

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WINNER OF ARIZONA'S 1997 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary are very active in promoting patriotism and an understanding of the values which underlie this great country of ours through its Voice of Democracy essay contest. During this past year, over 109,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, and each one of those students has a clearer understanding of the meaning of democracy as a result of their participation. The winner of this contest in my State of Arizona was David C. Pickett from Prescott Valley, AZ. David is an outstanding senior at Bradshaw Mountain High School, and his entry was sponsored by VFW Post 10227 and its Ladies Auxiliary. His father is a retired Marine. I'm sure David's parents, as well as all of David's teachers are very proud of this young man. I'd like to share with my colleagues his winning essay.

DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND

1996-97 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM—ARIZONA WINNER, DAVID PICKETT

Famine, poverty, unemployment, disease, death . . . All of these words that we'd rather not hear or even think about for an instant if we don't have to, because they all lead to mental pictures we can't bear to create or drag up from the little cobwebbed corner in the back of our minds where we try to bury all the parts of reality that frighten us most. Yet every day in dozens of countries throughout the world, people just like you and I have to deal with these dark aspects of life through any means necessary. Honest people having to steal just so their families might see the light of another day. Top of the line modern cardboard and garbage bag mansions littering the decadent alleyways of a crumbling city, and parents who'd rather take the risk of a condemned building collapsing on them than see their children die of exposure before their very eyes. Peaceful protesters are massacred or imprisoned where they die from any number of ailments while awaiting a trial that will never come. Each of these chaotic realities can be found thriving under the bannerhead of a failed system of government, whether it be fascism or socialism in any of its deceptive forms; and each of those horrific realities are precisely the reasons why those governments failed, as well as the reasons as to why democracy has risen far above and beyond them to its honored position in the world today.

When one thinks of democracy and its great leaders, pictures of great men such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr. all come to mind. Yet when one thinks of the great leaders of communism and fascism, one can only think of

people like Joseph Stalin who actually created a famine in the Ukraine in 1932 and '33 which resulted in the death of three-million kulaks by starvation; or even greater still was Adolph Hitler who nearly brought about the complete extinction of the entire Jewish race by destroying over six-million of them through various and sundry methods of torturous execution. Or how about Benito Mussolini of Italy who came up with the term "totalitario", to describe the goals of his fascist government, as saying that his aim was "All within the state, none outside the state, and none against the state."

No other government in existence cares as much for the natural human rights of the individual, than democracy in its purest form. In America we have a Constitution and a Bill of Rights that hold the same value, if not more so, today as they did over two hundred years ago when they were first inscribed. The only thing these other governments have to show for all of their efforts is revolution after revolution after bloody revolution, and a never-ending state of misery for their people. There is no limit to democracy in America, everyone is entitled to the same share, and no one is excluded for any reason whether it be on the basis of social standing, political power, skin color, gender, or religious beliefs. Whereas in places such as South Africa during apartheid, its white citizens saw its government as a Constitutional democracy, but for its twenty-two-million blacks, it was an iron-fisted dictatorship that verged on totalitarian control. Our democracy has a system of checks and balances to make sure no one person or group of people has too much control; in a totalitarian government, no such system exists, for the leader currently in power is the constitution, the law, and the government embodied in one person and one person alone. So, if you were to place all of these contrasting viewpoints on a scale weighing positives vs. negatives, freedom vs. imprisonment, and honesty vs. hypocrisy; which side would result in a better government? The answer by now should be quite obvious; the first, second, and third place medals for excellency in government go to democracy, democracy, and last but not most certainly not least: democracy.

I hope I have given you something to ponder and realize, as well as something to rekindle those possibly dwindling feelings of pride in your country's government, no make that your government. The government our ancestors started has spread like wildfire throughout the world because it is the only one that has proven itself time and time again as the greatest form of government on Earth. Three years ago in 1993, something miraculous occurred, for the first time in the history of the planet, the total number of democracies in existence outnumbered the total number of dictatorships; and I'm sure with the continuation of this trend in world thought, democracy will soon be the only government in existence, truly showing the world that it has risen above and beyond.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO MSGR. DANIEL J. BOURKE, GRAND MARSHAL OF THE 173D ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE IN SAVANNAH, GA

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of his dedication to preserving Irish culture, tradition, and history, Monsignor Bourke has been named grand marshal of the 173d St. Patrick's Day Parade in Savannah, GA. The parade is the cornerstone of one of the largest St. Patrick's Day celebrations in the Nation and is a fitting tribute for a man who has given so much to preserve the heritage of his native land and equally as much to the advancement of the country and city he now calls home.

HIRBERNIAN SOCIETY OF SAVANNAH, GA

"Irishmen, inclined as they are by nature to good fellowship and charity, should not forget, in a foreign land, the duties they owe to themselves, their national character, and their distressed countrymen. These obligations are the more important to Irishmen, because, during the long period of their oppression, Irishmen have been useful to themselves, their country, and their brethren, only in proportion to their exercise of those generous, charitable and sterling traits with which it has pleased God to distinguish them among the people of the earth. Every motive, too, presses itself upon the heart of each true Irishman to foster more particularly unfortunate because her destiny has been unmerited, and therefore the more entitled to the tender consideration of her own sons, and of the good, the generous and the enlightened of other nationalities."

"Driven from unhappy Erin by unrelenting tyranny, afflicted and persecuted Irishmen seek an asylum in this favored republic, endeavoring to find, under the auspices of its liberal institutions, the only consolations that can remain to exiles thrust out of a beloved home by want and oppression. To these it becomes the duty of their more fortunate brethren settled in this free country, and enjoying the benefits of its hospitality, to reach out the hand of friendship, to tender the aid of a delicate charity, and to offer any other assistance which fraternal, manly and kindly feelings may inspire."

The above two paragraphs comprise the Preamble of the Hibernian Society of Savannah which was adopted at a meeting held on March 17, 1812.

The Hibernian Society of Savannah, celebrating its 185th Anniversary on March 17, 1997, would like to give special recognition to Monsignor Daniel J. Bourke who is the Grand Marshal of the 173rd St. Patrick's Day Parade in Savannah. Monsignor Bourke was born in Birr, Offaly County, Ireland on September 28, 1909. He was ordained to the priesthood at All Hallows Missionary Seminary in Dublin on June 23, 1934, for the Diocese of Savannah. He has given 63 years of

● 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.

dedicated service to the area of South Georgia and continues to service the needs of the people in Savannah even though he is retired and resides at Blessed Sacrament Church. Monsignor Bourke has held numerous positions within the Diocese of Savannah during his tenure of service. He was named a Domestic Prelate on March 20, 1959 and Prothonotary Apostolic on October 11, 1966. He has been associated with the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women since its introduction to the diocese in 1938, serving as parish, deanery and diocesan moderator. At present he is the Honorary Diocesan Moderator. From the time of his arrival in Savannah in September, 1936, he has been closely identified with the Irish element. While Irish to the backbone, he is proud to have been for fifty years a citizen of the United States of America. He has lived in Georgia since 1934, and over thirty-three of those years in Savannah. He has participated in nearly every parade since his return to Savannah in 1970. He thanks God that he is a Savannahian and in his letter to the citizens of Savannah upon his selection as Grand Marshal he wrote the following words:

"We of Irish birth or lineage honor this day in the memory of St. Patrick who brought the Catholic faith to Ireland so long ago." We honor our forebears who have, in spite of centuries long persecutions, remained faithful to the teachings of St. Patrick. We renew our allegiance to these United States of America, where our people sought and found a harbor of refuge, a land, "Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day."

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY TODD WILLIAMS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a distinguished young man, Anthony Todd Williams, for attaining the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. Anthony is a member of the Boy Scout Troop 550. He will receive this award at an Eagle Scout court of honor on Sunday, March 16 at St. Maria Goretti Church Hall, located in Dyer, IN.

An elite group, comprising only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts, attains the Eagle Scout ranking, which is the highest of seven rankings in the Boy Scouts organization. In order to become an Eagle Scout, a Scout must complete the following three tasks: earn 21 merit badges; complete a service project; and demonstrate strong leadership skills within the troop.

Anthony, a student at Lake Central High School, made a turtle island in a community pond for his service project. Anthony has also helped to coordinate various troop outings, and he attended Boy Scout camp for 4 years. In addition Anthony attended the National Scout Preserve in Philmont, NM, which is a high adventure camp with a rugged terrain. Anthony currently has plans to attend the Sea Base Scuba High Adventure Camp in August of this year.

The rank of Eagle Scout always has carried with it special significance—and not only with-

in Scouting. Eagle Scouts are recognized as individuals with great talent and promise as they enter institutions of higher education, the work force, or engage in community service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Anthony Todd Williams for his commendable achievement. His parents, Kim and Richard Williams, can be proud of their son because it takes a great deal of tenacity and devotion to achieve such an illustrious ranking. This young man has a promising future ahead of him, which will undoubtedly include improving the quality of life in Indiana's First Congressional District.

BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL RETREAT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. GRINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, at our bipartisan congressional retreat this past weekend, historian David McCullough shared a view of the legislative process which was idealistic, practical, and filled with historic insights. He reminded us that this country was founded by practical idealists who understood both the frustrations of traditional political and legislative life and yet who were able to focus again and again on the idealistic long-term needs of America. I believe every citizen would profit from reading Mr. McCullough's speech. I submit it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL RETREAT

(By David McCullough)

Well, Amo, you've taken my breath away and your invitation to speak here is as high a tribute as I've ever received. I feel greatly honored but also a strong sense of humility. And I hope it won't seem presumptuous if I—in what I say today—appear to know your job. I don't. If I can help you in what I say, if I can help the country, then I will be very deeply appreciative of the chance to be here.

Your speaker welcomed you to Pennsylvania, I do so too as a Pennsylvanian, by birth and by education and as one who loves this state. There is more history here than almost anywhere else in our country. Our most important, our most sacred historic site—Independence Hall—is less than 100 miles from where we sit, as the crow flies. And if you come to Pennsylvania, you can always learn something, at whatever stage in life.

Last year, Rosalee and I came back to Philadelphia. We pulled up in front of the hotel in a big, shiny, rented car and the doorman, a handsome fellow in full regalia, opened the door for Rosalee. I popped the button for the trunk and I could see him getting the luggage out. I got out and walked around the back of the car and he looked up and said: "Well, Mr. McCullough, welcome to Philadelphia; it is wonderful to have you here." And I thought, "I wonder if he knows me because of my books or because of the work I do on public television?" And so I said, "If you don't mind, I'd like to know how you know who I am?" And he said, "the tag on your suitcase."

You can't but help learn a great deal in this session and as Speaker Gingrich said, this event is unprecedented in the long his-

tory of the U.S. Congress. A gathering like this never happened before. And how wonderful that your children are here—the next generation—some of whom may also be serving in Congress. We have the future with us too. And we have the past.

Now many people think of the past as something far behind, in back of us. It is also possible to think of it as in front of us, in the sense that we're going down a path that others have trod before, and some very great people; we are in their footsteps. And it is in that spirit that much of what I have to say will be said. I want to talk about history; I want to talk about purpose, and because there's an old writer's adage, "Don't tell me, show me." I want to conclude by showing you.

"We live my dear soul in an age of trial," he wrote, in a letter to his wife. In the seclusion of his diary he wrote, "I wander alone and ponder. I muse, I mope, I ruminate." He was a new Congressman and he was about to set off for his first session in Congress. John Adams, heading for his very first Congress—the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774—and he was very disturbed, very worried.

"We have not men fit for the times," he wrote, "we are deficient in genius, education, in travel, fortune, in everything. I feel unutterable anxiety." The next year when he returned for the second Continental Congress he found that the whole atmosphere had changed. This was after Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. This was a time of pressing need and America, he decided, was a great, "unwieldy body."

"Its progress must be slow, it is like a large fleet sailing under convoy, the fleetest of sailors must wait for the dullest and the lowest. Every man in the Congress is a great man," he wrote, "and therein is the problem—an orator, a critic, a statesman, and therefore every man upon every question must show his oratory, his criticism, and his political abilities." In 1776, in the winter—in the dead of winter—with the temperature down in the 20s, John Adams set off again from Brintree on horseback to ride 300 miles. Nothing unusual then; we think of communications and transportation as two different subjects. In the 18th century, transportation and communication were the same. Nothing could be communicated any faster than somebody on a horse.

He arrived back in Philadelphia—this is early in 1776, and bear in mind this was the year of the Declaration of Independence—and he wrote: "There are deep jealousies. Ill-natured observations and incriminations take the place of reason and argument." Inadequate people, contention, sour moods, and from his wife, Abigail, John Adams received a letter in which she said: "You cannot be I know, nor do I wish to see you, an inactive spectator." She wants him to be there for all it is costing her, for all the difficulties she is having, caring for the family and running the farm. And then she adds, "We have too many high-sounding words and too few actions that correspond with them."

1776—History. History is a source of strength. History teaches us that there is no such thing as a self-made man or woman. We all know that. We all know the people who helped. Teachers, parents, those who set us on the right track, those who gave us a pat on the back, and when need be, those who have rapped our knuckles.

History teaches us that sooner is not necessarily better; that the whole is often equal to much more than the parts; and what we don't know can often hurt us deeply. If you

want to build for the future, you must have a sense of past. We can't know where we're going if we don't know where we've been and where we've come from and how we got to be where we are. A very wise historian, who was also the Librarian of Congress—Daniel Boorstin—said that to try to create the future without some knowledge of the past is like trying to plant cut flowers.

History is an aid to navigation in troubled times; history is an antidote to self-pity and to self-importance. And history teaches that when we unite in a grand purpose there is almost nothing we cannot do.

Don't ever forget the great history of your institution—your all-important institution. All of us, all of us want to belong to something larger than ourselves. I'm sure it's why you're in Congress; I'm sure it's why you decided in the beginning, "I'm going to give up this and do that, and it's going to be difficult for my family"—because you wanted to serve something larger than yourselves. It's at the heart of patriotism; it's why we are devoted to our churches, our universities, and, most of all, to our country.

With that kind of allegiance—that kind of devotion—we can rise to the occasion in a greater fashion than we have any idea. And we've done it time and again, we Americans. Think what your institution has achieved. It was Congress that created the Homestead Act. It was Congress that ended slavery. It was Congress that ended child labor. It was Congress that built the Panama Canal and the railroads. It was Congress that created Social Security. It was Congress that passed the Voting Rights Act. It was Congress that sent Lewis and Clark to the West and sent us on voyages to the moon.

Some acts of Congress like the Marshall Plan or Lend Lease, as important as any events in our century, were achieved under crisis conditions. But it doesn't have to be a crisis condition. It can be an ennobling, large, imaginative idea. A big idea.

Much of what has happened in our time has been determined by outside forces. In the Depression, the national aspiration—the national ambition—was to get out of the Depression. In the Second World War, the national aspiration—the national ambition—didn't need to be defined, it was to win the war. In the Cold War, the national aspiration was to maintain our strength against the threat of the Soviet menace, but at the same time, maintain our open free way of life.

But now the Cold War is over. And outside forces are not determining the national ambition. So what is it going to be?

Because we have the chance to choose. You have the chance to choose. And as important as balancing the budget may be, as important as restoring civility and law and order in the cities may be, as important as fourth-grade testing may be, or school uniforms, they aren't the grand ennobling ideas that have been at the heart of the American experience since the time of John Winthrop and the ideal of the City on the Hill.

And we have the chance to do that. We have the chance to create that—you have the chance to do that. There has never been in any of our lifetimes a moment of such opportunity as now with the Cold War over. And if we just lift up our eyes a little and begin to see what we might be able to do, we too—in our time—could be cathedral builders. We can be a great founding generation, like the founding fathers. And what a wonderful, uplifting, thrilling, unifying sense of purpose that can provide. America itself at the very beginning was a big idea; the biggest idea in the political history of the world. That could happen again.

John Adams, who was one of the most remarkable of our Founding Fathers and whose wife Abigail has left us a record unlike that of any other spouse of a political leader of that time, set something down on paper in the Spring of 1776 that ought to be better known. It's called *Thoughts on Government*. It was originally written as a letter to the eminent legal scholar, George Wythe of Virginia. It was about twelve pages long and when other Members of Congress asked him for a copy he sat there, by candlelight, at night in a room in a house across the street from the City Tavern in Philadelphia, copying it all down. And then Richard Henry Lee of Virginia suggested that it be published.

Keep in mind please that it was written before the Declaration of Independence. And listen to the language, listen to the quality of the language, which of course, is the quality of thinking. That's what writing is: thinking. That's why it's so hard.

"It has been the will of heaven that we, the Members of Congress, should be thrown into existence in a period when the greatest philosophers and lawgivers of antiquity would have wished to have lived." Right away, you see, he's saying, it is the will of heaven, there are larger forces than we ourselves, and he's applying the moment against the standard of the past: antiquity. It is to a very large degree, a lesson in proportion. "A period when a coincidence of circumstances without an example has afforded to thirteen colonies at once an opportunity at beginning government anew from the foundation and building as they choose." New, unprecedented, and they may choose. "How few of the human race have ever had an opportunity of choosing a system of government for themselves and for their children." And here is the sentence I dearly love. "How few have ever had anything more of choice in government than in climate."

He proposed a bicameral legislature. "A representative assembly," he called it, "an exact portrait in miniature of the people at large," balanced by a second "distinct" smaller legislative body that it may "check and correct the errors of the other." Checks and balances. There was to be an executive whose power was to include the appointment of all judges, and command of the armed forces, but who was to be chosen—and you'll like this—who was to be chosen by the two houses of legislature and for no more than a year at a time.

At the close, he also wrote this—and think about this please, as maybe a clue to what the cathedral we build might be. "Laws for the liberal education of youth are so extremely wise and useful that to a humane and generous mind no expense for this purpose would be thought extravagant."

Then after another month or so he sat down and wrote a letter to a friend back in Massachusetts, a fellow son of Liberty. April 1776. Carved into a mantelpiece at the White House, in the State Dining Room, is the prayer—the wishful prayer taken from a letter Adams wrote to his wife Abigail after his second or third night as President in the White House—the first American to occupy the White House as President—in which he says, "May only wise and honest men rule here."

I offer for your consideration the possibility that what I'm about to read might be carved, if not in a mantelpiece, somewhere in our Capitol where it would have appropriate attention. I can think of almost no other line from any of the founders so appropriate, so pertinent, to what you face—what

we all face—not just in problems, not just in personal animosities or contention or rivalries, but what we face in the way of opportunity: to be builders as they were. Because he establishes both a way and a warning: "We may please ourselves with the prospect of free and popular governments. God grant us the way. But I fear that in every assembly, members will obtain an influence by noise not sense, by meanness not greatness, by ignorance not learning, by contracted hearts not large souls. There is one thing my dear sir that must be attempted and most sacredly observed or we are all undone. There must be decency and respect and veneration introduced for persons of every rank or we are undone. In a popular government this is our only way."

