privileges, secured by the U.S. Constitution, have been deprived by final actions of Federal agencies, or other Government officials or entities acting under color of State law; to prevent Federal courts from abstaining from exercising Federal jurisdiction in actions where no State law claim is alleged; to permit certification of unsettled State law questions that are essential to resolving Federal claims arising under the Constitution; and to clarify when Government action is sufficiently final to ripen certain Federal claims arising under the Constitution:

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1534 and compliment my colleague, Mr. GALLEGLY, on bringing this long overdue legislation to the floor today. H.R. 1534 will greatly increase the ability of landowners in this country to protect their basic civil and constitutional rights. The fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees that no private property shall be taken for a public use without the payment of just compensation. We have seen an increasing disregard by various levels of government for this fundamental civil right.

As chairman of the ESA Task Force of the Committee on Resources in the 104th Congress, I held hearings around the country on how the Endangered Species Act has impacted private property owners. The task force found that our Government often declares private property to be habitat for various species, with little if any concern about how that impacts the legal right of the landowners. We tried to address this problem by setting up a system of administrative appeals and arbitration to insure that landowners are promptly and fairly compensated when the needs of individual landowners. The response by the Government and environmental groups was that we should simply let the courts resolve these problems.

The Environmental Defense Fund, the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club. These are the groups leading the opposition to H.R. 1534. Have any

of these groups ever professed their faith in the abilities of local officials to make land use decisions? No. In fact, they have always taken the exact opposite position, that Federal environmental programs like the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and Superfund have to be run in Washington. In their eyes, local officials are not capable of protecting the health and environment of the areas they represent.

Why the sudden change of heart? Why are these environmental groups and their supporters in Congress now posing as champions of States' rights and local decision-making? Because they don't want individual property owners to have fifth amendment rights protected. The existing system of expensive and time-consuming delays serves their purpose—allowing them to control land use without having to consider the right of property owners.

The Natural Resources Defense Council opposes H.R. 1534 out of fear that it could lead to more Federal lawsuits, burdening the Federal courts. Since when have they been concerned about flooding the courts, except when it is their own right to flood the courts. Who has abused the Federal court process more than the environmental movement? Why should we listen to their pleas to stop property owners from asserting their constitutional rights in Federal court when they have spent the last 30 years trying to expand their own access to Federal courts?

The argument is intended to confuse and distract from the real issue at hand—that the constitutional rights of property owners across America are being eroded by expanding land use regulations imposed by all levels of government. H.R. 1534 doesn't attack local government—they are already required to follow the Constitution.

H.R. 1534 is a procedural bill—it simply helps people with Federal claims that are already in Federal court to get a hearing on the facts of their case without having to wait 10 years for the privilege. Opponents of H.R. 1534 like the obstacles and hurdles that keep people from having access to courts to defend their fifth amendment rights because they know if the delay is long enough, the small property owners cannot afford to fight them anymore. This is wrong. Vote for H.R. 1534 and support the rights of property owners. Everyone should be treated equally under the Constitution, even property owners.

ABOLISH THE IMF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that William E. Simon has publicly called for the Congress to reject the Clinton proposal to approve \$3.5 billion in new funding for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He points out that the IMF was established over 50 years ago as an institution to maintain the Bretton Woods system of stable exchange rates that the world rejected in the early 1970's. The IMF has a poor track record. "All of the major currency and banking

crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF," according to Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the subject. George Schultz, the former Secretary of State and of the Treasury, has also called for the IMF's elimination. Wisely, the House of Representatives did not include any new appropriation for the IMF. It is hoped that the conference committee will act as prudently.

Mr. Simon, the former Secretary of the Treasury and the current president of the Olin Foundation, authored in today's issue of the Wall Street Journal an incisive article on the subject that I would like to include in the RECORD. This article clearly explains why the IMF "may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies * * * because they know that the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis." We should add that the IMF will be bailing them out with U.S. taxpayers' money if the conference committee fails to follow the sound judgment of the House and reject any additional IMF funding.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23, 1997]

ABOLISH THE IMF

(By William E. Simon)

The Clinton administration is asking Congress to approve \$3.5 billion in additional funding this year for the International Monetary Fund. Congress should not only reject this proposal, but also take the long overdue step of ending all future funding for the IMF. As a practical matter, the institution cannot continue to exist without the participation of the most powerful nation in the world. By withdrawing its funding, then, the U.S. can take a leadership role in putting this outdated organization out of business.

The IMF is ineffective, unnecessary and obsolete. It was established after World War II, together with the World Bank, to promote trade and development in an international economy that had been torn apart by two decades of depression and war. In the system of fixed exchange rates established by the Bretton Woods agreements, the IMF's purpose was to provide short-term loans to countries experiencing temporary problems with their balances of payments. This was an important function during the period following the war, and the IMF generally performed it quite well.

But this function became obsolete in the early 1970's when the world abandoned the Bretton Woods system in favor of the current system, in which currency values are set by the market. Instead of going out of business as that new system matured, the bureaucrats at the IMF invented a new function for themselves—namely, to provide so-called structural adjustment loans to countries that are, for various reasons, deeply in debt. These loans are granted on the condition that the recipient countries take steps to reduce their debt, often by increasing taxes and reducing government spending. This mission, of course, was never contemplated in the IMF's original charter; indeed, these structural adjustment loans look very much like the development loans that are supposedly under the purview of the World Bank.

Many critics of the IMF point out that these loans have been quite ineffective in preventing currency crises and in promoting stable economic growth in developing countries. Quite the contrary, as these critics say, the IMF may actually promote crises,

because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies (which may be unpopular) because they know that the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis. As Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the IMF, has pointed out, "All of the major currency and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF." These include the crises in Mexico in 1994, in Africa in 1995 and in Thailand, Korea and Malaysia in 1997. The IMF, with the help of the U.S., has now bailed Mexico out four times since 1976, and it will no doubt do so again and again unless the IMF is put out of business once and for all.

Because the IMF has no legitimate function in our present system of floating exchange rates, we can eliminate it, and safely rely on private institutions, operating in the context of a free market, to provide liquidity and capital for developing nations, just as they do for the industrial nations.

As a former secretary of the Treasury, I do not lightly call for the elimination of a financial institution that has been in operation for more than 50 years, and that served a pivotal role in the international economy in the period following World War II. It is obvious, however, that the IMF no longer serves a constructive role in the world economy, and has not done so since the 1970s. We should therefore have the courage to close it down—and the most effective way to accomplish this goal would be to withdraw U.S. funding.

A few years ago, such a call to end the IMF would have been attacked on all sides as an extreme and highly controversial recommendation. But today a growing number of respected observers agree that the organization is no longer needed. George Schultz, the esteemed former secretary of state and of the Treasury, has recently called for the elimination of the IMF. In a 1995 lecture before members of the American Economic Association, Mr. Schultz observed that "the IMF has more money than mission." As a consequence, he said, we should "merge this outmoded institution with the World Bank, and create a charter for the new organization that encourages emphasis on private contributions to economic development." This would make a great deal of practical sense.

The House and Senate now have a golden opportunity to force the long overdue elimination of the IMF. There is no longer any reason to burden taxpayers with the expenses of this outdated institution.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR WILMA G. RUDOLPH

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly introduce a bill that will confer a Congressional Gold Medal to Wilma G. Rudolph. I was honored and proud to chair a hearing yesterday, organized by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, on the 25th Anniversary of Title IX. Title IX provides for the equal funding of educational and athletic programs, and has provided for much of the breakthrough for women and girls in academics and athletics. I can think of no better

person, male or female, who better embodies the spirit of Title IX than Wilma Rudolph. As a matter of fact, the date of Title IX's enactment into law—June 23—is Wilma Rudolph's date of birth. We explored where we were, where we are, and where we need to go regarding Title IX at yesterday's hearing of the Congressional Caucus of Women's issues. However, this conversation would be moot if not for the stellar achievements and contributions to academics, business, and athletics, of Wilma Rudolph.

Wilma G. Rudolph, born the 20th of 22 children, was initially never given a chance to walk or resume a "normal" life. Through the hard work of her parents, she overcame scarlet fever, polio and pneumonia to become an athletic pioneer and champion in her home State of Tennessee in basketball and track. As a high school athlete, Wilma Rudolph once scored 49 points in a single game for Burt High school in Clarksville, TN, a record that still stands for the most points scored in a single game in the State of Tennessee. In her first major track meet, the national Amateur Athletic Union championships in 1956, Wilma placed first in the 300 yard dash, second in the 100 yard dash, and fourth in the 75 yard dash. Despite suffering from a severe ankle sprain, she was the first woman to win not one, but three gold medals in a single Olympiad. Her gold medals were in the 100 meter dash, the 200 meter dash, and the 400 meter relay at the 1960 Olympics.

Wilma Rudolph was not one, however, to rest upon the laurels that the celebrity of winning Olympic gold medals brought to her. Upon her return to Clarksville, TN, in 1960 Wilma Rudolph demanded, and received, the first integrated parade in the city of Clarksville. She continued her education, graduating from Tennessee State University. She became a successful businessperson, coach, teacher, and mother. The effort and example of Wilma Rudolph helped to blaze the trail that resulted in Title IX today. The opportunities of Title IX has allowed for lucrative careers in business for women, and the opportunity for women to enjoy, like men, to be able to afford the life as a professional athlete. Although Wilma Rudolph passed away on November 12, 1994, her legacy continues to inspire men and women, able-bodied and physically challenged, to overcome odds. Her life truly embodies the American values of hard work, determination, and love of humanity. I am honored that so many of my colleagues, through their co-sponsorship of this bill, recognize the broad talents and contributions of my heroine and friend, Wilma G. Rudolph.

Original co-sponsors of the bill are Representatives ROD BLAGOJEVICH, EARL BLUMENAUER, Minority Whip DAVID BONIOR, WALTER H. CAPPS, JULIA CARSON, DONNA CHRISTIAN-GREEN, BOB CLEMENT, JAMES E. CLYBURN, JOHN CONYERS, Jr., DANNY K. DAVIS, ROSA DELAURO, RONALD V. DELLUMS, ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, BOB FILNER, HAROLD E. FORD, Jr., BARNEY FRANK, MARTIN FROST, BART GORDON, EARL F. HILLIARD, JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr., SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, ZOE LOFGREN, WILLIAM L. JENKINS, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, TOM LANTOS, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, CARRIE MEEK, ROBERT MENENDEZ, JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, PATSY T. MINK, JAMES L. OBER-

STAR, GLENN POSHARD, LYNN RIVERS, BOBBY RUSH, MAX SANDLIN, DEBBIE STABENOW, FORTNEY PETE STARK, BENNIE G. THOMPSON, MAXINE WATERS, J.C. WATTS, LYNN C. WOOLSEY, and ALBERT R. WYNN.

RED RIBBON DRUG AWARENESS
WEEK, OCTOBER 23-30, 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of Red Ribbon Week, an important drug awareness effort in our Nation to ensure that we do not lose generation after generation to the scourge of illicit drugs.

To those of us long familiar with the struggle against illicit drugs, Red Ribbon Week has a special meaning. It grew out of the gruesome murder of a courageous and dedicated DEA agent killed in the line of duty in 1985 fighting drugs in Mexico. The first red ribbon was worn in his memory back then, and the tradition has continued in an important drug awareness effort in our Nation.

I ask that a letter from our outstanding DEA Administrator Tom Constantine to me on the historical background and importance of Red Ribbon Week be included in the RECORD. I am also providing to both cloakrooms red ribbon lapel pins that Members can wear in the days ahead to help promote this worthy effort to prevent the spread of drugs, especially among our youth.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, October 22, 1997.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: October 23, 1997, marks the beginning of Red Ribbon Week. As you know, the red ribbon became a symbol of the fight against drugs after Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Special Agent Enrique "Kiki" Camarena was kidnapped, tortured and murdered in Mexico in 1985. The ribbon was first worn in memory of Special Agent Camarena, and later evolved into a nationwide drug awareness campaign.

DEA Headquarters was honored to have Andrea Mazzenga, a student at Clarkstown South High School in Nanuet, New York, perform at our Red Ribbon Kick-Off Rally. Andrea sang "Hands Across the Universe," a song composed by another Nanuet resident, Jordan Spivak. The song extolled the virtues of being drug-free.

The DEA would greatly appreciate it, Congressman Gilman, if you would submit a statement into the Congressional Record about the fact that October 23 to 30, 1997, is National Red Ribbon Week. The DEA urges everyone to wear a red ribbon in support of a drug-free nation. In 1986, 80 million children in all 50 states celebrated Red Ribbon Week and made the choice to be drug-free.

We have enclosed approximately 450 red ribbon lapel pins for you to distribute on the House floor. The people of the United States look up to their Congressional leaders. We believe that if members of Congress were to wear red ribbons, it would inspire the nation to reflect on the sacrifices that agents such as Kiki Camarena have made and also to

concentrate on making the positive choice to be drug-free.

The DEA appreciates all the support you have given our agency and the drug effort throughout your career. We hope we can count on you to introduce Red Ribbon Week into the Congressional Record. If you need more information about Red Ribbon Week, feel free to call Robert D. Dey, Chief of DEA's Demand Reduction Section, at 202-307-7936.

Thank you again for all your support throughout the years.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. CONSTANTINE,
Administrator.

COMMENDING PASTOR JAMES ANDERSON ON HIS RETIREMENT AND 39TH ANNIVERSARY AS A PASTOR

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to commend Pastor James Alexander Anderson on the momentous occasion of his retirement and 39th anniversary as a pastor. A week-long retirement and anniversary celebration for Pastor Anderson, given by the Washington Street Church of God parishioners, will take place from October 26, 1997 to November 2, 1997. The celebration will include a program of revival ministers throughout the week, who will offer remarks on Pastor Anderson's distinguished career. The festivities will conclude with a banquet at Marquette Park Pavilion in Gary, IN, on Sunday, November 2, 1997.

Pastor Anderson received his calling in 1947, upon returning to Gary, IN, from his service with the U.S. Army. During a revival meeting, without hesitation, he accepted his summons with a resolute commitment to fulfill and carry out his mission to preach. Although Pastor Anderson had initially planned to attend college and pursue a medical career, he fully embraced his new challenges as a spiritual healer and guide. His first pastorate was in Muncie, IN, where he remained for over a year. In 1957, Pastor Anderson was selected as pastor of the Washington Street Church of God, where he has faithfully served in this capacity since then. Throughout his career, Pastor Anderson has demonstrated his commitment to being an effective and instrumental leader through his diligent pursuit of a greater understanding of scripture and the ministry. Over the years, Pastor Anderson attended such institutions as Anderson College and Anderson College Seminary in Anderson, IN, and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, IL.

Over the years, Pastor Anderson has made numerous contributions to his congregation, as well as to the surrounding community. Perhaps his most noteworthy accomplishment was his founding of a homeless shelter in 1984. Pastor Anderson led the Washington Street Church of God congregation in undertaking the challenging task of renovating a church-owned building into the Brother's Keeper Homeless Shelter. Had it not been for Pastor Anderson's leadership and ambition,

many individuals in the city of Gary would be left without lodging over an extended period of time. Pastor Anderson has also devoted much of his time to assisting various church-affiliated organizations. For 13 years, he served as a member of the missionary board of the Church of God in Anderson, IN. He was also a member of the Interfaith Clergy Council of Gary and vicinity, and the credentials and ordination committee in Indianapolis, IN. Pastor Anderson is also the former dean of the Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers Council of Gary, and for 10 years, he was treasurer of the General Ministerial Assembly of the National Association of the Church of God in West Middlesex, PA.

