

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM LINCER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday May 1, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor William Lincer, an outstanding gentleman and renowned musician, on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

William Lincer, violinist and teacher, was born in Brooklyn in 1907. At the age of 5, he began to study the viola and 2 years later gave his first recital. He was a member of the Gordon String Quartet, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, and for 30 years, the principal violist of the New York Philharmonic. In 1969, William Lincer was named professor of viola and chamber music at the Juilliard School of Music, a position from which he only recently retired.

His work as a soloist and teacher has been recognized by awards from the New York Herald Tribune, the American String Teachers Association, and the New York Viola Society. It is a tribute to his skill and commitment as a teacher that many of his students hold positions in orchestras and chamber groups and teaching positions throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting William Lincer. He has made a great contribution to music in America and it is with gratitude that we honor him.

WILL THE RULE OF LAW SURVIVE CLINTON?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am increasingly concerned about our Nation becoming a nation of men, not a nation of laws.

I am not alone in this concern. Paul Craig Roberts, one of the best columnists in the country, expressed his own concern in a recent Op Ed in the Washington Times. This is not a partisan issue, Mr. Speaker, but one involving the constitutional prerogatives of the House. I am not concerned if certain members of the executive branch dislike us. But they will respect the offices we hold and the institution in which we serve.

In the hopes that more Members will become more sensitive to the contempt in which this House is treated, I proudly place the Roberts article in today's RECORD.

WILL THE RULE OF LAW SURVIVE CLINTON?

(By Paul Craig Roberts)

Who would have dreamed that a U.S. citizen could return home from a visit to South America and feel that he had come back to

a less ethical political system? But that's just the way I feel after my return from Chile.

A person must strain to find any shred of propriety anywhere in the Clinton Administration. Consider:

Attorney General Janet Reno stonewalls the U.S. Congress and refuses to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the illegal campaign contributions that poured into Mr. Clinton's re-election from foreigners seeking to control U.S. policy.

Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr has been so thoroughly stonewalled by the Clinton administration and by witnesses protecting the Clintons that he has had to request an extension of the term of the grand jury that is investigating such felonies as perjury, obstruction of justice, concealment and destruction of evidence, and intimidation of witnesses. In his statement to the federal court, which granted the extension, Mr. Starr reported that the conduct of his investigation has been delayed "by a failure of persons and/or entities to make timely or complete production of documents pursuant to grand jury subpoena," that persons and entities have resisted compliance with grand jury subpoenas "even in the face of a motion to compel by the Independent Counsel," that "witnesses and entities have refused to be interviewed and/or to produce documents voluntarily" without subpoenas, and that witnesses seeking to avoid testimony have asserted privileges that "are unfounded and invalid."

What Mr. Starr's language means is that the Clinton administration is stonewalling the legal system of the United States, just as Caligula laughed at Roman law or what was left of it. Mr. Clinton is striving mightily to establish that he is above the law, and so far he is succeeding. He has even used the power of his office to evade a civil suit for sexual harassment.

Scandal follows scandal with such rapidity that the public cannot keep up. Whatever happened, for example, to Resolution Trust Corp. official John E. Ryan, who squashed his agency's investigation of the Whitewater banking scandal three years ago? Investigators and their supervisors testified before Congress that this was indeed the fact and produced tape recordings and other evidence of a coverup designed to protect the Clintons. Apparently, the coverup succeeded, because everyone was soon distracted by the next scandal.

Last November the Democrats stole (at least) two elections to the U.S. Congress, one in Louisiana and one in California. Republican Robert Dornan lost the California race by 984 votes. Orange County District Attorney Michael Capizzi has found that a single "immigrant rights" group (funded with \$35 million in taxpayers' money) registered 890 noncitizens in the county and that most of them voted. California's secretary of state has also found hundreds of illegal voters and asked the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for help in checking the voter rolls.

INS on orders from Washington not only refused any help in identifying illegal voters but also refused to comply with court-or-

dered subpoenas. Loretta Sanchez, the beneficiary of the illegal votes, also refuses to comply with a congressional subpoena for documents.

The INS and Loretta Sanchez, although not as powerful as the president, are having equal success in stonewalling Congress.

Republicans can be stonewalled because they are intimidated by the Democrats' audacity. Republicans simply do not know what to do when their opponents refuse to follow the rules. It presents them with a conflict that is too big for them to handle. They are embarrassed for their opponents, and they shy away from facing down such defiance of law. Republicans pretend that something less is happening, and they look to make a deal so they can "move on."

The media also shield the Clintons. Unable any longer to deny the appearance of impropriety, the media have turned it into a joke. The corruption has become something to laugh at, not to be serious about. Anyone who decries President Clinton's ethics is told it is unsophisticated to expect a bubba-boy from the South to be any different. Not even Yale and Oxford can turn a pig's ear into a silk purse; so what's the big deal?

But there is a big deal—the rule of law and the accountability of the executive. The rule of law is being shredded, and the precedent is being established that a Democratic president favored by the media is not accountable to a Republican Congress. The Republicans who are allowing this to happen are far greater villains than the Clintons.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE HALL OF FAME RUN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the 19th Annual Bronx Community College Hall of Fame Run, a 10-kilometer race sponsored by Bronx Community College. This year's race will be held on May 3 starting from Bronx Community College in my congressional district of the South Bronx, NY.

The Hall of Fame Run was established in 1979 under the leadership of former Bronx Community College president Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Jr., and continues under the presidency of Dr. Carolyn Grubbs Williams. The race brings together runners of all ages from the five boroughs of New York City to compete in a wholesome community event.

The run was named after the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, a national landmark established in 1900 to honor the achievements of men and women in science, the arts, humanities, business, and government. This beautiful landmark, designed by architect Stanford White, features a granite colonnade containing the bronze busts of 97 distinguished Americans.

● 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.

This year will mark my 16th year of participation in Bronx Community College Hall of Fame Run and I am thrilled to be part of this annual spring ritual. The event, which was originally a 10-kilometer race, now includes a 10-kilometer walk and a 2-mile fitness walk.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Bronx Community College Hall of Fame Run in its 19th year of uniting the community through healthy competition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SISTER  
PATRICIA LYNCH

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Sister Patricia Lynch on her retirement as president of Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, NJ, and on her half-century as a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace. Sister Patricia's career of compassion and caring for the ill and injured has been one true to the teachings of the Lord. She put her faith into practice, comforting the sick. She is an inspiration to us all.

Sister Patricia has not been your typical hospital CEO. She could be found in the emergency room at 2 a.m., comforting the family of an accident victim. She would embrace the colleagues of a heart attack victim. She would console cancer patients with stories of her own struggle with the disease.

Born in County Kerry, Ireland, Sister Patricia worked on the family farm before joining the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace as a teenager and was sent to a convent in England during World War II. She came to the United States to work with orphaned children at the Barbara Gouvernaud Home in North Bergen, a facility operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. She attended nursing school at Holy Name—also run by the Sisters of St. Joseph—became a registered nurse, and went on to earn her bachelor's degree in nursing from Catholic University in Washington. She earned a master's degree in health administration at St. Louis University and spent a year as a visiting fellow at the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Sister Patricia worked in Brooklyn, NY, as a home care nurse, directed an adult medical day care program in Newark and was the administrator of St. James Hospital from 1957 to 1964.

The former nursing student returned to Holy Name in 1964 and served the hospital in many different capacities, including head nurse, supervisor, administrator and, finally, president and CEO.

One of the highlights of Sister Patricia's first tenure at Holy Name was the establishment of the Regional Dialysis Center, the largest such facility based at a community hospital in the State. At the time, Government assistance did not cover dialysis treatment and many patients died. True to the spirit of her Christian beliefs, Sister Patricia refused to charge dialysis patients who could not afford to pay.

Sister Patricia left Holy Name in 1969 to become provincial leader and eventually inter-

national president of the Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1986, however, she returned as president and CEO, launching a variety of programs supporting women and children. She established an adult medical day care program, a program for pregnant women on Medicaid, day care for mildly ill children whose parents work, birthing centers, the Stella C. Van Houten Women's Outpatient Center and a Korean-language clinic. Over the years, she oversaw \$50 million in expansion, including the addition of a one-story rehabilitation medicine building, a five-story addition, acquisition of state-of-the-art technology, and the Birth-Place—the first hospital in northern New Jersey to offer single-room maternity care. Sister Patricia's leadership clearly was essential to Holy Name's success in keeping pace with public health care needs. Her second tenure at Holy Name has been characterized as the decade of progress.

I worked closely with Sister Patricia in recent years to end insurance companies' new practice of paying for only a 24-hour hospital stay after giving birth. Sister Patricia made Holy Name available as the site of 1995 hearings on state legislation requiring that insurance companies pay for at least a 48-hour stay and was instrumental in seeing that measure signed into law in New Jersey. Last year, she was helpful in seeing the same law passed at the Federal level. She deserves the special thanks of women across the Nation for her dedicated work on this issue.

In recognition of her work, Sister Patricia has been honored as a Citizen of the Year by the New Jersey Academy of Medicine. She has received the Girl Scouts of America Outstanding Achievement Award, was named a Bergen County Pioneer Woman of the 1990s, and has received the Anti-Defamation League's Distinguished Community Service Award. She is a member of the American College of Health Care Executives, the American Hospital Association and the New Jersey Hospital Association, and a former trustee of the Catholic Hospital Association.

Sister Patricia's education and professional experience—coupled with her religious vows and beliefs—represent an invaluable ability to understand both the ideal world and the real world and narrow the gap between the two. I wish her continued luck and success in her work and the Lord's.

IN HONOR OF ST. STANISLAUS  
B. & M. PARISH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to St. Stanislaus B. & M. Parish on the 125th anniversary of its founding. St. Stanislaus has a remarkable history that is closely interwoven with the development of the lower east side of Manhattan.

The parish of St. Stanislaus was founded in 1872 to introduce its Polish immigrant parishioners to New York society and culture and to serve as a vital link to their homeland. Its his-

tory of frequent relocations follows the patterns of many of the Polish residents and organizations of the lower east side. Since the first parish did not have its own building, services were held at various churches throughout New York. In 1875, the parish bought four buildings surrounding 318 Henry Street; the first mass was held there on December 18 of that year. In 1878, the parish purchased an existing church building at 45 Stanton Street. It was in the basement of this building that the first Polish parish school in New York opened in 1885.

The Polish immigrant community had grown so large by 1900 that the parish needed to expand. On May 3, 1901, the first mass was offered in St. Stanislaus' new 7th Street building, its current home; the parish school, which had been on hiatus, reopened in 1907 with 750 students.

St. Stanislaus parish would not have grown and prospered without its dedicated parishioners and priests. Throughout the years, the parish was overseen by Monsignor Strzelecki, Rev. Feliks Burant, Monsignor Karpinski, and Father Lucius Tyrasinski. The parish will enter its third century of service to New York's Polish community under Rev. Krzysztof Wieliczko, who was installed as pastor in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to St. Stanislaus B. & M. Parish as it celebrates its 125th anniversary. I am honored to have such an important parish in my district continuing the Polish immigrants' traditions of their homeland and introducing them to the culture of their new home.

MR. HUANG'S BRIEFINGS

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if you and other Members are like me, you like to keep a number of files handy for quick reference. And if any of you are keeping such a file on the administration scandals, here is one piece I'd like to recommend for it.