I salute you all. I salute you as a fellow citizen, as a fellow American, as the father of five children, as the grandfather of nine children. I salute you as one who has spent a good part of his working life trying to write some of the history of your great institution.

Our country deserves better—from all of us. But we look especially to our leaders as we should rightfully do. And there are no more important leaders than you. We don't expect you to be perfect. We do expect hard work, diligence, imagination, a little humor, civility, and especially, the sense that there is really no limitation to what we, a free people, can do. And that, with the grace of God, and a common sense of purpose, there is no limit—which has always been at the heart of the vision of American since the beginning.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOSÉ "JOE" TORRES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. José "Joe" Torres, an artist in the culinary field who for many years has satisfied the most demanding palates at Jimmy's Bronx Cafe, in the Bronx, NY.

Mr. Torres was recognized for his culinary ability in an article written by Josue R. Rivas which was published in *El Diario*, on December 18, 1996.

A chef of Puerto Rican cuisine "por excelencia," Joe was born in Guaynabo, PR. He credits his success to his mother, from whom he first learned the art of cooking, and later on, to the chefs with whom he worked in New York City.

At Jimmy's, Joe cooks everything and for all occasions. One of his most overwhelming and, at the same time, joyous times, is the Christmas holiday season. He prepares the best Puerto Rican roast pork, rice with black-eyed peas, and "pasteles," plantain dough filled with roast pork and vegetables. The food is so delicious that one almost forgets to leave room to try his "coquito," his glorious coconut egg nog, for dessert.

Almost a synonym for the restaurant where he works, Joe Torres welcomes the clientele at Jimmy's Bronx Cafe with the same warmth with which he would receive friends and relatives at home. At age 50, he is one of the best chefs of Puerto Rican cooking in New York City.

Even though I share Joe's name and Puerto Rican origins, I must admit I do not share his ability for cooking. Hence, I feel most privileged to try his dishes when I visit Jimmy's Bronx Cafe.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing José "Joe" Torres, for his extraordinary culinary ability and for giving to all of us visitors to Jimmy's Bronx Cafe the joy of tasting delicious Puerto Rican cuisine.

RECOGNIZING A UNIQUE PARTNERSHIP IN THE CREATION OF AFFORDABLE HOMES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, an amazing and largely untold story has been developing for the past decade as nonprofits throughout the Nation move block-by-block to provide new homes in America's low-income neighborhoods and, at the same time, reinvigorate communities. To underscore these successes, Habitat for Humanity International, Local Initiatives Support Corporation [LISC], the Enterprise Foundation, and the National NeighborWorks® Network are joining together to make an unprecedented commitment and challenge that will touch the lives of millions of people in communities across the country.

Today, these four organizations announced a multibillion-dollar commitment to develop safe, decent, and affordable housing and have challenged Congress and the Nation to join them in this deeper commitment.

The \$13 billion commitment is projected to generate 193,800 affordable homes and apartments in 2,475 urban, suburban, and rural communities. The homes they will provide range from remodeling and modernizing multi-family apartment buildings to constructing new homes for sale to low-income families. The initiative will touch neighborhoods across the country in farm towns and in dense urban inner cities. Tens of thousands of jobs will be created and tens of billions of dollars in private investment will be stimulated.

And, Mr. Speaker, knowing of the past successes of each of these nonprofits, I am convinced that their commitment to this initiative will result in the exciting goals they have set for themselves.

Congress can be an active partner in reaching these goals by continuing to provide the necessary tools to enable individuals, corporate leaders, philanthropic institutions, and others to continue to expand their support of providing more affordable homes. For example, programs like the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, Community Development Block Grants, the Community Reinvestment Act, the Earned Income Tax Credit, Rural Homeownership, HOME and Housing Opportunity Program are just a few of the programs that are uniquely effective and efficient in channeling private resources into community renewal and stretching scarce public dollars.

I am pleased to join these organizations in celebrating these success stories and call upon my colleagues to make housing issues a priority in their legislative agendas.

TOM NEWSHAM: A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF HONOR AND INTEGRITY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the strength of this country rests among a select group of men and women that are entrusted with the responsibility of public safety. These individuals put their own lives at risk to that neighborhoods across the country are kept safe and citizens in these neighborhoods feel personally secure.

I would like to take this time to commend a man of great honor and integrity that has devoted his life to keeping communities safe. This man is Bay County deputy sheriff Thomas A. Newsham, who has served as a police officer in Michigan for over 20 years.

In 1974 Tom started his career in law enforcement when he was hired at the Bay County Sheriff's Department as a deputy sheriff for road patrol. Tom performed admirably in this position for many years and received number distinctions along the way. These include a Meritorious Service Award for excellence and dedication and an Exemplary Service Award for his work at a crisis hotline.

In 1984 Tom was promoted to sergeant II on road patrol and shortly thereafter received a supervisory certificate at the Law Enforcement Officer Training Council. As Tom was moving up professionally, he began to devote more time to a personal priority of his—keeping children off drugs. Tom committed himself to learning how to counsel kids to stay off drugs through Drug Abuse Resistance Education and D.A.R.E. instruction. In 1995 Tom became a D.A.R.E. officer, going to different schools to talk to kids about their opportunities in life and to discourage them from using drugs.

At the same time, Tom was taking classes in community policing services from Lansing Community College, earned his B.A. from Saginaw Valley State University and received advanced training in critical incident stress debriefing.

This month, Tom is retiring from the Bay County Sheriff's Department and I think all would agree that we are losing an outstanding law enforcement officer who combines skill, professionalism, and compassion. I want to thank Tom for his years of service to the community which I represent here in Congress and to wish him all the best in his retirement years.

TRIBUTE TO BARB McTURK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to honor the hard work and strong leadership of one of our party's most dedicated volunteers. For the past 4 years, Barb McTurk has served as vice

chairwoman of the Colorado Republican Party, and for the past 2 she has served simultaneously as its volunteer executive director. Since taking office in 1993, Ms. McTurk has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Republican Party and its candidates. She has striven to advance the principles of the Republican Party while maintaining the highest level of integrity and earning the respect of friend and foe alike. Her record of achievement is truly impressive.

Ms. McTurk's work has resulted in Republican gains across Colorado as well as an increase in voter participation—an essential element of our representative process. Our gains in registered Republican voters, gains in the State legislative majority and gains in Republican held statewide elected offices are due in large part to the Herculean efforts of Barb McTurk. These gains have elevated the Colorado Republican Party to its strongest level in years.

Mr. Speaker, the political process depends on the hard work of volunteers as well as the ability of all of us to engage in constructive and informative political discourse. As Barb McTurk ends her tenure as chairwoman of the Colorado Republican party, I, along with the rest of the Republicans in the Colorado congressional delegation, want to thank her for her commitment to our cause and convey our utmost respect which she so rightfully deserves.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am cosponsoring the Indian Child Welfare Act Amendments of 1997, a timely bill that reflects a carefully crafted compromise between the interests of Indian tribes seeking to protect their culture and heritage and the interests of non-Indians seeking greater clarity and security in the implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

This bill is virtually the same bill that I cosponsored last year along with the chairman of the Resources Committee, Representative DON YOUNG, and the bill is the direct result of several high-profile adoption cases involving the adoption of Indian children. These cases, involving lengthy disputes under the Indian Child Welfare Act, focused our attention on whether the act fairly, and to the greatest degree possible, took into account the best interests of the children, the parents, and the tribes.

In the last Congress, early attempts to rectify these problems were misdirected and would have amended the Indian Child Welfare Act to severely limit its scope and the protections it affords Indian children, parents, and tribes. The first proposed amendments to the act were drafted without any input at all by Indian tribes or by members of the committee of jurisdiction, the Resources Committee. The amendments survived a close vote on the House floor, but failed to make it out of committee in the Senate.

Recognizing the need for legislation, however, we immediately initiated discussions with Indian tribes to lay the foundation for compromise legislation. The tribes in turn prepared draft legislation that was then shared and negotiated with adoption professionals, including attorneys, who ultimately endorsed the new legislation. Proponents of the compromise legislation now include the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys and Jane Gorman, the attorney who represented the family in the Rost case.

This bill is intended to strengthen the act, to protect the lives and future of Indian children first and foremost. This bill was crafted not only with the input of the tribes but also with the input of the attorney for the Rost family, whose well-publicized case was one of the adoption cases that sparked this debate. We understand that to a few parties on either side of the debate this bill may not seem perfect. Few compromises are. But what this bill does is truly important. This bill helps Indian children by providing allowing adoptions to move forward quickly and with greater certainty. This bill places limitations on when Indian tribes and families may intervene in the adoption process. Yet at the same time, this bill protects the fundamental rights of tribal sovereignty.

The point is that this bill places the interests of Indian children above all else, first by ensuring that they will have as equal a chance as any other children at having a loving family and a home and second, by protecting their interests in their own culture and heritage.

For the benefit of those new to this debate, I would like to provide a short background of the events that led to the enactment of the original Indian Child Welfare Act and what the new amendments that I and Chairman YOUNG are proposing would do.

The Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA] was enacted in 1978 in response to the widespread removal of Indian children from Indian families and placement with non-Indian families or institutions. Prior to ICWA, House hearings yielded information which demonstrated that between 1969 and 1974, 25 to 35 percent of all Indian children had been separated from their families and placed in adoptive families, foster care, or institutions. The Resources Committee reported in 1978 that "[t]he wholesale separation of Indian children from their families is perhaps the most tragic and destructive aspect of American Indian life today."

In 1978, Chief Calvin Isaac of the Mississippi band of Choctaw Indians testified at hearings before the House about the cause for the large removal of Indian children:

One of the most serious failings of the present system is that Indian children are removed from the custody of their natural parents by nontribal government authorities who have no basis for intelligently evaluating the cultural and social premises underlying Indian home life and childrearing. Many of the individuals who decide the fate of our children are at best ignorant of our cultural values, and at worst contemptful of the Indian way and convinced that removal, usually to a non-Indian household or institution, can only benefit an Indian child.

Removal of Indian children from Indian families led not only to social harm to the Indian parents and adopted children, but also to

harm to the tribes who were essentially losing their own members. Chief Isaac added that—

Culturally, the chances of Indian survival are significantly reduced if our children, the only real means for the transmission of the tribal heritage, are to be raised in non-Indian homes and denied exposure to the ways of their People. Furthermore, these practices seriously undercut the tribes' ability to continue as self-government communities.

Congress enacted ICWA to address these concerns, declaring that "it is the policy of this Nation to protect the best interests of Indian children and to promote the stability and security of Indian tribes and families by the establishment of minimum Federal standards for the removal of Indian children from their families * * *." 25 U.S.C. 1902. Furthermore, Congress "has assumed the responsibility for the protection and preservation of Indian tribes and their resources" and "that there is no resource that is more vital to the continued existence and integrity of Indian tribes than their children." 25 U.S.C. 1901 (2), (3).

It is worth pointing out that Congress enacted ICWA in recognition of two equally important interests—that of the Indian child, and that of the Indian tribe in the child. In a landmark ruling, the Supreme Court in the *Holyfield* case highlighted the latter interest, saying:

The protection of this tribal interest is at the core of ICWA, which recognizes that the tribe has an interest in the child which is distinct but on a parity with the interest of the parents.

One result of the passage ICWA has been the development and implementation of tribal juvenile codes, juvenile courts tribal standards, and child welfare services. Today, almost every Indian tribe provides child welfare services to their own children.

Recent studies indicate that ICWA has had a positive effect in redressing the wrongs caused by the removal of Indian children from their families. In 1978, Congress found evidence that state courts and child welfare workers placed over ninety percent of adopted American Indian children in non-Indian homes. Sixteen years later, studies indicate that less than 60 percent are adopted by non-Indians. Note, *When Judicial Flexibility Becomes Abuse of Discretion: Eliminating the Good Cause Exception in Indian Child Welfare Act Adoptive Placements*, 79 Minn. L. Rev. 1167, 1167-68 (1995). A 1987 report revealed an overall reduction in foster care placement in the early 1980's after enactment of the Act. See Note, *The Best Interests of Indian Children in Minnesota*, 17 American Indian L. Rev. 237, 246-47 (1992). A 1988 report indicated that ICWA had motivated courts and agencies to place greater numbers of Indian children into Indian homes. Id.

In other words, ICWA is starting to work well. Indian children have been placed in loving homes and the removal of children from their culture has diminished. Unlike other minority cases, there is no shortage of families willing to adopt Indian children. Less than one-half of one-tenth of all Indian adoption cases since passage of ICWA have caused problems.

Although ICWA gives tribes the right to play a role in all cases involving their own children, unfortunately, the law does not always require

that parents, their attorneys, or adoption agencies notify the courts or the tribes when such a case is pending. The problem is that some in the adoption profession fear that by notifying the courts that an Indian child is involved in an adoption proceeding, they either will bog down the proceedings or scare off potential adoptive parents. Often, the tribes are given no notification while parties to the adoption are encouraged to conceal the child's Indian identity, causing the number of cases where the intent of the law has been skirted to multiply rapidly. The consequences of this noncompliance can lead to emotionally troubling results for everyone involved.

The bill that I am cosponsoring corrects these problems.

Here's exactly what the bill does. The Indian Child Welfare Act Amendments of 1997 would provide Indian tribes with notice of voluntary adoption proceedings. Currently, the Act requires that tribes receive notice of involuntary proceedings but not voluntary proceedings. The bill would also limit when and how Indian tribes and families can intervene in Indian adoption cases. Tribes would only be permitted to intervene, first, within 30 days of notification of a termination of parental rights proceeding, second, within 90 days of notification of an adoptive placement, or third, within 30 days of notification of an adoptive proceeding. A tribal waiver of its right to intervene will be considered final. Furthermore, a tribe seeking to intervene must provide a certification that the Indian child is, or is eligible to become, a member of the tribe. The bill would also limit the period of time within which Indian birth parents can withdraw their consent to adoption or termination of parental rights. A birth parent can only withdraw consent to adoption up to 30 days after commencement of adoption proceedings, up to 6 months after notification to the tribe if no proceedings have begun, or up to the entry of a final adoption order, whichever comes first. The bill also encourages tribes and adoptive families to enter into voluntary open adoptions and visitation arrangements and authorizes such arrangements in States that prohibit such arrangements. Finally, the bill applies penalties for fraud and misrepresentation by applying criminal sanctions to persons, other than birth parents, who attempt to hide the fact that an Indian child is the subject of a child custody proceeding or that one of the child's parents is an Indian.

I believe that these provisions are fair and will encourage, not prevent, the placement of Indians in caring homes and families.

Some have tried to blame the few but well-publicized failures on the Indians, some have concluded that rolling back the ICWA is necessary to prevent future miscarriages of justice, and some have even asserted that they are doing it with the best interests of the Indian at heart. But Indian people have heard claims like these all too many times before. We understand how hard it must be for them to live with this rhetoric, especially when the stakes are so high. We must all bear in mind that from an Indian perspective, it is the very future of their people and their culture that is at stake.

It is time for non-Indians to understand that Indian families are not necessarily opposed to other people raising their children and giving

them loving homes. But it is even more critical that they understand that Indian people must have a voice in these adoptions and that their voices be heard for the good of everyone.

Although we in Congress are often the first to prescribe what is best for American Indians, we usually fail in our attempts to deliver on our promises, largely due to our unwillingness to listen to the very people we're trying to help. I have listened to the tribes, and to the families this time and I believe that the Indian Child Welfare Act Amendments of 1997 is a fair and balanced approach that can bring peoples and cultures together, not divide them apart.

COMMISSION ON SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform Members of the House of Representatives that the Commission on Servicemembers and Veterans Transition Assistance held its initial meeting on February 26, 1997. The Commission was created by Public Law 104-275 to advise Congress on the effectiveness of programs designed to assist servicemembers and their families in their transition from active duty to civilian life. The Commission is also charged with studying veterans readjustment benefits to determine how well they are meeting the objective of facilitating veterans readjustment.

The Commission members elected Mr. Anthony Principi to serve as chairman and Mr. Kim Wincup as vice chairman. Mr. Principi is a former Deputy Secretary and Acting Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Mr. Wincup is a former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition) and Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). Both of these commissioners also have significant experience on Capitol Hill, and are well known in military and veterans circles. The additional 10 Commission members are: Gen. James B. Davis (Ret.), Mr. Richard Johnson, Mr. Mack Fleming, Mr. Tom Harvey, Lt. Col. Renee Priore (Ret.), Brig. Gen. Robert (Steve) Stephens (Ret.), Mr. Ron Drach, Mr. Christopher Jehn, Lt. Gen. Edgar Chavarrie (Ret.), and Mr. Michael Blecker. Each of the members has responsibilities outside of the Commission, and I appreciate the job they are about to take on.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address what I feel to be the most important objective for the Commission to accomplish. We have a wide variety of benefits for veterans and active duty members about to leave the service. These programs have been put in place over the years as Congress saw a need and had the resources to meet those needs.

The Commission's challenge, as I see it, is to determine whether these programs work well as a transition and readjustment package. For all that our servicemembers do in service to our country, we owe them as smooth a return to civilian life as possible, and this Commission's job is to provide us with an inde-

pendent analysis on how well the package of programs and benefits are doing the job. Each Commission member has a diverse and knowledgeable background in the areas of military and veterans' affairs, and I am confident that they can meet this challenge.

THE COST OF LIVING
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1997

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue that affects millions of Americans. As you all know, the recently released Boskin Commission concluded that the Consumer Price Index [CPI] overstates the rate of inflation by 1.1 percent. In light of this finding, several changes to the way in which the CPI is calculated have been proposed. Members of Congress, the President, and other government officials have different ideas on whether the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] should continue to adjust the CPI when necessary or if an independent commission should make any needed changes. However, one element is lacking with these proposals: accountability.

Whether we continue to have the Bureau of Labor Statistics determine the CPI, or pass that responsibility along to an independent commission, or choose another alternative, Members of Congress have a duty to ensure that any changes to the CPI are in the best interest of our citizens. We must be held to a vote on the matter.

There are tough choices ahead in our quest to balance the budget. Federal benefits whose COLA's are linked to the CPI include: Social Security, Federal employee and military retirement, veterans pensions, child nutrition programs, and the Earned Income Tax Credit [EITC]. In addition, income tax brackets are also determined by the CPI. A quick fix to the problem of balancing the budget could be simply to adjust the rate of inflation, which would lower payments for recipients of benefits of all of the above programs and raise taxes. But quick fixes rarely solve the problem over the long run. We should not use the CPI as a budget balancing tool.