Pastor Anderson's retirement and anniversary is of special importance to the Washington Street Church of God family, as the occasion serves as a unique opportunity to celebrate the valiant leadership, commitment, and selflessness that have characterized his service to the congregation and to the community at-large. During this special time, the congregation will remember Pastor Anderson's steadfast will and determination to complete his mission, which motivated him to successfully recover from a severe stroke in 1988. Above all, Pastor Anderson will be remembered for doing many good things for a wide variety of people, without seeking credit for his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating James Alexander Anderson on the event of his retirement and 39th anniversary as a pastor. His wife, Hardina Anderson, can be proud of her husband's ministry, as his dedication to his church and to his community serves as an inspiration to us all.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROLAND ROEBUCK

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTIAN-GREEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to Mr. Roland Roebuck, who was recently recognized by the District of Columbia's Superior Court and Court of Appeals, for his work in the D.C. Hispanic community. The Community, Outreach, Recognition and Opportunity Award or CORO, which was presented during Hispanic Heritage Month, goes to an individual who has made an impact on the lives of members of the Latino population.

Roland, who hails from the Island of St. Croix, served in the military during the Vietnam era. After his honorable discharge, he moved to the Washington Metropolitan Area, and has been the Hispanic program coordinator for the Government of the District of Columbia for more than 20 years.

Roland is privileged to be of dual heritage, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and has used this position to continue to foster the two cultures in his homeland, on the Continental United States and internationally. His intelligence, charm, wit and sense of humor have opened doors all over the world, allowing others to get a taste of who we are.

I am proud to call Roland Roebuck my friend, and I join the members of the Hispanic Heritage Committee, my Virgin Islands and Puerto Rican communities and the Hispanic population at large, in paying tribute to this true American.

TRIBUTE TO SEAN F. DALTON

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding public servant and one of New Jersey's finest individuals, Sean F. Dalton. Sean Dalton comes from a long line of distinguished public servants, from his father, Bill Dalton, the former mayor of Glassboro and chairman of the South Jersey Transportation Authority; to his brother, Daniel Dalton, who served with distinction as a State assemblyman and senator and as New Jersey's secretary of state.

Sean is an outstanding member of the New Jersey General Assembly. But my reason for praising him today has more to do with his heart than his work as a public servant. Specifically, Sean has dedicated much of his time to helping New Jersey's veterans population. As you may know, Mr. Speaker, New Jersey has among the largest veterans populations in the Nation. The willingness of these veterans to jeopardize their lives for our future goes well beyond bravery, and the least that we as a society can do to repay them is to ensure that their accomplishments are recognized and their civilian years are as enjoyable as possible. Sean Dalton has tirelessly led this effort.

He has sponsored legislation to have the State of New Jersey issue a special medal to those citizens who were on active duty during the Vietnam conflict. He has worked with other veterans to ensure that all deserving individuals received their long-overdue medals and other military awards from America's other wars.

Of course, Sean Dalton's accomplishments don't begin and end with our veterans community. He has been a tireless advocate for our seniors, for workers, for local homeowners and taxpayers, and for our youngest citizens. In recognition of his remarkable efforts, the Chapel of the Four Chaplains will be awarding Sean Dalton with its Legion of Honor Award on Monday, October 27 at St. John Episcopal Church in Chew's Landing, NJ.

This remarkable honor has been given to some of our Nation's most distinguished citizens, from Presidents Truman and Eisenhower to John Cardinal Wright of Pittsburgh and John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia to Gen. Colin Powell and Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf. The Legion of Honor membership is given in recognition of loving service rendered by the recipient to persons regardless of their race or religious faith. No one is more deserving of this outstanding award than Sean Dalton. His family and friends, along with his many admirers, should be extremely proud of his many achievements, and I ask my colleagues to join me in commending and congratulating Sean Dalton on his receipt of the Legion of Honor Award.

HONORING THE NEW CAPITAL AREA TRANSPORTATION CENTER ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPITAL AREA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Capital Area Transportation Authority, which has provided more than 70 million rides to the citizens of Ingham County in its 25-year history.

CATA has grown from 55 employees in 1972, serving 700,000 annual customers, to 175 employees today, providing more than four million customers each year with the most reliable form of transportation in the area.

The communities of Lansing, East Lansing, Meridian Township, Delhi Township, Lansing Township, and rural Ingham County have come to rely on the service, efficiency, and accessibility of our local transit system. This high quality can be credited to the dedication and strong work ethic the men and women of CATA bring to their jobs each day.

On October 24, CATA will celebrate their silver anniversary by dedicating a new state-of-the-art transit center in downtown Lansing. The new transit center demonstrates that our State and Federal Governments can work together to provide the strongest possible transportation system available. With the new facility, CATA will continue to provide safe, reliable, and high quality transit service well into the 21st century.

I am very proud of our public transportation system in Ingham County and am pleased that we can celebrate 25 years of service with a new facility.

ANTE PERKOV: RECIPIENT OF THE BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF SAN PEDRO 1997 KEYSTONE AWARD

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ante Perkov, who will be honored tonight at the 70th annual Keystone Awards dinner held by the Boys & Girls Club of San Pedro.

In San Pedro, when you hear the phrase "it's better to give than to receive," one immediately thinks of Ante Perkov. Known to the community as the kind, warm-hearted man with a carnation behind his ear, Ante has contributed significantly to all types of community activities since his arrival to San Pedro.

He has spent his life building his restaurant, Ante's, into one of the finest ethnic restaurants in the South Bay, while never saying "no" to any charity or person in need. Ante has given his time and his talents whenever called upon because of his concern and love for people.

Ante has cooked for and helped raise funds for the Mary Star of the Sea Parish, the Holy Trinity Parish, the Salvation Army, Homer

Toberman Settlement House, the Boys & Girls Club of San Pedro, the San Pedro Peninsula YMCA, the Boy Scouts, and the San Pedro Lions Club. Ante also serves on the board of directors for the Salvation Army and the Boys & Girls Club of San Pedro.

His personal recognitions include a doctor of philanthropy degree from Pepperdine University, Honorary Mayor of San Pedro, Citizen of the Year from the Boy Scouts of America, Man of the Year from the Lions Club, and the Steering Wheel Award from the San Pedro High School Lady Pirate Boosters, in addition to being a lifetime member of the San Pedro Elks and the San Pedro Lions Club.

With his gentleness, kindness, and giving heart, Ante has touched the lives of the Harbor area community with his generous and unheralded gift of caring. I am proud to join the Boys & Girls Club of San Pedro in extending my sincere administration and appreciation to Ante Perkov.

Congratulations Ante.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS OF NEW JERSEY

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to acknowledge the efforts of veterans from the Women's Army Corps in raising money to refurbish Flemington County's veterans memorial.

On the weekend of July 19, 10 members of the Women's Army raised \$1,250 to contribute to the \$80,000 needed. Organizer Anna Hoffman sat outside a local ShopRite with Janet Thatcher, Ruth Lincoln, Estelle Lokowsky, Josephine Knoblock, Linda Trimbath, Mabel Kauffman, and Grace Meyer, taking turns sitting at a table, collecting money.

Mr. Speaker, there are many women veterans who served valiantly and without regard for their own lives in both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam and the gulf war. Their efforts need to be acknowledged and honored.

The refurbished memorial was dedicated on September 14, 1997, to all Hunterdon County veterans. I thank each and everyone of these men and women who served our great Nation.

INTRODUCING THE DAVIS-BACON REPEAL ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Davis-Bacon Repeal Act of 1997. The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 forces contractors on all federally-funded construction projects to pay the local prevailing wage, defined as "the wage paid to the majority of the laborers or mechanics in the classification on similar projects in the area." In practice, this usually means the wages paid by unionized contractors. For more than 60 years, this con-

gressionally-created monstrosity has penalized taxpayers and the most efficient companies while crushing the dreams of the most willing workers. Mr. Speaker, Congress must act now to repeal this 61-year-old relic of the era during which people actually believed Congress could legislate prosperity. Americans pay a huge price in lost jobs, lost opportunities and tax-boosting cost overruns on Federal construction projects every day Congress allows Davis-Bacon to remain on the books.

Davis-Bacon artificially inflates construction costs through a series of costly work rules and requirements. For instances, under Davis-Bacon, workers who perform a variety of tasks must be paid at the highest applicable skilled journeyman rate. Thus, a general laborer who hammers a nail must now be classified as a carpenter, and paid as much as three times the company's regular rate. As a result of this, unskilled workers can be employed only if the company can afford to pay the Government-determined prevailing wages and training can be provided only through a highly regulated apprenticeship program. Some experts have estimated the costs of complying with Davis-Bacon regulations at nearly \$200 million a year. Of course, this doesn't measure the costs in lost jobs opportunities because firms could not afford to hire an inexperienced worker.

Most small construction firms cannot afford to operate under Davis-Bacon's rigid job classifications or hire the staff of lawyers and accountants needed to fill out the extensive paperwork required to bid on a Federal contract. Therefore, Davis-Bacon prevents small firms from bidding on Federal construction projects, which, unfortunately, constitute 20 percent of all construction projects in the United States.

Because most minority-owned construction firms are small companies, Davis-Bacon keeps minority-owned firms from competing for Federal construction contracts. The resulting disparities in employment create a demand for affirmative action, another ill-suited and ill-advised Big Government program.

The racist effects of Davis-Bacon are no mere coincidence. In fact, many original supporters of Davis-Bacon, such as Representative Clayton Allgood, bragged about supporting Davis-Bacon as a means of keeping cheap colored labor out of the construction industry.

In addition to opening up new opportunities in the construction industry for small construction firms and their employees, repeal of Davis-Bacon would also return common sense and sound budgeting to Federal contracting, which is now rife with political favoritism and cronyism. An audit conducted earlier this year by the Labor Department's Office of the Inspector General found that an inaccurate data were frequently used in Davis-Bacon wage determination. Although the inspector general's report found no evidence of deliberate fraud, it did uncover material errors in five States' wage determinations, causing wages or fringe benefits for certain crafts to be overstated by as much as \$1.08 per hour.

The most compelling reason to repeal Davis-Bacon is to benefit the American taxpayer. The Davis-Bacon Act drives up the cost of Federal construction costs by as much as 50 percent. In fact, the Congressional Budget

Office has reported that repealing Davis-Bacon would save the American taxpayer almost \$3 billion in 4 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to finally end this patently unfair, wildly inefficient and grossly discriminatory system of bidding on Federal construction contracts. Repealing the Davis-Bacon Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars on Federal construction costs, return common sense and sound budgeting to Federal contracting, and open up opportunities in the construction industry to those independent contractors, and their employees, who currently cannot bid on Federal projects because they cannot afford the paperwork requirements imposed by this Act. I therefore urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the Davis-Bacon Repeal Act of 1997.

FOREIGN SPENDING

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the topic of foreign spending. While it is to our benefit to assist less fortunate countries, it is also important to ensure that taxpayer resources are well spent. I would like to share one opinion as written by Mr. Cory Flohr from Colorado.

"America must change the way it does business with regard to foreign assistance spending. For too long, our government has taken billions of dollars out of the pockets of the hardworking taxpayers of this country, only to squander it in far-off lands in an attempt to settle our national conscience. At best, the recipients have benefitted very little from our handouts. At worst, these people, who truly are in need of real assistance, have been left in a worse predicament than that in which they were found.

"As a nation of immigrants, America has a distinct interest in, and direct responsibility to, the world outside of our borders. Not only do our ancestral ties often bind us emotionally to the well-being of our familial homelands, but our nation's economic, political, and military interests rely directly on the prosperity, stability, and security of the rest of the world. Furthermore, Americans are simply, and arguably, the most generous, compassionate, and "charitable people on Earth. It is just our nature to assist those in need.

"For these reasons, it is not surprising that the issue of foreign assistance can evoke strong feelings from a large portion of our population. Unfortunately, our prosperous nation learned long ago that we can quickly engage, if not solve, the world's problems by throwing money in the general direction of the source. The problem is that very few substantial and complicated problems can be effectively solved with cash alone. This is especially true of the afflictions most developing countries face which are driven by flawed national policies and which cannot be cured until meaningful policy changes are enacted from within.

"The unfortunate fact is, that although our country has dumped hundreds of billions of dollars overseas, the great majority of the recipient countries are no better off today, and in many cases worse off, than they were before. For example, of the 64 countries that

have received U.S. foreign aid for 35 years or more, 41 have economies that have remained virtually the same or have deteriorated over the past three decades. Of those 41 countries, 21 of them are poorer today than they were thirty years ago.

"Now many people argue that while the economies of recipient countries may not have improved, their plight can be blamed on factors beyond their control—natural disasters, lack of natural resources, civil unrest, or colonial exploitation. These explanations would be enlightening if not for very significant contradictory examples from the past. Many of the world's richest countries, Japan for one, have virtually no natural resources. America, a former British colony, was torn apart by a devastating Civil War in the 1800's, yet managed to "generate massive economic growth both during, and after the war.

"The one thing, however, that all economic powerhouses have in common, and that all poor countries lack, is a policy of economic freedom. This concept is characterized by the ability of individuals to pursue their own economic desires with minimal governmental intervention and control, low barriers to trade, lowered taxes, limited regulatory burdens, high foreign investment, freedom of private property ownership, and access to competitive banking.

"No amount of government-to-government charity will ever create wealth, nor can it counteract the detrimental effects of repressive economic policies that do nothing but stifle productive output and discourage the creation of wealth. This is why, rather than continuing to send our bundles of cash overseas year after year, we should instead demand, demonstrate, and encourage those countries to begin implementing long-lasting, and self-sustaining economic reform. Unless, of course, our true goal is to play the role of global welfare provider, keeping recipient countries in a subservient role and dependent upon America's handouts.

"Many try to justify America's high level of foreign spending by arguing that, compared to the mammoth size of our overall federal budget, the expense is negligible. No amount of money taken out of the American taxpayer's pocket should ever be considered negligible, particularly when we are talking about \$12 to \$13 billion per year. There are simply too many hardworking families living paycheck to paycheck in this country for that argument to work. No, instead of blindly throwing money at the world's problems, hoping they will disappear long "enough to ease our conscience, it's time to pull in the reins, make some tough decisions, and provide some real foreign assistance."

Mr. Speaker, we can all learn a valuable lesson here. Our government has an opportunity to optimally utilize our resources in a responsible and beneficial fashion so as not to waste resources but to accomplish the most good for the global community.

AMTRAK REFORM AND PRIVATIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration of the bill (H.R. 2247), to reform the statutes relating to Amtrak, to authorize appropriations for Amtrak, and for other purposes:

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, this Member rises in support of H.R. 2247 and in support of continued long-distance Amtrak service.