It is a recent editorial from the Washington Times, which has done an outstanding job of recording history as it happens. The editorial features 1 particular week in May 1995, which symbolizes the depth and magnitude of the scandal and its ramifications for our national and economic security.

I proudly place the editorial in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and strongly recommend that you both read it and file it.

MR. HUANG'S BRIEFINGS

It now develops that John Huang, the highly controversial former Commerce official and Democratic Party fund-raiser who has recently been asserting his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination, used his top secret security clearance far more often than Commerce officials previously acknowledged. As The Washington Times' Jerry Seper reported this week, Mr. Huang received well over 100 classified intelligence briefings during his 18-month tenure at Commerce, nearly triple the 37 briefings that had been earlier reported by department officials.

At these briefings, Mr. Huang had access to "top secret" documents and classified information about China and Vietnam, where his former employer has substantial business interests. As previously reported by Mr. Seper, five months before he left Lippo, from which he received a nearly \$1 million severance package, Mr. Huang obtained his security clearance, which he could have used to gain access to classified intelligence documents. Mr. Huang retained a security clearance for a year after he left Commerce. Lippo Group is a multi-billion-dollar Indonesia-based conglomerate whose associates have helped to bankroll both of Bill Clinton's presidential campaigns and whose owners, the Riady family, have bragged about placing their man at Commerce.

From the moment John Huang surfaced in October as a central player in the Democratic Party's unfolding fund-raising scandal, the Democratic party line had been that during his 18 months at Commerce he had no role in Asian policy. Indeed, the Clinton administration initially asserted that the duties of the former principal deputy assistant secretary of Commerce focused on administrative and personnel matters. Assurances were given that Mr. Huang recused himself from any and all matters that could conceivably involve his former employer. Considering his background as a longtime Lippo executive, it was vitally important before the presidential election to keep the lid on any influence Mr. Huang may have exerted at Commerce that could have benefitted Lippo or, worse, raised the specter of economic espionage.

Lippo, after all, is a banking partner of the Communist Chinese government. By selling a 15 percent share in the Hong Kong Chinese Bank four days after Mr. Clinton won the 1992 election, Lippo joined forces with China Resources Company Ltd., which Communist China's Ministry of Foreign Trade uses in its trade and foreign investment operations. The next year China Resources raised its stake to 50 percent, paying such a premium above net asset value that Mochtar Riady, chairman of Lippo Group, earned a \$165 million profit. According to "Chinese Intelligence Operations," a book written by Nicolas Eftimiades, who serves as an analyst for the Defense Intelligence Agency, a military case officer from Guangzhou traditionally serves as a vice president of China Resources Company, where he "coordinates the collection activities of other intelligence personnel."

Imagine how such details would have been received in November had voters known then what was revealed this week. During one nine-day period in May 1995, according to information gathered by House Rules Committee Chairman Gerald Solomon:

On May 4, 1995, four hours after an aide delivered to Mr. Huang a document classified as "secret," Mr. Huang engaged in a 10-minute telephone conversation with Lippo's Los Angeles office.

On May 9, following a scheduled morning meeting at Commerce to discuss the status of a multibillion-dollar power plant in Taiwan, Mr. Huang called Lippo twice.

The next day Mr. Huang again telephoned Lippo's Los Angeles office after receiving "secret" documents. That night, according to his calendar, Mr. Huang met with China's ambassador.

On May 12, Mr. Huang called Lippo in Los Angeles once again, this time after a scheduled briefing by the Commerce Department's intelligence officer.

Altogether, Mr. Huang called Lippo more than 70 times from his Commerce office. He

received at least nine calls from the Chinese embassy, met with Chinese government officials at least three times and attended breakfast at the Chinese embassy once.

In addition to participating in more than 100 classified briefings over an 18-month period, Mr. Huang somehow managed to visit the White House nearly 80 times, including one visit attended by the president, presidential fixer Bruce Lindsey, Lippo scion James Riady and Lippo Joint Venture partner and former Rose Law Firm partner Joseph Giroir in which it was decided that Mr. Huang would leave Commerce to become vice chairman of finance for the DNC.

Clearly, in its zeal to keep a lid on the exploding fund-raising scandal until after the the elections last year, the administration lied through its collective teeth about Mr. Huang's role as a Commerce official and the nature of the contributions he raised for the DNC.

#### TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR HENRY A. SKINNER

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Prof. Henry A. Skinner, for his dedication to education and his service to the community of the South Bronx.

Skinner is a 1969 graduate of Bronx Community College. He obtained a bachelor's degree in education from the City College of the City University of New York, and a master's degree from Columbia University.

Professor Skinner has been teaching physical education during the past 25 years at his alma mater, Bronx Community College, in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Wellness.

Prior to his teaching position, Mr. Skinner worked for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, first as a supervisor, and later as the Bronx County Coordinator of Life Guard Personnel, Pool and Beach facilities.

As President Clinton said earlier this week, "citizen service is neighbor helping neighbor. It's part-time volunteers and full-time community service workers. It's communities coming together to solve common problems. And it is an essential part of what it means to be an American." Professor Skinner exemplifies that spirit, both in words of encouragement and in action.

Professor Skinner continuously volunteers his time to present workshops in high schools, hospitals, and religious institutions. He gives seminars on self-development, stress management, career opportunities, eastern philosophy, and on holistic health care.

In addition, since its inception 19 years ago, Skinner has coordinated the Bronx Community College Hall of Fame 10K race, a healthy competition which brings together runners of all ages from the five boroughs of New York City. He is also the president of unity and strength, the organization of minority faculty, staff, and administrators of Bronx Community College.

In 1994, he was honored with the distinguished Service Award from the Bronx Com-

munity College Foundation. And today, Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Prof. Henry A. Skinner for keeping the spirit of volunteering well and alive and for giving so much back to the community.

CAPTAIN JAMES LINTON HUARD

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize U.S. Air Force Captain James Huard, who today was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, 25 years after his death.

Captain Huard was born on March 17, 1946 in Dearborn, MI. James was a 1964 graduate of Dearborn High School, where he participated in basketball, choir, operettas, and track. He was also very active in his church.

James went on to graduate from Central Michigan University. Upon completion of college, he became a math and science teacher at Woodworth Junior High School.

He soon decided to follow his dream to become a fighter pilot in the U.S. Air Force. James learned to fly F-4E Phantoms and left his beloved family to go defend his country in Vietnam. James was stationed at Ubon Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand with the 433d Tactical Fighter Squadron. On July 12, 1972 Captain Huard and his weapons system officer, Captain Samuel O'Donnell, Jr., were reported missing when their F-4E Phantom disappeared from radar somewhere over North Vietnam.

James' father passed away in 1991 without knowing the fate of his son. Late last year the U.S. Government was finally able to identify Captain Huard's remains from a group of 38, believed to be those of U.S. servicemen, that the Vietnamese Government returned in 1988. Captain Huard's remains were returned to his family on January 29 during a ceremony in California.

As the city's only MIA from the Vietnam War, the citizens of Dearborn have striven to keep the memory of James Huard alive for 25 years. The Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 267, Dearborn, MI is named after him. An oak tree was dedicated in his honor in April 1973, which stands in front of Joshua Howard Elementary School. The James Huard Drive was dedicated in the fall of 1986. Finally, a monument in his honor was erected by the citizens of Dearborn, in front of Dearborn High School, where today there will be a service to coincide with the Arlington service. Seldom has one person engendered such an immense outpouring of emotion from a community.

Today my heartfelt wishes go out to James' family—his mother, wife, three sons, brother, and sister—who have had to endure the pain of not knowing their loved one's fate for 25 years. Today James Huard, American patriot and hero, is home and at peace.

TRIBUTE TO THE HILLSIDE, NJ,  
URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONE PRO-  
GRAM

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in applauding a program that has been extremely successful in my district. During its first year of implementation, the success of the Hillside, NJ Urban Enterprise Zone [UEZ] has exceeded the predictions of even its most ardent supporters.

The Hillside Urban Enterprise Zone Program has expanded Hillside's economic base by giving incentives for businesses to expand or relocate their operations. With this expansion and relocation comes the creation of new jobs and increased revenue for infrastructure improvements all without tax increases.

Through this program, approximately 107 businesses have been recruited to be members of the Hillside UEZ. A direct result has been investment commitments totaling over \$9 million to be allocated for renovations, expansion, and new equipment purchases. Another positive byproduct has been the creation of over 150 new full-time jobs.

Furthermore, participating businesses also benefit by paying no sales tax on most tangible personal property and services and receiving credit against corporate business tax. In addition, qualified retail businesses may collect sales tax at half rate—3 percent on most taxable sales of tangible property. Hillside UEZ has been so successful that it has helped to attract at least nine new businesses into Hillside since its inception.

Programs like the Hillside UEZ help areas to raise their own infrastructure funds and hence do not rely solely on Federal dollars. This project has accumulated over \$500,000 through the collection of the 3 percent sales tax, and at least 90 percent of these funds will be utilized for infrastructure and program improvements within the designated UEZ area.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring this project from my district to the attention to the House, and I am sure that my colleagues will join me in applauding the accomplishments of the Hillside Urban Enterprise Zone.

PROFILE OF FRAN QUIGLEY

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday May 1, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the attached article from the Indianapolis News into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Indianapolis News, Apr. 24, 1997]

FROM THE OUTSIDE IN

(By Nelson Price)

Just about any way you look at it, he's an unusual chief of staff for a member of the U.S. Congress.

Fran Quigley lives in Indianapolis, not Washington, D.C.

He's a young, white man who works for an African-American woman, the first elected to the House of Representatives from Indianapolis.

He was a stay-home dad for two or three years.

Before that his most spectacular case as an attorney involved a class-action lawsuit against the Center Township trustee's office.

Ironically, Quigley, 34, met U.S. Rep. Julia M. Carson, a Democrat, when she was elected to the office he was suing on behalf of the city's homeless.

And Quigley, who comes from a large Catholic family long involved in social work and social-justice issues, is a lifelong political outsider and advocate for the disenfranchised.

Yet here he is in a fourth-floor office Downtown, serving as the top staffer for a politician.

"I've always been on the outside," Quigley says. "I'm sure I'll go back to being on the outside. This is an exception because Ms. Carson is an exception, a politician who personifies social-justice issues and who lifted herself out of poverty, racism and sexism."

His move from the outside "in" was baptism by fire. During Quigley's first day on the job, Jan. 3, Carson underwent open-heart surgery in Methodist Hospital.

The crisis came just four days before she was supposed to take the oath of office. But Quigley, a brown-haired, preppy-looking man, stresses that he never was a de facto congressman.

"Ms. Carson was in intensive care, but somehow managed to finagle a phone in there with her, which I'm told is unheard of," Quigley says. "Almost from the beginning, she was leaving phone messages for me starting at 5:30 in the morning."

Carson, 58, whose 10th Congressional District includes much of Marion County, arrived on Capitol Hill in early March.

Quigley remains in Indianapolis, overseeing five staff members here and five in Washington.

A congressional chief of staff based in a politician's hometown rather than in Washington is unusual. Quigley, who travels to the nation's capital about once a month, says Carson preferred the arrangement as a grass-roots way to deal with constituents. (U.S. Rep. Lee Hamilton's chiefs of staff usually have lived in Indiana.)

"Julia has a great find in Fran," says Richard Waples, an Indianapolis attorney. "He's an intelligent, caring person with a great, big heart."

Waples, then a lawyer for the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, teamed with Quigley, a public defender, to bring the class-action lawsuit against the Center Township trustee in the late 1980s.