The CPI is a cash cow that some Republicans are trying to use to achieve their budget goals. They are shopping for a commission to do the BLS's job, because they want the CPI decreased, and the BLS is not moving quickly enough for them. If the BLS was not being pressured by these Republicans and some in the Administration to recalculate this index to their specifications, this bill would not be necessary.

The Republicans want the President to change the CPI administratively. They want this to be done so that when our seniors' Social Security COLA's are reduced, they can blame it on someone else. They are hiding behind someone else's decision instead of holding themselves accountable for these extremely difficult budget decisions facing this Congress.

The BLS and its commissioner, Katharine Abraham, are moving as quickly as they can

to examine if any changes should be made to the CPI. This is not an expert science, but it is the best system we have. The BLS economists are experts, and should be the ones to continue to make these important calculations.

My legislation does not offer any particular solution to fix the CPI. Instead, it simply requires that any proposed changes be approved by the Congress. During consideration of the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS appropriations bill, I, along with Representative BARNEY FRANK, offered an amendment which would protect Social Security COLA's, among other things, from unfair cuts by requiring Congressional approval of any changes in the formula used to calculate the CPI. My amendment was passed by the House, but later dropped in the House-Senate conference on the bill.

My amendment has now been reintroduced as a free standing measure. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me and again decide to be held accountable for any changes to the many programs that are affected by changes in the CPI.

INDIAN HILL PRIMARY'S
INTERNATIONAL PEACE MUSEUM

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a wonderful event that has taken place at a primary school I visited back home in the district I represent.

The students at Indian Hill Primary have been learning about the many opportunities available to them on the Internet. The teachers have made this new technology an integral part of their lesson plans which, as the principal said, makes their daily lessons come alive.

For example, second grade students, motivated by the example set by Dr. Martin Luther King in his battle for equality through non-violent protest, decided to share what peace means to them. With innovative leadership from teachers, facilitators, and the creativity of the students, their efforts culminated in the creation of the "International Peace Museum."

This museum web site includes the students' definitions of peace, while also displaying the second graders' illustrations. Because they invite other classes, students, leaders, and governments from around the world to contribute, the students at Indian Hill Primary have already heard from schools in Bermuda, Canada, and throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Indian Hill Primary's International Peace Museum.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN CHILD
WELFARE ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer legislation with the ranking minority member of the Resources Committee,

Mr. GEORGE MILLER. The 104th Congress considered several legislative bills to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA], however, none of the legislative measures were enacted into law. In May 1996, the Committee on Resources and I directed the Tanana Chiefs Conference to begin a consultation effort with the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys, National Indian Child Welfare Association, and tribes to draft ICWA legislation.

Last year, tribal representatives met in Tulsa, OK, to reach a consensus to address concerns expressed with the ICWA. This legislation contains identical language which was drafted and agreed to by the Academy of Adoption Attorneys and tribal representatives in H.R. 3828. H.R. 3828 was favorably reported out of the Committee on Resources, however it was not considered by the House in the 104th Congress. This legislation addresses many of the concerns of the adoption of native children by providing notice to tribes for voluntary adoptions, terminations of parental rights, and foster care proceedings. It provides for time lines for tribal intervention in voluntary cases and provides criminal sanctions to discourage fraudulent practices in Indian adoptions. The proposal provides for open adoptions in States where State law prohibits them and clarifies tribal courts authority to declare children wards of the tribal courts. Additionally, it clarifies the limits on withdrawals of parental consent to adoptions. In addition, it states that attorneys and public and private agencies have a duty to inform Indian parents of their rights under ICWA, and provides for tribal membership certification in adoptions. These reforms resolve the ambiguities in current law which resulted in needless litigation, and have disrupted Indian adoption placements without reducing this country's commitment to protect native American families and promote the best interest of native children.

Mr. Speaker, all of the provisions contained in this bill have been tentatively embraced by the Academy of Adoption Attorneys and tribal representatives. My committee will seek additional input from the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Health and Human Services. Last year, both the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior embraced identical ICWA legislation. Additionally, Jane Gorman, the attorney for the Rost family embraced and supported passage of this legislation in the 104th Congress. The Rost case has been a sad and tragic case which was caused by an attorney who tried to cover up the natural parent's tribal membership and purposefully avoided checking with the grandparents and extended family of the children to see if the family was available to adopt these children. The sad part is that this attorney did not violate the law, but he inflicted sorrow on the Rosts, the grandparents of the children, and ultimately on the children themselves. This proposed legislation will impose criminal sanctions on attorneys who violate ICWA requirements in the adoptions of a native child. In closing, I believe we have acceptable legislation which will protect the interests of adoptive parents, native extended families, and most importantly, Alaska Native and American Indian children.

TRIBUTE TO JAIME "JIMMY" RODRIGUEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Jaime Rodriguez, a successful Puerto Rican entrepreneur, a community activist, and a role model in the Bronx community.

Jimmy, as most of his friends and associates know him, is the owner of a very popular restaurant and sports bar in the Bronx—Jimmy's Bronx Cafe.

Jimmy's Bronx Cafe offers some of the best Puerto Rican cuisine in New York City. The restaurant's success is credited to Jimmy's managerial skills and superb taste for food.

As a young man, Jimmy was resolute in his studies as well as in following in his father's footsteps by taking interest in the seafood business. He learned the business from the ground up and had the opportunity to open the seafood restaurant "Marisco del Caribe." Later on, he expanded it to what is now Jimmy's Bronx Cafe.

A good friend and mentor, Jimmy has been committed to giving back to the community in which he was born and raised. Together with the Hispanic Federation of New York City, Jimmy helped to gather toys and hosted a toy drive at his restaurant this past "Three Kings Day," a Christmas tradition in Hispanic communities.

Jimmy has sponsored 106 little league teams and donates frequently to local charities. Among these, Jimmy donates food regularly to the home-shelter Teresa Haven and to the senior citizen center "Los Abuelitos," The Grandparents. Jimmy also contributes to Christmas in April, an organization which every year assists in renovating homes for senior citizens.

Besides his charity work, Jimmy participates in numerous community and advisory boards, including his membership with the Hispanic Federation of New York City.

As a visionary businessman, Jimmy has plans to open La Terraza Dinner Theater, Bronx Tours Entertainment and Cultural Tours, and other restaurants, like Jimmy's Bronx Cafe, in various cities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Jaime "Jimmy" Rodriguez for his entrepreneurial spirit and community activism which have served well our Bronx community and the Nation.

OUR FOUNDING FATHER'S ADVICE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, a free society has to maintain a balance between healthy partisan disagreements and a destructive spirit of faction. Congresswoman JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD shared with her colleagues this last weekend a letter quoting George Washington's Farewell Address. I be-

lieve Members, staff and interested citizens will find her letter and our Founding Father's advice helpful as this 105th Congress develops. I submit the letter into the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 6, 1997.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I am writing to share with you portions of George Washington's Farewell Address. I have recently revisited this timeless document and was struck anew by the utter timelessness of our first American President's insights into the well-being and health of our great Union—even though President Washington penned these words over 200 years ago! As Members of the 105th Congress, we may do well to consider President Washington's, admonitions to ensure productive government, sound legislation, and a strong Union:

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State. . . . Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

"This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly the worst enemy. . . .

"It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passion. Thus the policy and the will of one county are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

These words of one of our Nation's founders reiterate the historical mandate for Members of Congress to approach our representative roles in a collegial and bipartisan manner for the benefit of our country. If you would like a copy of President Washington's complete Farewell Address, please call my Chief of Staff Andrea D. Martin at 5-7924.

Warm regards,
JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD,
Member of Congress.

IN HONOR OF DR. GARY R. MAITA, D.M.D.: AN OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL AND VALUED COMMUNITY MEMBER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly unique individual, Dr. Gary Maita, whose dedication to his community will long be remembered by his family, friends, and community. Dr. Maita's longtime dedication to others will be honored with a testimonial dinner on March 14, 1997, at the F.A. MacKenzie Post in Bayonne.

This well deserved recognition will celebrate Dr. Maita's many selfless contributions. His odyssey of community service began at an early age when he attended both Assumption Grammar School and Marist High School. Here is where Dr. Maita's love of education and the interests of young people developed. He subsequently attended both Stockton State College and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and became a respected member of the medical profession. Many people in Bayonne and Hudson County owe their broad smile to the expertise of Dr. Maita.

Dr. Maita's life has been dedicated to the enhancement of the lives of the children of his community. His own attainment of the Silver Beaver Scout Award set the stage for a lifetime of meritorious achievement. Dr. Maita has served the educational needs of the boys and girls of the local area through numerous positions he has held in Hudson County; including, vice president of the Bayonne Board of Education, president of the Bayonne Council, Boy Scouts of America, and a sponsor of Bayonne Youth Soccer League. Children are not the only people fortunate enough to have benefited from Dr. Maita's exceptional commitment to the Bayonne community. Additionally, he has served as a member of the Bayonne Chapter of Unico, executive board member of the Hudson Liberty Council, and president of the Bayonne Chapter of Rotary International.

While Dr. Maita is always willing to lend a hand to others in his community, his heart belongs to his beloved family. He is the proud son of Anthony and Ann Maita, two pillars of the Bayonne area. Dr. Maita is married to the former Mariann Leszynski. This joyful union has brought a permanent smile to the faces of both Dr. and Mrs. Maita through the birth of their son, Andrew.

It is an honor to applaud the many accomplishments of Dr. Gary R. Maita. He has provided great joy and medical care to the lives of his family and community during his outstanding career.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 599 OF HAMMOND, IN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as a native of northwest Indiana, I have witnessed a great, unfolding story. This story is one of pride and principle, enterprise and excellence. It is the story of American workers given the chance to contribute to society, with the labor movement's guiding hand. Today, I would like to call your attention to 45 men of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 599, of Hammond, IN, who will be recognized for 25 years or more of service. They will be recognized during a pin ceremony at a banquet to be held on March 15, 1997, at Carpenters Hall in Hammond, IN.

The Carpenters Local No. 599, which received its charter in 1899, will honor members for their years of service. The members who will be honored for 60 years of service include: John Horvath and John Stolarz. The members who will be honored for 55 years of service include: James Eminhizer, Frank Heitzman, Russell Kelley, Ray Ligocki, Oscar Wahlstrom, and Cecil Webb. The members who will be honored for 50 years of service include: Fred P. Dopoler, Carl O. Frisk, Michael Grimm, Lawrence A. Hess, Joseph H. Hoadley, Joseph P. Lowry, Beryl Morris, Wayman Porter, John Sowinski, Walter Spencer, and George Wartsbaugh. The members who will be honored for 45 years of service include: Daniel D. Deflorio, Jack W. Depew, John Crzych, William Luckiewicz, Herman K. Nashkoff, and Joe Seneff. The members who will be honored for 40 years of service include: Edward A. Bullock, Wallace Cieszkiewicz, Eugene J. Langel, George Pooler, and Merlin Zahner. The members who will be honored for 35 years of service include: Melvin L. Blair, Richard Carnett, Ralph C. Graham, Aloysius Sajdyk, and Walter Scott. The members who will be honored for 30 years of service include: Roger Benson, Jr., William Chick, Eugene D. Hartz, Steve Hudi, Peter Lolkema, and Ronald L. Webster. The members who will be honored for 25 years of service include: Arthur A. Bach, Lewis Carver, John A. Tuskan, and Anthony R. Vigil.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in commending these dedicated members of the Carpenters Local No. 599 for their hard work in fulfilling the American dream. I offer my heartfelt congratulations to these individuals, as they have worked arduously to make this dream possible for others. They have proven themselves to be distinguished advocates for the labor movement, and they have made northwest Indiana a better place in which to live and work.

March 13, 1997

IN HONOR OF THE HERRIN ROTARY CLUB IN CELEBRATION OF THE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Herrin Rotary Club, which was chartered on February 27, 1922. This group of fine people have a history of community service. The first charter of Rotary clubs was started in 1905, and during World War I they were the first group to respond to the plight of war victims.

The Herrin Rotary Club aggressively attacked their list of things to do in order to help improve their community, such as help get "hard roads" in Blairsville Township, build a bridge over Pond Creek on Freeman Road, help put an extension to Route 148 for the city of Ziegler, add a much-needed extension to the Herrin water system, and financially contribute to the Crippled Children's School.

Many of the Herrin Rotary members rolled up their sleeves and went to work by supervising the public playgrounds, aided in the erection of a Scout cabin, worked on mosquito abatement, and provided student loans. And this was just the beginning. As they progressed in the 1950's, the new program continued to better serve the community. Being able to accomplish so many tasks left an indelible impression on the people of Herrin, IL. However, this is not the end, as this Rotary club strives for continued excellence in service.

Early in 1950, the Rotary constructed a pavilion at the nearby city park, built two baseball dugouts, helped start a senior citizen program, gave financial support to the United Way, the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, purchased safety equipment for the school-crossing patrols, provided scholarships for Herrin High School, and sponsored an international family in their effort to get a new start in the United States.

As the Herrin Rotary Club celebrates its Diamond Anniversary, I want to commend this wonderful group of people who have contributed in putting together this celebration: President Jeff Waddell, President Emeritus Carl Goodwin, and cabinet members Tom Cundiff, Greg Haub, Bill Harmon, Steve Walker, Carol Sluzevich, Dale Nofsinger, Gerald Bailey, and the hundreds of other gracious volunteers who have dedicated so much time, energy, and love. It is a true privilege for me to represent these fine citizens in the U.S. House of Representatives.

HONORING DON BAIN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to honor the hard work and strong leadership of one of our Party's most dedicated volunteers. For the

past 4 years, Don Bain has served as chairman of the Colorado Republican Party. Since taking office in 1993, Chairman Bain has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Republican Party and its candidates. He has striven to advance the principles of the Republican Party while maintaining the highest level of integrity and earning the respect of friend and foe alike. His record of achievement is truly impressive.

Mr. Bain's work has resulted in Republican gains across Colorado as well as an increase in voter participation—an essential element of our representative process. Our gains in registered Republican voters, gains in the State legislative majority and gains in Republican held statewide elected offices are due in large part to the Herculean efforts of Don Bain. These gains have elevated the Colorado Republican Party to its strongest level in years.

Mr. Speaker, the political process depends on the hard work of volunteers as well as the ability of all of us to engage in constructive and informative political discourse. As Don Bain ends his tenure as chairman of the Colorado Republican Party, I, along with the rest of the Republicans in the Colorado Congressional Delegation, want to thank him for his commitment to our cause and convey our utmost respect which he so rightfully deserves.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP DAISY B. GARVIN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Daisy B. Garvin for her long and dedicated service to the community.

Bishop Garvin was born in Savannah, GA in 1924. She moved to New York City where she earned a bachelors degree from the Manhattan Bible Institute in 1958.

Over the past 35 years, Bishop Garvin has served as the pastor of the Greater Revivaltime House of Prayer. She is also the spiritual leader of Greater Revivaltime House of Prayer International, Inc. which oversees churches in New York, Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Her ministry started in the Bronx in 1962 and was later moved to Harlem, where she served for 25 years. In 1990, the church was moved back to the Bronx, where she continues to faithfully serve the members of her ministry.

Through her church, Bishop Garvin has given to those in need, both of spiritual guidance and physical strength. With compassion and the strength of a spiritual leader, she has fed the hungry, clothed the poor, sheltered the homeless, succored the sick, and guided the young.

Bishop Garvin has helped reintegrate teenage runaways back into their families and communities, and has assisted the victims of drug abuse and AIDS. She has also tutored children and adults in math, reading and writing. Her mission has been to set people free from the bondage of poverty, despair, and sin.

Her formal education also includes a doctorate in Philosophical Theology from United

Christian College, a doctorate in Divinity and a bachelors degree in Theology, these two from Dr. Rosalie Singleton School.

Bishop Garvin has served as a member of the board of directors of the United Covenant Sisters and Brothers International, Inc., the board of elders of the Morris Cerullo World Evangelism, and as a member of Dr. Frederick K. Price's Ever Increasing Faith Network. She is also the president and founder of the Leadership Training School of Ministry.

Bishop Garvin has been honored with the Great Women in History award by Bronx Borough president Fernando Ferrer, the Award of Excellence by the National Black Association of Minority Business Women, and the Woman of Excellence Award by the New Greater Bethel Ministries, to name just a few.

She is the widow of Mr. Arthur Garvin, with whom she had a daughter who has followed in her footsteps, Reverend Juanita Davis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bishop Daisy B. Garvin for her longstanding commitment and dedication to those in need in the community.

REGARDING THE NEED TO SCHEDULE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a letter signed by 112 Members of Congress to Speaker NEWT GINGRICH and Minority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT calling for a commitment to bring campaign finance reform legislation to the House floor by the 100th of this Congress.

In the previous Congress we saw how much could be accomplished in 100 days with the political will to do so.

In this Congress, under Republican leadership, we have accomplished precious little to date this year. Worst of all, there has been nothing but silence from the Republican leadership on the need for reform of our campaign finance laws.

Speaker GINGRICH has not responded to our letter. However, others have called for fast action.

The President has called for action by July 4. The Senate Democratic leader, TOM DASCHLE, called for action early in the year. Democratic Leader GEPHARDT has called for action within 100 days, as have over 100 other House Members.

We must bring this issue to a vote early or it will be delayed until it cannot be brought forward at all.

I urge my colleagues to pressure the Republican leadership to commit to bringing a reform bill to the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker,
HON. RICHARD GEPHARDT,
Democratic Leader.

DEAR SIR: I am respectfully submitting to you additional signatures gathered during

the Holidays from our colleagues urging you to schedule substantive campaign finance reform during the first 100 days of this Congress. We must not let the congressional schedule kill reform as it has in the past. For your information, I am also enclosing the original letter we submitted to you on November 20.

With this second letter, 112 Members from both parties are calling for fast action on this urgent issue. I hope that we will be able to accommodate this public priority.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER, M.C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1997.

Re Letter also sent to Representative Gephardt.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In a November 20 letter, 93 Members of Congress and Members-Elect urged you to commit to passing comprehensive campaign finance reform within the first 100 days of the new Congress. We are writing today to make the same urgent request. No other legislation could do more to end gridlock and begin to restore public confidence in Congress' ability to act on behalf of the American people.