During the 104th Congress this Member voted against a similar bill due to concerns about its possible adverse impact on long-distance routes through States such as Nebraska. In a statement which appeared in the November 30, 1995, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this Member expressed the view that passenger train service should not be confined only to high-density corridors. If Federal subsidies are provided to Amtrak then it should continue to serve as a truly national system. Federal subsidies from taxpayers from throughout the Nation for a limited, regional system would not be justified.

While these concerns remain, this Member also recognizes that H.R. 2247 contains necessary and appropriate labor reforms and other restructuring provisions designed to provide relief for the ailing railroad. In addition, most important, passage of this reform legislation is necessary to allow Amtrak access to the \$2.3 billion for capital improvements included in the recently enacted Taxpayer Relief Act.

Therefore, this Member supports H.R. 2247 and expresses his hope that Amtrak will continue to provide at least the current important long-distance transportation alternative routes for and across the sparsely settled States such as Nebraska and others in the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain West. Amtrak clearly should continue to have an important role in the Nation's overall transportation.

A TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR SHYAMALA B. COWSIK

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ambassador Shyamala B. Cowdik, the Deputy Chief Minister at the Indian Embassy in Washington, who will leave at the end of this month to become India's Ambassador to Cyprus. Her departure comes at the end of 2 years of service in Washington and at a time when relations between Washington and New Delhi are very positive.

Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed the opportunity to come to know Ambassador Cowdik in her current capacity. She has been an excellent source of information and assistance and has played an integral role in helping to enhance relations between the world's largest democracy and the modern world's oldest democracy. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Ambassador Cowdik on her work in Washington on behalf of the Indian Government and wish her every success in her new position in Cyprus. I look forward to continuing to work with her on efforts to build peace in Cyprus.

SALUTE TO MARTHA DOMINICK

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mrs. Martha Dominick, of Gaffney, SC for her years of distinguished service to the people of my State.

Martha Dominick's fight for women's rights has not gone unnoticed. The South Carolina Conference on the Status of Women presented her with their Distinguished Service Award. She won recognition as the Outstanding Business Woman and Leader in South Carolina. This week, she will receive South Carolina's most prestigious award, the Order of the Palmetto. And this December, the Gaffney Business and Professional Women's Club will break ground on the Martha Dominick Women's Center, which will provide skills and training for women entering the job market for the first time.

Martha Dominick's fight for women's rights has not gone unnoticed. The South Carolina Conference on the Status of Women presented her with their Distinguished Service Award. She won recognition as the Outstanding Business Woman and Leader in South Carolina. This week, she will receive South Carolina's most prestigious award, the Order of the Palmetto. And this December, the Gaffney Business and Professional Women's Club will break ground on the Martha Dominick Women's Center, which will provide skills and training for women entering the job market for the first time.

Martha Dominick has reached out not only to women and young people, but to her entire community, volunteering for the American Heart Association, March of Dimes, Community Chest, and 4-H Club, and helping families in need. Her love and compassion, her intelligence and wit, and her style and grace inspired all whom she touched.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Martha Dominick is one of my constituents, and I am pleased to recognize her today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Martha Dominick is one of my constituents, and I am pleased to recognize her today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

CONGRATULATION'S TO THE GARY COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC. ON IT'S FALL FUNDRAISER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Gary Community Mental Health Center, Inc. [GCMHC] on its Fall Fantasy Fundraiser. In particular, I would like to commend Danita Johnson Hughes, GCMHC's chief executive officer, on this special occasion. The fundraiser will be held at the Center for Visual and Performing Arts in Munster, IN, on Sunday, October 26, 1997. All proceeds from the Fall Fantasy Fundraiser will be used to benefit the organization's new children's emergency shelter, the ALPHA Center, which has been in operation since September 3, 1997.

The GCMHC has continued to extend its commitment to serving the northwest Indiana

community with the establishment of the ALPHA Center, which is an acronym for "All of Life's Problems Have Answers." The center operates as an emergency shelter for children between the ages of 6 and 17, who have been removed from their homes due to neglect and/or physical and emotional abuse. Referrals to the program come from the courts and the Department of Family and Children Services, which determine how to best continue the care these children need and deserve. The ALPHA Center provides transitional and reintegration programs, such as individual and family therapy, tutoring, substance abuse counseling, therapeutic recreation, and after care services. Prominent in all facts of the center's operations is genuine compassion and concern for the children it serves.

The GCMHC was founded in 1974 as a nonprofit organization with the goal and vision of providing effective lifestyle intervention and treatment programs for individuals, couples, families, and children. The organization seeks to serve the community by offering quality behavioral health care services, administered by an experienced staff of physicians, psychiatrists, therapists, case managers, and office support personnel. Several GCMHC programs are specially designed to address the needs of young people in the community. The center's Placement Diversion Program, for instance, works to prevent unnecessary placement of children into residential psychiatric programs, while working to strengthen the relationship between family members. In conjunction with the Gary school system, the center also strives to address the needs of school-age children with behavioral difficulties through its Act Program. The GCMHC also offers substance abuse counseling to both adolescents and adults.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in congratulating the Gary Community Mental Health Center on the occasion of its Fall Fantasy Fundraiser and the recent establishment of the ALPHA Center. I wish the GCMHC continued success in all of its endeavors, as the services this distinguished organization has provided over the years have been invaluable to the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES OF
OAKLAND COUNTY**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Catholic Social Services of Oakland County for 50 years of dedicated service to our community. As a Member of Congress I consider it my duty and my privilege to work on behalf of the American family. It is in this spirit that I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting an organization that is on the frontlines everyday working to protect and preserve families.

In 1947, the Archdiocese of Detroit gave Catholic Social Services of Oakland County space above a downtown Pontiac drug store.

During the 1950's a new office was established in Pontiac's historical district, with subsequent openings in Farmington, Royal Oak, Southfield, and Waterford. With its 6 offices operating throughout the county and a staff of 140, over 8,000 people every year have benefited from Catholic Social Services' programs, resources, and activities. Many of the group's accomplishments were the result of the selfless dedication of the late Leonard Jagels. Mr. Jagels had been a mainstay since 1949 and served as executive director for many years. His work has left a lasting impression on the organization.

Catholic Social Services has maintained a tradition of providing prompt and effective service to individuals through community outreach, outpatient treatment and in-home programs, and child placement programs. The Families and Schools Together Program, the Foster Grandparent Program, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, and the Older Adult Day Care Program are just a few of the programs administered by Catholic Social Services. In addition to their services for at-risk children, the group's outpatient and in-home programs are a valuable resource, always on hand for clinical, family, mental health, and substance abuse counseling. Finally, the organization participates in child placement programs, acting as an advocate in matters of special needs adoption, post adoption services, and foster care.

Catholic Social Services is more than just one organization, but rather an integral part of a tremendous service network, one that includes United Way of Oakland County, United Way Community Services, Catholic Charities USA, and the Michigan Federation of Private Child and Family Agencies. Working together to achieve common goals these organizations serve as an inspiration to us all. The dedicated individuals who work with these organizations deserve our gratitude for in my eyes they are true heroes.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the 50 years of service, love and support from Catholic Social Services of Oakland County. I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Catholic Social Services on a fulfilling 50 years, and in wishing them even greater success in the years ahead.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE
SANCTIONS REFORM ACT, H.R. 2708**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman PHILIP CRANE and I introduced H.R. 2708, the Enhancement of Trade, Security, and Human Rights through Sanctions Reform Act. This bill would reform the process by which both the Congress and the executive branch consider unilateral sanctions proposals. I would like to share with my colleagues the rationale for this bill and describe its key provisions.

The United States needs economic sanctions in its foreign policy toolkit. We need to

respond to many international problems. Economic sanctions can be an attractive policy option when military action is not warranted, and diplomacy seems to have failed. In some circumstances, the conduct of a particular country may be sufficiently abhorrent or dangerous that we will feel compelled to respond, regardless of whether other countries join us.

Prior to 1980, several major laws authorized the imposition of economic sanctions for foreign policy purposes. Those laws tended to give the President considerable flexibility to decide when and how to impose sanctions. They also tended to target foreign conduct, rather than specific countries.

During the past two decades, however, and especially since 1990, U.S. sanctions policies have evolved substantially.

First, we impose unilateral sanctions more frequently. In a report prepared earlier this year, the President's Export Council noted that more than 75 countries are now subject to, or threatened by, one of more unilateral U.S. sanctions.

Second, we use a wider variety of unilateral measures to target a wider range of foreign conduct. The Export Council counted 21 specific sanctions covering 27 different target behaviors. We have also given the President less latitude in implementing sanctions.

Third, during the past 2 years we have adopted unilateral sanctions that are extraterritorial in scope. In 1996, we departed from our longstanding policy of opposing secondary boycotts by enacting two laws that penalize foreign firms for activities for activities in Cuba, Iran, and Libya. Meanwhile, roughly 20 States and localities have adopted laws prohibiting government commercial dealings with United States or foreign companies that do business with countries that have poor human rights records.

Fourth, over the past year, several of our colleagues have introduced measures that seek to narrow the presidential waiver or lower the decision threshold in existing sanction statutes. None of these measures has made it to the President's desk. If any do, however, they will raise difficult questions about the roles of Congress and the President in the conduct of foreign policy.

CONCERNS ON UNILATERAL SANCTIONS

I have several concerns about the increasing frequency and scope of unilateral sanctions.

First, unilateral measures often cost U.S. exports. The private Institute for International Economics estimated earlier this year that restrictions imposed for foreign policy purposes are costing \$15-19 billion in export sales annually.

An extraordinary example of the cost of unilateral sanctions recently came to my attention. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the five countries currently under total U.S. trade embargoes—Iraq, Libya, Cuba, and North Korea—will together account for roughly 11 percent of the world's wheat export market this year. This means that 11 percent of the world wheat market is off-limits to U.S. farmers. But it doesn't mean those countries can't get wheat. If they have the cash, there are plenty of other countries willing to do business with them.

My second concern is that our reputation for unilateral sanctions is costing potential export

sales and foreign investment opportunities. Many executives I have spoken with over the past couple of years have told me that foreign firms and governments are increasingly steering clear of U.S. companies when making procurement decisions. They are concerned that deals with U.S. firms could be jeopardized by subsequent sanctions. I also understand that some European companies have begun to tell prospective customers that U.S. competitors can't be counted on because of U.S. sanctions policies.

Third, exports lost to unilateral sanctions mean lost jobs. Fifteen to twenty billion dollars in export sales would support tens of thousands of American jobs.

Fourth, third-party unilateral sanction measures like the Helms-Burton and Iran-Libya statutes put us at odds with many of our closest friends. That can undermine both our trade leadership and the effectiveness of our foreign policy.

Fifth, in addition to antagonizing foreign governments, some of our State and local sanctions raise difficult questions concerning the constitutional authority to conduct U.S. trade and foreign policy.

INEFFECTIVENESS OF UNILATERAL SANCTIONS

Unilateral sanctions might be worth their price in exports, jobs, and foreign policy interests if they succeeded in achieving their aims. They rarely do. In fact, they are sometimes counterproductive and harmful to the very people we are trying to help.

A number of studies have concluded that sanctions, both unilateral and multilateral, have worked less than half the time since the early 1970's. One of the most thorough and credible of these studies, from the Institute for International Economics, found that unilateral and multilateral sanctions together have succeeded less than 20 percent of the time since 1990. Unilateral sanctions rarely work because the world economy has become too interdependent. When we deny a country access to our products or our markets, it has plenty of alternatives.

WEAK INFORMATION BASE

One of the most alarming aspects of U.S. sanctions policy, in my view, is the weak information base upon which most unilateral sanction decisions are typically made.

Congress does not usually have before it a detailed assessment of new sanctions bills when it takes them up. We hold hearings and we debate proposals in mark-ups. But our review of sanctions is rarely systematic or comprehensive.

We need to improve our decisionmaking on sanctions. Before they act, Congress and the President should both have in hand better information on the potential costs and benefits of unilateral sanctions proposals. And they should both proceed in a more deliberative and disciplined manner.

SANCTIONS REFORM ACT

The bill Congressman CRANE and I will introduce is a bill that seeks to accomplish these objectives. H.R. 2708 would reform the process by which both Congress and the executive branch consider unilateral sanctions proposals.

The bill defines a unilateral sanction as any restriction or condition on foreign economic

activity that is imposed solely by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security.

For both Congress and the executive branch, the bill sets out guidelines for future sanctions proposals and procedures for their consideration and implementation.

The guidelines would be largely similar for both branches. We propose that sanctions bills approved by Congress and sanctions measures imposed by the President:

- Contain a 2-year sunset;
- Provide waiver authority for the President;
- Protect the sanctity of existing contracts;
- Be targeted as narrowly as possible on those responsible for sanctionable conduct;
- Minimize any interference with humanitarian work performed by nongovernmental organizations; and

Include measures to address any costs incurred by U.S. agricultural interests, which are especially vulnerable to foreign retaliation.

With the exception of this agriculture provision, all of the guidelines would be mandatory for the executive branch. But the President could waive several of them in the event of a national emergency.

The bill's procedural reforms for Congress would require a committee of primary jurisdiction to include in its report on a sanctions bill an analysis by the President of the bill's likely impact on a range of U.S. foreign policy, economic, and humanitarian interests. The committee would also need to explain in its report why it did not adhere to any of the sanctions guidelines.

By invoking the Unfunded Federal Mandates Act of 1995, the bill would also require a report by the Congressional Budget Office on a sanctions bill's likely economic impact on the U.S. private sector. Under the terms of the Unfunded Mandates Act, the bill could not be considered on the House or Senate floor until the CBO analysis was completed and made public.

With respect to the Executive Branch, the bill would require the President to report to Congress prior to implementation on the likely impact of a proposed measure on U.S. foreign policy, economic, and humanitarian interests. The President would also be required to consult with Congress and to provide opportunities for public comment. To provide time for this consultation, public comment, and reporting, a sanction could not be imposed—except in the event of a national emergency—until 60 days after the President has announced his intention to do so.

It is also important to understand what our bill would not do:

The bill would not prevent Congress or the President from imposing unilateral sanctions.

The bill would not impact any sanctions currently in effect. The bill's executive branch guidelines and procedural requirements would apply, however, to future sanctions imposed by the President pursuant to existing laws.

The bill would impose no limitations on the foreign countries or conduct that could be targeted by sanctions.

The bill would have no impact on any of the following kinds of measures—now or in the future:

Sanctions imposed under any multilateral agreement to address a foreign policy or na-

tional security matter—including proliferation, human rights, and terrorism.

Restrictions or controls on the export of munitions.

Resolutions disapproving a Presidential decision to maintain MFN trade privileges for China or any other country.

Measures imposed under U.S. laws and regulations implementing trade agreements, combating unfair foreign trade practices, and safeguarding the domestic market.

Import restrictions designed to protect food safety or to prevent disruption of domestic agricultural markets.

Measures to implement international environmental agreements.

Import restrictions designed to protect public health and safety.

This bill is not a red light for sanctions. It is a flashing yellow light. Its message is to take a careful look around and proceed with caution.

I hope that Members who have supported sanctions in the past—as I have—would be able to support this bill. To oppose a measure like this is to say that Congress and the President can't use and shouldn't have better information about sanctions. That is a position neither we nor the President should take. We need not fear information.