BATTLED TO GET SERVICES

They sought a major expansion of the trustee's services to the homeless and won a blockbuster court ruling against then-Trustee Bill Smith. Then, as Quigley tells it, the lawyers battled daily to get the services provided to their clients. In the midst of the conflicts, Carson was elected trustee in 1990.

That set up Quigley's first encounter with his future boss, a meeting he assumed would be adversarial.

"It was anything but," he says. "Ms. Carson told me, 'Look, I've got a \$17 million debt to deal with in this office. I don't want

to have to pay a lot of lawyers. If your clients have problems, come directly to me.'

"Then she backed up what she said."

Quigley's efforts on behalf of the homeless are par for the course in his family. He grew up as the eighth of nine children in a household known for community involvement.

A FAMILY OF VOLUNTEERS

His father, Bill Quigley, has volunteered extensively for the Cathedral Food Kitchen, the Catholic Youth Organization and the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Bill Quigley received The Indianapolis Star's Jefferson Award in 1989 for his charitable activities.

Fran's mother, also named Fran, is a retired physical therapist. She is active in a Catholic group that promotes peace and has volunteered for many of the same organizations as her husband as well as Christ the King Catholic Church.

"I don't think we ever preached community involvement, at least in terms of verbalizing it," Mrs. Quigley says. "We just always tried to help our community and church. Frankly, we've learned as much about what the world needs from Fran and our other children as they have from us."

The younger Fran says his influences include his older brothers Bill Jr., a lawyer involved in social causes in New Orleans, and Tim, who headed up the Indianapolis Peace and Justice Center before moving to Kansas a few years ago.

Tim Quigley also was a stay-home dad for a while. So was one of Fran's brothers-in-law. With them as role models, the decision to stay home after his son was born seemed natural, Quigley says.

"It was the hardest job I ever had," he recalls, "but also the best."

Now, his wife, Ellen White Quigley, cares for the couple's two children while working part-time as an attorney. Their children are Sam, 5, and Kate, 3.

"Ellen and the kids have a 'stay-at-home' fun day each week," says Quigley, whose devotion to his family comes across in conversation. "I'm jealous when I leave in the morning to go to the office."

TAUGHT POVERTY LAW

Quigley didn't go directly from his home to the Carson campaign. In between was a stint at the Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis. He taught a clinic on poverty law, overseeing students as they helped needy clients; Quigley is on a leave of absence to serve as Carson's chief of staff.

When Carson announced her candidacy last year, Quigley signed on as a volunteer. That led to the job offer after Carson defeated Republican Virginia Blankenbaker last November.

"I never would have predicted Fran would be in politics," his mother says. "One of his attributes—and I do think it's an attribute with Fran—is that he's very frank. He never says anything he doesn't believe. Many people in politics say what the listener wants to hear."

Cause-oriented as ever, Quigley says he and Carson have been talking about possible "community outreach" efforts for the office. They hope to establish "office" hours at libraries and community centers to be more accessible to the elderly, veterans and others.

"She's very driven, and she's not in office by accident," he says of Carson. "She's the smartest 'people person' I've ever known. Ms. Carson can meet someone and 'read' them instantly—correctly."

EXCESS DEFENSE SPENDING DISTORTS BUDGET BALANCING PROCESS

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as budget negotiations go forward, it is clear that the insistence on the part of many in both Congress and the executive branch on maintaining a military budget far beyond what is genuinely needed for American security threatens severe social hardship within the United States, and elsewhere in the world. The price of exempting the Pentagon from the budget discipline that is necessary to reach a balanced budget in the year 2002 is devastating cuts in the whole range of civilian programs—from health care and environmental protection within the United States through aid for local law enforcement in our communities onto economic assistance to fight poverty disease and nuclear proliferation overseas.

The New York Times editorial on April 30 addresses this issue in a forceful, lucid and persuasive fashion. I am inserting this editorial here:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1997]

A CHANCE TO SHRINK THE PENTAGON

With foreign military threats receding and pressure to balance the budget building, the Clinton Administration and Congress have a rare opportunity to reduce Pentagon spending to more reasonable levels. Maintaining American military superiority is vital, but it does not require an annual Pentagon budget of \$250 billion.

Making reductions must begin with recognition that cold-war benchmarks are misleading. Arguing that a 1998 Pentagon budget of \$250 billion is dangerously diminished because it falls 40 percent below the 1985 level is tomfoolery. It dodges the essential point that most defense spending from 1947 to 1992 was devoted to dealing with the Soviet Union and its allies, a threat that no longer exists.

Politicians should also recognize that Pentagon spending is a significant force only in communities with large defense manufacturers or military bases. Pentagon spending is not the flywheel of prosperity in a \$7 trillion national economy.

Certainly, the United States cannot be complacent about its security. Iraq remains a threat to American interests in the Persian Gulf region. North Korea, strained by famine and heavily armed, could seek relief by renewing hostilities on the Korean Peninsula. China aims to be a military power in the decades ahead. Terrorism is a constant danger, and the need to send American troops abroad in peacekeeping roles is likely to grow. But no current or near-term peril comes anywhere close to the former Soviet threat.

The Pentagon is examining military requirements as part of its Quadrennial Defense Review, but do not expect much creative thinking from this exercise. The generals should be redesigning the American military to meet the threats of a new era, an exercise that might well slash budgets and discard the principle that America be able to fight two regional wars simultaneously.

That principle was justified an Army of 495,000 active-duty troops and a Navy with 12

aircraft carriers, just one less than the cold-war fleet. Scaling back to a more realistic one-war doctrine, plus sufficient air power to pin down an enemy elsewhere, would save \$10 billion to \$20 billion a year, even with more spending on stealth aircraft. Closing and consolidating bases and other support operations would produce additional savings.

Instead of looking seriously at these options, the generals are trying to determine how little they can cut within the Administration's five-year budget plan for the Pentagon. Under that plan, the budget would grow steadily, reaching \$278 billion in 2002. It includes a whopping 40 percent increase in spending for new weapons.

It would be interesting to see where planning would lead if it were not governed by the Clinton Administration's escalating Pentagon budgets and the military's exaggerated threat assessments. It is not unreasonable to believe that American security can be adequately protected for considerably less than \$240 billion a year.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION REVIEW ACT OF 1997

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Cost of Higher Education Review Act of 1997. Representative MCKEON and a bipartisan group of Members of this body have introduced this bill because we all share a common goal—we want college to be affordable for students and families across the country.

The current crisis in college affordability has been documented in various newsstories, as well as by the General Accounting Office in its report titled, "Tuition Increasing Faster Than Household Income and Public Colleges' Costs." Among the facts and figures contained in the report is the simple reminder that paying for a college education is one of the most costly investments facing American families today.

Certainly, students and parents are well aware of this simple fact. At the field hearings held by the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-Long Learning chaired by Representative MCKEON, one consistent theme from students and parents is the reality that paying for college is a huge financial burden, and for some, it is simply out of reach.

Recent reports indicate that colleges have begun moderating their tuition increases and I am encouraged that the current rate of increase in tuition and fees is a vast improvement over prior years. I am also encouraged by the individual efforts of some college presidents who are restructuring their campuses in order to become more efficient and less costly, and sharing resources in order to control costs. But I think more can be done. Annual tuition increases of 5 to 6 percent continue to exceed the CPI rate of inflation and I think students, families, and taxpayers deserve to see a greater effort on the part of colleges to reduce those tuition increases.

The Commission established by this bill will review the cost controlling practices currently

employed on some college campuses, as well as the underlying factors which impact tuition prices. Their analysis and recommendations for actions on the part of colleges, the administration, and the Congress will be vital to our goal of keeping college affordable for all Americans.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join in support of this legislation.

CITIZENSHIP USA

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] has tested me time and again. Today, my patience has run out. My district in southern California has one of the largest concentrations of illegal aliens. INS claims to be working to remedy this problem. They are failing miserably.

This morning, I learned that the Citizenship USA Program, which is run by the INS, has failed to properly screen nearly 180,000 aliens. These aliens were hastily naturalized without adequate background checks. Many more submitted the fingerprints of another person to avoid triggering a hit by the FBI. How many criminals has the INS allowed to become U.S. citizens? How many criminal aliens are lurking in our neighborhoods and preying on our children?

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I helped introduce legislation drafted by my colleague ELTON GALLEGLY. This bill would expand a pilot program currently operating in Anaheim and Ventura County, CA, which requires a 24-hour presence of INS agents at local jails in 100 counties with the highest concentration of illegal aliens.

Currently, our local law enforcement officials do not have the power to deport these criminal illegal aliens. This bill will place the proper authorities in the hands of our communities in order to send these criminal illegal aliens back over the border for good. In addition, because those who committed crimes are more likely to break the law again, this bill will pick up those who slipped through the cracks of the Citizenship USA Program. It is my hope that the INS will now correct the wrongs they have committed against law-abiding U.S. citizens. The INS must take appropriate action to deport those who are found to have submitted falsified documents to gain U.S. citizenship. It is the right thing to do for the safety of our children and the security of our neighborhoods. We must rid our streets of these criminal aliens.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION REVIEW ACT OF 1997

**HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Cost of Higher Education Review Act of 1997.

In today's technology and information based economy, getting a high quality postsecondary education is more important than ever. For many Americans, it is the key to the American dream. As Chairman of the Subcommittee with jurisdiction over Federal higher education policy, I am responsible for the programs which provide Federal help in getting this education. However, my interest in higher education goes well beyond the role I play as Chairman. I am a parent and a grandparent. I know students who are pursuing or will pursue a postsecondary education. I have constituents, students and parents, who are worried about their ability to afford a college education.

Historically, the cost of getting a postsecondary education has increased at a rate slightly above the cost of living. However, a recent GAO report tells us that over the last 15 years the price of attending a 4-year public college has increased 234 percent, while the median household income has risen by only 82 percent, and the CPI only 74 percent. A recent survey of college freshmen found that concern over college affordability is at a 30-year high. Parents and students across the country are understandably worried about the rising cost of a college education. In order to control the cost of obtaining a college education, parents, students, and policy makers must work together with colleges and universities to slow tuition inflation, or for many Americans, college will become unaffordable.

This is not to say that there are not affordable schools. There are still some affordable schools and there are college presidents who are committed to keeping costs low. There are schools that are trying very innovative things to reduce tuition prices.

However, the trend in college pricing is truly alarming. This trend is especially alarming in that it only seems to apply to higher education. There are many endeavors and many businesses that must keep pace with changing technologies and Federal regulations. However, in order to stay affordable to their customers and stay competitive in the market, they manage to hold cost increases to a reasonable level.

The legislation I am introducing today will establish a commission on the cost of higher education. This commission will have a very short life-span. Over a 4 month period, the commission will study the reasons why tuitions have risen so quickly and dramatically, and report on what schools, the administration, and the Congress can do to stabilize or reduce tuitions.

There is a great deal of conflicting information floating around the country with respect to college costs. This commission will be comprised of seven individuals with experience and expertise in business and business cost reduction programs, economics, and education administration. Their job will be to analyze this information and give us a true picture of why costs continue to outpace inflation and what can be done to stop this trend.

Members of the commission will be appointed by the House and Senate leadership and the Secretary of Education. The commission will have 4 months to perform its duties. The commission will then sunset within 2 months of finishing its job. The cost for this commission will not exceed \$650,000.