Several times in the past you and Mr. Gephardt have stated your support for campaign finance reform. We believe that for reform to become a reality you must commit to passing it early in the new Congress. Any further delay in passing tough reforms that impose reasonable limitations on campaign financing and shut the loopholes once and for all is inexcusable. The need for reform has been dramatically apparent to us and to the public for many years. But each Congress, campaign finance reform legislation fails to be enacted. And lack of time is often used as an excuse.

We do not pretend that it will be easy to craft legislation with which all Members and the public will be pleased. But that is our challenge and we believe enough information and expertise exists to write an effective and fair bill.

All reform options should be on the table, including a constitutional amendment limiting campaign expenditures, restrictions on contributions from foreign-controlled interests, and limits on "soft money" spending that indirectly benefits or attacks candidates.

As the last Congress showed, a determined House of Representatives can pass complex and sweeping legislation within 100 days. There is no reason we cannot make—and keep—a promise that campaign finance reform be our highest priority and approved within the first 100 days of the 105th Congress.

Again, as our colleagues previously wrote, we respectfully urge you to commit now to campaign finance reform passing in the first 100 days of the new Congress.

Sincerely,

Tom Davis, Lloyd Doggett, James Walsh,
Tom Campbell, Robert Underwood, Eni Faleomavaega, John Lewis, Lee Hamilton, Frank Tejeda, Phil English, Joe Kennedy, Bernie Sanders, Henry Waxman, Ed Markey.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE MILLER, CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LETTER, COSIGNER LIST NOVEMBER 20, 1996

Tom Allen,
Neil Abercrombie.

John Baldacci.
Tom Barrett.
Xavier Becerra.
Earl Blumenauer.
Leonard Boswell.
Walter Capps.
Bob Clement.
Gary Condit.
Merrill Cook.
Jerry Costello.
Danny Davis.
Jim Davis.
Peter DeFazio.
Peter Deutsch.
Diana DeGette.
William Delahunt.
Rosa De Lauro.
Ron Dellums.
Julian Dixon.
Chet Edwards.
Eliot Engel.
Anna Eshoo.
Bob Etheridge.
Lane Evans.
Sam Farr.
Bob Filner.
Thomas Foglietta.
Harold Ford, Jr.
Sam Gejdenson.
Gene Green.
Luis Guterrez.
Tony Hall.
Jane Harman.
Bill Hefner.
Maurice Hinchey.
Tim Holden.
Marcy Kaptur.
Barbara Kennelly.
Ron Kind.
John LaFalce.
Tom Lantos.
Sander Levin.
Blanche Lambert Lincoln.
Zoe Lofgren.
Nita Lowey.
Carolyn McCarthy.
Jim McGovern.
Jim McDermott.
Paul McHale.
Cynthia McKinney.
Carolyn B. Maloney.
Jim Maloney.
Frank Mascara.
Martin Meehan.
Juanita Millender-McDonald.
David Minge.
Patsy Mink.
Alan Mollohan.
Jim Moran.
Connie Morella (signed her own letter of support on November 22, 1996).
Jim Oberstar.
Bill Pascrell.
Ed Pastor.
Nancy Pelosi.
Collin C. Peterson.
Earl Pomeroy.
Glenn Poshard.
David Price.
Bill Richardson.
Carlos Romero-Barcelo.
Lucille Roybal-Allard.
Tom Sawyer.
Chuck Schumer.
Christopher Shays.
Louise McIntosh Slaughter.
David Skaggs.
Adam Smith.
Debbie Stabenow.
Pete Stark.
Bart Stupak.
Ellen Tauscher.
Karen Thurman.
John Tierney.

Bruce Vento.
Melvin Watt.
Robert Weygand.
Robert Wise.
Lynn Woolsey.
Sidney Yates.

GEORGE MILLER CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM
COSIGNERS TO JANUARY 6, 1997 LETTER

Tom Campbell.
Tom Davis.
Lloyd Doggett.
Phil English.
Lee Hamilton.
Joe Kennedy.
Frank Tejeda.
James Walsh.
Robert Underwood.
Bernie Sanders.
Eni Faleomavaega.
Henry Waxman.
John Lewis.
Ed Markey.
Ken Bentsen.
Jim Turner.
Karen McCarthy.
Doug Bereuter.
F. Allen Boyd.

THE BAY CONCERT BAND: MAKING
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC FOR 20 YEARS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I believe a community should not only be measured by its economic strength and the values of its residents, but also by the diversity and vitality of its artistic organizations. By these qualifications, I am proud to say that Bay City rises to the occasion through the help of groups such as the Bay Concert Band.

The Bay Concert Band is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year, which is a proud and memorable occasion for everyone involved with the band from the conductor to members to listeners. The band has become a staple of life in Bay City, as they have provided public entertainment every year with scheduled concerts and with a free concert at the band shell to kick off the Bay Arts Council community concert series.

The initial idea behind the Bay Concert Band, formulated 20 years ago, was to provide a venue for amateur musicians who had perhaps played throughout school but put down their instruments as adults. What a perfect idea to bring these individuals together so that they could once again enjoy the pleasures of playing in an organized band, and provide entertainment to the community at the same time.

Along with public performances, the Bay Concert Band contributes to the community in numerous other ways. It promotes scholarship awards for accomplished musicians and fosters both ensemble instrumental music as well as solo performances.

The original conductor of the band, Wally Cramer led these musicians for the first 5 years, and then Bob Story took over the reigns for 14 years before he retired this past year. The new band director, David Kjellberg, will continue the tradition his predecessors

have set in the level of creativity and skill. I join with all of the greater Bay Area to wish them another 20 years of unqualified success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO E.M. KNIGHT

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Deacon E.M. Knight, Sr., a country boy from Odenberg, LA, born in 1912, a great community leader whose recent passing will leave a great void in the 18th Congressional District and the city of Houston. Deacon Knight moved to Texas after completing high school.

He had been a faithful member of South Park Baptist Church since 1976. He was the first black person chosen to be chairman of the Deacon's Board for 3 consecutive years. Prior to his service as deacon at South Park Baptist, he served as a deacon at East Macedonia Baptist Church.

Ellis M. Knight was married to Elease Jamison for 37 years until her death. He is survived by three sons; Ellis III, Ronald, and Alan Wayne. He also has two grandchildren; Sharmane and Andre Knight. His two living sisters are Mary Harris and Loys Davis Gatterson. He was married to Janet Jackson in 1988.

Deacon Knight's life was in constant motion. He was the product of a long lifeline. His mother missed the mark of 100 years of age by only 3 weeks. His lifeline provided him many memorable experiences. He served 4 years in the military, took many business and professional courses, and had many challenging jobs, including 37½ years as a union representative and worked with Southern Pacific Railroad.

E.M. Knight fostered black empowerment through his participation with the NAACP and voter registration efforts. He served on committees with local, State, and national elected officials and officers. Through these political involvements he had the opportunity to meet past Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. He served on various boards. Among them was the Gulf Coast Community Services Board of Directors as Chair for 6½ years. During his lifetime membership, he served two terms as local branch president. Also, he served two different terms as president of the Harris County Council of Organizations [HCCO]. As Pct. 240 Judge he served on the Democratic Executive Committee since 1988.

Deacon Knight was also privileged to have extensively traveled. In the military he visited the Philippines, Australia, and parts of Asia. His travel with South Park Baptist Church on mission trips took him to Belize, Panama, San Andres Island, and Colombia.

Deacon Knight was quite enthusiastic. His drive came from his stated desire to help people less fortunate than himself. One of his favorite Scriptures, Matthew 25:35, says: "For I was hungry, and you gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in." He edifies this verse through his church and community service. He

participated in community civic clubs and was chairman of the Harris County Hospital District's Martin Luther King Advisory Board. He also served as chairman of the South Park Baptist Church Food Ministry and creator and chairman of the South Park Church Community Service Center. He expressed a special love for the Church's Family Life Center. He was the Chairperson of the Together We Build financial drive to raise funds for the building of the FLC. Another special interest was the jail ministry which he was interested in implementing.

E.M. Knight best summarized his life this way: "I am blessed. Sometimes I'm sick, but I'm not tired. I feel the Lord is not finished with me yet." He kept this spirit until the very end and I am honored to have known and had as a friend Deacon E.M. Knight, Sr.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

IN HONOR OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MONTH: RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to six Hispanic-American women for their distinguished public service and selfless dedication to their community. These exceptional individuals will be honored by the National Association of Cuban American Women at its annual dinner on March 15, 1997, at Las Palmas Restaurant in West New York, NJ.

The National Association of Cuban American Women has a long history of recognizing the accomplishments of extraordinary women within the Hispanic community. Under the direction of President Siomara Sanchez Guerra, this organization has grown in stature through the profound impact of the work of its numerous members. These women have and continue to serve as positive role models for individuals in search of a better understanding of what can be achieved when people dedicate themselves to a lifetime of excellence.

This year's presentations are being made under two noteworthy categories: Outstanding Achievement Awards and the Elena Mederos Awards. Four exceptional women have been selected to receive the Outstanding Achievement Awards. Ms. Emma Moreno is a proficient member of the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Zulima V. Farber, Esq., has served as a public defender and advocate for the State of New Jersey from 1992 to 1994. Estella M. DeLaCruz, Esq., was recently nominated for a judgeship in the State of New Jersey. Nilda C. Hernandez was the first Hispanic judge appointed to the State Division of Worker's Compensation. Each woman has made a significant contribution to the lives of everyone they have touched.

The two exemplary individuals who will receive the Elena Mederos Award come from diverse backgrounds. Natacha S. Millan serves the people of Miami as a commissioner for

district 12 in Metropolitan Dade County, FL. Many of the residents of my district have ties to people in Commissioner Millan's area. Dr. Iris Martinez-Arroyo is a dean and professor at Kean College in New Jersey. She has had numerous community-oriented work assignments, including the directorship of the bilingual program of the Newark Board of Education until 1996. Their work transcends ethnic barriers and focuses most importantly on the human spirit. For these endeavors they have earned the admiration of their communities as well as my own.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring these remarkable women for all they have done for their respective communities. Each woman has contributed greatly to the varied interests of the residents of the northern New Jersey area. I am proud to have them working on behalf of the members of my district.

THE NEA NEEDS OUR CONTINUING SUPPORT

HON. FRANK PALLONE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the important role that the arts and humanities play in communities throughout our country.

As a strong proponent of the arts and as a member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, I believe that slashing funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities would be an irreversible blow to the arts and humanities in America. These influential agencies encourage lifelong learning, promote participation within civic organizations, and preserve our country's cultural and intellectual heritage.

The National Endowment for the Arts continues to lead all other arts organizations in encouraging the expansion of American art. The NEA strives to support excellence in our disparate American society. This organization fosters new design initiatives, encourages a renewed interest in dance, opera, and literature, and assists in the growth of new and previously established museums. In addition, the NEA remains a staunch advocate of arts in education. Studies illustrate that a student's desire to learn is facilitated by the mere presence of arts in the curriculum.

As a Congressman representing New Jersey's Sixth District, I have seen, first hand, how the NEA has directly benefited my constituents. The NEA provided a \$6,000 grant to the George Street Playhouse, located in New Brunswick, a city that has been revitalized due to the explosion of the arts community. This \$6,000 grant helps support the Touring Theater which reaches over 70,000 New Jersey students through issue-oriented plays. These plays use theater as a vehicle to discuss both personal and social issues facing the youth of today.

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey also received a \$12,500 grant from the NEA, to help fund a graduate-level internship in the Department of Prints and Drawings at the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum, located

on the Rutgers campus which is also in my district.

In New Jersey alone, the National Endowment for Humanities, in conjunction with the New Jersey Council for the Humanities, provided a \$525,000 grant making it possible for scholars at Rutgers University to edit Thomas Edison's notes for publication. A challenge grant from the NEH totalling \$550,000, has allowed the New Jersey Historical Society to raise \$2.2 million in private funds to renovate the building that contains its collections. The NEH also provided programs that enable Americans nationwide to participate in political, social, and cultural programs. Without funding to the NEH, New Jersey residents would not have access to free videotapes, radio programs, and traveling exhibits.

Supporting current funding levels for the NEA costs each taxpayer approximately 70 cents per year. A mere one-hundredth of 1 percent of the national budget goes towards these organizations. Federal funding for the arts and humanities has provided Americans with more than 1.3 million jobs. The new jobs in turn pump hundreds of thousands of dollars into our local economies. For every dollar that the NEA spends, \$11 is generated in the form of tourism, hotels, restaurants, and cultural community activity. If our Government cuts funding and decides to privatize the NEA and NEH, only the large agencies and institutions would survive. The smaller institutions, on the other hand, would suffer an untimely demise without the necessary Federal funding.

These nonprofit organizations generate close to \$37 billion in economic activity in America while supporting 1.3 million jobs. In addition, the arts typically produce \$3.4 billion for the Federal Government in the form of income taxes, \$1.2 billion in State government revenue, and \$790 million in local government revenue. New Jersey's flourishing art community benefits greatly from the continued assistance from the NEA and NEH. New Jersey's 47,000 professional resident artists, and 800 cultural organizations provide approximately 15 million people with the opportunity to experience the arts in New Jersey. Close to 2.3 million school children benefit from arts projects that include student matinees, study guides, and classroom workshops.

The youth of today need art to help express themselves. As this year's cochair of the Congressional Art Competition, I know the importance of art in our daily lives.

"An Artistic Discovery" provides our youth with the opportunity to express their creative spirits. This unique, nationwide high school competition brings students together from all over the United States to celebrate the arts and their importance in our society.

The students' passion for the arts, epitomized in their work that brightens the Cannon Tunnel, makes a statement to the millions of visitors who pass through the tunnel that connects the Cannon Building with the U.S. Capitol.

The arts provide channels for emotional expression, and a chance for experimentation. Without the arts, our society would be devoid of all imagination. The arts permeate our culture and speak in a language all their own.

We need to support our national endowments, as well as all other vehicles that generate art that enriches our lives. Continued

support for these institutions can expose our communities to diverse and even necessary schools of thought. These agencies help provide our country with a living record of civilization and society. The NEA and NEH stimulate local economies, preserve our national heritage, and encourage educational enrichment programs.

I urge my fellow colleagues to vote against slashing funding for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, and to help ensure the survival of the arts in our society today.

ISRAEL SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN
MIDDLE EAST PEACE CON-
FERENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a situation that threatens to upset the Middle East peace process. Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat has reportedly invited leaders from throughout the world to participate in a weekend conference, supposedly to discuss ways to move the peace process forward.

While Mr. Arafat has invited diplomats from the United States, Japan, Egypt, Jordan, and Europe to participate in this conference, conspicuously absent is an invitation to the country of Israel.

How can a meeting supposedly designed to discuss ways to facilitate peace in the Middle East not include Israel? Obviously, it cannot. Any serious attempt to move the peace process forward should—and must—include Israel.

It does not take a scholar of Middle Eastern history or politics to know that Israel is integral to the region's future, as well as the success of the peace process itself. Excluding Israel from this proposed conference can only be seen as an attempt to fracture the world community's support for Israel and marginalize Israel's role in the peace process.

The United States must not let itself be manipulated in this way. I applaud President Clinton's efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, but we are at a very delicate point in the process, and we must be extremely careful about how we proceed. A primary tenet of the Oslo Accords is that peace negotiations should take place between Israel and Palestinian authorities. Allowing Mr. Arafat to make an end-run around Israel by excluding it from this meeting violates the principles of the Oslo Accords and poses a serious threat to the peace process.

Mr. Speaker, Yasir Arafat's call for a Middle Eastern peace conference is empty without the direct and meaningful participation of Israel. If the United States allows this conference to go forward in its current form, we will be doing irreparable harm to the peace process. Therefore, I urge you and my other colleagues to join me in calling on Yasir Arafat to include Israel in this weekend's meeting or to withdraw United States participation in this one-sided and counterproductive conference.

HONORING BUSHWICK GEO-
GRAPHIC TARGETING TASK
FORCE 1996 EXEMPLARY SUB-
STANCE ABUSE PREVENTION
PROGRAM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Bushwick Geographic Targeting Task Force [BGTF] as a 1996 exemplary substance abuse prevention program.

BGTF, 1 of 20 organizations selected by the Department of Health and Human Services, addresses the needs of Hispanic-Latino youth and young adults in North Brooklyn where a high rate of HIV/AIDS, violence, and substance abuse exists. Through courses and workshops in leadership skills, media literacy, and substance abuse prevention, the multifaceted needs of our youth are addressed. Moreover, BGTF's Partners in Health Coalition is a logical step in comprehensive community planning and program implementation for these services throughout the Brooklyn community.

As a Member of Congress, I have vigorously advocated for substance abuse prevention services targeting our at-risk youth. Thus, I commend this organization's tireless efforts to combat the rising incidence of drug usage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting the Bushwick Geographic Targeting Task Force for their outstanding contributions to the youth of Brooklyn.

CONGRATULATING SAM MALONE
AND THE MORNING SHOW

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, Sam Malone of Sugar Land, TX, will celebrate the fourth anniversary of his 104 KRBE morning show on March 21, 1997. This top rated show addresses a wide diversity of issues, and features many prominent Houstonians, including the Honorable Robert and Elyse Lanier, University of Houston Coach Kim Helton, and Clyde Drexler of the Houston Rockets. Sam started his career in radio as a \$6-an-hour joke writer in New York City. His career took him to Buffalo, NY, before his talents were recognized by KRBE in Houston. After 4 years on his hometown airwaves, Sam is still going strong. I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the 105th Congress to join 104 KRBE in congratulating Sam Malone and the morning show on this auspicious occasion, and extending best wishes for continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REVEREND
BERNARD GUEKGUEZIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Bernard Guekguezian of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church in Fresno, CA. A member of the Armenian Evangelical Union of North America [AEUNA], Reverend Guekguezian was recently elected to a 2-year term as moderator of the AEUNA, the leading organization of Armenian Protestant Churches in North America.

Reverend Guekguezian was born in Antioch, Turkey in 1927. Following graduation from school, Guekguezian studied at both the Armenian Evangelical institutions in Beirut and at the Aleppo College in Syria. In 1952, Guekguezian completed the American University at Beirut and the Near East School of Theology. After serving as a pastor in Egypt for 2 years, Guekguezian came to the United States, where he attended the Fuller Theological Seminary and the New York Theological Seminary and earned a Master's degree in Christian Education. In 1959, Guekguezian was ordained as a Minister of the Word by the Congregational Conference of Massachusetts.

During his stay in Massachusetts, Guekguezian served as minister of the Armenian Congregational Church of the Martyrs, Worcester, MA, the oldest Armenian Church in America. In 1966, Guekguezian accepted a position with the Armenian Presbyterian Church of Paramus, NJ and served the congregation for 12 years.