This bill would require those who propose sanctions to work harder to justify their proposals. It would ensure that elected officials and the public are better informed about the potential consequences of a proposed measure. Sanctions that receive the kind of careful scrutiny this bill will require are bound to be more effective in achieving their aims and to cause less collateral damage to humanitarian and economic interests. Better-designed sanctions will also be more likely to retain public support.

ANN'S CAMPAIGN FOR A SAFER AMERICA

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps one of the greatest nightmares that any family could experience is receiving a call in the middle of the night informing you that your daughter has been killed. Even worse to learn that she has been murdered by a random shooting clear across the country. That is the nightmare faced by Coleman and Jean Harris of Mount Vernon, VA, last spring when their daughter, Ann was murdered while visiting friends in Tacoma, WA. This bright and energetic honor student had a most promising future, having just gained early admission into Purdue University. While riding in a car on March 27, she was struck and killed by a bullet fired senselessly into the car by a joyriding group of young men. All too often these incidents of random violence are happening across America, representative of a society that is becoming more and more numb to the violence occurring on our streets. All of us know that something must be done to develop in our young kids a better sense of values and a

more fundamental respect for human life. Getting guns out of the schools is critically important, but we must go further to address the value structure that results in such a cavalier attitude about life among many young people today.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, of the campaign that has been launched by the Harris family—Ann's Campaign for a Safer America. This effort represents a wonderful attempt by a grieving family to use the tragedy of Ann's death as the impetus for action to stop youth violence. The Harris family is speaking out in schools and in many communities to bring this message of understanding and respect for others to young kids. This is an incremental effort, Mr. Speaker, reaching out in small ways to kids who need this message. If it reaches 50, 100 or 1,000 young people and helps them to care more for their fellow students, it will represent a very significant and meaningful accomplishment. If even one more tragedy such as Ann's senseless murder can be averted through the work of this campaign, it will be a remarkable success and a very important memorial to this very talented and inspiring young woman. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Coleman and Jean Harris and express my appreciation for their desire to turn Ann's tragedy into a positive and constructive educational effort.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM, AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2607) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Moran substitute to H.R. 2607, the Fiscal Year 1998 District of Columbia appropriations bill. Unamended, H.R. 2607 will provide \$7 million for a school voucher program that will enable only 2,000 of the Districts 78,000 students to attend private schools or schools in the suburbs at the cost of \$3,200 each.

Vouchers will drain critical financial resources from the D.C. public schools. These schools—as are many schools across the Nation—are already overburdened with financial problems. We need to do all that we can to strengthen the D.C. Public School System, not weaken it. Over 5 years, the proposed voucher program will siphon \$45 million away from D.C. public schools while helping only 3 percent of the school population.

Mr. Chairman, supporters of school vouchers say that vouchers provide an opportunity to save 2,000 of the District's poor students.

But, I ask, "What will happen to the District's other 76,000 students?" Supporters also believe that vouchers will be a shot in the arm for the D.C. Public School System, creating competition that will force them to improve the quality of education offered by the D.C. public schools. I do not believe that will be the case. The school voucher plan in this bill reaches a limited number of students seeking to opt out of the D.C. Public School System. In fact, it is not powerful enough to impact the school system in the way school voucher supporters would like to believe.

Residents of the District of Columbia do not support school vouchers. In fact, 89 percent said so in a referendum on school vouchers. The parents in the District want to rebuild and reform their Public School System. We have no business imposing a voucher program on the District, against its will. Rather, we are morally obligated to ensure that all students in the District of Columbia—and across the Nation—have equal access to quality education. We must not abandon the D.C. public schools. Instead, we must strengthen our commitment to improving them.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support—and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting—the Moran substitute to H.R. 2607. This substitute is clean and replaces the House provisions with the Senate bill—as reported by the Appropriations Committee. This version has no veto threats and does not include any controversial riders or funding for school vouchers. It also has bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Moran substitute.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and still no campaign finance reform. As we approach the end of one more week we are inching closer and closer to the end of the 1997 legislative session. If we do not take action before we adjourn, now expected to be November 7, we will not have the chance to fix the campaign finance system before the 1998 election. Next year will be an election year and any chance to change the system during a campaign year is very unlikely.

Today we spent over an hour debating a contested election for Congress. That debate is important, and must take place. However, if this House can find the time to consider the outcome of one election, why can't we take the time to consider legislation that will impact every Congressional election from this day forward. The answer is clear. The leadership of this House has no desire to consider campaign finance reform.

The sad fact is, because of the reluctance of the House leadership to allow a vote, Members are going to be forced to take action on their own. That will happen tomorrow.

Before that happens, I hope the Speaker will reconsider his opposition to allowing a vote on campaign finance reform. I hope the Speaker will give the majority of the public

what they want. They want Congress to get serious about cleaning up our house by passing campaign finance reform.

TRIBUTE TO MID BRONX DESPERADOES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mid Bronx Desperadoes for 22 years of service to our Bronx community.

Mr. Speaker, the Mid Bronx Desperadoes [MBD] was founded in 1974 as a group of volunteers who understood the need to revitalize the Crotona Park East section of Bronx Community District 3 that was devastated by arson, disinvestment, abandonment, and population loss.

First in cooperation with the local police and fire departments, and later with government officials and Community Board 3, the volunteer coalition was able to establish Mid Bronx Desperadoes Community Housing Corporation [MBDCHC] which created over 2,100 housing units with development costs of approximately \$213.5 million within Community District 3. MBD has also helped residents of the South Bronx become homeowners, serving as community sponsor, marketing and sales agents for 328 new homes, including the widely acclaimed Charlotte Street development of 89 single family homes. MBDCHC is a part of the Comprehensive Community Revitalization Program [CCRP].

Throughout its 22 years of service, MBD has been a model of excellence in providing our community with exemplary services through housing development and property management, economic development, and delivery of human services.

With the collaboration of a qualified staff, MBD has expanded its network to include additional services in conjunction with other local organizations and medical centers. Among these are: affordable housing development, marketing and management, Mid Bronx Community Development Federal Credit Union, Family Practice Health Center, Head Start Day Care, Community Crime Prevention, Comprehensive Case Management, Job Training and Placement, and Community Organizing.

The achievements of the Mid Bronx Desperadoes are measured by the people they have served. Thousands of Bronx residents have been employed and benefited from the center's education and training programs. And hundreds of thousands of people, from children to senior citizens, have received quality health care.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to honor the family and friends of the Mid Bronx Desperadoes. I ask my colleagues to join in celebrating this milestone and acknowledge this outstanding agency for 22 years of accomplishment and service for the South Bronx community.

SENSE-OF-CONGRESS RESOLUTION

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, for more than 200 years, our Nation has prospered as a democracy because we have enjoyed certain freedoms, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, and freedom of religion. And, as other nations have moved away from more restrictive forms of government toward democracy, those that have made successful transitions have guaranteed their citizens the same.

Mr. Speaker, although the emerging democracy of Russia has made significant strides since the fall of the Soviet Union, it appears that she has taken a step backward in recent days. On September 25, 1997, President Yeltsin signed into law the On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Association Act. This measure, which he vetoed once before, denies legal status to all religious groups except those which were officially registered with the Soviet Government at least 15 years ago. Such denial of legal status would automatically strip a number of religious minorities of fundamental rights, such as the right to rent or own property, employ religious workers, produce or possess religious literature, maintain bank accounts, or conduct organized charitable or educational activities.

This new law violates not only the Russian Constitution but also the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1989 Concluding Document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On a more basic level, the intent of the law runs contrary to the very principles that form the foundations of a democratic society. For, if the Russian Federation Government sees fit to discriminate against individuals and organizations according to their religious beliefs, what will prevent those in power from discriminating against those with different political or philosophic affiliations? What is to prevent government officials in outlying provinces, who have historically been oppressors of those of differing political or religious affiliation, from cracking down on religious and political minorities? What recourse is open to an individual who has been denied basic civil rights or who has been substantively injured by a local government official if the government of the nation essentially condones oppressive action?

These questions have already proven to be valid. The new law clearly states that religious organizations have until the end of 1999 to register with the Russian Federation under the new law. And officials from Russia's Ministry of Justice have assured religious organizations and officials in the United States that implementation of this new law will not result in discrimination or oppression of religious organizations in that nation. However, cases have already been reported of churches that have been prohibited from meeting in rented or public facilities as a direct result of this law. This leads me to question how effective the Federation will be in ensuring that the rights and freedoms of religious minorities are protected.

As such, I feel it necessary that we express our concern over the enactment of this law to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the Russian Federation, and that we encourage the Federation to embrace all of the foundational principles of a free and open society. To that end, I am introducing today a resolution that affirms the role of freedom of religion in a democracy and expresses the Sense of Congress that enactment of the On Freedom of Conscience and On Religious Association law violates internationally accepted standards of human rights. In addition, this resolution affirms the action of the House and Senate conferees on the Foreign operations appropriations bill in including language to prohibit the Federation from receiving funding assistance unless the Federation certifies that the new law is not implemented.

Mr. Speaker, Russia has come a long way from its authoritarian Czarist and Soviet roots. Let us encourage her officials and her people to continue on the path toward a free and open society by passing this resolution and condemning a return to regulation of thought and belief that hindered the country's progress for so many centuries.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE KING

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George King for being the U.S. Tennis Association national champion and for his support of California's children. Dr. King exemplifies a champion athletically, socially and professionally.

George King has participated in U.S. Tennis Association events since 1985. Currently, King is a competitor in the 30 and over division and held their the No. 1 ranking in 1992 and 1993. It was during these years that King won his back to back national championships.

Dr. King's accomplishments are not limited to the court. He is committed to his family and to the children of California. Specifically, Dr. King competes annually in the Northern California Pro Am, of which the proceeds benefit junior tennis programs. He also assists with the instruction and teaching of juniors at the Fig Garden Swim and Racquet Club, his home court. Finally, Dr. King is a member of Rotary International and supports their college scholarship and youth exchange programs. Professionally, Dr. King maintains two dentistry practices that serve the communities of Fresno and Livingston. These two offices offer a full range of dental services.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Dr. George King for his tennis accomplishments and his support of California's children. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. King many more years of success.

October 24, 1997

IN HONOR OF THE 25 ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPANISH SPEAKING PROGRAM OF KEAN UNIVERSITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding educational program, the Spanish speaking program of Kean University—which has served the needs of the growing population of adults in the community. On October 25, 1997, the Spanish speaking program of Kean University will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a dinner-dance celebration at Kean University, college center cafeteria in New Jersey.

The Spanish speaking program was founded in 1972 to respond to the needs of Hispanic students who needed to achieve greater proficiency in English to pursue a college education. The program has played a very important role in the academic and personal development of the Hispanic student population and the Hispanic community itself. The Spanish speaking program has provided a clear pathway for students to progress into the regular curriculum.

The Spanish speaking program is administered by a dedicated group of professionals under the guidance of Dr. Ronald L. Applbaum, president, and Dr. Orlando Edreira, director. For two decades, this program has been meeting the needs of limited English proficient Hispanics. This program was the first of its kind in U.S. higher education, and it has provided opportunity and access to more than 5,000 students in its 25-year history. The program provides an environment for the fostering of pride and reward for personal dedication and accomplishment.

It is an honor and a pleasure to be part of this celebration and also be able to recognize the dedication and commitment of the Spanish speaking program. Communication is now more important than ever. Being able to know more than one language is no longer a privilege, but a necessity. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to this remarkable program.

RECOGNIZING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a major activity that will occur in a few weeks in the Township of Lawrence, NJ as part of the Township's tricentennial celebration.

Over the past 300 years Lawrence Township has been and continues to be a patriotic town, dedicated to recognizing the events and people of its Township that have made the United States a free country. Some of the community's ancestors are signers of the Declaration of Independence. Other former and

present residents have fought in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and the World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, and the Gulf. The men and women of Lawrence have often given their lives in the service of our Nation.

On November 8 the Lawrence Township Veterans Memorial Committee will join the Township of Lawrence to honor those who served this country. I would like to take this opportunity to commend and thank the citizens of Lawrence for their efforts to help keep this country free. I would also like to congratulate the Township on its 300th anniversary, a milestone deserving of our recognition.

TRIBUTE TO PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople who began his visit to the United States in Washington, DC this week. I welcome Patriarch Bartholomew to the United States on behalf of the Greek Orthodox community in the San Fernando and Conejo Valleys and look forward to his visit to Los Angeles in November.

Patriarch Bartholomew, the 27th successor of the Apostle St. Andrew and the spiritual leader of 300 million Orthodox Christians, is a man of extraordinary abilities and achievements who speaks seven languages. My colleagues and I honored His All Holiness with the award of the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his contributions to world peace, ecumenism, and the protection of the global environment. Patriarch Bartholomew has met with government and religious leaders in the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East in efforts to promote peace and an interfaith dialog. His All Holiness is a champion of religious freedom who has fought against all forms of persecution.

Patriarch Bartholomew is equally committed to the protection and preservation of the Earth's environment for future generations. He has sponsored several international conferences on the environment, including an upcoming summit in Santa Barbara, and has led conservation efforts in the Black Sea. These efforts have earned him the title, "the Green Patriarch."

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to have His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew visit the United States and to have the President bestow upon him the Congressional Gold Medal. He joins only five other religious leaders, including the late Mother Theresa, who have been awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor of the U.S. Congress.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN PRAISE OF SANTA MARIA

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, the vitality of our Nation depends upon the vitality of the towns and cities of which it is made up. One such vital city is Santa Maria, CA, in the district I represent.

Thirty of the citizen leaders of Santa Maria were in the Capital this week. This group represented an extraordinary cross section of entrepreneurs, farmers, government officials, social service providers, educators, and civic activists. As a result of this visit, these Santa Marians know Washington better than before and, perhaps more importantly, Washington has a better understanding of Santa Maria.

Mr. Speaker, we face many challenges in this country while at the same time we are surrounded by immense opportunities. This is the case in Santa Maria. I'm proud that this delegation held fruitful and mutually informative discussions with congressional leaders, top White House officials, and senior representatives from the Department of Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Trade Representative's office. The citizens of Santa Maria are facing their challenges creatively and are seizing opportunities boldly.

Mr. Speaker, last evening, the unforgettable aroma of Santa Maria Barbeque danced in the crisp Washington air. The culmination of this extraordinary visit was a dinner that attracted Members of Congress from all over the country. For one night, a corner of Capitol Hill was transformed into Santa Maria. As I celebrated with my constituents and my colleagues, I couldn't help but feel enormous pride to be the Representative of Santa Maria in the U.S. Congress.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PHILTEX

HON. WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the Philtex plant, a division of the Phillips Petroleum Co., that is located in Borger, TX. Just last week Philtex, received the first Award for Workforce Excellence from the National Association of Manufacturers.

The award is a direct reflection of the commitment to safety by the employees of Philtex. As a result of a program called [POWER], People Observing Work Eliminating Risk, Philtex has achieved a 65-percent reduction in recorded injuries and most importantly the plant's employees have remained injury-free for over 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, Phillips Petroleum is an important industry for my congressional district and for the entire Texas Panhandle. The employees of this company should be proud of their achievement and Phillips Petroleum should be commended for their efforts to provide a safe

work environment and for the commitment to their employees safety.

TRIBUTE TO GOTTLIEB (GEORGE) BORGARDT

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George Borgardt on the occasion of his 100th birthday. The event will be celebrated on December 15th, 1997.