Mr. Speaker, this year we will be reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, which will provide \$35 billion this year alone in Federal student financial aid. As we go through this process, our goals will be to:

Make higher education more affordable; Simplify the student aid system; and Stress academic quality.

In order to update and improve the Higher Education Act in a way that truly helps parents and students, a thorough understanding of tuition trends will be essential. The legislation I'm introducing today will give us that information, and shed light on a topic which is of the utmost concern to our constituents. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort, and to cosponsor this important legislation.

#### THE MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REFORM AND AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1997

### HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mrs. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague from Virginia, Congressman MORAN, to introduce the Multifamily Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997.

Since the 1970's, section 8 rental assistance contracts have helped provide private, low cost housing to low income residents. Unfortunately, these contracts have begun to expire, and Congress must act now to ensure that federally-assisted housing will be available and affordable for our citizens with the greatest need.

The cost of renewing the section 8 contracts is skyrocketing; in fiscal year 1998 it will exceed \$11 billion, or over one third of HUD's entire budget. The legislation that we are introducing brings section 8 spending under control while preserving this country's low income housing. This bill also sends the power to address this problem back to where it belongs—to the States and local communities directly affected by low income housing.

My own State of Ohio has the second highest number of expiring section 8 contracts in the Nation. Without reform of the program, thousands of Ohio residents and millions of people across the country face fear and uncertainty as their section 8 contracts begin to expire.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to guarantee our citizens access to affordable housing.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REFORM AND AFFORDABILITY ACT

### HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I along with my colleague DEBORAH PRYCE, are introducing legislation to address HUD's market-to-market approach and portfolio restructuring of

section 8 housing. For the past 2 years, Congress has been faced with the question of how to address the pending expiration of section 8 contracts on some 800,000 units of affordable housing nationwide. During this fiscal year and with greater frequency into the next century, affordable rental housing units assisted under the section 8 program are at risk.

Properties assisted under the section 8 program and the many thousands of families, seniors, and disabled who live in section 8 housing, are hurt by uncertainty about the future. They are all at risk because this program must be reformed in order to survive. From a cost standpoint, program accountability and program administration by HUD, section 8 has become a convenient political scapegoat.

We must acknowledge that there is some truth in the criticisms made about this program. I have joined with my colleagues in questioning the long-term cost-effectiveness of maintaining the current HUD section 8 program. I am concerned when I read public accounts that document the fact that rents on section 8 assisted rental housing units are far above what could reasonably be considered market rates. I am concerned when this Government provides billions of dollars of rental subsidies only to be made painfully aware of the neglect, and in some cases, outright fraud committed by owners and managers of such assisted housing units. I am also concerned when HUD representatives say they lack the capacity to administer this program effectively. As a former mayor, I wonder who at the local level will be the first to step forward to take HUD's place. In an age when we have begun to end welfare as we know it, I am also concerned how we can justify the provision of rental assistance to individuals who are allowed to hold on to such assistance for an indefinite period of time. At the same time, thousands wait years for a chance to receive assistance that is in short supply.

These concerns have been discussed at length in Congress. The problems and concerns we face in the long-term provision of affordable housing in this country are well documented. A shrinking HUD budget and the cost of renewing section 8 at current rents are on a collision course destined to lead us to drastic measures and hard choices. Within the next 5 years, contracts on more than 2.7 million units, more than 90 percent of the entire section 8 low-income housing stock, will expire. Estimates show that by the year 2002, the cost to renew all contracts under the current program will be between \$17 and \$20 billion annually: a cost equal to HUD's entire current budget. Faced with this reality, we have relied for 2 years on Band-aids of demonstration programs and 1-year appropriations.

While I congratulate and respect the work and creativity of my colleagues in the House and Senate who have faced this issue, I believe the time for temporary fixes has ended. We must act to define and enact responsible legislation of a permanent nature. We owe that to the residents of this housing, to the responsible owners and managers who care for it, to the financial institutions that have a stake in its financial future and to the American public who have invested hard-earned tax dollars to support its development and preservation since the mid-1970's.

The proposal we are introducing today builds on a proposal introduced late last session by Senator CONNIE MACK. The principle focus of both our bills is to reduce the cost of the section 8 program and provide the certainty of continued housing assistance for those in need. This legislation provides a way to address this matter responsibly. Our reform proposal reins in exorbitant rental contracts that can reach 180 percent of the fair market rent. Existing debts on all FHA-insured properties are restructured to lower operating and maintenance costs, and bring Federal rent subsidies down to local market levels. In return, owners of multifamily housing must agree to maintain the property for low-income tenants for at least another 20 years.

Owners who wish to renew their section 8 contracts without going through the restructuring process can do so as long as the current rents do not exceed 120 percent of the fair market rent. In light of HUD's diminishing administrative capacity and budget reductions, the responsibility for restructuring can be assumed by State housing finance agencies or State-qualified local agencies. Residents should be given opportunities to comment and participate in the program. Negligent owners, who have materially violated their regulatory agreements, would be barred from the new program and encouraged to sell the property to resident groups, nonprofits, or other entities willing to participate in the new program. I would also not rule out strengthening the bankruptcy laws to increase recovery from negligent owners and imposing tougher sanctions on owners who abuse the new program. These reforms have a potential to save the program by preserving a large share of the existing units, reducing the number of potential evictions, lowering the risk to the FHA insurance fund and saving precious tax dollars.

In closing I welcome the interest and support of all Members who believe, as I do, that this issue must be resolved promptly and responsibly. I believe that the action taken here today is a step to encourage a more detailed discussion and thorough debate on an issue we can no longer defer. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Banking Committee as well as the Appropriations Committee, on which I serve, who will take the lead in reaching a fair and reasonable solution.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH  
CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Grace Reformed Church in Wyoming, MI. The names and faces of pastors and the location of the church may have changed over the years, but the spiritual mission and commitment of Grace Reformed Church have become stronger with each year of existence.

The history of the church actually dates back 101 years to 1896 when members of the Second Reformed Church and the Fifth Re-

formed Church met at Reelman's Hall to discuss combining their congregations. On February 18, 1897, the two churches formed Grace Reformed Church. Ten days later the congregation ordained and installed its first consistory, consisting of two elders and two deacons. The Rev. John Van De Erve served as the church's first pastor until 1901. During his 4 year tenure, Reverend Van De Erve oversaw the construction of a temporary facility to help ease the congestion problem Reelman Hall was experiencing. In 1899, the growing congregation began construction on a new church that would be dedicated during a 2 day service in April 1900.

Following the departure of Reverend Van De Erve, the congregation experienced a number of changes in the pulpit. In 1902, the Rev. J. H. Joldersma served as pastor for a 6 month period. He was replaced by the Rev. P.P. Cheff from 1903 to 1905. After Reverend Cheff's departure, Rev. Peter Braak took over as pastor and oversaw the construction of a new parsonage that was built on the grounds of the church so that pastors would no longer have to live in nearby rented apartments. After a 3 year assignment, Reverend Braak moved on and was replaced by the Rev. Lawrence Dykstra who served until 1912.

In 1912, the church began to move in a new direction with the introduction of the Rev. C.H. Spaan who to this day has served the longest tenure as pastor at the church. Reverend Spaan was a fixture at Grace Reformed for 26 years until poor health forced him to give up his duties in 1938. During his ministry, church members generously donated their time to help with several major improvement projects including the installation of a steam heating plant and the expansion of the auditorium's seating capacity. In addition, the church also built a new basement and added a new kitchen for church social events.

After the retirement of Reverend Spaan, the church welcomed the Rev. Theodore Schaap who served from 1938 to 1945. In October of 1945, the church welcomed the Rev. Henry C. Van Deelen to the congregation. During Reverend Van Deelen's pastorship, plans were made to establish a building fund for future expansion and remodeling projects and a celebration committee was established to prepare for the church's 50th anniversary in 1947.

In 1949, the Rev. Abraham Rynbrandt was installed as pastor and served until 1953. He was replaced by the Rev. James Schut in 1954 who remained with the church until 1959. The Rev. Rodger H. Dalman began service in 1959 and stayed with the church until 1965. During the early 1960's the church, under Dalman's leadership, moved forward with plans to build a new sanctuary at a new location. In 1963 the congregation approved preliminary building plans for their new home.

In 1964, the church sold their building on Caulfield Avenue and moved into a new facility on Burlingame Avenue. After selling their previous place of worship to New Hope Baptist Church, members of both churches held a joint worship service to celebrate a new beginning for both congregations. During the transition period, church members attended worship services at Lee High School while the finishing touches were being put on their new home. On April 26, worshippers celebrated their first

Sunday in their new sanctuary and later held a week-long dedication ceremony to celebrate.

In 1965, the Reverend Dalman left the church for a new position in Wisconsin. He was replaced in 1966 by the Rev. Harry Brower who served until 1972. Rev. Mark De Witt was installed as pastor in 1973 and remained until 1985. During Reverend De Witt's service, the church dedicated a new pastor's study, consistory room, and nursery. The church also enlarged its seating area for worship services. Phase two of this improvement project was completed in 1990 and included an elevator and a covered lower entrance.

Rev. Louis H. Benes, Jr. was installed as pastor in 1986 and served for 10 years. On September 29, 1996, the Rev. Richard Veenstra was commissioned as interim pastor and remains in that position today.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Grace Reformed Church has come a long way from its humble beginning and has been an integral part of the Wyoming community for a century. The contributions of this church, its tradition, and commitment to God should serve as an example for others to follow. As the members of this church celebrate this remarkable feat, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on this very special anniversary.

STATEMENT FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD IN CELEBRATION OF POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY—MAY 3, 1997

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, May 3 marks the 206th anniversary of Europe's first written constitution.

It may come as a surprise to some that this constitution was produced in Poland. Scholars tell us the document was conceived in the spirit of the U.S. Constitution, which preceded it by just 4 years. It established the radical principle that the power to govern emanates from the people.

The Polish Constitution was signed in 1791, after 3 years of intense debate. It was the product of King Stanislaw August's renovation of the country. It recast Poland-Lithuania as a hereditary monarchy and abolished many of the eccentric and antiquated features of the old system. It ended the individual veto in Parliament and provided a separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. It established an elected judiciary, trial by jury, the concept of habeas corpus, and freedom of religion.

All this was done without bloodshed.

Nevertheless, the nobility saw the new constitution as a challenge to their stature. Its passage also alarmed autocratic states such as Russia, who viewed it as a threat to their domination of Poland.

In 1792, domestic and foreign reactionaries ended the democratization of Poland. Polish conservatives formed a confederation and appealed to Russia to restore the status quo. Enlisting Prussia's support, Russia invaded Poland under the pretext of defending its ancient liberties. Stanislaw August capitulated.

France, Russia, and Prussia abrogated the Polish Constitution, carried out a second partition of Poland in 1793 and placed the remainder of the country under Russian occupation.

Despite this defeat, the democratic ideals of the Polish Constitution lived on in the citizens who played a leading role in bringing an end to communism in Eastern Europe. And they continue to live on in a democratic Poland, borne of struggle.

Although the Polish Constitution was never implemented, it has gained an honored position in the Polish political heritage. Poland celebrates the anniversary of its passage as the country's most important civic holiday.

I'm proud to be of Polish descent and to honor Polish Constitution Day.

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CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF THE  
HISTORIC PLYMOUTH CHURCH  
OF THE PILGRIMS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today, it gives me great pleasure to participate in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims which will begin this weekend, May 2 to 4, 1997.