Reverend Guekguezian became a resident of the Fresno area in 1978, when he was installed as pastor of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno, the oldest Armenian religious institution in California. Guekguezian resides in Fresno with his wife Knar Kazanjian of Aleppo, with whom he has two sons and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Bernard Guekguezian has been an example of leadership and inspiration to the community of Fresno, the State of California, and the other communities that he has impacted throughout the United States. I offer my sincere congratulations to Rev. Bernard Guekguezian of First Armenian Presbyterian Church on his election as the Moderator of the Armenian Evangelical Union of North America and the best of luck in his new position.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF OF INVESTIGA-
TIONS, JOHN W. PEADEN

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1997 the citizens of northwest Florida and the State of Florida will be losing a man who has dedicated his life to protecting the people of Florida and ensuring the triumph

of justice in our community. This gentleman has distinguished himself as a community leader, a dedicated law enforcer, and one of our Nation's leaders in the war on drugs. The man I speak about today is Mr. John Peaden of the Office of the State Attorney in the First Circuit of Florida.

I could praise Mr. Peaden for his 25 years of law enforcement, during which he served as a Florida State trooper, a member of the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Department, and the Office of the State Attorney. I could mention the modernization and computerization that Mr. Peaden brought to the investigations department over the last 16 years with the State Attorney's Office. Or I could applaud his tireless efforts to protect our children from illegal drugs through his efforts on the Okaloosa-Walton County Drug Task Force. But I'm sure John would say that those accomplishments were just part of his duty.

However in my opinion Mr. Speaker, John has gone above and beyond the call of duty throughout his distinguished career in the field of criminal justice. At a time when our Nation calls out for principled leadership from public officials, it is fitting that today we honor a law enforcement professional who always went the extra mile to protect our citizens while striving to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Peaden has known, better than most, that while trying to protect our quality of life, we must respect the God given rights of freedom.

John's overall attitude and dedication to public service has been a model in the lives of the hundreds of law enforcement officers and professionals that he has trained, supervised, and encouraged. His legacy will remind new officers that when at all possible, law enforcement officers should go beyond the call of duty to assist citizens in any way possible and to protect our justice system from any foe, foreign or domestic.

As John departs from the Office of the State Attorney, he can take pride in knowing that he influenced so many people in a positive way. As a father of two young boys, I sleep better at night knowing that our streets are safer and that our children are protected because of the life-long efforts of John Peaden.

MIDLOTHIAN POLICE CHIEF ROY
VAUGHN

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to Police Chief Roy Vaughn of Midlothian, TX, on the occasion of his retirement on March 14, 1997.

Mr. Vaughn served the citizens of Midlothian as chief of police for 10 years, following a successful 22-year career with the Dallas Police Department.

I join Chief Vaughn's wife, Margie, his four children and numerous grandchildren in thanking him for his years of dedicated service to our community, and offer him my best wishes for the future.

IN HONOR OF JOE FRIEND

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with great sorrow the passing of a friend very dear to the town of Chester and especially to me, Joe Friend.

Joe dearly loved this community of Chester, CT, and was always well-informed of the town's happenings. Having served on the board of selectmen in Chester and later as the registrar of voters, Joe was among the most active and engaged members of the community. He fought for seniors at every juncture. He often came to me with concerns from members of the community who had problems with housing or Social Security or another problem. No community concern was too small or large for Joe to take on.

Everybody loved Joe. He would often make puns on his name, saying "you always have a friend here" or "you'll always have a friend in this house." And he was a friend to so many of us in his 83 years. I was fortunate to be one of them.

Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of a party thrown for Joe and his wife Lillian almost 10 years ago, when the whole community, as a demonstration of their respect and regard, joined in the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary. This day will be remembered fondly by all of us.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we will mourn Joe's passing. He will truly be missed. But we who knew him, we who were touched by him, will never be able to forget him. Joe Friend served his community well and will be a continuing inspiration to all of us.

STATEMENT TO INTRODUCE THE
MSA EXPANSION ACT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that will extend medical savings accounts to millions of Americans. Commonly known as MSA's, these tax free accounts are combined with a high deductible health insurance plan to help lower health care costs and increase consumer choices.

The much needed Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act that was signed into law by President Clinton last summer included a pilot program for MSA's, but with restrictions. The law limits the number of MSA policyholders to 750,000 by 1999, and the pilot program is expected to end in the year 2000. The MSA Expansion Act will allow all small businesses with 50 or fewer employees, and the self-employed, to choose an MSA, and it will repeal the sunset of the pilot program so future generations will be able to benefit from MSA's too.

This legislation is needed because some experts predict that the 750,000 cap will be reached as early as this spring, since demand

for MSA's has far exceeded expectations. To meet the demand from small businesses, the self-employed, and a surprisingly high number of uninsured, an average of four new health insurance carriers a week are entering the MSA market.

Clearly, the high number of uninsured who have purchased MSA's signal that MSA's are not solely attracting the healthy and the wealthy, as some people predicted. No one has found a single example of such adverse selection resulting from the institution of MSA's, and it will not happen because for adverse selection to occur, the very sick must shun MSA's. This does not and will not happen, as the very sick will save money in many cases since their out-of-pocket costs will be less. Moreover, they will choose MSA's because they will have their choice of physician or specialist.

The MSA Expansion Act is what the American people want and deserve. It will lower health care costs for everyone, provide more choices, and extend the accessibility and affordability of health care to the unemployed and the uninsured. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me as co-sponsors of this important legislation.

THE COMMON CENTS STOCK
PRICING ACT OF 1997

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Common Cents Stock Pricing Act of 1997, a bill to modernize the way stock prices are quoted in today's securities markets. I am especially pleased to be joined by the ranking member of the Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection subcommittee, ED MARKEY, Commerce Committee Chairman TOM BLILEY, and my colleagues PAUL GILLMOR, MIKE CRAPO, ELIZABETH FURSE, STEVE LARGENT, GREG GANSKE, and RICK BOUCHER in this important initiative. I am proud to continue the tradition in the Commerce Committee of working together with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass legislation that significantly improves the way our securities markets are regulated, as we did last year with the passage of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act and the National Securities Markets Improvement Act.

The Common Cents Stock Pricing Act will eliminate regulatory obstacles that stand in the way of competitive forces. It will also make stock prices easier to understand for the average investor.

The current rules of self regulatory organizations, like stock exchanges, require that stocks trade in fractions. These rules stem from practices from the 17th century, when the colonies used Spanish dollars as their currency. These ancient coins were called "pieces of eight" because they could be chiseled into eight pieces, with each piece called a "bit." When organized stock trading began in New York in 1792, stock prices were quoted in bits, or eighths. We don't use Spanish coins today—

but the tradition of pricing stocks based on these coins is still with us, in the form of SRO rules.

This pricing system based on ancient coins is not just anachronistic. It makes stock prices difficult for average investors to understand. At least one newspaper has recognized this fact—the San Francisco Chronicle recently began printing its stock tables in dollars and cents, instead of fractions.

And fractionalized pricing is not simply more difficult to understand than prices in dollars and cents. The rules of Self Regulatory Organizations that impose fractionalized pricing effectively mandate a minimum spread between a stock's buy and sell price of an eighth of a dollar. To the rest of us, that means 12½ cents. That means that floor traders capture a minimum of 12½ cents from investors on every trade. SRO rules make it impossible for competition to further narrow the spread for the average investor. Large institutions can get better deals on their trades by negotiating prices on block trades—but regular investors have to pay full freight.

Fractionalized stock pricing is out of step with the rest of the world. The United States is the only major market that uses the pieces-of-eight system to price stocks—every other major market in the world uses decimal pricing. The advancement of telecommunications technology is making it increasingly easy to trade stock on exchanges around the world, simply by pressing a computer key. If we are to maintain our position in the United States as the home of the most successful capital markets in the world, we must keep pace—and fractionalized pricing is a thing of the past, not the future.

Securities and Exchange Commissioner Steve Wallman has been an outspoken advocate of the need to modernize the pricing rules that apply to U.S. stocks, and provided us with informative testimony at the hearing last week before the Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials. Commissioner Wallman estimated that fractionalized stock prices cost retail investors about \$1.5 billion a year. Investors could save that money if we converted our stock pricing system to the system we use for virtually everything else we buy—dollars and cents.

I have read with interest observations of the Toronto Stock Exchange's recent conversion to decimal pricing. On the Toronto Stock Exchange, there is no longer a minimum spread of 12½ cents—and, as a result, the spreads that floor traders from public investors has narrowed. I look forward to learning more about that exchange's experience as we proceed with hearings on decimal pricing.

I also look forward to learning about how a change to decimal pricing would impact the participants in our markets. In this regard, I intend to hold hearings at which we will hear testimony from experts in securities markets, security firms, stock exchanges, and investors. I welcome the views and comments of all parties that will be affected by this initiative, to ensure that we implement this modernization with practicality and efficiency.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their cosponsorship of this important initiative, and encourage all of the Members of the House to support this effort to bring com-

mon sense to stock prices in the U.S. markets.

IN HONOR OF OUR NATION'S FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and honor for me to rise today to honor retired Navy Capt. Giles Norrington, of northern Virginia, and other former prisoners-of-war as a very important date approaches.

On March 14, 1973, Captain Norrington and dozens of other American servicemen were released from captivity in North Vietnam. Their bravery and courage have always served as an inspiration for us. These true American heroes endured brutal and unspeakable conditions to emerge from captivity and demonstrate to every American how lucky we are to be able to call them our own.

Here in Congress, we are fortunate to have former POW's such as Senator JOHN MCCAIN, and Congressman SAM JOHNSON among us. They are true leaders, like many other former POW's who have come home to lead our Nation into the 21st century. The sacrifices of our POW's on our behalf should always be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach this historic date our POW's deserve our humble gratitude and prayers. I know I speak for many in thanking these brave servicemen for their service to our Nation and wish each and every one of them the best in the future.

ENVISIONING A NEW NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for printing in the RECORD:

ENVISIONING A NEW NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

(By Hon. Ronald V. Dellums)

The Cold War has been over now for several years. Throughout that era, congressional colleagues told me: We cannot make cuts in our military budget because of the worldwide threat posed by the Soviet Union and its allies. Nonetheless, we believed then and we argued then that we could reduce military spending and thereby help to ratchet back the conflict. Indeed, throughout the last decade of the Cold War, the Congressional Black Caucus proposed a series of budgets to do precisely that.

With the Cold War over, many colleagues now say: With one-third cuts in funding, force structure and personnel, we have gone far enough in our post Cold War draw down. They say that any more will leave us unable to respond to emerging challenges because of hollow forces untrained and unequipped. I say again, our current security environment both allows and demands that we reallocate

significant resources from our military accounts, and redirect them into those domestic and foreign policy accounts that contribute equally importantly to our United States national security. Indeed, a strategy that ignores the contributions to national security made by foreign assistance and investments in education and science research and development, just to name two domestic accounts, is not a comprehensive strategy—and therefore it is one that is doomed to fail.

Certainly instability and danger remain in various parts of the world, including in Russia and other nations of the former Soviet Union. Military modernization in China, Southeast Asia, Latin America and elsewhere—including within the United States—always should give pause for concern. The Persian Gulf and Korean Peninsula merit continued attention because of the possibilities for open warfare between nations. Humanitarian crises and instability throughout the globe will properly continue to require the involvement of the U.S. military at least in the near term—preferably through United Nations' sponsored undertakings in which the United States acts as a colleague which can bring special skills to the table. But we should not allow ourselves to be trapped into the belief that these challenges, only partially military in nature, represent anything requiring anywhere near our current force structure or modernization plans.

Moreover, we should not view even these "security" challenges in purely military terms. They must be seen in their economic, cultural and diplomatic frame of reference. Seen in that light, much of the instability that threatens human rights or outright bloodshed can be diminished and deflected through a robust program of sustainable economic development and timely diplomatic activity in behalf of crisis intervention and conflict resolution. As I noted throughout the Cold War, conflicts that are economic, political, social and cultural in their origins cannot be solved by resort to arms, but only by solving the underlying economic, political, social and cultural origins of the conflict.

Viewed this way, it is clear there exists an imbalance in the funding of our three "national security accounts."

In one account, we continue to make a commitment to find ways to finance a too-large military force structure, an overly aggressive and in many cases misguided weapons modernization program, and overly programmed requirements to maintain short-term readiness (while not planning successfully to pay for the involvement we will have in peacekeeping and humanitarian ventures). We fail to pay for a sufficient program of foreign assistance and much of what we do pay for goes for military security assistance which often compounds the problems that generate regional instability and hostility, rather than ameliorate the root causes of that instability. And, finally, we have already and continue to sacrifice the necessary investments in education, science, research and development, medical and infrastructure that are absolutely critical to the national security of our nation on the three-tiered alter of sustained military spending, balanced federal budgets and generalized tax breaks.

It is clear to me that significant spending reductions can be achieved in our military account by a thoughtful application of analysis to understanding the threats and opportunities that greet us in this new era. In this paper, I seek to set out the justification for such reductions—reductions which I believe

represent both a down payment on durable savings in the years beyond which we are currently planning budgets and which will also shape and reduce the military investments that will be made by other nations in the future, especially including China and Russia.

I will leave it to others to more carefully lay out the types of investments that could be made in both the foreign assistance and domestic investments. But let me assert in regard to both of them that fiscal investments in these priorities will bear enormous leverage toward creating international stability beyond our borders and to ensuring that we have a healthy and vibrant society and polity within our borders.

In other words, contrary to those who worry that we spend too little on defense, I believe that our current level of spending—far in excess of our most robust potential adversary—is excessive and represents a long-term threat to our national economy and to the integrity of the national treasury and, therefore, to our national security.

THE MILITARY FUNDING "CRISIS"

Much of the discussion to date from the new Congressional majority has centered on how to find equilibrium by an increase in the funding side of the military requirements-funding equation, rather than confronting whether or not the program side might be overly robust and therefore excess to our legitimate defense requirements. I believe, as I will set out below, that we should focus on the program side of the equation, and seek to find our equilibrium by scaling back excessive force structure and formulating our modernization effort to meet more appropriately the strategic challenges that will confront us in tomorrow's world. Indeed, when approached from that direction substantial savings can be generated.

All of us—whatever our political viewpoint—should be able to agree that the United States has not fully reconfigured our forces or our thinking to meet the new realities of the post-Cold War era. The disagreement is over how we can meet them, what our strategy should be and what it will take to implement that strategy. Only when we have answered these questions can we proceed to assess the budgetary requirements to fulfill that strategy.

My continued assessment of the type and scale of the dangers that exist, the proper response to them and the role of the United States in that response convinces me that we can over the coming five-year defense planning period, and prudence dictates that we should: first, make further reductions in our nuclear arsenal and the infrastructure that supports that arsenal; second, weapons acquisition programs that were undertaken to meet Cold War threats and which no longer are required, or which are provocative and thereby detrimental to U.S. interests in long-term stability; third, reduce readiness requirements and plan to incorporate more effectively reserve forces in our military planning by establishing less stringent planning requirements for conflicts; and fourth, make further marginal force reductions beyond those already projected, including in intelligence accounts.

REDUCING THE NUCLEAR DANGER

The administration's Nuclear Posture Review failed to realize savings that could be made by scaling back our strategic arsenal. More recently, they have declined to pursue opportunities with Russia to undertake START III negotiations, which may prove essential to the Russian ratification of the

START II treaty. Former Strategic Command Commander-in-Chief General Butler has quite appropriately shoved the debate over downsizing (towards elimination) of our arsenals right on to the front burner.

It is such a promising opportunity, that we will fail to secure it at our peril. I have urged the administration, privately and in public, to take unilateral initiatives to go below START II levels. Such unilateral initiatives could set the stage for very deep cuts in weapons systems, and could be inspirational to those nations that are currently sitting on the fence as regards their own nuclear futures. The importance of containing the threat of proliferation, and its difficulties, can be seen in the debate regarding the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Many nations, such as Egypt, appropriate pressed the United States and the other large nuclear powers to embrace and implement their responsibilities under Article VI of the NPT and to secure the adherence to the Treaty of those whose nuclear arsenals are less developed.

It is potentially catastrophic to our national security to eschew the opportunity both to reduce significantly the nuclear threat that we currently face and to forestall the further proliferation of those threats. By failing to take such steps we also send clear signals to the Russians and the Chinese that their nuclear arsenals are prerequisites for them to maintain their super-power status. In that way we perpetuate the nuclear danger; and by failing to assume our Article VI responsibilities, we invite additional regional instability and new threats to emerge from prospective new members of the nuclear-weapons club.

For those who worry about this threat to the point of wishing to revive an expensive anti-ballistic missile program, with what I believe is very limited utility to defend the United States from weapons of mass destruction, it strikes me that preventing the emergence or retention of the threats that such a system is designed to counter would be a cautious and cost effective strategy. Scaling back our own strategic forces would be critical to such a strategy.

Although I believe it is possible to move beyond our reliance upon the traditional triad of strategic elements—sea-based missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and bombs dropped from the missiles launched from bombers—one can also maintain the triad, not have to spend the levels that are planned for in the administration budget request, and still move deliberately but cautiously down the force structure ladder. Obviously at some point, maintaining the triad, per se, no longer makes sense and we should move towards the most survivable leg of that triad—our submarine force.

Making such adjustment could lead to new commitments by the Russians—who face devastating economic circumstances that will literally compel them to make savings when they perceive their strategic interests allow them to do so—who seem eager to negotiate reductions beyond the START II goals, and should give the Chinese reasons to moderate their on-going strategic-weapons modernization program.

While this constitutes a more determined effort to scale-back our strategic arsenal than is contemplated by the administration, it would provide us with a "hedge" capacity in the event of the return of an implacably hostile relationship with Russia. It would place us on a path that signaled our willingness to lead the weapons reduction effort and would set the stage at the end of the five

year budget period to implement a plan to reduce our arsenal to a minimum sufficient deterrent. This makes the achievement of nuclear disarmament a feasibility within our lifetimes.

END THE COLD WAR ACQUISITION PROGRAM

With the exception of a temporary reprieve from aggressive spending on acquisitions that was allowed by the force structure reductions that have been on-going during this decade, there has not been a fundamental rethinking of U.S. acquisition strategy. The administration has proposed that in this FYDP we will begin to invest significantly in weapons modernization—feeling that we have reached the limit of relying on the investment of the last decade. The Republican majority by both yesterday's technology and moan when they find they have boxed themselves out of affording the expensive modernization program the administration supports. Neither are awaiting the outcome of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) that could—and should—dramatically alter the priorities that were laid down in the Bottom Up Review undertaken by Secretary Aspin—which will hopefully provide a careful review of programs such as the F-22, the New Attack Submarine and others which requirements were conceptualized during the Cold War.