George Borgardt was born in Leninskoye, Russia, to Gottfried and Maria Neiderquell in 1887. As one of six children, George grew up in a large German family that worked and played on the banks of the mighty Volga river. When George turned 26, he came to Chicago to tour the United States and to visit family. However, the start of World War I kept the Borgardt's from returning to his home.

In 1923 George moved to Fresno to find employment in California's rich fields and booming industries. It was there that George fell in love with and married a German girl named Amelia Schneider. America's preparation for entrance into World War II placed George's maintenance skills in high demand. Because of this, the two moved to Los Angeles where they were blessed with their son, Gilbert. After the war, George had a successful career with both the Lyons and McDonalds corporations as a food service equipment installer.

After 54 years of marriage, Amelia sadly passed away in 1978. This event brought George back to Fresno where he became very active in the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia. George's retirement and activeness with the society introduced him to a second wife, Yvonne Gates Curran. The two of them have been happily together since 1983.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the 100th birthday of George Borgardt. Mr. Borgardt's longevity and hard work serve as a model for all Americans. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing George my best wishes for the future.

IN HONOR OF THE SICILIAN CITIZENS CLUB OF BAYONNE'S HONORARY OF THE YEAR FOR 1997: FRANK CARINE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an honored citizen, Mr. Frank Carine, who has served the community of Bayonne and Hudson County for many years. The Sicilian Citizens Club will honor Mr. Carine on October 25, 1997, at the organization's 70th Anniversary Dinner-Dance at Villa Nova in Bayonne, NJ.

Mr. Frank Carine was born in Bayonne where he has lived all his life. He graduated

from local schools and attended Mount Saint Mary's College in Emmitsburg, MD, Seton Hall University and St. Peter's College. He also received certification from the University of Wisconsin School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Mr. Carine is a life long parishioner of Our Lady of Assumption Church. He is an Army veteran of the Korean era and resides in Bayonne with his wife, Margaret. He is the son of Lillian and the late Nicholas Carine, and has three children, Frank Jr., Beth Ann Taraba, and Jill Ripp and five grandchildren.

Mr. Carine's professional career included service at the Western Electric in Kearny, where he is an honorary member of Local 1470 IBEW AFL-CIO. He has extensive experience in organized labor, negotiations, and contracts. He is an active member of many local clubs and organizations. Mr. Carine is present leader and past president of the Sicilian Citizens Club of Bayonne, president of the Sons of Italy Del Monte Lodge, a member of the Catholic War Veterans Post 1612, Korean War Veterans, Telephone Pioneers of America, and the Bayonne Columbus Committee. He is currently employed as a special deputy in the office of the Hudson County Register.

It is an honor and a pleasure to be able to recognize the dedicated service of Mr. Frank Carine to his community. Once again, I offer my congratulations to Mr. Carine for being named Sicilian Citizens Club of Bayonne's "Honoree of the Year" and for offering his time and kindness to those in the community. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to this remarkable gentleman.

TRIBUTE TO RUDOLPH BOLES
WELLNITZ

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding native of New Jersey whose years of commitment and service to the agricultural industry in my State have helped New Jersey truly fulfill its claim as the Garden State.

Rudolph Wellnitz was born in 1929 and grew up around agriculture. After assuming ownership of the family business when his father retired, Mr. Willnitz formed Jeffwell Farms in partnership with Walker Gordon. Due to hard work and perseverance, Jeffwell Farms has been a New Jersey State winner of the National Corn Growers Irrigated Corn Yield Contest as well as the New Jersey Soybean Growers Yield Contest. In 1995, Mr. Wellnitz retired as a successful farmer and a great example of what diligence and commitment can accomplish.

Recently, the Middlesex County Fair Association honored Mr. Willnitz as the "Middlesex County Farmer of the Year" an honor well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation needs to depend on a strong agricultural industry in order to support the needs of the people. Moreover, every nation needs people like Mr. Wellnitz, who go above and beyond the call of duty to serve his country and support growth into the

next millennium. Much of the food that each of us sits down to eat every day can be traced back to family-owned farms.

I rise today to congratulate Rudy Wellnitz and his years of hard work to make New Jersey and our Nation a better place.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY PFAFF

HON. KENNY C. HULSHOF

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, today I step on to the House floor to express gratitude to a true public servant for Missouri's Ninth Congressional District—Betty Pfaff. Betty has been working for the people of the Ninth District for the last 20 years. Her last official day was October 2, leaving behind a record of hard work, dedication, and service to others.

Betty began her tenure during former Congressman Harold Volkmer's first campaign for office. After Mr. Volkmer won the seat in 1976, he invited Betty to join his staff. Betty stayed on through the duration of Mr. Volkmer's public service for 19 years and 3 months. Her responsibilities included casework and constituent services. What speaks volumes about Betty's character was her ability to continue to serve the people of Missouri's Ninth District for a newly elected Representative of a different political party. Her willingness to do so demonstrates her professionalism and stands as a testament that Betty Pfaff was not a servant of politics, but a servant of the people.

Betty possesses a unique knowledge of the District. She is on a first-name basis with many of the constituents in northeast Missouri. She has been a valuable asset to the office of a new Member of Congress. I would not have been able to make the transition as smoothly without her.

Mr. Speaker, you'll be happy to know that now that Betty is retired, she spends her free time as a grandmother to her three grandchildren, John Pfaff and Emily and Andrew Richards. In addition to her important role as grandmother, Betty intends to help her husband, Dwaine, with his business, Hannibal Glass. She also plans to continue her service in the community where she has made her home since 1964 as a volunteer.

The people of Missouri's Ninth District are losing a humble, honorable servant. Betty, on behalf of all of whose lives you have touched, we thank you and wish you a long and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SAMI AND ANNIE
TOTAH

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sami and Annie Totah for their effective leadership and untiring commitment on behalf of many important political, cultural, and religious causes. Their achievements

have reverberated throughout the community and have been felt on a local, national and international level.

Sami and Annie are deeply devoted to promoting Jewish heritage, human dignity and a democratic lifestyle throughout the United States, Israel, and Armenia. They have given generously of their time, energy, and knowledge to affect change and progress to better serve human kind.

Annie has dedicated countless hours to promoting ethnic diversity through her work with the United Jewish Appeal Federation, the Armenian General Benevolent Union, the American Sephardic Federation, and other organizations. She has supported the Armenian Assembly of America where she serves as the first female chairperson in its history. She has also received the United Nations Association's certificate of appreciation for outstanding contributions to human rights. Most notable is her role in the Maryland community where she has raised funds, cultural awareness, and political consciousness about issues affecting all people.

Sami has also demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting human rights here and abroad. He has worked as the vice chairman of the Young Leadership Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal Federation. He is responsible for the construction of the first and only Sephardic Synagogue here in our Nation's capital. His presence in the community is a blessing to us all.

Sami and Annie's benevolence and warmth have touched many lives. They have made outstanding efforts on behalf of many philanthropic and civic organizations. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Sami and Annie Totah.

CHAN FAMILY HONORED AS
EARLY PIONEERS OF THE VALLEY

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Gordon and Anita Chan, and their family, selected as "Early Pioneers of the Valley" by the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project in San Jose, CA.

I know the Chans well as I have had the pleasure of working with them over the years on matters important to the district I represent in the 105th Congress. Among many other things, the Chan family is being honored for their valuable contribution in the opening of the Museum of Chinese American History in San Jose in 1991, and their continued efforts to establish a traveling exhibit of Chinese American history.

Gordon Chan's grandfather, Chien Lung, came to America in 1880, and became a very successful farmer in the Sacramento Delta area. History books refer to him as the "Chinese Potato King," a prosperous farmer until he was forced to sell his land because of Alien Land Laws in the 1920's. Gordon's father, Ted Chan, started a successful flower-growing business, and served as president of the Chinese Wholesale Flower Market in San Francisco.

Gordon and Anita, who met while attending college, continued working in the flower business, and have expanded into real estate development and restaurant operations.

The Chans have shared their success with others in our community through their many generous contributions to local groups and organizations, and most importantly, they have been an encouragement to others to actively participate in civic affairs. Gordon Chan is legendary in San Jose for his community work, having served on many boards and commissions in our county.

Mr. Speaker, on October 25, 1997, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project will honor the Chan family as "Early Pioneers of the Valley," at its 10th Anniversary Gala Celebration, the Dragon Ball. I would like to invite my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Chan family as they receive this very distinguished honor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. ODILE HOWELL

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Odile Howell on the occasion of her 104th birthday. The event was celebrated on September 18, 1997.

Odile Howell was born in the Alsace region of France, in 1893. Leaving France's wine country in 1907, Howell came to Los Angeles to care for an ill uncle. It was at this time that she fell in love with the United States and decided to become a citizen. In 1922, Howell married her sweetheart, William Sylvester Gallet, a successful painter in southern California. Shortly thereafter, they were blessed with two children, a boy and a girl.

Above all else, Ms. Howell is proud to be an American. Her short time in France gave witness to food shortages and scarcities in other basic human needs that were not present in the United States. Not a day goes by that Howell fails to profess her admiration and reverence for our country.

Although Ms. Howell is still very active, some special needs have moved her from Los Angeles to Mariposa, CA. Specifically, Mariposa places her closer to many of her 9 grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren. Currently, Howell resides at John C. Freemont Hospital, where she still maintains a shining smile and wonderful sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the 104th birthday of Ms. Odile Howell. Her patriotism and longevity serve as a model for all men and women and should be held in the highest respect. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Ms. Odile Howell our best wishes.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE STATEWIDE HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW JERSEY'S 7TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND EXPO

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey's 7th annual convention and exhibition which is geared toward putting small businesses on the road to success. On October 24, 1997, the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce [SHCC] will host the Annual Expo Trade Show at the Sheraton Meadowlands Hotel in East Rutherford, NJ.

The seventh annual convention and exhibition will recognize the efforts and contributions of business owners, CEO's and other top management from both large and small Hispanic businesses throughout the State. This year's theme and challenge are "Partnering for Success." Among the several innovations and workshops are commercial loan approvals, on-line networking and marketing, maximizing office efficiency through computer technology, business start-up, expansion, and exporting. The SHCC has been integral in New Jersey realizing an 87 percent growth of Hispanic business over the past 10 years. They have also helped generate 128,000 jobs and helped produce \$1.5 million in business alone. It is reassuring to know that organizations like SHCC continue to foster growth and provide leadership to Hispanic businesses as we approach the 21st century.

The SHCC is a voluntary membership network of several Hispanic chambers of commerce and professional business associations across New Jersey and the Philadelphia area. The organization aims to identify and communicate the needs of the Hispanic business community by increasing relations with the corporate sector, influencing legislation, policies and programs that have a positive impact on the business community, providing leadership and support for excellence in education for future business leaders, and providing technical assistance to Hispanic businesses, professional associations, and entrepreneurs through regional meetings, seminars, conferences and annual state conventions.

I asked my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding annual event of the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey. I commend their accomplishments and all they have done for Hispanic businesses throughout my home State of New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE KARTIKIS

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and service of George Kartikis who served as benefactor chairman of

the AHEPA Fifth District Cancer Research Foundation. I think that almost everyone has known a friend or family member that has been effected by this devastating disease. This organization is responsible for fundraising and grant awarding to scientists and research medical institutions whose primary goal is to find a cure for cancer. Mr. Kartikis played a very important role in this organization, and on November 1 the foundation will honor him.

In 1996, under the direction of Mr. Kartikis, the foundation awarded grants to the Fox Chase Cancer Center, the Cancer Institute of New Jersey and Hackensack Medical Center in the amount of \$170,000. This is no small donation and it was made possible because of the efforts of many generous individuals, including Mr. Kartikis. The entire cancer research community in this country will miss his energy and dedication to this most worthy cause.

George Kartikis set an example of giving. He lent a hand to help cure a disease that affects millions of Americans. Mr. Speaker, let us all learn by his example.

THE SUPERFUND RECYCLING EQUITY ACT INTRODUCED

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman BILLY TAUZIN introduced the Superfund Recycling Equity Act. I am an original cosponsor of this measure.

This legislation is similar to a proposal offered during the 104th Congress by then-Representative Blanche Lincoln. That bill had 238 cosponsors and enjoyed overwhelming support of industry, environmental groups, the Clinton administration. This year's bill has the same broad base of support.

Simply put, the Superfund Recycling Equity Act gives business in the recycling industry peace-of-mind that they will not be unduly drawn into the Superfund liability web as long as they do not knowingly contribute hazardous wastes and follow standard business practices. This legislation will encourage more recycling of paper, glass, textiles, metals, plastics and other materials greatly reducing the volume of the Nation's waste stream.

The House Commerce Committee is currently engaged in bipartisan negotiations to reform Superfund, which will speed cleanups and reduce needless litigation. I look forward to working with Congressman TAUZIN to include this proposal as part of this comprehensive Superfund reform effort.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTERED WOMEN'S ALTERNATIVE

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 20th Anniversary of Battered

Women's Alternative, a non-profit agency in Contra Costa County, California, that serves battered women and their families. Founded in 1977, Battered Women's Alternative is a leader, providing technical assistance and resources to many other programs across the country.

As we are all too aware, domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between the ages 15 and 44 in the United States. More women are injured as a result of domestic violence than are injured in car accidents, muggings, and rapes combined. Women of all cultures, races, occupations, income levels, and ages are battered by husbands, boyfriends, and partners. Batterers are not restricted to low-income or unemployed men. Approximately one-third of the men who undergo counseling for battering are professional men who are well-respected in their jobs and their communities. These include doctors, psychologists, lawyers, ministers, and business executives. Domestic violence also affects children. Half the children who live in violent homes experience some form of physical abuse. Unfortunately, one-third of boys who grow up in violent homes become batterers themselves, simply perpetuating the cycle.

For 20 years, Battered Women's Alternative has provided a safe haven for those women who have taken the critical first step and escaped from their homes. Battered Women's Alternative serves more than 15,500 women annually through its 24-hour crisis line, emergency shelter, safe homes, traditional housing, legal advocacy, counseling, employment assistance and placement programs. Battered Women's Alternative also conducts extensive educational programs in the hopes of preventing future instances of domestic violence, many of which are targeted toward abusive men as well as younger children.

Battered Women's Alternative is the largest domestic violence agency in the Bay Area and is the only agency which serves my constituents in the 10th District. The cities and County of Contra Costa formerly recognized the outstanding community service provided by Battered Women's Alternative on October 16, 1997. I ask that you join me in honoring this organization for their outstanding work and dedication in rebuilding the tarnished lives of the many women and children who are victims of domestic violence.