Known as the "Grand Central Depot" of the Underground Railroad, the Plymouth Church was founded in 1847. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the first minister of the historic Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims and was considered to have been America's foremost clergyman of the 19th century. Beecher understood the value of using the church as an instrument for social reform and he took his influence beyond the pulpit and built Plymouth Church into a national institution. As in 1849, major political and social issues were challenged, especially equal rights for all America. Plymouth Church is in fact famous for having bought the freedom of a young slave girl, "Pinky," who once freed, became highly educated and returned to the church as an adult to thank them for her freedom. In keeping with the long tradition of the church, Plymouth continues to provide a wide array of services to the needy and less fortunate.

The landmark 1849 church building, which was designed to seat 2,050, was built to accommodate the overflow crowds who came to hear Beecher's legendary sermons. Other noted leaders who spoke from the pulpit include, Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mark Twain. It is the only church ever visited by President Abraham Lincoln in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the historic contributions of the Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims for the last 150 years.

PROMOTE FREEDOM AND  
DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on the International Relations Committee to support the passage of H.R. 1253, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act and in particular section 217.

This provision calls upon the administration to ensure that expanded trade relations with Vietnam will promote, and not hinder, Vietnam's progress toward democracy.

As the Representative of the largest Vietnamese-American community in the United States, I am very concerned about the current situation in Vietnam.

The U.S. State Department 1996 Report on Vietnam shows that the government continues to grossly violate human rights by incarcerating prisoners of conscience.

While I believe in the Government of Vietnam's sovereign rights, we cannot ignore these offenses.

Currently, thousands of religious leaders and political dissidents remain in harsh prison labor camps.

As a symbol and promoter of freedom and democracy, the United States can influence and direct Vietnam toward a more democratic form of government where basic human and civil rights are respected.

I urge you to put the pressure on Vietnam to respect human and civil rights by supporting this bill.

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RETIREMENT OF COLONEL JOSEPH  
F. SCHINDELHOLZ MARCH 31, 1997

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to note the retirement of Joe Schindelholz, who has worked for a number of years as a congressional liaison for the Army and Army Reserves. Colonel Schindelholz did an excellent job and I very much enjoyed working with him. He is a very knowledgeable, capable, and professional officer and a credit to the Army. I know all my colleagues join me in wishing him health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

Col. Joseph F. Schindelholz distinguished himself by continuous meritorious performance during 22 years of active Federal service in the U.S. Army and Army Reserve.

From 1971 to 1974, while assigned as executive officer 4th Armor Battalion, he distinguished himself by identifying key training and readiness requirements needs of his soldiers.

In March 1974, Colonel Schindelholz began his Army Reserve career assigned to the 274th Training Regiment as a training officer, retention officer, and company commander. He served with distinction in all positions as a drilling reservists for over 6 years.

In 1981, he entered the Active Guard/Reserve [AGR] program and was assigned to the

Army Reserve Personnel Center where he served as a personnel management officer and operations officer. He developed career management models for reserve officers where none had existed in the past. His intense work with personnel matters provided innovative and comprehensive solutions to individual soldier professional development.

In 1984, Colonel Schindelholz served as a Fifth Army retention officer. He developed a retention program that was approved by FORSCOM and adopted as an Army-wide retention model for use by the Active and Reserve components.

From 1987 to 1990, he served as the general officer manager for the Chief, Army Reserve. During this assignment, he implemented a program for centralized management of Reserve general officers that is still the current management system.

Colonel Schindelholz spent his final 7 years of active duty working as a congressional liaison officer for Headquarters, Department of the Army and as chief of the Office of Policy and Liaison for the Chief, Army Reserve. His accomplishments in these assignments were invaluable to the development of an effective Reserve liaison team. He was responsible for developing a new structure for the Office of Policy and Liaison that has been instrumental in addressing critical Army Reserve issues with Congress. He has culminated his outstanding career in the Office of Policy and Liaison by his knowledge and professionalism in dealing with staff members of the Senate and House. Colonel Schindelholz' leadership was especially critical during a time when the role of the Army Reserve has expanded to a global presence with many new missions including our current presence in Bosnia. He also attacked the issue of downsizing and how it would impact the Army Reserve. His ability to convey the Army Reserve story to Members of Congress and their staff was invaluable to the continued vital role the Army Reserve plays in America's Army. He was also very adept at developing his subordinates so that the office had program officers with a wide range of experience and could also represent the Army Reserve in a professional manner. Colonel Schindelholz is a model of leadership, dedication to duty, selfless service, and loyalty in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and his efforts reflect great credit upon himself and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT ON  
THE MILLENNIUM SOCIETY ACT  
OF 1997

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Millennium Society Act of 1997. In less than 3 years the citizens of the United States and the world will be counting down to perhaps the most anticipated event in a thousand years, the new millennium.

The Millennium Society is a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation founded in 1979 with a membership spanning six continents. It is a non-

profit, non-governmental, and non-political organization with the purpose of marking the year 2000 and celebrating the achievements of civilization. Also, since its incorporation, the Millennium Society has been raising funds to permanently endow the Millennium Scholars Program. This program is an international scholarship program that prepares young leaders from around the world by furthering their education, leadership abilities, cultural understanding, and dedication to freedom and peace. The Millennium Society is the longest standing organization formed solely to commemorate this historical event and has received the endorsements of a number of important and influential political leaders including President Clinton, Gen. Colin Powell, and former Presidents Carter, Reagan, and Bush.

Title I of the bill recognizes the Millennium Society as the official organization of the United States to coordinate activities in the United States and around the world to celebrate the new millennium in a manner which encourages international peace, freedom, and understanding.

Title II of the bill would authorize a sense of the Congress that the U.S. Postal Service should cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the society to issue a postage stamp commemorating the end of the second millennium and the advent of the third millennium.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation. By supporting this legislation, this Congress has the opportunity to leave a legacy of learning for the leaders of tomorrow—at no net cost to the Government.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BRADBURY WRIGHT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, Helen Bradbury Wright dedicated much of her 78 years to educating the Grand Valley's students.

For 35 years Mrs. Wright schooled students in the three R's. Throughout her career she taught every grade, starting with eight students in a on-room shanty and finishing as the kindergarten teacher at Columbus Elementary School.

Upon retiring, Mrs. Wright served on the District 51 School Board for 10 years.

But becoming an educator had not always been Mrs. Wright's aspiration. While in grade school, she wanted to become a secretary. However here instructor said, "No, Helen, you don't spell well enough to be a secretary. You are better suited to become a teacher."

Mrs. Wright left her Kannah Creek home to live in Grand Junction and attend Grand Junction High School, Mrs. Wright graduated in 1934. That summer she earned tuition money as a housekeeper, errand girl, and yardkeeper for a family in town.

In the fall of 1934, she enrolled in Grand Junction Junior College. While there, Mrs. Wright showed the tenacity necessary to achieve the title so many said suited her—teacher.

She worked for her room and board, attended classes at GJJC and graded papers for her tuition money. The National Youth Administration paid her 35 cents an hour as a grader and for extra money, she babysat for 50 cents a night. Every penny Mrs. Wright earned went toward her education—nothing was more important to her.

She enjoyed all aspects of school and was very active in the extracurricular activities. Each year the college produced a musical at the Avalon Theater. Mrs. Wright was a dancer in each production.

Lessons and school work demanded the most of her time. She studied diligently and made 'average grades'.

"I was not an 'A' student or even a 'B' student many times," Mrs. Wright recalls. "We were graded on a curve and there were two students who were always so good that it pushed the average students into the 'C' bracket."

Dean Houston, her psychology professor, told the class that being average was OK in some professions. "He informed us that average people made good teachers because they could relate better to the majority of students," she said.

The second year of college proved to be one of her greatest challenges. She lost her job because the family needed a housekeeper fulltime. Then she waited tables at a cafe for a dollar a day plus tips, which back then were a nickel—if you were lucky. That December, Mrs. Wright got the mumps and missed a week of classes. After recovering from the mumps and working to make up the missed classes, Mrs. Wright caught scarlet fever. She missed a month of classes during the spring quarter—right before graduation. But with extra work and determination, Mrs. Wright graduated with her class in 1936. She applied for a 1-year teaching certificate and was offered a job teaching at Salt Creek. Before starting that job in September of 1936, Mrs. Wright taught summer school for 3 months in Moffat County.

In 1937, she entered Colorado State College of Education in Greeley to finish her education degree. She took classes in the summer and taught during the winter months, finally graduating from the teachers college in 1954.

After her first job at Timberlake School in Moffat County, she then taught at Salt Creek School near Collbran, Summit School in Unaweep Canyon, Pride School in Kannah Creek, Whitewater School, Purdy Mesa School, Rhone and Hunter schools near Fruita and finally 22 years at Columbus Elementary on Orchard Mesa. The last 9 years at Columbus, she taught kindergarten.

At the country schools, Mrs. Wright instructed students of all ages and grades. She; her husband, Leslie Wright, who worked for the Rio Grande Railroad; and two children, Don and Rena, often lived in the teacherage next to the schoolhouse.

After 35 years of teaching, Mr. Wright was not quite ready to give up working for education. She was elected to District 51 School Board. Serving for 10 years, teachers and students often saw Mrs. Wright sitting in the back of the classroom watching and listening. As an administrator, she did not want to lose touch

with the students and teachers she represented.

Mrs. Wright attended 71 graduations during her school board tenure. Three of those graduations were very special. She handed diplomas to her grandchildren, Lisa Wright, Justin Carver, and Kristi Wright, when they graduated from Grand Junction High School in 1988, 1989 and 1991, respectively.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the hard work and dedication that Mrs. Wright put into her career in education and to thank her for the example she provided to so many of Colorado's youth.

FIGHTING WORLDWIDE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD remarks made by Rabbi Irving Greenberg at a recent conference sponsored by the Center for Jewish and Christian Values. The conference examined the lessons learned from the Campaign on Soviet Jewry and how they can be applied to combat the growing problem of Christian persecution.

Rabbi Greenberg spoke eloquently about the obligation all people of faith have to defend the rights and freedoms of other people of faith.

I commend it to the attention of all Members of this body.

FIGHTING WORLDWIDE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS

Rabbi GREENBERG. Good afternoon. As a rabbi, I'm here because of my long-standing admiration and friendship for Rabbi Yechiel Eckstein, who's the president of the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews, and a parent of the Center for Jewish and Christian Values, which sponsors this conference. But, of course, most of all I'm here to express solidarity as a rabbi for your protests, our protests, at the persecution of Christians worldwide. And I believe, as you do, that "whatever you do unto the least of these, you do unto me," and as a Jew, we have not forgotten the suffering, not only the suffering but also the suffering of being abandoned in your suffering. Nor have we forgotten the gratitude we feel to Christians for helping Jews in distress and travail in the Soviet Union come to Israel. I really do believe that your time has come, our time has come, for this issue to achieve the intention and the help that it truly deserves.

This is a meeting sponsored by the Center for Jewish and Christian Values. It seems to me this issue is simply and fundamentally a test of values. One of the fundamental values is that the human being, at least in the biblical tradition, is created in the image of God. The Talmud says that to be in the image of God bestows three fundamental dignities which every human being as an image of God is entitled to. The first is the dignity of infinite value, and that is why they say saving one life is like saving a whole world. The second is the dignity of equality. No suffering is less important, for we are all equally precious. And uniqueness. No human being can be replaced, should be replaced, or their suffering standardized or in some way dismissed as less important.