I believe strongly that we should avoid buying new systems that maintain the United States and the world on a treadmill of weapons development. Pressing ahead with such invites an arms race that we would be well advised to avoid. We should not fail, as we did in the run-up to MIRV technology, to realize the opportunity that may be available to turn the world away from an accelerated escalation in these types of programs; or we will face much more costly and deadly threats in the long run.

In addition, we must avoid making purchases of systems that are excessive, redundant, and are designed to replace systems that currently work perfectly well because they are far superior to anything that they confront in a potential theater and will continue to do so into the mid-term future. In this regard, we must examine and scale back our ship purchasing, tactical air craft development, more rationalize our strategic lift program and various other programs.

The budget savings in these accounts that would be achieved by the types of cutbacks above are, of course, sometimes offset by the need to acquire alternative in order to ensure that the first element of the acquisition requirement of equipping our force with safe and reliable systems is satisfied. The amounts of savings I am suggesting can be made are net adjustments that accommodate for the necessary acquisition of perfectly suitable current-generations systems to meet our foreseeable operational needs. This allows us to resist the temptation to rush new technologies to the battlefield ahead of requirements, but rests on an assumption that we will continue to make prudent investments in research and development.

These more discerning measures of acquisition would allow us both to lead an effort to slow the level of weapons systems development, retard weapons sales internationally (thereby reducing the threats faced by U.S. and coalition forces), properly equip our forces for the challenges they will face in the near to mid term, and utilize our scarce resources to investigate new technologies that will be more important for the next century. Such a strategy would make the maximum return on investment, and would contribute the best to our effort to control the proliferation of exotic weapons technology.

PROPERLY SIZING U.S. FORCES

Properly sizing U.S. forces is also important for ensuring that we do not place scarce defense resources into the wrong pots. The Bottom-Up Review's requirement to have forces sufficient to be able to meet, nearly simultaneously, two major regional contingencies without allied assistance exceeds that which was propounded by President Bush's Defense Secretary Dick Cheney—and exceeds in my judgment a reasonable planning orientation. It would be my hope that both the planning assumptions and the forces that emerged from the BUR will receive serious examination during the QDR.

First, we should relax slightly the pace at which we believe we would need to respond to a developing crisis. By more deliberately "metering" forces into a theater—enough to halt aggression and provide for force protection quickly and then more deliberately once that state is achieved we can both reduce active force structure and readiness requirements. In addition, this expands the opportunities of time during which sanctions, negotiations and other non-military efforts can reverse the aggression through less than major armed confrontation. We should bear in mind that Operation Desert Storm commenced seven months after Iraq invaded Kuwait. We would establish a planning horizon to commence counter-offensive military operations more severe than was undertaken in that conflict.

Second, a change in this pace of operations will allow for a more effective utilization of reserves, and indeed for returning more of our force structure to reserve components.

Third, such a change will modify lift requirements, not only changing force structure but procurement requirements as well.

Fourth, by changing the view regarding allied participation, we again can relax our planning requirements for force structure.

The alternative that I present assumes that additional force structure reductions and realignments can be accomplished in all services through a change in these policy and strategy assumptions, and that these changes will not compromise our ability to meet our security requirements. It assumes the careful management of reserve resources and a continuing determination to work with our allies and others in coalition efforts. I believe that these modest adjustments, to be achieved within the FYDP, will leave us poised to make an assessment early in the next century as to whether or not we have gone far enough in realigning our forces to meet the world's new strategic threats.

In addition to these larger changes, other miscellaneous savings can be achieved by changing how we do business. Of course, we must realign our priorities within the force in order to ensure that we have the proper types of units¹ to meet the future challenges

and change our operating methods in order to alleviate some of the operational tempo and personnel tempo problems that have arisen.

This issue of operational tempo (optempo), and ultimately personnel tempo (perstempo), stress has elevated visibility at the moment. Many blame the stress of deployment to meet contingencies as placing too great a burden on the shrinking force structure. However, when you compare the size of the force with the numbers involved in deployments, I believe that what is shown is that our "business as usual" is out of kilter and that we have too few of some particular types of units.

By changing forward presence requirements for aircraft carriers, for example, we can reduce perstempo stress among naval forces significantly. And, as was demonstrated by the prompt movement of carriers from one theater to another when crises have emerged, such a decision does not diminish our ability to respond promptly and effectively in order to deter a crisis from erupting into large-scale violence.

Finally, as we reduce force structure we should be mindful that better intelligence and assessments can offset the possibility of strategic surprise. Having said that there are substantial savings available within the intelligence accounts that could be achieved through various economies and they should be vigorously pursued.

THE IMAGINARY READINESS CRISIS

Similarly, different scoring for training and an understanding that training goals are not arbitrary standards that result in catastrophic lack of readiness if they are not fully met would change some of the discussion as well. Such an arbitrary rating system led to the anecdotal evidence that there was a readiness crisis at the end of the 1994 fiscal year. We need to explore how steeply we can and cannot tier our readiness; we need to ensure that our services are preparing, as well, for the contingencies that should occupy them more and more—humanitarian assistance, conflict resolution, peacekeeping, etc. But, most importantly, by changing the assumption regarding the pace at which personnel will flow into a potential conflict, we can achieve significant savings in training and other readiness requirements.

In addition, this budget would enhance environmental cleanup and conversion funds that are critical to the successful transformation of our defense infrastructure to civilian use. We cannot walk away from these communities, who have served the nation, and now want to return to civilian activities. These funds are vital to the future well-being of our nation, and to its national security—and they more easily allow us to close excess infrastructure. We should continue to plan to pay for them in the years to come.

DELLUMS NATIONAL SECURITY BUDGET PROPOSAL SAVINGS

[050 Budget authority in billions]

| | Fiscal year— | | | | | FH 1998-2002 |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | |
| 050 account—Administration's FY 98 budget proposal | \$265.3 | \$269.2 | \$275.0 | \$281.5 | \$289.1 | \$1,642.3 |
| Total savings 1998-2002 | 27.365 | 34.713 | 44.845 | 41.818 | 51.630 | 217.238 |

A PROPERLY SIZED MILITARY BUDGET

In this paper, I have avoided proposing specific programmatic cuts and have talked more thematically. However, the numbers presented below represent savings that are built from real force structure cuts, real acquisition program termination, from real changes in operation and training tempos. They have been "scored" by CBO to ensure that their authority and outlay savings were properly measured.

Importantly, they are only one approach to organizing a properly sized, properly equipped and properly trained force for the challenges of the 21st Century. Others could choose different pathways, but they would achieve similar savings.

I felt it important not to get bogged down in a debate over this or that weapon system, this or that force structure element or this or that method of operation. Suffice it to say, if the budget were cut by these levels, we could provide for a sufficient military force to defend the United States and its interests, participate effectively as a world leader in international affairs and free up resources vitally needed for our other "national security" accounts. Our failure to do so will, as I have indicated elsewhere, be to our long-term national security detriment. It is with that analytical framework and in that spirit that I believe we could achieve these levels of savings in the military account over the coming five fiscal years:

[In billions of dollars]

| Fiscal year | Authority savings | Outlay savings |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1998 | \$27.365 | \$18.761 |
| 1999 | 34.713 | 29.071 |
| 2000 | 44.845 | 36.219 |
| 2001 | 48.685 | 41.818 |
| 2002 | 51.630 | 56.221 |
| 1998-2002 | 217.238 | 172.090 |

Let me reiterate my view that these represent savings in one of three national security accounts, funds that can be urgently spent in our other two national security accounts: foreign assistance and domestic programs critical to our well-being and health as a nation. For without strong healthy cities to defend, cohesive communities, an educated citizenry to run our economy and our political institutions, we will wither and decline socially, politically, economically and culturally. We are way past due making these investments, and we fail to make them at our peril. The time is ripe and the opportunity exists to transfer this scale of resources and we should not fail to do so as we think of what type of society and what type of world we seek to build for our children and their children.

¹I think especially of enhancing our abilities with, for example, AWACs, civic and public affairs units,

water purification units and other types of units

that are small, but for which there will continue to be an elevated level of demand.

DELLUMS NATIONAL SECURITY BUDGET PROPOSAL SAVINGS

(050 Outlays in billions)

050 account—Administration's FY 98 budget proposal
Total savings 1998–2002

| | Fiscal year— | | | | | FY 1998–2002 |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | |
| | \$263.0 | \$266.3 | \$270.0 | \$269.0 | \$269.0 | \$1,601.4 |
| | 18.761 | 29.071 | 36.219 | 41.818 | 56.221 | 172.090 |

THE ROBERT C. BYRD STATUE UNVEILING IN THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in praise once again for U.S. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, a man of grace, a man of conscience and compassion, and indeed a great West Virginian. On January 11, 1997, it was my high honor to have been present at the unveiling of the Robert C. Byrd statue in the West Virginia State Capitol in Charleston, WV, and to hear Senator BYRD's eloquent remarks regarding his "long journey through life encompassing 79 years" that brought him this far, and "about all those he met along the way" who helped him achieve the pinnacle of recognition in the form of a life-size bronze statue of himself being unveiled that day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senator ROBERT C. BYRD's own personal remarks be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as he acknowledged and thanked all those who made this historic day possible.

REMARKS BY U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD—ON THE OCCASION OF THE ROBERT C. BYRD STATUE UNVEILING

During the course of my life, I have often been referred to as a "self-made" man. But, while one's ego might like to lay claim to such an august achievement, no mere mortal can, in reality, claim to be "self-made." Every person owes any success he or she might have in this life to hundreds of other persons. Tennyson said, "I am a part of all that I have met, . . ." Always profound, Tennyson may have been at his most profound with that line.

When I reflect upon my own 79 years, I am at once struck by the enormous debt which I owe to others: poor, but loving foster parents who taught me how to live and how to die; teachers who took the time to encourage a country lad who liked to memorize; friends who unselfishly gave guidance and counsel; adversaries who helped me to toughen and to preserve; my wife and family who sacrificed and, still and all, stood by me; colleagues who taught me what they had learned in the legislative areas; staff members who worked over the years to help me meet my goals for West Virginia; and the people of this magnificent state who have, time and time again, believed in me, trusted me, and honored me far beyond my wildest imaginings.

And now, I have come to this place in my road. But, I have not traveled alone. I have journeyed with all of you. I have never felt more keenly my deep ties to you, to this state and to all of those who have influenced my life. Blessings have been heaped upon me. And I stand before you humbled by this day and by the enormity of this occasion. Perhaps no one before me has ever known the unbelievable awe of gazing at their own form

cast in bronze and standing ten feet high in one of the most beautiful state capitol buildings in the nation. What an experience! The boy who bugged the beans has certainly come a long mile. If my old mom were alive today, she would be surprised and proud, but she would also be quick to remind me not to be "gettin' above my raisin'," just like she always did. How I wish that she and my old pap could see this. But, then, I think they probably can.

I thank all of you who have worked to make this day a reality. Your generosity and gracious kindness are simply overwhelming. I thank Gaston Caperton, the best Governor West Virginia has ever had, for his cooperation and hard work. I thank Ann Brotherton and Judge Brotherton and Mike Perry for all they have done to make this day a reality. Your generosity and gracious kindness are simply overwhelming. I also thank each of you for the part you have played in my life—for what each of you has taught me and for your contribution to my work and to my personal enjoyment of my time on this planet.

Long after I am gone from this life, there will be left for future generations whatever good which may evolve from my work, and this remarkable statue. Cato the elder once observed that he would rather people ask why he had no statue than inquire why he had one. But, my hope for the totality of my work is well known—a better life and more opportunity for all West Virginians. My hope for this sculpture is that it will stand as an inspiration, especially to young West Virginians. I hope that it someday may serve as a beacon for anyone who may aspire to achievement. For, in this miracle of a country, anything is possible. And dreams do come true, even for a poor lad from West Virginia who gathers scraps to feed the hogs on a rough hillside farm.

Thank you and may God bless and keep each of you always safe from harm. The woods are lovely, dark, and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMON CENTS STOCK PRICING ACT OF 1997

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Chairman OXLEY and Chairman BLEILEY in introducing the Common Cents Stock Pricing Act of 1997 and I appreciate the opportunity to put in my 2 cents on the reasons why this legislation is good for investors and good for our financial markets.

For over 200 years, stocks and bonds have traded in minimum price increments of one-eighth of \$1 or 12½ cents. The origins of this practice are obscure, but some historians trace it back to the 18th century, when the Spanish dollar was a widely used currency in

America. Stock traders would cut up these dollars into pieces of eight or bits and use them to pay for stocks and bonds. As our financial markets move into the 21st century, it's time we eliminate the eighth, which is little more than a relic of the days of knee breeches and powdered wigs. In recent months, we have already moved to force stock prospectuses to be written in plain English so they are more understandable to investors. Why not force stock quotes to be made in plain dollars and cents, so that investors don't have to convert from fractions every time they read the stock tables in the newspaper?

Four years ago, when I chaired the Finance Subcommittee, we held a series of hearings on the future of the stock markets. During those hearings, we heard many market participants raise concerns about certain trading practices, such as payment for order flow or preferencing, which they argued had the potential to compromise the fiduciary duty of brokers and other financial professionals to achieve best execution of their customer's orders. Many proposals were put forward to address abuses in these areas, ranging from banning such practices entirely, enhancing disclosures to customers, or stepping up regulatory oversight. While many of these proposals had merit, they merely address the symptoms while ignoring the underlying problem—the fact that the artificial requirement for stocks to trade in eighths establishes a fixed minimum spread between the prices quoted by buyers and sellers of stocks. This requirement prevents market forces from working to narrow the spread to 10 cents, 5 cents, or even 1 penny. As a result, market makers have resorted to practices such as paying for order flow.

I think that our markets would function better if we moved to a more transparent form of quote-based competition. Let stocks trade in dollars and cents, and then the market can more accurately determine what the prices and the spreads should be. Investors will get more opportunities for price improvement in the most actively traded and liquid stocks, and the spreads in such stocks should narrow. Investors will also be able to more readily comprehend how much the value of a stock is increasing or decreasing, as they will not have to constantly convert fractions to dollars.

At the time we held our hearings the stock exchanges resisted such an innovation. I believed then, as I believe now, that many of the objections raised to this proposal are ill-founded, while those which warrant consideration can be readily accommodated through the regulatory process.

Some might ask, why are we bothering about a few pennies? The answer is the golden crumbs that Wall Street extracts for each trade adds up to billions of dollars in costs to consumers each year. Estimates of the resulting savings for investors range widely—from \$4 to \$9 billion a year, depending on what

stocks are covered and where the minimum price increments are set. But even if investors only saved 1 penny per share, that would still mean over \$1 billion in savings annually.

The bill we are introducing today is very simple. It directs the Securities and Exchange Commission to use its existing rulemaking authority to adopt a rule, within 1 year after the date of enactment, that would transition the stock and options markets away from trading in factions to trading in dollars and cents. We give the SEC the flexibility to determine what the appropriate minimum price increment or increments should be, and how to implement it in a fashion that does not impose undue burdens on trading and information systems.

The time for delay has ended. American investors want Wall Street to show us the money by moving away from trading in fractions to a more understandable stock pricing system. They also want more opportunities to get better prices and lower their transaction costs when they buy or sell stocks.

I congratulate Chairman OXLEY and Chairman BLILEY for their leadership in undertaking this initiative, and SEC Commissioner Steve Wallman for his outspoken advocacy on the merits of adopting this reform. I look forward to working with them, as well as with SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt, the leaders of our Nation's stock exchanges, individual and institutional investors, and the securities industry as we move to early hearings and a markup of this bill, which I believe may be the most important proconsumer legislation the Congress considers this year.

KEEP THE GLORY FOR OLD GLORY

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with all a poem written by a constituent of mine, Harry E. Dearen, who is a member of the American Legion, Chaplain Post 594 and the American Legion Citizens Flag Alliance in Houston, TX. I believe his poem captures the sentiments we all feel about our flag.

KEEP THE GLORY FOR OLD GLORY

No matter who we are, or what we think
About our nation in which we live.
We are free and have a common link
And a duty to our colors and should give
Our very heart and soul to an alliance
To our fellow man and old glory.
The flag that we fought for in defiance
Of offenses against liberty. The history
Of our country lived by men at arms
And through our victories of the past
To protect our flag from ones that harm
It in any way, or try to burn, or trash
Our flag is stepping right on me.
I will not put up with that being done.
We must see that it is stopped you see.
It mocks the freedom that we have won.

—H. Dearen.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to indicate that on Thursday, March 6, I accompanied the President of the United States to my home State of Michigan where he discussed education and the challenge of moving people from welfare to work.

As a result, I missed rollcall votes 32 through 35. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 32 and 35, and "yea" on rollcall votes 33 and 34.

CONDEMNING THE BOMBING OUTSIDE THE MERCER ISLAND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, last week a bombing occurred outside the Jewish Community Center on Mercer Island, a city located in the congressional district I represent. It was a rare and threatening display of criminal behavior on Mercer Island and a crime that will not go unpunished.

There is an extremely dangerous individual at large who is responsible for this bombing, a coward of the highest magnitude, and who remains a threat to the Jewish community. Whether a dangerously immature prank or a deliberately anti-Semitic effort to terrorize this peaceful community, I condemn this act in the strongest possible sense. Local community leaders and I are relieved that no one was hurt and the center went undamaged. Bringing those responsible to justice is my highest priority, and I publicly declare my intention to fully support law enforcement officials toward that end.

It is particularly ironic, having recently witnessed on Israeli soil the finalizing of the Hebron agreement, that despite the historic and committed peace underway in one of the most traditionally volatile regions of the world, the community of Mercer Island is living with violence. I am proud of my neighbors on Mercer Island who refuse to allow this violence to terrorize them into retreat. They have reacted with calm, and their composure is noble and to be greatly admired.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress, indeed all of us, should note that what could have been a disastrous situation characterized by loss of precious life and honored property is instead a reminder of the work that lies before us. The good, peaceful, and law-abiding citizens of our communities and our country are ready to take this country back from terrorists and vandals. They will apprehend the lawless, prosecute them, and protect their communities. That's what the people of Mercer Island and the Jewish community are doing. I stand ready to help.

March 13, 1997

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL SERVICES ELIGIBILITY ACT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ensure that no woman who is a victim of domestic violence will be denied legal services because of the economic status of her abuser.