UNITED NATIONS DAY IN NORTH
CAROLINA

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the Congress to North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.'s proclamation of October 24, 1997 as "United Nations Day" in North Carolina, and I join him in urging all citizens to participate in all activities related to this day. I commend the work of members of the United Nations Association in the Second Congressional District and across North Carolina. The proclamation reads:

UNITED NATIONS DAY 1997
(By the Governor of the State of North
Carolina)

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the United Nations system was founded in 1945, and the anniversary of its founding is observed each year on October 24; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations system has a commendable record of achievement and faces extraordinary challenges in preventing and resolving conflict, protecting the earth's environment, elevating standards of living through sustainable economic development, and promoting humane and democratic values; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations is the only organization capable of dealing with the global implications of a post-Cold War, and the best vehicle for finding collective solutions to these challenges; and

WHEREAS, the work of the United Nations impacts all Americans, directly affecting their health, security, economic freedom and democratic values; and

WHEREAS, the United States was one of the founding members of the United Nations, representing the fervent desire of the United States and its World War II allies to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war"; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations deserves support from both the United States government and American citizens if it is to continue its important work in the 21st century; and

WHEREAS, Judge William A. Creech was appointed Chair of United Nations Day in North Carolina to work with a United Nations Day Committee composed of community leaders to organize events and activities to educate citizens about the continuing need for the United Nations, and United States leadership in a changing world;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES B. HUNT JR., Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim October 24, 1997, as "United Nations Day" in North Carolina, and urge all our citizens to participate in all activities related to this day.

JAMES B. HUNT, Jr.,
Governor of North Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD COMPANY
PLAYERS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Good Company Players of Fresno. Good Company Players is an exceptionally talented theater production company where Fresnoans can view the performing arts.

The Good Company Players opened its doors in 1973 in the ballroom of the Fresno Hilton. After three summers there and two summers at other Fresno auditoriums, Good Company Players moved to its current location at Roger Rocka's Music Hall. With its year-round performances, Good Company Players became the centerpiece in Fresno's Tower District, a cultural and entertainment hub in the central valley. Finally, 1982 marked the opening of Good Company's Second Space Theater which accommodates perform-

ances from school groups and junior performers.

Good Company is the premier production company throughout the Fresno area and has entertained 1,250,000 people. Over 1,683 performers have participated in a total of 7,500 shows. Currently, Good Company offers 12 performances a year and several acting workshops for both children and adults.

As Fresno's gateway to Broadway, Good Company boasts several acclaimed alumni. Specifically, Audra McDonald—who plays Eponine in *Les Miserables*—is a two-time Tony winner. Other Broadway veterans include Sarah Uriate, Duane Boutte, Sharon Leal and Tony nominee Bob Westenberg. Along with Broadway, Good Company has launched many of Fresno's residents into television, technical and choreographic careers.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the Good Company Players of Fresno. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Good Company Players many more years of success.

IN HONOR OF THERESE ROCCO,
MOM'S HOUSE 1997 COURAGEOUS
WOMAN

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, the contributions made by Therese Rocco to our local communities and our Nation serve as a testament to the lasting impact that can be achieved by a single individual. It is with extreme pleasure that I congratulate Therese on being named Mom's House Courageous Woman of 1997.

Therese's accomplishments are as extensive as they are impressive. Her efforts have won praise from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, several mayors of Pittsburgh, the International Association of the Chiefs of Police, Allegheny County Commissioners, the Pennsylvania State Service Commission, and Newsweek magazine, to name a few. Therese has been rightly recognized not only for her skill and dedication, but for her foresight regarding emerging needs in the criminal justice system. Clearly, Therese is a woman of great courage who has demonstrated the vision and spirit that is necessary to raise awareness and bring about real change.

A female pioneer in police enforcement and public administration, Therese brought to light the need for community policing and greater representation of women officers, as well as the plight of underprivileged and abused children. That these issues are still of concern today illustrates that Therese was way ahead of the curve when she began examining them over 30 years ago. Without question, Therese is an excellent choice for this award, as her life has the power to inspire young women who may have doubts about the validity of their own worth and aspirations.

I, along with my distinguished colleagues from western Pennsylvania, salute your most recent award, Mom's House Courageous Woman of 1997. Please accept our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for continued success.

HONORING THE 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the founding family and faithful members of the St. John's Baptist Church of Jersey City, NJ. On October 25, 1997, at the Newark Airport Hilton in Elizabeth, NJ, the church will celebrate its 68th anniversary of service.

St. John's Baptist Church was inspired and founded by Rev. Franklin Saunders, Deacons B.J. Johnson and George Bedtison, and a handful of faithful members in 1929. That same year, the newly established church at 121 York Street in Jersey City, NJ was incorporated by the State of New Jersey. Before settling in to its current location at 525 Bramhall Avenue in 1948, the church relocated three times within Jersey City: The corner of Monmouth and Grand Streets, 291 Grand Street, and 70 Monticello Avenue. The latter purchase, during the Depression in 1936, required two men of substantial employment—Deacons Johnson and Bedtison as signatories on a note for \$4008 to qualify for purchase of that property.

The church has not only survived for 68 years but also thrived, while enriching the community. The church's numerous humanitarian public service projects and the friendly nature of its members has helped make Jersey City and the surrounding area a better place to live. For 68 years, members and clergy have worked diligently to ensure the success of the church and the community.

Among the faithful St. John's members and contributors over the years are Reverend Sammie Hawkins, Jr., Reverend Brawner, Associate Ministers Reverend Richard Hare and Leroy Witcher and Reverend R.L. Williams. Reverend Hawkins, the church's new administrator, originally from East Dublin, GA arrived permanently on December 28, 1990 with his lovely wife, Sister Litchal Hawkins, and daughters, Ebony and Valerie.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding congregation in my district. I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the excellent work of the St. John's Baptist Church.

propriations bill. I find the arguments of the gentelady from the District of Columbia, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, and the minority members of the Appropriations Committee to be most persuasive. This bill breaks the rules of the House. Once again, the Republican majority is attempting to legislate on an appropriations bill. They have thrown everything but the kitchen sink into this bill. They cannot pass their social agenda on a national scale, so they are starting small with one city.

The Moran substitute eliminates some of the more egregious provisions of the bill. First, it deletes the provision that establishes a new program to provide educational scholarships to low-income students. In our country, every child is guaranteed the right to a free, public education. We have all heard the horror stories about the terrible state of disrepair of the DC schools. There is no doubt about the fact when we have statistics from reliable sources like the GAO telling us that in 1996, 49 percent of the schools in the District had at least one building in need of extensive repair and 68 percent had at least one unsatisfactory environmental condition.

Rather than aggravating the situation, we should be working to improve the DC public schools. Unfortunately, the misguided Republican Leadership has chosen to "fix" this problem by including a proposal to provide up to \$3,200 per student so that 2,000 children from low-income families could attend private schools. This plan will drain \$45 million in Federal funds away from the public schools already in dire straits and will do absolutely nothing for the 97 percent of students in the District who remain in the public schools.

Only two private schools in DC have tuition rates lower than the amount provided by the "scholarships". This plan does not provide any great "choice" for most families in the District. It simply adds two schools to the many public schools they can currently choose. Those two schools, however, still have the option of saying "no" to any student who does not meet their standards for admission. In fact, even if they did not decline admission to students based on their admission requirements, they would have to decline admission to the large majority of students simply due to inadequate space.

The public schools of the District will continue to fund facilities, staff, and administrative support regardless of what Congress does. Instead of taking tax dollars out of the DC schools and placing those schools at risk of even greater disrepair, we must direct funds to fix the problems so all of the children in the District have an opportunity to learn in a safe, well-equipped public school. The \$45 million in question would be much better spent on school renovation, basic repairs, and improvements in academic performance.

General Becton—who was appointed by the Control Board created by Congress only last year—is implementing a program to improve academic quality, corporate and community relationships, infrastructure and management in the District's schools. The five schools where the reforms are in place have shown dramatic improvement in only 6 months. The public schools in our Nation's capital should be a shining example for the rest of the coun-

try, but they will never be if we do not give the programs already in place a chance to work.

Second, the Moran substitute eliminates the provisions of the committee bill that allow for the waiver of the Davis-Bacon Act. The Republicans are once again using the unions as a straw man to gain support for their position. They are trying to say that the Democrats are bowing to the pressure of the union bosses. Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't even know what a union boss is. The union members I know are hardworking men and women working for a boss. I oppose this provision because it just doesn't make good economic sense.

Research has shown that construction costs in States with prevailing wage laws are lower than in States without such laws. In addition, Davis-Bacon ensures that we have a skilled workforce that produces a quality product that will last for many years. This year, the District's schools were 3 weeks late opening because of the crumbling schools. Why would we want the District schools to go through this ordeal again a few years down the road because their schools were rebuilt with shoddy construction?

Third, the Moran substitute eliminates the provision that sets limits on punitive damages in medical malpractice suits in the District. When people go to the doctor, they place their trust in that doctor. They expect and deserve to receive competent, ethical, professional treatment—and most receive it. Clearly, we have the finest medical professionals in the world. However, when citizens are maimed or killed due to medical malpractice, they or their survivors deserve a remedy.

The District ranks 45th nationwide in doctor discipline records—one of the worst in the country. Without an effective disciplinary board, punitive damages are the only means to punish physicians for egregious wrongs. By capping punitive damages, we dramatically reduce the ability of the District's civil justice system to deter wrongdoing by negligent doctors. The citizens of the District deserve better.

Mr. Chairman, today I stand with the members of the Black Caucus in opposition to this bill. We cannot continue to ignore the needs of the District. Now is not the time for this ill-conceived, irresponsible plan to advance the Republican legislative agenda to a simple appropriations bill. I urge my colleagues to support the Moran substitute and stop this social experimentation.

SUPPORT MORAN SUBSTITUTE TO D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2607) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Moran amendment to the D.C. ap-

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP LARRY D. TROTTER

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1997, the Sweet Holy Spirit Full Gospel Baptist Church will come together to honor a great man. Their senior pastor, Bishop Larry D. Trotter, will celebrate 16 years of leadership within this august body and almost a lifetime of service to the community as well.

As a child, Bishop Trotter had an extraordinary desire to serve God. He attended Sunday school regularly and dedicated his life to

Christ at the young age of 12. His unwavering dedication continued throughout high school and into adulthood.

It was not until 1981 that Bishop Trotter was called to minister at Sweet Holy Spirit Full Gospel Baptist Church. Once there he led the body from a membership of only 20 active parishioners to one with over 3,000 parishioners.

Bishop Trotter's work extends far beyond the church. His ministry has taken him around the world to countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Belgium, and Israel. Bishop Trotter developed a C.A.R.E.—Counseling, Activity Resource and Education—Center and organized several antidrug and anticrime marches throughout the city. Bishop Trotter has maintained these and other commitments while having time to reach out to thousands through his weekly radio and television broadcasts.

I am pleased to be here today in honor of Bishop Larry D. Trotter. I with the bishop and the Sweet Holy Spirit Full Gospel Baptist Church many continued years of growth and success.

TRIBUTE TO VA-HACU HEALTH CARE INTERN PARTNERSHIP

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Veterans Administration and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities [HACU] for undertaking a new partnership aimed at increasing Hispanic participation in health care professions. The program is being launched this morning at the Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital in San Antonio. VA Under Secretary for Health Dr. Kenneth Kizer and HACU President Dr. Antonio Flores will be present at the kick-off ceremony.

The program's goal is to place Hispanic interns in VA facilities across the country, providing them hands-on experience in a variety of VA health care settings. Students accepted into the summer internship program will work at medical centers, outpatient clinics, nursing homes and community-based clinics, thus providing a broad spectrum of experience opportunities.

The interns will complement over 100,000 health care professionals who are trained at VA facilities across the country. This experience is designed to educate interns who are pursuing careers in health care services, ranging from physical therapy to health care administration. I commend the VA for its commitment to develop a workforce which reflects the communities served by the VA health care system.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEVIN MCCARTHY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend CAROLYN MCCARTHY,

and her son Kevin who will be getting married very soon.

Each of us are familiar with the circumstances that inspired CAROLYN to seek election to this House. Since the day she arrived, her commitment to making our society safe and to improving the lives of those she represents has been an inspiration to us all.

I know that CAROLYN is immensely proud of her son, who has demonstrated remarkable strength in overcoming odds most of us would find insurmountable.

Kevin McCarthy is truly a "profile in courage," and I am proud today to join those from our class in wishing he and his fiancée Leslie Nolan all the love and happiness in the world on their wedding day.

One phrase that is too often thrown around these days is "family values." If anyone really wants to know the meaning of that phrase, they need to look no further than to CAROLYN and Kevin McCarthy.

It is a privilege to serve in this body with CAROLYN, and to honor her son Kevin for the life he has led—and wish him all the best in his new life with Leslie:

BACKGROUND ON THE WEDDING OF KEVIN MCCARTHY AND LESLIE NOLAN

Kevin McCarthy and Leslie Nolan met last fall during his mother's successful 1996 Congressional campaign. Previous to her employment with NASA, Leslie had worked for 10 years on Capitol Hill. With the political season heating up, she got the itch to get back into the game and contacted a friend at EMILY's List, a campaign resource group for female candidates, where she was hooked up with the McCarthy campaign. She arranged to take 6 weeks of vacation and came to Long Island to volunteer for the campaign. She became the candidate's travel assistant.

Leslie returned home in November to her job as a Senior Policy Analyst at NASA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The couple began a long distance relationship via the telephone, train and New York shuttles. They became engaged on April 26, 1997 at Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania. Kevin got down on one knee and proposed with a diamond engagement ring and a card in front of Longwood's beautiful waterfall. Leslie received a dozen roses each day the week before the engagement!

Their wedding will be celebrated by Deacon John Reinhart at the Corpus Christi Catholic Church in Mineola. 225 guests are expected. The couple will celebrate their nuptials with a wedding ball at the historic Oheka Castle in Huntington. They will honeymoon in the Caribbean and are planning to make their home on Long Island.

Kevin McCarthy is the only child of Congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy and the late Dennis McCarthy. Kevin is a Mutual Funds Clerk with Prudential Securities in New York City. He is a graduate of the New York Institute of Technology and is presently pursuing a Masters in Business Administration in International Business at the same school.

Leslie Nolan is the oldest child of Mary and Nicholas Nolan, Sr. of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Until recently she resided in Bowie, Maryland. Leslie is employed by NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies as Assistant Chief for Outreach in New York City. She has 2 sisters & 1 brother, as well as 3 nieces and 1 nephew. Leslie is a graduate of the University of Maryland. Her paternal grandparents, John and Mary Nolan of Venerice, Florida, recently celebrated their 60th

wedding anniversary. Her maternal grandparents, Jules & Iola Jorgenson, reside in Fremont, Nebraska.

TRIBUTE TO GOLDA GILCREASE HENGST

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Golda Gilcrease Hengst on the occasion of her 100th birthday. The event will be celebrated on October 26, 1997.

Ms. Hengst was born on October 28, 1897 in Lemoore, CA. She had a romantic childhood playing in the orchards and vineyards of the rich California countryside before attending Lemoore Union High School. After studying at the University of California at Berkeley, she returned home and fell in love with William E. Hengst, a very successful car dealer. In those days, Mr. Hengst served double duty as a driving instructor, as most buyers of new automobiles had never even driven before.

William's skills were in great demand during World War I, so he answered our Nation's call by serving as an airplane mechanic in France. After the War, William and Golda were reunited and moved to Exeter, CA. Exeter brought the Hengst's more good fortune as they tried their hand at the plum farming business. The Hengst's plums soon became known for being of such high quality that they decided to patent two of their varieties. Today, their Golden Nectar and October Gem varieties remain industry leaders in taste, size, and pulp.