If I recognize another as a fellow human being in the image of God, then I recognize them as my own family, flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone, connected and in the image of the God whom I also am deeply grounded in. Under those circumstances, we feel an obligation if they are hungry to feed them, when they are enslaved to free them, and when they are persecuted to release them from the chains of oppression. That is why charity, in the Jewish tradition, is referred to not as "charity" but as "righteousness" or "obligation."

So this is a very simple test of values. Do we believe in these values and do we practice them? Or do they remain words? In the biblical tradition, which Christians share with Jews, we are partners with God in the perfection of the world. Partners with God in the abolition of war and the overcoming of oppression from war. Our love is backed by commitment or obligation, not just a feeling of love but a recognition that I am committed and obligated to act on that love.

And, of course, the third quality that follows from that is a steadfast persistent quality. That is to say, I do not stop at obstacles, nor am I simply a fair-weather friend.

We are obligated to our neighbor. The neighbor is the one who is inside my universe of moral obligation. Of course, many political figures have argued that that obligation stops at the border. Just as many in the name of or the spirit of economics would argue that the value and the importance of business means we must give a very narrow definition of the neighbor, lest our business and our jobs and our economy be hurt by application of moral standards to international trade. People are afraid, and this is a very powerful force in American foreign relations.

But, in fact, the contribution of our country and our people great American contribution of the 20th century, has been the opposite of this. That is to say, the contribution to recognize that the moral tradition, influenced by religion—and this is a country powerfully shaped by religious values—is to define the neighbor across national lines. The neighbor does not stop at the national border. And the neighbor is my family, and if I have a family I have a right to intervene and intercede for them even in foreign countries, so called. Now, when this started, the Soviet Jew movement was laughed at, but that's what happened. At the end, the United States government, through its laws, invoked the right to intervene in dictatorships and insist upon moral standards.

I would add one little footnote on the third value we're talking about today: the lesson of the Holocaust. Many studies have been done as to the survival rate of Jews during the Holocaust, and it's important and worth repeating. Ninety-five percent of the Jews in Poland and Lithuania died; 95 percent of the Jews in Denmark were saved. The difference was not the behavior of the Nazis, who, in each case, tried to kill, nor was the difference in the behavior of the Jews, who did the best they could to escape but mostly could not. The difference was the behavior of the bystanders. In those countries where the population turned its back and said, "That's not my concern," they died. In those countries where the population stood up and said, "This is bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh," they were saved.

I have a belief one should never underestimate the American people. Not only have they already shown remarkable achievements in this area in insisting upon moral standards, but I'd also like to add that the workers are not fools either. They see that

in standing up to help the persecuted, that out of this confrontation came the erosion of dictatorship. Much of the breakdown of communism and the end of the nuclear threat to the world started from this standing up for the civil rights and the human and religious rights of Jews and other groups under Soviet domination.

This afternoon, therefore, we shift our picture, our concern from vision and recognition of the issues to practical and applied ways of action on the basis of that vision, and we have an extraordinary panel for you, for us to hear.

#### YOM HASHOAH; REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

#### HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 4 is Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. This solemn day caps off a week in which memorial events have been held in every corner of our Nation, including the city of Santa Barbara, which I am proud to represent.

Some may ask why, more than half a century after the Holocaust, we need to continue these commemorations? My response is that it is our sacred duty. Fifty years after World War II, or 500 years later, it will be incumbent upon us to do all that we can to learn the lessons of this terrible era and teach them to future generations so that such a catastrophe will never befall the Jewish people—or any people—again.

Nothing we can ever do will bring the 6 million who were murdered back to life. Nothing we can do or say will ever heal the searing wounds of those who survived. For them, the numbers burned into their arms and their other physical and emotional scars are a daily painful reminder of their suffering. But we can endow the sacrifices of the victims, living and dead, with everlasting significance if we undertake remembrance events in our community.

In my district, I was honored to participate in the opening of a remarkable exhibition in Santa Barbara featuring the art and sculpture of Theresienstadt. This breathtaking exhibit is sponsored by the Hillel Foundation of UCSB, the Jewish Community Relations Committee of the Santa Barbara Jewish Federation, the Santa Barbara County Arts Commission, the College of Creative Studies at UCSB, and the Austrian Cultural Institute of New York.

This event was particularly enlightening because it reminds us of the remarkable power of the visual arts to teach, to inspire, to move us.

I've joined my friends and neighbors in Santa Barbara at Yom Hashoah commemorations for many years, but this time was the first that I stood before them as their Congressman, with new obligations and new opportunities.

As a Congressman, I will be able to represent my community at the annual Yom Hashoah event in the Rotunda of our Nation's Capital on May 8.

As a Congressman, I saw the need to respond to the unwise and outrageous com-

ments of one of my colleagues who criticized the airing of "Schindler's List" as "polluting the minds of our children" by organizing my own letter, signed by 40 Members, in support of this historic broadcast.

As a Congressman, I will proudly support the continuing Federal funding of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which has helped fulfill our obligation to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to millions.

As a Congressman, I am supporting legislation to unlock, once and for all, the secret files on Nazi war criminals still being shielded by certain agencies of the U.S. Government because of outdated cold war national security concerns.

And as a Congressman, and particularly as a member of the Committee on International Relations, I will vote and speak up for continued U.S. assistance for the Jewish State, Israel, a state literally created out of the ashes of the Holocaust. Whatever the ups and downs of its internal political machinations, it is a moral, strategic and diplomatic imperative for the U.S. to support Israel and advance the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, before I came to Congress, I was a professor of religion. For many years, I taught my students the extraordinary book "Night" by Elie Wiesel, America's voice of conscience. Among Professor Wiesel's most incisive observations is that when an event, like the Holocaust is unspeakable, it takes a while to learn the right words.

We will never learn all the right words to describe and explain the Holocaust. Yet by taking time each year to remember the dead, honor the living, and absorb the lessons of the Nazi era, will we add meaning to our own lives and those of future generations.

#### TRIBUTE TO GENE RAGAN: MAN OF THE YEAR IN ALABAMA AGRICULTURE

#### HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding figure in southern agriculture and a dear friend, Gene Ragan. Progressive Farmer magazine has recently selected Gene as its Man of the Year in Alabama agriculture. This is a prestigious honor only bestowed to agriculture's best and I can think of no one more suited to receive it than Gene.

Gene Ragan is an institution in the southern farming community, regularly hosting what many believe to be the Nation's longest running local television farm show. For viewers of WTVY-TV 4 in Dothan, AL, Gene has been a friend and an agriculture advocate for 38 years on his "Noon Farm Report." As Progressive Farmer notes: "Ragan has served with distinction as the voice of agriculture for many who no longer have day-to-day ties to farming." His audience today is considerably more urban than in 1959.

Gene's ties to agriculture actually extended back 50 years, beginning his career as an extension agent in Grady County, GA, in 1946.

In addition to farm broadcasting, Gene Ragan has ably served as farm consultant to Southtrust Bank in Dothan, and has used his expertise to organize the annual agriculture leadership conference which draws hundreds from across the Southeast.

A friend and ambassador for the family farm, Gene Ragan is a genuine lover of the land and this country. No one I know is a more credible advocate for environmental stewardship than Gene Ragan. His efforts on behalf of land grant colleges and research programs are also well known.

Always looking to the future, Gene is a consistent supporter of youth in agriculture, namely 4-H and FAA programs in the Tristate region of southeast Alabama, southwest Georgia, and northwest Florida.

I am personally indebted to and will never forget the help that Gene Ragan gave this young newspaper reporter many years ago. Gene Ragan is agriculture in the Wiregrass, and I congratulate him on his award and his continuing remarkable career in service to the farmer. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S "AMERICA READS CHALLENGE ACT OF 1997"

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the America Reads Challenge Act of 1997, on behalf of President Clinton. This Act will help mobilize trained volunteers reading tutors and skilled reading specialists to ensure that every student can read by the end of the 3d grade. Over 5 years, the bill commits over \$2.75 billion to local communities for after-school, summer, and weekend tutoring in reading.

Specifically, this Act would fund 25,000 reading specialists and tutor coordinators to mobilize one million volunteer reading tutors. The program will serve areas with a high number or percentage of low income families, or areas with the greatest need for reading assistance. The program will be coordinated with existing early childhood and family literacy programs, such as Even Start and Head Start.

The program is designed to build on and support in-school reading programs, with a special emphasis on strong parental involvement. The bill provides for the Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grants that would provide \$300 million to help parents help their children read well.

It is well documented that children who cannot read well by the end of third grade are more likely to drop out, and are less likely to succeed in school. Some 40 percent of our fourth graders scored below the basic level on recent national tests. The America Reads Challenge Act of 1997 will allow communities to create well-designed tutoring programs that will significantly improve student reading skills.

H.R. 1515 EPHIC LEGISLATION TO MAKE HEALTH INSURANCE AFFORDABLE FOR SMALL BUSINESS WORKERS AND THEIR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday May 1, 1997

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Majority Leader RICHARD K. ARMEY, Representative J. DENNIS HASTERT, Representative SUSAN MOLINARI, Representative JAMES A. LEACH, Representative OWEN PICKETT, Representative JAMES P. MORAN, Representative WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI, Representative GLENN POSHARD, JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR., and Representative GARY A. CONDIT, are among the 113 cosponsors who are joining me today in introducing the Expanded Portability and Health Insurance Coverage Act [EPHIC].

Similar legislation is also being introduced in the Senate by TIM HUTCHINSON, and others. The bipartisan EPHIC legislation will make health coverage more affordable and accessible to millions of small business workers and their spouses and children. EPHIC will help make insurance more affordable, by expanding coverage and lowering costs; more accessible, by removing barriers and increasing choice through association plans; and more secure, by improving continuity of coverage and consumer protections.

The problem of the uninsured, both children and adults, is a problem of small businesses lacking access to affordable health coverage. Over 80 percent of the 40 million uninsured Americans live in families with an employed worker who is likely to work for a small employer or be self-employed. Over 80 percent of all uninsured children are in families with working parents. Nearly two-thirds of these parents work for small businesses.

To address the affordability problem of the uninsured, EPHIC would give franchise networks, union collectively bargained plans, bona-fide trade, business and professional associations i.e.g., retailers, wholesalers, printers, agricultural workers, grocers, and churches—and organizations such as chambers of commerce and the National Federation of Independent Business [NFIB] the ability to form regional and national group health plans. These Association Health Plans would enjoy the economies-of-scale allowing them to fully insure or self-insure the workers, spouses, and children of America's small businesses, just as large- and mid-sized businesses have been able to do for 23 years under ERISA.

The pooling allowed under EPHIC will bring to America's small businesses immensely increased economies-of-scale to effectively bargain with providers and insurers, uniformity of plans, freedom from costly State mandated benefits, and significantly lower overhead costs. It is estimated that employers could save as much as 30 percent in overhead costs and that up to one-half of the 40 million uninsured would find accessible and affordable health care in the private market.

The newly formed Association Health Plans will be able to replicate for small- and me-

dium-sized employers the recent success large employers have had in limiting health cost increases to less than the rate of inflation. EPHIC would thus expand coverage and do so through the private market without new taxes or costly mandates.