The Domestic Violence Legal Services Eligibility Act states that in cases of domestic violence only, the Legal Services Corporation, in determining eligibility for services, will consider only the income of the client seeking services. Legal services clinics report that women fleeing the home of a spouse or a partner comprise the majority of their domestic violence cases. Yet the Legal Services Corporation guidelines currently state that eligibility for services is determined by household income. In the case of a great number of legal services they provide, this is fair and appropriate in ensuring that people who live at or below the poverty level have access to legal services.

But for women fleeing abuse, the situation becomes complicated. Often these women do not have independent income, so the household income counted against her is that of the alleged abuser. This legislation would make certain that these women do not have to be denied legal services because of their spouse or partner's income.

As the new welfare law goes into effect, domestic violence victims will be among those hardest hit. More than 2 million women are abused by their husband or partner each year. It has been reported that more than half of the women currently receiving government assistance cite domestic violence as a factor. We are responsible to do everything within our power to help victims of domestic violence escape abuse and start on the path to self-sufficiency. This is just one step on that path and I hope you will join me.

MICHAEL MANLEY: PATRIOT OF JAMAICA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I join Michael Manley's many friends and admirers who mourn his loss in paying tribute to his remarkable life. Michael was my friend for more than 20 years and I greatly admire his visionary and inspirational leadership. He was a delightful personality with wide ranging interests who was always aware of, and involved in, the issues of the day. He was a committed patriot of Jamaica, a man of the Caribbean, and a person who represented all who struggled for justice, equality, and opportunity.

Michael was a teacher and a leader on the issues which have defined the challenge facing developing nations as they move from political independence toward sustainable development and economic viability. Michael had

the capacity to envision a better world for all, the ability to articulate his vision, and the leadership to inspire us individually and collectively to aspire to goals beyond our reach.

Michael Manley's leadership was a global significance and impact. His struggle against apartheid in South Africa was internationally recognized by the award of the United Nations Gold Medal in 1978—the highest award of the Special Committee Against Apartheid. In addition, his work on economic issues, particularly the New International Economic Order, and the external debt problem of developing nations, marked him as one of the preeminent international political and economic thinkers of the contemporary era. His prolific writings on economics and politics include *Poverty of Nations*, 1991; *Up and Down Escalator*, 1987; *Jamaica Struggle in the Periphery*, 1982; *A Search for Solutions*, 1977; *A Voice of the Workplace*, 1973; and *Politics of Change*, 1973. He was a visiting professor at, and received honorary doctorates from, numerous institutions of higher learning in the Caribbean, Great Britain, and the United States.

Although retired from political life since 1993, he continued to be active in public affairs. Michael Manley played a pivotal role in the restoration of democracy to Haiti and the transition to majority rule in South Africa, to which he led the Commonwealth Observer Mission that won praise from the new Government of South Africa.

I had the opportunity to work particularly closely with Michael in recent years, in the restoration of Haitian democracy, and I can personally attest to his influence in mobilizing the Organization of American States and the United Nations to become engaged in negotiating the return of President Aristide to complete the term to which he was elected as President of Haiti. Michael Manley showed me his commitment to justice and his love for the Caribbean as he applied his formidable intellectual and persuasive powers to the cause of democracy in Haiti. He had similarly committed a good portion of his public life to the struggle for self-determination in Africa and especially was a leader in the effort to end apartheid and bring about majority rule in South Africa.

Michael's global view did not make everyone comfortable. In the 1970's, the United States Government opposed his friendship with Cuba and his support of the Cuban troops sent to Angola to stop the advance of the South African apartheid regime. Michael suffered the wrath of the United States for his independence and was labeled a Communist sympathizer.

Michael was more than a Jamaican, more than a man of the Caribbean; he was a man with a global reach and vision who saw the challenge of reducing the great and tragic gap between the rich and the poor through the creation of a new international economic order.

Michael had the capacity to learn and change, to adopt new tactics to accomplish his goals in recognition of new and different circumstances. His economic message changed from the 1970's when I first met him and defended him against charges that he was a Communist. In the 1990's he emphasized private sector-led growth and development. Throughout he was a prime minister beloved

of his people because he opened opportunities for participation to the disadvantaged and removed historical disabilities of gender, class, and privilege.

His loss will be felt in Jamaica, the Caribbean, the hemisphere, and throughout the world. Michael Manley's intellect, energy, and passion were universal in their commitment to freedom, equality, and justice. His extraordinary impact will be forever remembered.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF ENERGY COMPANIES

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the changing role of energy companies in the United States as we look forward to the 21st century. It is ever apparent that we, as a country, are in the process of change. Technology is shaping the future of not only the way we think, but also the way we act and react to information that we receive and put out.

There is no doubt that energy companies, like other industries that touch the lives of people across the globe, must change and adapt to meet the growing needs of people in a world that is affected by new technology daily. In fact, some may say that we are in the process of a new revolution; an information revolution.

Mr. Speaker, on this subject, I would like to introduce into the record an insightful speech by Philip J. Carroll, the president and CEO of Shell Oil Co., on *Adapting to a Revolution: The Challenges Facing Energy Companies in the 21st Century*.

ADAPTING TO A REVOLUTION: THE CHALLENGES FACING ENERGY COMPANIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

(By Philip J. Carroll)

INTRODUCTION

I have been invited here today to talk to you about one man's view of energy companies as we near the close of the 20th century and begin looking forward to the 21st. It's somewhat awkward standing before an energy audience at the end of the 20th century. I feel a bit like a Trannosaurus Rex in a Gary Larson cartoon speaking before the Society of Late Cretaceous Dinosaurs on "How to Enjoy the Cooler Weather"—he had the idea right, but didn't fully understand the implications of what was going on in his environment.

While there are no meteors crashing down from the sky, we all know that we are nonetheless in the midst of a change in our environment—a true revolution. This particular revolution is the "information revolution" and I want to talk to you about how it will change our markets, our organizations, and most importantly, how it will impact you individually.

A revolution is a brief period of time where the whole nature of a system makes a radical transformation from the way things "are" to the way things "will be." A revolution usually begins when existing institutions fail to meet the present needs. When coupled with a vision of the way things "ought to be" from forces outside the estab-

lishment, a revolution results in great turmoil as the opposing sides struggle to define the future.

I believe that a dominant theme of this revolution will be to place less value on physical assets and much more value on human. This will mean that our organizational structures, and the people within them, will have to adapt rapidly to changing and increasingly competitive markets.

BACKGROUND

Allow me to go back in history a bit to try to set the stage. Humankind spent thousands of years making the first revolutionary transition from hunting to farming. This time scale was so long, that its study is relegated mostly to the field of archeology. Life during the agrarian age was simple, but quite hard. People toiled physically day in and day out, just to provide for the basic human needs of food and clothing. Change continued during this age as organizations moved from large feudal systems to single family farms. With each change came new responsibilities, but also new freedoms and opportunities. In spite of the drawbacks and tough conditions, the human welfare was nonetheless improved as civilization continued to grow.

The next revolution, the industrial revolution, was a phenomenon principally of the last century. It began at the dawn of the 19th century with the introduction of simple machines in the British textile mills, and the perfection of the steam engine in the British coal industry—both of which substantially reduced production costs. Although commerce itself had been around for thousands of years, these new industrial capabilities caused the birth of new industrial enterprises. The changes had a profound effect on society as people began to move away from the farms and into the factories. Although this revolution was also fraught with turmoil, once again the overall physical condition of humanity improved.

The essence of the industrial age was the physical transformation and transportation of goods and services. It was characterized by big physical "machines" that changed raw materials into physical products. There was no missing this revolution—it changed the skyline of civilization around the planet and it changed it rapidly. The energy industry was central to this age because energy itself was at the very heart of the revolution, it was the common requirement for running the machines that changed and moved things.

NEW MARKETS

Now, the experts tell us we are in the midst of the "information revolution." It is a bit harder to see on the city skylines, but it is no less real. The industrial revolution was about applying physical leverage, a multiplier for the power of human muscle. The information revolution is all about intellectual leverage, a multiplier for the power of the human mind.

It is easy to see how the information technology industry itself will be central to this revolution. However, the information revolution will also profoundly affect the energy industry, just like the industrial revolution changed the way we farm.

The demand for food did not go away at the end of the agrarian age the means of production and delivery simply changed. The industrial age dramatically lowered the costs of food production. First farm machinery, and then new chemicals increased crop yields on both a manpower and acreage basis. We also saw a whole new service sector develop in the form of highways and supermarkets

for the transportation and delivery of food products. You could still get your green beans before and after the revolution, but now you could buy them fresh, frozen, or in a can.

Likewise, the basic need for energy will not dissipate in this revolution. However, energy products and services will change form as this current revolution has profound effects on the drivers of both supply and demand.

On the supply side, information technology will dramatically reduce the costs of finding and extracting conventional fossil fuels. 3D seismic, horizontal drilling, and deep water structure design are all examples where information technology has been a multiplier for the human mind. Information technology will also reduce the costs of transforming these raw materials into various conventional products such as gasoline and electricity. Furthermore, information technology could become the critical cost reduction enabler which finally makes renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, and biomass economically viable.

The very same forces will also cause fundamental changes to the demand side of the energy industry as well. We will see new demands emerge in both industrial and residential consumer markets. These demands will be driven by new work processes and lifestyles which are themselves influenced by the changes in information technologies.

For all the debate about electric versus gasoline cars, how many of us truly understand the ramifications of consumers who can choose between bringing to the theater, or bringing their next entertainment experience home with the click of a mouse? Even if motor transportation demand shifts away from gasoline and into electricity, will consumers choose to purchase it at a quick-charging station, or will they plug in at home? How will they prefer to pay for it?

One way or another, the marketplace will continue to demand energy. The question is simply one of form. Products will become replaceable with services. The information revolution means that the "value add" no longer has to be a physical product—it can be information, or the "service" that accompanies the "product."

I enjoyed a recent example from my colleague Robert Shapiro of Monsanto. He offers that the chemical products division of our industry could move away from producing chemical sprays for crop protection. In its place, we should be able to add value by inserting information directly into the plant to serve the same purpose. Thus, genetic engineering, or rearranging the information in a plant, becomes a competitive "service" to chemical "products."

Even the traditional "services we have provided will change. Although the industrial revolution brought us a broad diversity of service choices, when compared to the information revolution, the industry was characterized by relative sameness. The age was defined by mass replication of a particular product or service. You wanted gasoline in your car, there was only one means to get it, drive to a corner filling station. You could fill up at my pump or someone's else's, but for all practical purposes, the delivery system was the same.

In the future, some consumers will choose to purchase their energy in one form delivered in one particular way. At the same time, others may choose both a different product and a different delivery service. This diversity of demand will only increase the opportunities for a wide variety of businesses to enter and thrive in the marketplace.

As in the case of the genetically engineered plant, it also means that our competition will be harder to define. The "fully-integrated major" model which was well suited for the industrial age is already breaking apart. "Independents" are a major force in the upstream sector once dominated by majors. Likewise, they are a growing force in the downstream sector as well.

We also see changes in the traditional roles of the "operating" and "service" sectors as "service companies" begin to participate in investment risks for a share of the rewards. The change will continue as "operating companies" begin to offer services to the broader industry. Shell's newest independent subsidiary, Shell Service Company, is today offering a broad array of information technology and business processing solutions to the entire energy industry.

STRUCTURES

As the old adage goes, "form follows function." If the processes driving supply and demand in the marketplace change, then it stands to reason that the structural forms around which we organize ourselves are also subject to change. Organizations of the industrial age were modeled after machines they operated. We built clearly defined hierarchies with assigned responsibilities to carry out specific tasks in specific ways. This was well suited to machinery which, once constructed, would continue to produce the desired output in a very predictable way.

Allow me to present a new model for information age organizations through the use of a metaphor. Our conventional description of chemical compounds consists of the elements of which they are made. In the energy industry, our personal favorite compounds, hydrocarbons, are made of hydrogen and carbon atoms. Yet, they are more than just random mixtures of carbon and hydrogen. Their value is not contained in the physical particles of which they are made, it lies in the bonds that hold them together. Break the bonds or recombine them in different ways, and you get valuable substances which can be converted into either energy or products. Someone is willing to pay good money for these mixtures, not because of their raw carbon and hydrogen content, but rather because of the special nature of the bonds which hold them together.

A "bond" is truly "information" in its purest form. It is a rule by which two "things" are connected to create value. A system of bonds between many things may then be called a "network." A molecular "network" actually contains very little physical substance. That which appears to be a thing—is little more than a bit of substance connected by bonds in a very special way. The relationships, or networks, contain all the value. The information revolution can thus be thought of as focusing on the relationships between things, rather than the things themselves for that is where the "information" lies.

A study of "things" of the highest form, living creatures, yields two additional observations. First, the bonds in "living things" contain a great deal more information, DNA is a lot more complicated than polyester. Secondly, living things change, they are capable of adapting to changes in their environment. A living tree puts out new leaves when the weather warms up in the spring. A dead log simply decays on the forest floor.

I therefore propose that if the energy industry wishes to thrive—not decay—it must change and adapt. Specifically, I believe that we must alter our model whereby value is primarily extracted by finding or owning a

physical asset. We must modify it to become a model where one can also add value by establishing relationships with an asset's owner which leverage one's human talent. The information age in our industry will increasingly be characterized by a shift away from the physical—and towards a focus on human assets. It's no longer just the things, refineries, chemical plants, or oil fields, but also the skills applied to them that creates value. How we build the bonds, relationships, and networks between organizations in order to add value to an asset—regardless of present ownership—will be the key to information age economic success.

The simplest forms of such new relationships would be alliances. Alliances can take the form of any partnership between suppliers, customers, and even competitors. An alliance can form any time there is an opportunity to survive or thrive which is enhanced by being together rather than remaining apart. A good alliance will be one which causes market information to flow more efficiently and effectively so that organization may adapt.

As you all know, Shell has a keen interest in alliances. We are already moving beyond the early stage of customer/supplier alliances and beginning to explore competitor alliances in both our upstream and downstream businesses. Our first E&P venture with Amoco in the Permian Basin should be closing very shortly now. We are developing a similar relationship with Mobil in California, and are working diligently on a new downstream alliance with Texaco covering the whole United States. These alliances are our first efforts towards creating flexible and adaptable business structures positioned to maximize value in the information age.

PEOPLE

Just as the industrial revolution changed the lives of people everywhere, so will the information revolution affect our lives as well. As the working class moved from the farms to the factories, they had to learn new behaviors and skills. Despite the similarity of human tasks involved with operating a plow and a machine, this transition was very painful. Early 19th century Britain had to deal with the Luddites, a group of people so concerned about the replacement of human labor by machines that they resorted to sabotage.

The Luddites did not succeed in stopping the last revolution, and none of us will be able to resist this one. We must make the choice to adapt or die.

First, each of us will need a more diverse set of business and technical skills than we presently employ. The skills needed at any given time will change rapidly depending on market opportunities. Second, we will need the ability to both attract and release talent dependent on the changes. Third, each of us must also realize that we must individually grow to meet the ever changing market demands. The capacity and willingness to learn will likely be the most important characteristics of successful people in the information age.

Finally, the behaviors suitable to these new organizations will be fundamentally different than in large industrial "machines." Incenting and compensating people for efficient repetition of prespecified tasks is not necessarily a winning proposition. Results-oriented variable compensation and portable benefits are almost certain to be part of our future.

You may take some comfort in knowing that all of these revolutions have been scary to the people experiencing them. Nonetheless, they have all improved society in the

end. Their common impact on people has been an increased role of choice, freedom, and responsibility. No longer will it be "the machine" which determined your future for you. You will have to make choices about where you think your talents will be the most valued. You will then have a greater role in educating yourself in order to aspire to these new opportunities. You alone will be responsible for the outcome. You will all have the freedom to choose your own destiny. Good choices will yield great rewards.

CONCLUSION

Soon, this dinosaur standing before you today will be gone. But many of you will remain behind. You will make many choices that will determine not only your own future, but that of the people and the organizations around you. I don't claim to have a crystal ball about what that future looks like, but I do believe that if you seize control of it, the opportunities for greatness are abundant.

No matter what the precise outcome, I expect to find that successful organizations and people of the future will be the ones who best adapted to this time of great change. The age ahead will be characterized by a declining focus on physical assets, and an increased emphasis on diverse human skills. The need for energy in the information age will not dissipate, but it will change form.

The road ahead is certainly fraught with peril, yet ripe with opportunity. If we remain rigid and resist, like the Luddites, the only place they will find us in the future is the history books. For those who choose to learn and grow, the future looks very bright from where I stand.

Thank you for having me here today, enjoy the revolution, and good luck with your future.

TRIBUTE TO MATHEW J. GABERTY

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Mathew Gaberty. He is being honored on Wednesday, March 12, 1997, at The Daughters of Isabella, Queen of the Skies Circle No. 683 annual testimonial dinner in Mt. Clemens. This event is held each year to recognize a community leader for outstanding service and to raise funds for charity.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Mat has dedicated much of his life to this endeavor. He found the Mat Gaberty Heart Fund in 1981 with the aim of fighting heart disease. The Mat Gaberty Annual Gold Classic has become the largest single day fundraiser to combat heart disease. The renowned Mat Gaberty Heart Institute of Mount Clemens General Hospital was opened in 1989 and has become a major center for open heart surgery. His time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank Mat for all his efforts and commend him for his good work.

Mat Gaberty has more than fulfilled his civic responsibilities. He was elected for four terms to the Macomb County Board of Commissioners. He served 11 years on the Macomb County Parks and Recreation Committee, and

9 years on the Macomb County Retirement Board. He has also served as a Macomb County Commissioner, 8 years as chairman and 5 years as vice chairman. He was co-founder of the Urban County Road Association and served as chairman of the Inter-County Road Commission. I deeply admire his strong values and outstanding example of civic involvement.

I applaud the Daughters of Isabella for recognizing Mat Gaberty. He has provided leadership to our community and I know he is proud to be honored by this fine organization. On behalf of the Daughters of Isabella, Queen of the Skies Circle No. 683, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Mathew Gaberty.

ITALY'S HIGH SCHOOL'S BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Italy Gladiators, an amazing high school basketball team located in my district. On Saturday, March 8, in Austin, TX, the Italy Gladiators defeated Vanderbilt Industrial 71 to 63 to capture the 2-A State championship.

The Italy Gladiators advanced to the State playoffs for the first time since 1968. Italy's record for the 1996-97 basketball season was an impressive 27-4, and senior guard Keith Davis led Italy in the championship game with 27 points and was named the game's most valuable player. Keith was also named to the all-tournament team, along with Kenneth Wallace and Jontae Anderson.