Along with ranching, Golda performed bookkeeping, served on the local school board and was a member of the Exeter Women's Club. She has been blessed with 5 daughters, 10 grandchildren, 20 great grandchildren and 12 great-great grandchildren. Currently, Golda remains fairly active and enjoys spending time with all members of her family.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the 100th birthday of Golda Hengst. Ms. Hengst's entrepreneurship serves as a model for all Americans. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Golda Hengst all the best.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, (H.R. 1534) to simplify and expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties whose rights and privileges, secured by the U.S. Constitution, have been deprived by final actions of Federal agencies, or other Government officials or entities acting under color of State law; to prevent Federal courts from abstaining from exercising

Federal jurisdiction in actions where no State law claim is alleged; to permit certification of unsettled State law questions that are essential to resolving Federal claims arising under the Constitution; and to clarify when Government action is sufficiently final to ripen certain Federal claims arising under the Constitution:

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, earlier this week, I voted in support of H.R. 1534, the Private Property Rights Implementation Act.

As with most measure this body considers, the bill is a first broad stroke at a very important problem—helping property owners resolve as quickly as possible issues related to land use. The bill is intended to afford property owners access to Federal courts when constitutionally protected rights have been taken or affected by government actions.

To be sure, the bill needs some tailoring of its provisions and, as it moves forward, I believe that in working with landowners, environmentalists, and local officials such tailoring will occur. But to vote down the bill is a mistake. It is a mistake. It is a mistake because reforms need to be made in this area of our law and we need to begin the process by which these reforms can be made. H.R. 1534 is that beginning.

I very much appreciate the concerns raised by local elected officials. Dee Hardison, the mayor of Torrance, the largest city in my district, outlined in a letter to me the effect city officials believe H.R. 1534 might have. But let me point out that local governments will have no new limits imposed on their ability to zone or regulate land use. Local agencies will still have at least two and up to three opportunities, including one involving elected officials, to resolve land use controversies before their decision will be defined as final.

At that point, under the bill, landowners will be afforded recourse to file private property takings cases in Federal court. Takings cases, or claims that a State or local government action reduced the value of property, take on average over 9 years of litigation before conclusion, yet it is important to point out that the legal basis for takings cases is the fifth amendment prohibition against taking private property without just compensation.

Because some landowners do not have the resources to defend their cases for so long and that the current situation causes unreasonable delay in resolving takings cases, the bill allows property owners to take their cases directly to Federal courts, thereby circumventing the more lengthy and often disadvantageous State courts or local resolution processes. Under current law, the cases cannot go to Federal court until it is ripe, or local resolution processes and State court appeals have been exhausted. This bill shortens the period after which ripeness occurs.

Property use decisions are appropriately the province of local communities and States. H.R. 1534 is intended to affect a streamlining of a time-consuming process where landowners are denied a requested use but where the ultimate question is a constitutional one—has there been a taking. In my view, the opportunity to answer that question is appropriately accelerated under the bill and appropriately raised before the Federal courts.

I support H.R. 1534 and look forward to making such changes as necessary to ensure

it protects property rights consistent with the Constitution.

THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
NATIONAL WILDLIFE CORRIDOR

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, to say I am disappointed with the outcome of the Interior Appropriations Conference Report as it pertains to the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Corridor would be an understatement. The level of funding agreed to by the conferees does not in any way reflect the priority this is to the administration, to the House, and most importantly to the Nation.

The administration requested \$2.8 million for the wildlife corridor, which is truly a national treasure. I wholeheartedly supported this \$2.8 million request, and was successful here in the House in securing this amount. To see this amount reduced by \$1.9 million in conference reflects a true lack of vision not to mention a lack of commitment to preserving one of America's most priceless legacies.

By providing only \$900,000 for land acquisition, the conferees have ignored the importance of acting now to purchase lands from individuals willing to sell valuable wildlife habitat to the refuge. And let me point out that this is not a parochial issue. For years the Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR has ranked first among the Nation's wildlife refuges. It is famous for its wealth of birds. Half of all bird species in the United States are found here.

The unparalleled wildlife richness is in danger. Twenty-one species in the Valley are federally listed as endangered or threatened, and another 3 species are considered imperilled in Texas. More than 100 of the 465 bird species found in the Valley are considered by the Texas Partners in Flight program to be "species of special interest."

Funding for the conservation land acquisitions through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has fallen short of the existing need for years. This year, the President and the Congress agreed in the Balanced Budget Agreement to provide an additional \$700 million for the LWCF. This was to be in addition to the \$166 million included in the President's request for fiscal year 1998. While the conferees have retained the total request, restrictions have been imposed that directly undercut funding for high-priority land acquisitions such as the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Diverting these already scarce funds to other uses, including construction of a road and maintenance of buildings and other structures in refuges and parks, undercuts the entire purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and reduces America's ability to conserve its vulnerable wildlife.

This initiative ranks among my highest priorities in Congress. As I have this year, I will in the next session continue to do all I can to see that this refuge receives the attention and the funding it deserves. I hope my House colleagues will join with me in this deserving effort.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LUIS
FERNANDEZ-CAUBI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remember a great friend, outstanding lawyer, loving father, and a true patriot, Dr. Luis Fernandez-Caubi, who was born in Sagua la Grande, the son of a schoolteacher and a businessman. He was a lawyer and an ardent defender of human rights and those accused of anti-Castro activities by the Communist Government of Cuba.

After immigrating to the United States, his adoptive country, he continued the fight against Castro's tyranny, a fight that led him to the United Nations in 1988 and which continued in Spain, France, and other countries until his demise.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi studied law at the University of Havana and began his law practice in 1948. He was admitted to the Florida bar after his completion of studies at the University of Florida and continued his practice until his death.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi was a renowned author, winning journalism awards for his political commentary and books which included "Justicia y Terror", an indictment of the judicial system under communism and "Apuntes Sobre La Nacionalidad Cubana". He also hosted programs for radio and TV stations, including Radio Marti.

In the legal arena, his firm led a coalition of law firms in representing the elderly in the precedent setting Meek versus Martinez lawsuit to entitle the elderly in south Florida to receive their proportionate share of benefits from the government; his firm also advocated for human rights in the United Nations, which eventually led to the condemnation of Cuba for its human rights abuses. He represented numerous indigents, including the Mariel Cubans at the Terre Haute penitentiary, and won three Pro Bono Publico Service Awards. He participated in local politics and received the City of Miami Citizen of the Year Award in 1992, and the Sagua La Grande Favorite Son Distinction, among many honors.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi was the father of 5 children and had 10 grandchildren, who were his pride and joy. He lived a full and rewarding life, and his legacy will live in the hearts of all who had the opportunity to be associated with him.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF THE CONGRES-
SIONAL CAUCUS ON WOMEN'S
ISSUES

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and others in commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues.

Since it was first formed in 1977, the Caucus has had a tremendous impact on this body, and has played an important role in efforts to recognize that the diversity of America is our preeminent strength.

John Kennedy once said: "Effort and courage are not enough without purpose and direction." For the last 20 years the Caucus has given direction and purpose to issues of particular importance to women, families, and children.

In the last few years the Caucus has undergone some changes, but its role as the premier vehicle for raising and addressing the concerns of women has remained the same. The Caucus has shaped critical public policy such as equal pay, domestic violence, breast cancer research, family leave and access to quality health care.

While we have made significant advances in moving toward gender equity, progress has been slow and much more work needs to be done. If we hope to ensure equality, this Congress must continue the commitment necessary to remove the economic, political and educational barriers which hinder far too many women.

As the father of four daughters, I am well aware of the obstacles which women face and I am proud of the progress we've made in the last 20 years. Many of these changes are a direct result of the great work done by the Caucus—in serving as a catalyst in efforts to increase opportunity and ensure equality for all Americans.

In celebration of these achievements, I urge all Members of the House—and all my fellow Americans—to recognize the accomplishments of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

LIKE BETSY ROSS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following poem by Miss Anne Louise Rezac, who is a third grader at East Butler Public School in my congressional district. The poem is entitled, "Like Betsy Ross." Miss Rezac's poem was chosen for publication by the Mile High Poetry Society of Denver, CO, in its anthology of poems titled "Muse."

LIKE BETSY ROSS

(By Anne Louise Rezac)

Betsy made a flag out of colors, red, white, blue,
Which sort of makes me feel, like I could do it too.
On Tuesdays I would stitch, two hours before noon,
and I would cut the blue part, in the month of June.
In the month of July, I had few done,
so I moved the stars on, one by one.
Then who came to visit me,
when I felt like a shrewd boss? Washington and Morris, and John's uncle Ross.
They had some news to tell me, about our nation's flag.
I didn't want to dispute or begin to brag.

I knew their news was true, every single word.

Because when I was in school, that's the lesson I heard.

When the men had left, and months and days went by,

I had got the flag done! My oh my.

I went to pursue Washington, to tell him my good news,

and when I finally got there, he did not refuse.

George used the flag when he went near and far,

he even told the people what I used from the sewing jar.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO CELEBRATES ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the University of Toledo. Throughout its history and into the present, the University of Toledo has been cause for great pride and growth in our community, educating our citizens and providing brighter futures as a result. In its first 125 years, the University of Toledo has developed tremendously. UT is a nationally recognized public university with a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs serving students across Ohio, all 50 States, and 98 countries. The University of Toledo is a leader in enrolling National Merit Scholars. In further testament to its success, it has grown from only one building on one campus to more than 60 on several campuses today.

The mission of the University of Toledo is manifold. UT strives for excellence in research and scholarship and is equally concerned with disseminating this knowledge through its academic programs. The University is highly committed to helping students achieve their highest potential by providing open access to the institution and challenging course work within its programs. Further the University of Toledo holds the promotion of pluralism, racial diversity, and gender representation as high priorities, making the University a place in which all types of people and viewpoints are valued. Renaissance writer John Heywood captured the spirit of UT's philosophy when he wrote, "The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in a good education." The University's guiding principles of freedom of expression and social justice make clear that UT proudly operates by the same belief system.

I am pleased to join the community to recognize, with gratitude, the University of Toledo's 125 years of excellence in education. I know my colleagues join me in wishing the University a happy 125th anniversary.

JACK WALLACE RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a veteran newspaper reporter

and noted labor leader from my Congressional District in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jack Wallace. This week Jack will be honored on the occasion of his retirement from the Citizens' Voice Newspaper in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Jack is an institution in Wilkes-Barre, and I am pleased to join his friends and colleagues in recognizing his outstanding career.

Although Jack's byline has appeared on only two articles during his 46-year career, he has written thousands of stories. And, though he has not gotten recognition for his authorship, he is the most recognized face at the Luzerne County Courthouse, his beat for 29 years. During the course of his career, he has covered eight District Attorneys beginning in 1968 and numerous County Commissioners, elected officials, and political campaigns.

Jack began his career 46 years ago with the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company in its maintenance department. As was common in those days, he worked his way up to reporter. A strong supporter of labor unions and the right for workers to organize for representation, he was actively involved with the Newspaper Guild. He served 3 years as an executive board member, 7 years as union vice-president and 29 years as the local president.

Along with his journalistic endeavors, Jack is also active in the community. He is a member of St. Therese's church, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Donegal Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was a little league baseball umpire for 16 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Jack's many friends, his family, coworkers and the community in honoring this dedicated professional. I send Jack my best wishes for a happy, productive retirement and congratulate him on an exemplary career in journalism.

A WELCOME TO HIS ALL HOLINESS BARTHOLOMEW, ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome His All Holiness Bartholomew, ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople as he comes to visit the United States. His service as a religious leader has provided a great deal of inspiration and spiritual leadership to millions of Orthodox Christians.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is the current Archbishop of Constantinople of the 2,000-year-old Orthodox Christian Church. The title of "ecumenical" means that Patriarch Bartholomew is the worldwide father and spiritual leader of nearly 300 million Orthodox Christians. It is the role of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to coordinate the work of the Orthodox Church, to convene councils and to facilitate inter-Church and inter-faith dialogs.

The ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople emerged as the world center of the Orthodox Church during the Great Schism in 1054. It was at this time that ecumenical was recognized by other Orthodox hierarchies as the principal patriarch of the faith. This position,

although influential and significant, also represents the lives and sacrifices of the persecuted Orthodox Christians of the 20th century. Specifically, the ecumenical works in memory of the 700,000 Orthodox Serbians killed by Hitler and the thousands of Orthodox Christians repressed in the former Soviet satellites.

As the new millennium approaches, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is striving for religious reconciliation and toleration. Evidence of this is the Ecumenical's establishment of an Orthodox archdiocese in China during a landmark visit to Hong Kong in 1996. Similarly, his commitment to bring harmony between the Christian, Jewish, and Islamic religions led to cosponsorship of the Peace and Tolerance Conference in Istanbul in 1994. The Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew's most current undertaking is facilitating peace and unity among the Catholic, Muslim, and Orthodox communities of the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I welcome His All Holiness Bartholomew, ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople in his visit to the United States. His character and wisdom are symbolic of his outstanding service as a religious leader and human being. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew continued happiness and inspirational religious leadership.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 523 through 525. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 523, the Rangel amendment to H.R. 2646; "no" on rollcall No. 524, passage of H.R. 2646; and "yes" on rollcall No. 525, in support of House Resolution 276, offered by Democratic Leader GEPHARDT regarding the Sanchez-Doman case.

THOUGHTS ON NATO

HON. TOM BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD an article on NATO expansion written by a respected reporter from my home State of Wisconsin, Mr. Bill Kaplan.

Mr. Kaplan's article appeared in the Saturday, August 2, 1997, edition of the Wisconsin State Journal:

NATO EXPANSION NEEDS PUBLIC DEBATE

(By Bill Kaplan)

In the film "Advice and Consent" actor Henry Fonda, playing a U.S. secretary of State nominee, says: "Son, this is a Washington, D.C., kind of lie—that's where the other person knows you're lying and he knows you know."

That's a good description of the recent debate in Congress on the defense budget and President Clinton's decision to expand NATO. A brief review of the end of the Cold War makes the case.

The West won the Cold War decisively. The Berlin Wall came down in 1989. By 1991 all Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe had collapsed, the Warsaw Pact had ceased to exist and the Soviet Union had dissolved. By 1994 Russian troops had withdrawn from former Soviet satellites. Moreover, tough conventional arms agreements were reached in 1990-92 by the West, Russia and all other former Communist nations.

Also by 1994 Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine had given up all of their nuclear weapons and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The United States and Russia began to implement the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, START I, reducing their nuclear weapons. Moreover, START II, with even greater reductions in nuclear weapons, was signed by the United States and Russia, though only the United States has ratified it.

Finally, all observers agree that the Russian military has sharply degraded and could not prevail even in Chechnya. In contrast, the United States is the only remaining superpower.

So what about U.S. defense spending at near Cold War levels and the expansion of NATO?

Recently, the House and Senate approved a \$268 billion military budget bill. That's 5½ times what Russia spends. It's 18 times as large as the combined spending of Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. Moreover, U.S. defense spending dwarfs what all our NATO allies and Japan spend combined. But it gets worse.

The House version of the \$268 billion military budget bill calls for buying more B-2 bombers, which the Pentagon does not need or want. The final price tag will be about \$27 billion for planes that have no mission.