In summary, EPHIC will help millions of employees, especially those who work for small businesses, to obtain health insurance. Mandates have driven costs up and, if expanded, will further discourage employers from providing health insurance to their workers. In contrast, this legislation will lower costs and increase choice to make it easier for employees to purchase affordable health coverage.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the persecution of Christians is one of today's overlooked tragedies. On April 29, 1997, columnist A.M. Rosenthal of the New York Times addressed the torture of Christians in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. I enter Mr. Rosenthal's valuable insights into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

[From the New York Times, Apr. 29, 1997]

THE WELL POISONERS

(By A. M. Rosenthal)

They are outsiders among us. They use their foreign religion to poison our wells, and destroy our belief in ourselves and the God we must follow.

Throughout the persecution of Jews, that has been the accusation and justification: an evil religion of the evil outsider.

In their terror and helplessness, sometimes victims pleaded that the charge of foreignness was not true—look at us, we are like you—almost as if being different made their persecution at least explicable to the human mind.

Now foreignness is the weapon used by persecutors of Christians in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Islamicist inquisitors use the weapon in the name of heavenly righteousness, the Chinese political police in the name of their frightened, last-ditch nationalism.

Both types of persecutors of Christians benefit from a peculiar protection—the attitude of many Western Christians that Christianity is indeed foreign to Asia and Africa, a valuable export certainly, but not really, well, indigenous, to the soil. So they see far-away Christianity as separate from themselves. This profits persecutors, by preventing the persecuted from getting the succor they need, and due them.

The aloofness of Christians to their distant persecuted is a denial of the reality that Christianity was not only born in the Middle East but spread wide and deep in Asia and Africa long before Islam or Western Christian missionaries arrived.

By now, according to David B. Barret's Annual Statistical Table on Global Mission, 1996, there are 300 million church-affiliated Christians in Asia, the same number in Africa—and 200 million in all of North America.

Americans are waking up to the persecution of Christians in Communist China. Their own Government, however, gives it zero priority compared with Washington's lust for the bizarre privilege of trade with

China granted by Beijing: to buy eight times more from China than China does from America.

But how many Americans know or care about the increasing persecution of Mideast Christians, like the 10 million Copts of Egypt—the largest Christian community in the region? Copts are vilified as outsiders, though they have lived in Egypt since the seventh century.

In February and March, 25 Copts were shot to death in Islamicist attacks on a church and a school. The attacks were part of the worst outbreak of Christian-killing in 25 years. And Islamic fundamentalists have been allowed to carry out year-round harassment of Copts, including destruction of churches that Copts then are not allowed to rebuild.

In early April Mustapha Mashour, "general guide" of the Muslim Brotherhood movement, a fountain of Mideast terrorism for 50 years, announced a new goal: to bar Copts from the army, police and senior government positions on the grounds that they were a fifth column. He also demanded that a "protection tax" be imposed on Christians, as in the time of the Prophet.

Elsewhere in the Mideast, persecution includes the Sudan's trade in Christian slaves. But the Egyptian Government boasts of fighting extremists and has received praise and billions from America.

In the U.S., a coalition of 60 human rights and ethnic organizations watches out for persecution of minorities under "Islamization." The coalition's definition is a political and cultural process to establish Islamic law, the Sharia, as the ruling principle of all society, to which all must conform.

This is what the Very Rev. Keith Roderick, an Episcopal priest, who is secretary general of the coalition, reports about Egypt:

"The government has created an atmosphere of bigotry and hatred toward the Coptic minority, allowing the Copts to become human safety valves for Islamic militants. . . . A significant reduction in [U.S. foreign aid] for Egypt would send a strong signal that the U.S. has adopted a serious priority objective in its foreign policy to eliminate Christian persecution."

Ignorance of the history or huge number of Christian worshipers in faraway countries tends to make American Christians, and Jews too, passive about the persecution of Christians. As long as passivity lasts, so long will persecution continue. It has always been so.

## PROGRESS REPORT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 29, 1997*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak about the Reconstructive Breast Surgery Benefits Act of 1997 H.R. 164 and S. 609.

I am proud to be the original House sponsor of this critical legislation which will end the short-sighted insurance practice of denying coverage for post-mastectomy breast reconstruction based on the false assumption that the surgery is merely a "cosmetic" procedure.

When in reality, reconstructive surgery is often an integral part of the mental and physical recovery of a woman who undergoes a traumatic amputation of her breast.

Specifically, the Reconstructive Breast Surgery Benefits Act requires health insurance companies that provide coverage for mastectomies to also cover reconstructive breast surgery resulting from those mastectomies (including surgery to establish symmetry between breasts).

Approximately 85,000 American women undergo a mastectomy each year as part of their treatment for breast cancer. While this is a life-saving procedure, it's also a horribly disfiguring operation. Studies have demonstrated that many women say that fear of losing a breast is a leading reason why they do not participate in early breast cancer detection programs. More than 25,000 mastectomy patients each year elect to undergo breast reconstruction.

Since I began my work on this bill, I've heard daily from so many who have relayed their own individual experiences to me. Karen Ingalls, for example—a breast cancer survivor from San Mateo, CA—read about my legislation and asked her coworkers to write to me if they support it. In just 4 hours, she collected signatures and comments from 120 people. Karen herself wrote, "I feel denial of coverage is just one more assault on [a] women's psyche. Something must be done to prevent this."

I sometimes hear from critics who ask why "all-of-a-sudden" there seems to be a congressional rush toward breast cancer legislation as opposed to other serious health care conditions. My answer to this question is that we, as representatives of our people, are responding to the needs of breast cancer patients because we have heard the stories of thousands of American women and men who have been victimized twice by breast cancer first by the disease, then by the callous treatment of insurance companies. I find it regrettable that there are those who find legislative responsiveness to constituent needs to be out of line. While comprehensive health care reform would have addressed many of the specific complaints being brought to members of Congress, the political reality today is that only incremental measures have a chance of becoming law at this time. The suggestions that Congress should ignore some festering health care problems just because all of them cannot be addressed simultaneously is a great way to ensure that everyone suffers equally. I much prefer helping those we can whenever possible starting with, but not limited to, breast cancer patients.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor H.R. 164, the Reconstructive Breast Surgery Benefits Act.

## H.R. 1512, THE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES TAX ACT OF 1997

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, entitled the Education

Opportunities Tax Act of 1997, which consists of tax provisions that are designed to expand educational opportunities in this country.

My bill would expand opportunities for students in K-12 and beyond. This goal is crucial to the country's social and economic well being. It's a well known fact, that without the proper educational tools, young people lose hope for the future. We have only to look at the high levels of crime, drug use, juvenile delinquency, teen pregnancy, and unemployment to know the value of a good education. Without basic academic opportunities, the future is bleak. My bill identifies communities that shoulder a disproportionate share of these social problems and offers a solution for hope.

The bill that I am introducing today is based largely on education tax incentives contained in the President's budget recommendations. My bill modifies the President's proposals in two major ways. Both modifications reflect many meetings with education providers and the business community over the last several years.

First, I believe that providing additional financial resources to assist families in meeting the cost of higher education is vitally important but not enough. We must do more to ensure that those students who wish to pursue higher education are prepared for the challenges of a college education. We also must work harder both to educate and train those students who choose or need to earn a full-time living after high school. In pursuit of this goal my bill would permit qualifying educational institutions to make this a reality. Therefore, my bill includes provisions to enhance academic achievement below the college level through public-private education partnerships. I believe that we must have greater private-sector involvement in our educational system, and my bill contains tax provisions designed to encourage that involvement. Those tax provisions, called education zone tax incentives, are based on the principles of public-private partnerships that underlie the empowerment zone legislation.

Second, I believe that a revised Hope scholarship credit is the most effective way of using the tax law to help families meet the cost of higher education. Therefore, rather than including the other education tax incentives proposed by the President in my bill, I have proposed an expansion of the President's HOPE scholarship credit and made modifications to it to ensure that all students, regardless of their family incomes, will receive the full benefit of the credit. In addition to the \$1,500 credit for each of the first 2 years of college as proposed by the President, my bill provides a \$1,000 credit for the third and fourth years of college education. The dollar limitations would not be reduced by the amount of Federal grants such as Pell grants, and the student would be required to maintain satisfactory academic progress to be eligible for the credit.

The HOPE scholarship credit, as originally proposed by the President, would have been refundable and available to low-income families who would not have income tax liabilities. The refundable aspect of the credit was eliminated in the President's fiscal year 1998 budget proposals because of concerns over the difficulty of administration by the Internal Revenue Service. I believe that no family should

be denied the HOPE scholarship credit merely because its family income is too low and, therefore, I have provided a refundable HOPE credit in my bill for students from such families. I believe that I have addressed the concerns that caused the President to eliminate the refundability feature of the HOPE credit. In my bill, the refundable portion of the credit would be paid by the educational institutions on behalf of the Treasury Department in a manner similar to that used for other Federal assistance.

Although the bill that I am introducing today contains only tax provisions, I recognize that tax provisions alone cannot provide sufficient additional resources needed to assist students in obtaining a higher level of education. Therefore, I have also cosponsored two bills, H.R. 1435 and H.R. 1436, introduced by Representative BILL CLAY on April 24, 1977. Those bills would expand the Pell grant program, reduce student loan fees, and provide school construction funds.

Although our proposals may differ, President Clinton and I share the same goal. We both believe that a lack of resources should not prevent any American from receiving a college education. A college degree is increasingly vital in our society. Government can and should play an important role in ensuring that all Americans have access to higher education. I firmly believe that expanding educational opportunities is the most efficient way of ensuring equal opportunities in our society.

Currently, this Nation is enjoying one of the longest periods of economic expansion in its history, with low unemployment and continued creation of new jobs. Much of the credit for that rests with the deficit reduction efforts of the Clinton administration and the technological advantages that our industries enjoy over their competitors in other countries.

We will not remain competitive in the world economy unless we invest in our human capital to maintain that technological advantage. Any resources available after deficit reduction should be invested in human capital. A recent survey of economists by the Wall Street Journal found that 43 percent of the economists surveyed stated that increased spending on education and research and development would be the one policy with the most positive impact on the economy.

Amazingly, while the concept of investing in human capital goes unchallenged in debate, elected leaders are still spending more of our Nation's limited budget resources on back-end, punitive programs like law enforcement and prisons, rather than front-end investments like education and training that can really pay off in increased work force productivity.

Unfortunately, these skewed priorities are present at the local level, too. New York City spends \$84,000 per year to keep a young man in Riker's Island Prison, yet only \$7,000 each year to educate a child in Harlem.

We must change our priorities. Let's invest in the future of this country through our children. Let's bring the same zeal to encouraging and educating our children that we now apply to punishment and incarceration.

The following is a brief summary of the provisions contained in my bill:

#### 1. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The bill contains a financing mechanism designed to provide needed capital and exper-

tise to establish partnerships between public educational institutions and private businesses.

(a) Local governments would be authorized to issue special bonds (or otherwise borrow money) to cover the cost of establishing specialized academic institutions. These institutions would have to be located in empowerment zones or enterprise communities or primarily serve disadvantaged students. Because of the tax credit described in subparagraph (b), this capital could be raised with no interest cost to the local government. No bonds could be issued for any school unless there were assurances of private business participation described in subparagraph (c). The required private business contributions and the terms governing the financing would be designed so that each member of the partnership would provide equal contributions.