My congratulations to the 1996-97 Italy Gladiators: Don Clingenpeel—coach; Kyle Holley—coach's assistant; Josh Droll, Nick Clark, Dennis Copeland, Brian Weaver, Donnie Clingenpeel—managers; Jontae Anderson, Kenneth Wallace, Keith Davis, Dejuan Davis, Chris Boyd, Jordan Huggins, Randy Johnson, Jason Uehlinger, Michael Shelby, Nick Cooper, David Weaver, Edwin Wallace, and Sam Owen.

RENEWAL ALLIANCE—A BETTER WAY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today I will join 27 of my colleagues at the Washington, DC, Darrel Green Learning Center for Underprivileged Children to kick-off a series of events designed to promote charitable, community, and faith-based solutions to some of our Nation's most intractable problems.

Washington bureaucrats took their crack at it with dismal results, wasting billions of dollars and destroying lives. We know there is a better way. My colleagues and I formed the Renewal Alliance to take that message across the Nation.

Currently, the newly formed alliance comprises 28 Congressmen and Senators who plan to highlight community efforts to solve poverty, repair broken families, end substance abuse, and a host of other problems.

The welfare reform critics think one way—Washington's way or no way. The fact is, folks across the country work everyday to touch lives and restore hope with phenomenal results. A volunteer's compassion, dedication, and genuine desire go much further than a nameless, faceless check from Washington.

I have served at the local level as a mayor, a school board member, a chamber of commerce board member, part of the Cub Scouts and been active in my church. I can attest to the power of the individual, and to what we can do when we work together. Our Government must support rather than replace faith, family, work, and community.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today with my colleague from Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, to honor a lifelong crusader for civil rights, Arnold Aronson, as he celebrates his 87th birthday. His distinguished career in civil rights began nearly 60 years ago and he has been at the center of nearly every major civil rights fight since the New Deal.

Most notably, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Aronson was one of the founders of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in 1950. The single-most important event forming this conference was a historic gathering of over 4,000 delegates from 33 States in Washington, DC, to protest racial injustices throughout the Nation. Arnold Aronson and Roy Wilkins organized this, the national emergency civil rights mobilization, and many of the civil rights' accomplishments which we herald today resulted from this gathering.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights not only played a crucial role in organizing and mobilizing African-Americans throughout the Nation, it also framed the civil rights issue in a way that all Americans could relate to and understand. In fact, it is important to note, that most of Mr. Aronson's work on behalf of the civil rights movement was performed while he was the program director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council. He thus serves as a living symbol of the historic alliance between the Jewish and Black communities.

Many of the successes that we point to today in the area of civil rights is as a result of Arnold Aronson's hard work and dedication. He was directly involved in the development of President Roosevelt's Executive order barring discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or national origin, and in the drafting of the report issued by President Truman's Citizens Committee on Civil Rights in 1947, which became the basis for the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Aronson once said, "the struggle for civil rights cannot be won by any one group acting

by or for itself alone but only through a coalition of groups that share a common commitment to equal justice and equal opportunity for every American." One of the most impressive aspects of the work of Arnold Aronson has always been his commitment to peaceful demonstration, civility, and coalition building.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my colleagues to recognize the lifelong achievements of Arnold Aronson and to honor him today on his 87th birthday. This is a man who represents what is right in America, and while there is much work which remains in the area of civil rights, we must never forget the commitment and dedication of individuals like Arnold Aronson who were responsible for the historic progress of the civil rights movement in our lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close with a quote from the late civil rights leader Clarence Mitchell, Jr., the former Washington director for the NAACP, who once referred to Arnold Aronson as "one of the giants who labored longer and earlier than many * * * none of our great achievements would have been possible without him." Our Nation is forever indebted to Arnold Aronson for his life's work and I am pleased to have been able to honor him today on the floor with my colleagues.

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORTUGUESE INSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL CLUB

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional institution serving the residents of my district, the Portuguese Instructive Social Club, on their 75th anniversary. This momentous occasion will be celebrated on March 15, 1997, during an evening of festivities to be held at the Portuguese-American Hall in Elizabeth.

The Portuguese Instructive Social Club is an organization dedicated to the continuing promotion of the cultural heritage of the diverse community in Elizabeth. The 5,000 individuals connected with this exemplary group have committed themselves to the betterment of both children and adults. The children of Elizabeth are fortunate to have the Portuguese Instructive Social Club preparing them for their future achievements.

Among the numerous services provided by this unique organization is a Portuguese language school, teaching 300 children. The Portuguese Instructive Social Club also promotes the physical well-being of the young people of Elizabeth through its youth soccer program. Additionally, there is a youth division of the club, Nova Mocidade, serving young people up to the age of 18.

While youthful attainment is an important mission of the Portuguese Instructive Social Club, cultural awareness is its main focus. To accomplish this laudable goal, the group is dedicated to artistic endeavors. These commendable endeavors include "Dancarees E Cantres de Portugal," serving both adults and children, a theater group, an amateur soccer

group, a newsletter focusing on issues of interest to the Portuguese community, and other cultural presentations, including one by the renowned Portuguese singer, Fado. Furthermore, the Portuguese Instructive Social Club is responsible for organizing the annual Portugal Day celebration which is attended by 10,000 ardent participants.

I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the outstanding work of the Portuguese Instructive Social Club. I heartily commend their accomplishments and all that they have done to pass on the rich culture of Portugal to future generations. It is an honor to have such an outstanding organization working on behalf of the constituents of my district.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE DEPENDS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for more projects like the new Marriott Hotel to be built on the beachfront in Gaza. I offer the recent essay by my constituent, Mr. Ralph Nurnberger, from the Christian Science Monitor, as an excellent recognition of the need for more targeted economic aid to the West Bank and Gaza. As Mr. Nurnberger states, " * * * the real test of the peace process is how it affects the daily lives of Israelis and Palestinians. If substantive and visible improvements do not result, no international agreements can succeed." He is absolutely right. Only the development of a strong economic infrastructure will progress and peace succeed.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 6, 1997]

NOT A HEARTBREAK HOTEL—GAZA PROJECT SHOWS WAY TO REVERSE PALESTINIAN DESPAIR

(By Ralph Nurnberger)

The day before he left for his official visit to the United States, Yasser Arafat presided over the groundbreaking ceremony for a Marriott Hotel to be built on the beachfront in Gaza.

This project says, symbolically, that the Middle East peace process might, finally, produce tangible benefits for the people in the area, especially through direct involvement of the private sector. The construction and later operation of this hotel will provide employment for hundreds of Palestinians. It will contain a modern commercial center to enable international visitors and Palestinians to conduct business as it is done elsewhere in the world. The project will include a self-contained telecommunications center for international calls, faxes, and e-mail as well as excess telephone capacity for the local market.

This project will be the first major American private sector involvement in Gaza. The total investment will be approximately six times more than all other American investments in Gaza—combined!

While diplomatic achievements are essential, the real test of the peace process is how it affects the daily lives of Israelis and Palestinians. If substantive and visible improvements do not result, no international agree-

ments can succeed. For the majority of Israelis, the key element is security. Israelis must feel safe riding buses, shopping in malls, and sending their children to schools. If random acts of violence occur, they must be assured that the Palestinian Authority will work with Israeli officials to find and prosecute the terrorists.

PEACE DIVIDEND: LOWER INCOMES

Although more Israelis have been killed through terror attacks since the Sept. 13, 1993, signing than in any comparable period, it appears that the Palestinians finally understand their responsibility to work with Israelis to enhance security concerns. The test for most Palestinians is whether the peace accords will result in an improved quality of life. Developing a thriving economy that provides new employment opportunities will not only minimize hatreds and tensions, but will also bring about the promise of a new life.

Economic divergence exacerbates political and religious tensions. Since the first Rabin-Arafat signing, Israeli per capita income has increased from \$13,800 to over \$15,000, while Palestinian incomes have dropped by a third to under \$1,200.

Delays and reallocations of internationally pledged contributions, the reluctance of foreign investors to establish projects in Gaza and the West Bank, border closures, the slow pace of diplomatic negotiations, and difficulties encountered in setting up a viable Palestinian economy have contributed to growing frustration. Public infrastructure and services, including education, health care, sanitation, water, waste water disposal, and electricity continue to be inadequate. Despite a minor building boom, a housing shortage remains.

While the Netanyahu government has eased some limits on Palestinians seeking employment in Israel, the numbers able to cross the borders are significantly below the 120,000 able to find daily work in Israel in 1992.

Rather than growing to absorb these workers, the Palestinian economy has declined over the past two years. Thus, workers have fewer opportunities to find employment within Palestinian areas. The unemployment rate in Gaza, always high, is now estimated at approximately 50 percent, with the rate in the West Bank estimated at 30 percent. Unemployment is highest among young, single men—the most likely recruits for terror-oriented groups.

BIG AID PLEDGES, LITTLE FOLLOW-THROUGH

The US hosted an international meeting on Oct. 1, 1993, at which \$2.4 billion in assistance to the West Bank and Gaza was pledged. Most of these funds have not been delivered or have been diverted from long-term projects to emergency programs and costs of running the Palestinian Authority.

The United States committed \$500 million, of which \$75 million annually for five years is managed by the Agency for International Development (AID). The other \$125 million was to come from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to assist American investors through a combination of loans, loan guarantees, and political risk insurance.

AID has assisted a number of worthwhile projects, including \$12 million for construction of six housing units with 192 apartments in Gaza called Al Karam Towers. AID is also helping to improve uses of scarce water resources and assisting private sector economic growth through technical assistance, training, loans to local firms, and establishment of industrial parks. But AID funds have

been diverted from long-term projects to help in establishing Palestinian self-rule. For example, AID committed \$2 million to support local elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and to assist Palestinians in promoting more responsible and accountable governance.

AID has minimized help for the agricultural sector, the one area where Palestinians could immediately develop profitable exports, especially under a new Free Trade Agreement with the US. Allocating additional funds to farm exports would be cost efficient.

OPIC made a major effort to seek private sector projects to assist or insure. But most private investors have avoided Gaza, so OPIC funds committed to date have been modest.

Mr. Arafat would be wise to stress the solving of such economic problems as a prime way to reduce tensions, improve the quality of life, and enhance opportunities for peace. He should build on momentum from the hotel project and stress the need for private sector involvement in the Palestinian economy.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN AND EMMA SPANEDDA

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the momentous occasion of the 50th wedding anniversary of John and Emma Spanedda of Paterson, NJ.

It was 50 years ago on February 15, 1947, that John and Emma were happily married. The two were childhood sweethearts, growing up together in Seminole, a small coal mining community in western Pennsylvania when John, the oldest son of 4 children of Anthony and Elizabeth Spanedda, along with the former Emma Veronesi, the youngest daughter of 11 children of Peter and Julia Veronesi decided to finally marry.

After John served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, the couple decided to move to New Jersey, taking up residence in the Riverside section of Paterson, where they have since lived for most of their married life.

Upon their move to Paterson, NJ, John became a business partner and manager of Penny Coat, Inc., in downtown Paterson, which manufactured women's coats and had employed 70 workers for 25 years. During this time, Emma was busy at home, raising their family of two sons and four daughters.

Both John and Emma have been active members of the community, especially through their involvement with Blessed Sacrament Church, where Emma had served on many committees of the church and was a leading participant in the Blessed Sacrament PTA. Even today, John and Emma remain faithful parishioners of the church.

Since their retirement, John and Emma's life has been occupied by church, friends, and family, including the activities of their 6 grown children, 14 grandchildren, and 2 great-children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, John and Emma's family and friends, Blessed Sacrament Church, and the city of

Paterson, in recognizing the truly momentous occasion of John and Emma Spanedda's 50th wedding anniversary.

THE MANDATES INFORMATION ACT

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, along with our colleagues, ROB PORTMAN, NICK SMITH, WALLY HERGER, and J.C. WATTS, earlier this week I introduced the Mandates Information Act, H.R. 1010, legislation to protect consumers, workers, and small businesses by enhancing the quality of Congress' deliberation on proposed new unfunded mandates on the private sector.

The problem addressed by this bill is simple: Congress does not deliberate carefully enough before deciding whether to impose unfunded mandates on the private sector. Focusing almost exclusively on the benefits of unfunded mandates, Congress pays little heed to, and sometimes seems unaware of, the burden that unfunded mandates sometimes impose on the very groups they are supposed to help.

This burden is substantial. Economists of almost every stripe agree that the costs of unfunded mandates are primarily borne by consumers, workers, and small businesses. These costs take the form of higher prices for consumers, lower wages for workers, and hiring disincentives for small businesses.

The Mandates Information Act would create a process for the Congress to deliberate carefully on proposed new private-sector mandates before deciding whether to impose them. Specifically, the bill would direct the Congressional Budget Office to prepare a Consumer, Worker and Small Business Impact Statement for new private-sector mandates contained in bills reported out of committee. The bill would also establish a point of order against legislation containing private-sector mandates that exceed the \$100 million cost threshold set for such mandates in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. Although this point of order could be waived, it would ensure that Congress actually considers the information set forth in the Consumer, Worker and Small Business Impact Statement. The result will be focused, high-quality deliberation on the wisdom of new unfunded private-sector mandates.

Mr. Speaker, we took a very important step in 1995 by passing the Unfunded Mandates Act to protect State, local, and tribal governments from having to pay for mandates placed on them in Washington. One of the unspoken truths of that act is that it has been a deterrent to imposing mandates. It has worked in several instances, notably keeping costly mandates out of the telecommunications and immigration bills.

While we should continue to be diligent in enforcing the rules that relate to intergovernmental mandates, it is time to apply the same rules to private sector mandates. Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

H.R. 1010

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Mandates Information Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:
(1) Before acting on proposed private sector mandates, the Congress should carefully consider the effects on consumers, workers, and small businesses.

(2) The Congress has often acted without adequate information concerning the costs of private sector mandates, instead focusing only on the benefits.

(3) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by consumers, in the form of higher prices and reduced availability of goods and services.

(4) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by workers, in the form of lower wages, reduced benefits, and fewer job opportunities.

(5) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by small businesses, in the form of hiring disincentives and stunted growth.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are the following:

(1) To improve the quality of the Congress' deliberation with respect to proposed mandates on the private sector, by—

(A) providing the Congress with more complete information about the effects of such mandates; and

(B) ensuring that the Congress acts on such mandates only after focused deliberation on the effects.

(2) To enhance the ability of the Congress to distinguish between private sector mandates that harm consumers, workers, and small businesses, and mandates that help those groups.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTIMATES.—Section 424(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking "and" after the semicolon; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C), and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) the impact (including any disproportionate impact in particular regions or industries) on consumers, workers, and small businesses, of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution, including—

"(i) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on consumer prices and on the actual supply of goods and services in consumer markets;

"(ii) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on worker wages, worker benefits, and employment opportunities; and

"(iii) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on the hiring practices, expansion, and profitability of business with 100 or fewer employees; and".

(2) POINT OF ORDER.—Section 424(b)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(b)(3)) is amended by adding after the period "If such determination is made by the Director, a point of order under this part shall lie only under section 425(a)(1) and as if the requirement of section 425(a)(1) had not been met."

(3) THRESHOLD AMOUNTS.—Section 425(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking "Federal intergovernmental mandates by an amount that causes the thresholds specified in section 424(a)(1)" and inserting "Federal mandates by an amount that causes the thresholds specified in section 424(a)(1) or (b)(1)"; and

(B) by inserting ", in the case of Federal intergovernmental mandates exceeding the thresholds specified in section 424(a)(1)" after "unless".

(4) APPLICATION RELATING TO APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES.—Section 425(c)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(c)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i) by striking "intergovernmental";

(B) in clause (ii) by striking "intergovernmental";

(C) in clause (iii) by striking "intergovernmental";

(D) in clause (iv) by striking "intergovernmental";

(5) APPLICATION RELATING TO CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Section 427 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658f) is amended by striking "intergovernmental".

(b) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Clause 5 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives (as added by section 107 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1514)) is amended by striking "section 424(a)(1)" and inserting "section 424(a)(1) or (b)(1)".

(c) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it shall be considered as part of the rules of such House, respectively, and shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of each House.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that any unfunded mandates that are determined by the

Director of the Congressional Budget Office to exceed the applicable threshold under section 424(a)(1) or (b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658f(a)(1), 658f(b)(1)) should be financed through reduced taxes, tax abatements, or direct compensation by the Federal Government.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT IN THE MILITARY

HON. TILLIE FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 1997

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Ms. HARMAN, and I appreciate the opportunity to apprise our colleagues about the ongoing congressional efforts to investigate the serious allegations of sexual misconduct that have been made in our Armed Forces.

As our colleagues know, the House National Security Committee, of which we are members, is the committee with primary responsibility over the Department of Defense, particularly with regard to policy issues. It has been tasked by Speaker GINGRICH to fully investigate the issue of sexual misconduct in the military services. Committee chairman FLOYD SPENCE has asked our colleague STEVE BUYER, chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee, and ourselves, the two most senior women on the committee, to lead the committee's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we take seriously both the allegations of sexual misconduct and the allegations raised this week of possible investigative misconduct. Let us point out that the committee's focus is not on integrated basic training, not gender neutral performance standards, and not women in combat. Our focus is on sexual misconduct.

The committee's schedule of activities is designed to provide members with an independent basis with which to evaluate the Army Senior Task Force Report on sexual misconduct, due in mid June, and other testimony it will receive, while not interfering with ongoing criminal investigations and prosecutions.

More importantly, the committee's work will examine each of the military services, not just the Army.

During the course of the investigation, the committee will focus on the extent to which the guidelines and systems to protect against harassment and sexual misconduct have failed; whether the Army and the other branches of the Armed Forces can institute sufficient safeguards to protect against future misconduct or whether extraordinary avenues must be created to address allegations of sexual misconduct; the degree to which broad discretion as exercised in the chain of command contributes to a lack of faith in the military justice system; and as a result of the allegations raised Wednesday, whether investigative practices have led to inappropriate pressure if not coercion of individuals to make false allegations or to make admissions in violation of due process and fifth amendment rights against self-incrimination.

To date, we have not reached the conclusion that an investigation independent of the Army or the Department of Defense is necessary. We are concerned that an independent investigation may jeopardize planned criminal prosecutions.

Mr. Speaker, our Armed Forces have a proud history. They led the Nation in racial integration. We believe they fully appreciate what is at stake with these allegations and will respond to ensure that both women and men are respected as individuals and for the contribution each brings to making our military the best fighting force possible.

We look forward to providing progress reports to our colleagues on the committee's investigation of this important subject.