Wisconsin can be proud that only one member of the state's congressional delegation—GOP Rep. Mark Neumann—voted for this bonanza for defense contractors. And, most members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, in the spirit of bipartisanship, went on to vote against the wasteful \$268 billion military budget bill.

There were two exceptions. Democratic Ray Jay Johnson deserves a dart for voting for this bad bill. And, Neumann, after voting for the B-2 bombers, did not bother to vote on final passage of the military budget bill, which had the funds for the B-2.

But what about the expansion of NATO? Perhaps former Wisconsin Rep. Bob Kastemeier said it best. "NATO expansion is an extension of American power and influence, and represents an abject inability of European leaders to take responsibility for what happens in Europe. What should really be of interest to the U.S. is joining together the East and West in the European Union."

Kastemeier added: "If the expansion of NATO is not aimed at Russia, then who?"

Similarly, retired Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll of the Center for Defense Information, a Washington, D.C., think tank, said: "The U.S. is cynical and misrepresents the purpose of NATO expansion. Its purpose is to prevent a Soviet (Russian) revival. And, it will change NATO from a defense alliance to one based on hegemony."

Carroll went on to say: "It will cost a lot and prevent further nuclear arms control—nukes will become a safety net for the Russians."

Wisconsin Rep. David Obey warned "The expansion of NATO will create a new division in Europe. It will move the line eastward."

Yet, there has been almost no public debate on what is the most far-reaching foreign policy initiative in a generation.

However, Sen. John Warner, R-Va., and 19 other senators, recently sent a letter to President Clinton questioning the expansion of NATO. This bipartisan group spans the gamut from conservative Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., to liberal Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn. So why didn't Wisconsin's Feingold and Kohl sign on?

It is time for both Wisconsin senators to step forward and join the debate. As Warner pointed out, NATO expansion requires two-thirds of the Senate to vote for it, and the "Senate's approval is no mere formality." Better yet, Feingold and Kohl ought to convene grass roots hearings in Wisconsin to find out what the state's residents think before the Senate votes on NATO expansion.

MR. KILDEE RECOGNIZES THE LAKE ORION YOUTH TO YOUTH/PRIDE PROGRAM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring an exceptional group of young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride Program in Lake Orion, MI.

These dedicated students have been selected to represent the State of Michigan at the International Drug Free Conference in Bermuda, November 12-16, 1997. I am very proud of these individuals for their efforts on behalf of drug and alcohol free youth. The honor of being chosen to participate in the conference in Bermuda is proof of the caliber of these young people.

I am honored to represent this group in Congress. They have set an example worthy of praise, and one which I hope will be met by others who will pledge to do their part in our fight against drugs. With cooperation between teens and adults we can work to achieve our mutual goal of providing an environment where our children are strengthened in their resolve not to use drugs or alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize the commitment of all the young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride programs. They deserve both our gratitude and our support.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD STOREY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lloyd Storey, a man whose contributions to the uniquely American art form known as tap dancing earned him the title of Detroit's Ambassador of Tap. Mr. Storey died September 21 at home in Detroit. He was 74.

Mr. Storey was artistic director of the Tap Repertory Ensemble and a faculty member at Detroit's Center for Creative Studies. Born in Detroit, he grew up in New York where he spent countless hours watching tap dancers in vaudeville shows. He quickly picked up tap's intricate rhythms, fused them with his own gliding energy, and developed a style that seemed effortless in its execution.

When he was 14 years old, he began dancing in New York's Apollo Theatre as a member of the famed Apollo Chorus Boys. Although his career was interrupted by World War II where he served as a member of the U.S. Navy shore patrol, Ninth Naval District, he quickly fell into step upon his return home. One of Mr. Storey's most notable accomplishments was his membership in New York's exclusive Hooper's Club.

Throughout his life, Lloyd Storey introduced the joy and the beauty of tap dancing to appreciative audiences around the globe. A social worker by training, he knew the cultural and historical significance of this indigenous dance form, and he dedicated his life to teaching others of its value. Indeed, he was a major contributor to the rebirth of tap in our country.

It was because of cultural legends such as Mr. Storey that I introduced legislation to designate May 25 as National Tap Dance Day. The companion bill was introduced by U.S. Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO. May 25 was selected as National Tap Dance Day because it is the anniversary of the birth of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson who made outstanding contributions to this art form on both stage and film. On November 7, 1989, President George Bush signed the bill into law.

The language in the House Joint Resolution 131 says that tap dancing reflects "the fusion of African and European cultures into an exemplification of the American spirit, that should be, through documentation, and archival and performance support, transmitted to succeeding generations."

House Joint Resolution 131 continues: "it is in the best interest of the people of our Nation to preserve, promote and celebrate this uniquely American art form" because of tap dancing's historic and continuing influence on other American art forms.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that Lloyd Storey was able to testify before the U.S. Congress on this bill. His role in gaining national recognition for tap dancing was noted by his family in the remarks in his obituary.

Our society lost a true culture bearer with the death of Lloyd Storey. Over the years, he performed with Fletcher Henderson at Chicago's Regal Theatre, with Count Basie and Andy Kirk at the Apollo, and with Gregory Hines at Detroit's Fisher Theatre and Orchestra Hall. I only have time to skim the list of the gifted performers with whom he appeared. He displayed his talent with the likes of Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, Redd Foxx, Peg Leg Bates and Tony Bennett. In Detroit, a city that proudly claims Lloyd Storey as its own, this legendary performer was living proof that greatness attracts greatness. His performances with such luminaries as Dr. Theodore Harris Jr., J.C. Heard, Marcus Belgrave, and Dr. Beans Bowles lifted audiences from their chairs in a swell of pure joy. In the early 1950's Mr. Storey and Fletch-

er "T Bone" Hollingsworth founded an ensemble known as the Sultans.

Whenever he was asked to name the person who had the greatest impact on his career, Mr. Storey did not hesitate. He named his great friend and mentor Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. Not only did Mr. Storey dance with Bojangles' famed troupe, he learned from him the importance of passing his craft to the next generation of tappers. Mr. Storey taught at the advanced level and provided lectures and demonstrations both at home and abroad. In the 1980's Lloyd Storey taught tap in Europe and Japan as part of a cultural exchange program.

In addition to his dance career, Mr. Storey earned a bachelor of arts degree and a master of social work degree from Wayne State University. He was a program director for the Neighborhood Service Organization in Detroit until his retirement in 1989.

Mr. Storey's last professional performances were in 1995 with the European tour of the Tony-Award-winning Broadway production of "Black and Blue." He was taken ill while performing on stage in Zurich, Switzerland. Lloyd Storey was far more than a gifted dancer and dedicated community activist. He was a man whose elegance on the dance floor was a reflection of his innate grace and style. He was a loving husband and father and a trusted friend whose buoyant spirit and lively sense of humor rivaled the movement of his feet. Survivors include his wife, Joyce; five children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation and our world are richer because a gentleman named Lloyd Storey was gracious enough to share his love of tap dancing with us.

THE HISTORIC LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation which will draw attention to the historic legacy of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their journey West as the first white Americans to reach the Pacific.

It is little known outside of my congressional district that Lewis and Clark began their mission West near Wood River, IL. Lewis, Clark, and their expedition spent the winter of 1803 near what is now home to the communities of Hartford and Wood River, IL, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. During this winter season final selections of area woodsmen and soldiers were made for the journey to the Pacific.

This expedition, my colleagues will recall, came about by an act of Congress. On February 28, 1803, Congress appropriated funds for a small U.S. Army unit to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and inform western Indian tribes that traders would soon come to buy their furs. President Jefferson was increasingly concerned about British furriers and trappers expanding their influence south, through Canada, into American territories. Ir-

ving W. Anderson, past president of the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, describes the journey's goals:

The explorers were to make a detailed report on western geography, climate, plants and animals, and to study the customs and languages of the Indians. Plans for the expedition were almost complete when the President learned that France offered to sell all of Louisiana Territory to the United States. This transfer, which was completed within a year, doubled the area of the United States. It means that Jefferson's Army expedition could travel all the way to the crest of the Rockies on American soil, no longer needing permission from the former French owners.

Mr. Anderson notes that Meriwether Lewis recorded in his journal that Wood River was "to be considered the point of departure" for the westward journey. This 28-year-old Army captain, who knew the President well from their previous residences near Charlottesville, VA, spent that winter selecting 45 men to begin the journey West. When they left Camp DuBois on May 14, 1804 and headed West, little did they know what the journey would hold. Their Corps of Discovery reached the Pacific Ocean over a year later, in November 1805, and began their journey back across the mountains, returning to St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

It goes without saying that this journey was among the most significant in our Nation's history. The Louisiana Purchase and opening of the West to new exploration and development paved the way for settlement of California, establishment of a greater American union and relocation of millions of Americans westward throughout the 20th century. And while Americans can identify F. Clatsop and other Lewis and Clark historic sites, many do not yet know about the Lewis and Clark Site No. 1, Camp DuBois, near Wood River, IL. That is the intention of this legislation.

I want to congratulate the dedicated individuals in my congressional district who have worked for years to build the Lewis and Clark memorial, which now stands at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In particular, Mr. George Arnold, who is president of the local Lewis and Clark Memorial Society, has dedicated many years of his life to the legacy of Lewis and Clark and the construction of both the memorial and an interpretive center to lay out the rich Illinois history of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

My legislation has the strong support of the Illinois congressional delegation, will call attention to this journey and seek to expedite efforts by local, State and Federal officials to build this interpretive center. The Congress has played an active role in this process; in fiscal year 1991, Congress appropriated \$115,000 for land acquisition adjacent to route 3, on the dry side of the flood levee; and in fiscal year 1993, Congress appropriated \$88,000 for a National Park Service study to determine who best to build and design the center. Both of these funds were appropriated under the 1972 Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, which remains the authorizing legislation for the interpretive center as well.

Our next goal is to move forward with the interpretive center. State and local resources are in place to begin this process; it will be a 50-50 cost-share with the Federal Government. It is my strong hope that much of this

local support will be in place in the spring of 1998, so that we can ask the National Park Service and the Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to begin construction of the Visitors Center.

I want to thank the local, State and Federal officials who are now ready to work with me not only on this commemorative legislation but also on the funding required to make the new center a reality. It will serve as a tribute to the Illinois legacy of these great explorers, and enhance what the Nation understands about the sacrifice and heritage of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's journey to the Pacific.

THE SUPERFUND RECYCLING
EQUITY ACT

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Superfund Recycling Equity Act. This legislation addresses an unintended consequence of Superfund which has created a serious, negative impediment to our goal of increased recycling in our country.

The Superfund Recycling Equity Act is the product of negotiations between the Government, representatives of the environmental community, and the scrap recycling industry. The bill which I am introducing is the same as H.R. 820 of the 104th Congress with some modifications addressing the concerns of the paper industry. The original negotiating parties have agreed to these minor changes. I am pleased that once again, this legislation attracts incredible support from numerous members across the ideological spectrum.

The Superfund Recycling Equity Act aims to level the playing field between recyclable paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles, and rubber and the competitive virgin materials where both the recyclable and virgin materials can be used as manufacturing feedstocks. Specifically, the bill relieves those who sell the recyclable materials from Superfund's liability regime if the recyclers meet specified conditions. These conditions ensure that sham recyclers are excluded from the bill's benefits. In order for legitimate recyclers to be relieved of Superfund liability, they must continue to prepare their product in an environmentally sound manner and sell their product to manufactur-

ers who have environmentally responsible business practices.

The language added to the bill to accommodate the paper industry's concerns does three things. It clarifies the term "customary business practice," which previously was undefined. It specifies that the polychlorinated biphenyl [PCB] limits are concentration limits. Finally, if the EPA Administrator determines at some future date that recycled paper contains a hazardous substance heretofore unknown, recyclers would share with mill owner/operators any cleanup costs.

The need for this legislation occurs due to rulemaking and subsequent court interpretations of the rulemaking, not as a consequence of statutory law. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] regulates the way in which solid wastes, both hazardous and nonhazardous, are handled. However, another important purpose of RCRA appears directly in its title: To conserve and to recover—recycle—scarce resources. While the RCRA statute states that solid wastes are discarded, or disposed of, when the RCRA rule defining solid waste was written, recyclables were included in the promulgated regulation as a subset of solid waste. From that moment forward, recyclables became, and remain, solid waste—not by Act of Congress—but by rulemaking. When Superfund was written, its liability section, section 107, tracked the RCRA rulemaking language and stated that those who dispose of hazardous substances are liable under Superfund's liability scheme.

Despite the intent of public policy, whenever a recycler processes traditional recyclable materials and sells them to mills as feedstocks, or raw materials, for the manufacturing process, be it paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles, or rubber, they are not selling a product—but rather, under regulatory law—they are disposing of solid waste. Even though such substances are inert and harmless in the solid form, if the recycler sells material to mills that contain hazardous substances, which then contaminate the environment solely because of the activity of the mill's owner/operator, under current legal interpretations recyclers can be required to clean up all, or a portion, of that third party contaminated site. Perhaps you are thinking, I've heard this before, everybody caught in Superfund always says, I didn't pollute anything, and always points to the other guy who did it. Then consider this question. If a supplier of hazardous virgin material used as manufacturing feedstock, for example nickel or chromium, sold it to a mill which then creates a Superfund site, what portion of the

cleanup is assigned to the supplier of the virgin material?

The answer is none, not one penny. Neither the mill's owner/operator, nor the government can seek cleanup costs from suppliers of virgin materials. Why? Because legal interpretations consider virgin materials to be products, not wastes. One does not dispose of a product. But, one discards, or disposes, of waste. If the waste contains a hazardous substance found at the site, the person who shipped the waste to the site and the owner/operator, if one still exists, are required to pay the cost of cleanup.

My bill does not relieve the recycler of liability for contamination related to the recycler's disposing of wastes off-site. My bill deals only with Superfund liability arising from the sale of recyclable material to a third party site which is contaminated by that third party.

Let's review this. A recycler and a virgin material supplier each provide their product to a stainless steel mill, for example. Old, damaged, or obsolete stainless steel knives, forks, and spoons are sold to the mill by recyclers. Stainless steel is steel alloyed with nickel and chromium. Virgin material suppliers sell iron ore, chromium, a hazardous substance, and nickel, a hazardous substance, to the same mill. The mill creates a Superfund site where chromium and nickel are found. The mill operator, and/or the government, can and do seek out recyclers to help pay the cost of cleaning up the site. Yet neither the owner/operator nor the government can seek contributions for cleanup from the virgin material suppliers of the nickel and chromium.

Clearly, this doesn't make sense. More importantly it stifles recycling activities in our country. If we are serious about recycling, and I believe that the public and their public officials are serious about it, then we must correct the anomaly.

While I strongly believe that the existing inequities need to be corrected, I remain committed to the swift passage of comprehensive Superfund reform. The recyclers' concerns are one of many problems which due to the current liability system and remedy selection process have prevented Superfund from accomplishing more. I look forward to working with the subcommittee chairman, Mr. OXLEY, and the Commerce Committee chairman, Mr. BILEY, to ensure that a more rapid cleanup of NPL sites begins this Congress.

Please join me in cosponsoring the Superfund Recycling Equity Act and encouraging comprehensive reform during the 105th Congress.