(b) The Federal Government would provide a tax credit to purchasers of the special bonds (or holders of other evidence of indebtedness) described in subparagraph (a). The credit would be paid annually in an amount equal to a percentage of the bond (or indebtedness) face amount that would permit the raising of interest-free capital by the local government. There would be an overall national limit on the amount of financing eligible for the credit. The annual limitation would be \$6 billion for 1998, 1999, and 2000. In order to avoid creating a tax-exempt bond with a substantial Federal guarantee, the credit would be included in income of the recipient and subject to tax.

(c) In order to be eligible for the special interest-free capital, the local government would have to secure written assurances of contributions from private business. Such contributions could consist of goods, expertise, training, or services. The businesses would benefit from current-law deductions for charitable contributions.

The bill also provides a tax credit to employers for hiring recent graduates of the schools established through these partnerships. The amount of the credit would be 20 percent of the first \$6,000 of wages paid during the first year of employment if the student is hired before a 6-month period after graduation.

#### 2. HOPE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CREDIT

The bill includes a nonrefundable and a refundable HOPE scholarship credit. The nonrefundable credit would be claimed by taxpayers on their income tax returns if they have sufficient tax liability to fully utilize the credit. This credit would be administered by the Internal Revenue Service. Taxpayers with incomes too low to receive the benefit of the full amount of the nonrefundable credit would be entitled to a refundable HOPE credit. The refundable credit would be paid by the institution at which the student is enrolled under procedures similar to those used in providing other Federal educational assistance.

For the first two years of college, the maximum amount of the credit would be \$1,500 for a full-time student and \$750 for a half-time student. For the third and fourth years of college, the maximum amount of the credit would be \$1,000 for full-time and \$500 for half-time. The limitations will be indexed for inflation.

The credit would be available for the first four years of post-secondary education. A part-time student would have to be at least a half-time student for the year.

The credit would be available on a per-student basis. To be eligible for the credit, the student would have to maintain satisfactory

academic progress and remain "drug free" (not convicted of a felony involving drugs).

The credit would be available for qualified expenses incurred by the taxpayer, taxpayer's spouse, or taxpayer's dependent (as defined in Code section 151). Qualified expenses consist of tuition and fees required for enrollment or attendance. The credit would not be available to married taxpayers unless they file a joint return, and would not be available to nonresident aliens.

Expenses for this purpose would be net of grants, scholarships, and fellowships. Pell Grants and other nontaxable Federal scholarship assistance would not reduce the dollar limitation on the credit but like other scholarships would be offset against qualified expenses in determining the amount of credit.

The credit would be phased out over the following adjusted gross income levels: Joint filers, \$80,000-\$100,000; and Unmarried filers, \$50,000-\$70,000 (indexed for inflation beginning in year 2000).

The credit would be effective for expenses paid after December 31, 1996, for education furnished in academic periods beginning on or after July 1, 1997 (the beginning of the 1998 academic year).

#### COMMENDING JUDY AND HERB GALPERSON AS THE FIRST COUPLE OF SINAI TEMPLE

#### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Judy and Herb Galperson as the first couple of Sinai Temple. The Galpersons represent the best of family life, professional life, and community involvement. Mencius, an ancient Greek writer, said that "The root of the state is in the family. The root of the family is in the person of its head." Herb and Judy are the root of their family and community.

On the professional level Judy has worked in public service as a coordinator of volunteers for the Edelman for city council campaign and as a deputy to councilman Edmund D. Edelman. She also makes use of her artistic talent and entrepreneurial spirit in her current position at an interior design company. Herb has had an existing career in law. Herb graduated from Brooklyn College in 1953, and then went on to New York University School of Law, where he received his J.D. and began practicing law. A short time later he followed his brother to Los Angeles and practiced on his own for a few years. Herb eventually joined the law firm of Rose, Klein & Marias.

The Galperson's most outstanding feature, an inspiration for all Americans, is dedication to community. Judy and Herb have been involved in every facet of community organization. She has been a member of the board of directors for the Otis Art Institute and a member of the Los Angeles County Music and Performing Arts Commission; He belongs to various bar associations and has been an officer and on the board of directors of several organizations, including president of the Southern California Applicants Attorneys Association. Judy and Herb have served together on several Jewish organizations and are life members of Southern California Hadassah. Recently, in recognition of Judy's contribution to

the community, she was invited to the White House to participate in a dialog with First Lady Hillary Clinton and 12 other community members from across the country.

As for the Galperson's family life, Herb met Judith Arlene Harris in 1967 on a blind date and with a few short months they were married. Two years later, their first son, David, was born, followed by Robert. David received his J.D. degree from Southwestern School of Law, was admitted to the State bar of California, and currently practices law in San Bernardino. Robert received his B.A. from the Annenberg School of Communications, University of Southern California, and currently works in sales administration at Barth & Dreyfuss in Los Angeles. Their success in school and in their professional life would not have been possible without their parents' guidance and support. I congratulate Judy and Herb on raising two fine citizens.

The Galpersons have given an extraordinary amount of time and energy to serving the Los Angeles community. I honor them for their service and hope that they will serve as rolemodels for others. Once again I congratulate Judy and Herb Galperson as first couple of Sinai Temple.

#### SALUTING MISTY PUTMAN

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special East Texan, Misty Putman, a senior at Arp High School who recently was awarded the Horatio-Alger Scholarship for her uncommon valor and perseverance in the face of difficult circumstances. She was invited to Washington this week for a conference in recognition of this impressive award. Americans, young and old alike, could learn a great deal from this young woman.

Three years ago, Misty's father, Terry, died of a heart attack. As we know, the death of a family member can be a crippling blow, yet Misty's response revealed her strength of character and resolve. She came to the assistance of her mother, Donna, who was facing difficult financial circumstances. Misty began working almost forty hours a week at Brookshire's Grocery in Overton and continued as a full-time student at Arp High School, while her mother also held three jobs in order to meet their expenses.

Misty's perseverance and hard work resulted in her being awarded the \$5,000 Horatio-Alger Scholarship. In doing so, she also gained the respect of her peers and her community, and she was recently honored during an awards ceremony at Arp High School. Misty plans to use this prestigious scholarship to attend either Tyler Junior College or Kilgore College in the fall, with plans for a future transfer to Stephen F. Austin University. She plans to major in sociology or criminal justice with hopes of becoming a probation officer, where she plans to use her life experiences to help those in need. We can anticipate that she will be most successful in whatever she pursues.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way to measure the positive impact Misty has had on her family, her school and her community. Young people like Misty are our Nation's future leaders, and their efforts will help keep America great. It is a privilege for me to represent such an outstanding young person from the Fourth District of Texas, Misty Putman.

#### COMMENDING OFFICER TIMOTHY J. MITCHELL

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when crime concerns are on every citizen's mind, those who have dedicated their lives to law enforcement are to be commended. I would like to make a special commendation to Officer Timothy J. Mitchell, a very devoted law enforcement officer from Indiana's First Congressional District. Officer Mitchell retired from the Schererville Police Department in April of this year. He will be honored by family, friends, and members of the Schererville Police Force at a testimonial dinner tomorrow night at Teibel's Restaurant in Schererville, IN.

Tim joined the Schererville Police Department on March 31, 1977, after receiving an honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant from the U.S. Air Force in 1976. He worked in both the patrol and detective division of the police force, and was promoted to the rank of corporal on February 15, 1984. During his career with the Schererville Police Department, Tim participated in the Officer Friendly Program. This program began within the northwest Indiana region in the early 1970's, and was designed to educate children on issues of safety and encourage communication between police officers and children. As Officer Friendly, Tim visited schools throughout the region, teaching lessons of safety to children during dangerous times of the year, such as Halloween and summer, and promoting such programs as Bicycle Safety.

Tim was also a participant in the Schererville Police Department's Drug Awareness Resistance Education program [DARE] for 2 years. The first Schererville police officer assigned to the DARE Program, Tim was instrumental in charting the program's course since its implementation in the department in 1989. As a DARE officer, he presented a program designed to encourage youth to "say no to drugs" by means of explaining the harmful effects of drugs. In addition, Tim took the initiative in further promoting the "say no to drugs" campaign by serving as a drug and alcohol instructor at Grimmer Middle School in Schererville, IN, as well as speaking on the subject for various organizations. Tim has chosen to utilize his experience and talents in teaching children by earning his bachelors degree in elementary teaching at Purdue University-Calumet. He hopes to spend his retirement teaching at Grimmer Middle School.

In recognition of his efforts, Tim was selected Schererville's Man of the year by a local newspaper in 1991. Recipients of this honor are selected for their tireless dedication

and service to their communities by means of public service, leadership, or simply caring for their town. Tim was especially honored for his dedication to the promotion of drug education among northwest Indiana's young people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Officer Timothy Mitchell on his 20 years of service to the Schererville Police Department. His wife, Rhonda, and their children, Crystal and Terry, can be proud of his devoted service to the citizens of Schererville.

#### THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT SECURITY BREACHES IN THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in light of continued revelations about the extent to which a political appointee of President Clinton's had regular access to classified information and contact with a foreign conglomerate, not to mention officials of the People's Republic of China, it's about time the President cooperated in getting to the bottom of this. I have tried to impress upon President Clinton the importance and severity of the potential breaches at hand which could have very well taken place on his watch. Since the Attorney General is unwilling to appoint an independent counsel to investigate these matters, it is the duty of Congress to act on its constitutional authority to uncover any violations or penetration of our national and economic security and determine the principals involved. I have every confidence in Chairman BURTON and his Committee to determine the answers to those critical questions, but the President needs to understand the full implications himself and assist in every way possible.

I recommend to everyone the following article by his predecessor, former Chairman Bill Clinger, about the lack of cooperation in getting the full story out of the White House. It appeared in the Wall Street Journal. The synopsis: The Clinton White House spells the public's right to know n-o.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 1, 1997]

A PATTERN OF STONEMALLING

(By William F. Clinger)

As the former chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, I have watched with a great interest and sympathy the efforts of any successor, Rep. Dan Burton (R., Ind.), to get the Clinton administration to comply with his legitimate requests for information and documents. At issue this time is the investigation of questionable White House fund-raising activities and related national security issues. It is clear—as it often was during my tenure—that the administration is consistently resisting Congress's oversight efforts and denying the public its right to know the facts.

We are seeing the same pattern of dissembling stonemalling and lack of cooperation that I endured for four years, first as ranking GOP member and then as chairman of the committee. This pattern was established

during the Clinton administration's first months in office.

In conjunction with the first lady's effort to reform the health care system, a number of task forces were established. Many members of these task forces were not full-time federal employees, yet notices of the meetings were never published, and the meetings were closed to the public. The Federal Advisory Committees Act mandates that advisory panels that make policy recommendations to the president must advertise their proceedings and open them to the public if nongovernmental individuals are members. Yet when my committee requested the names of the people serving on the task forces, then-White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum told me: "Congressman, I don't have to give you that information, and I'm not going to give you that information, and you can't make me give you that information."

This open defiance of the committee's legitimate requests continued throughout my tenure:

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown refused to explain discrepancies in his financial disclosure statement despite repeated requests.

A "damage control" unit was established in the White House by Special Counsel Jane Sherburne, who reported directly to Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes rather than to the White House counsel. Apparently, the sole purpose of this unit was to deny the committee as much information as possible and drag out document production as long as possible.

The White House counsel's office, under four successive counsels, refused to comply with repeated requests for documents related to the firing of the White House Travel Office employees.

In fact, then-White House Counsel Jack Quinn sat in my office a little over a year ago and informed me he would go to jail before turning over certain Travelgate documents. Unknown to us at the time, these documents, which the president asserted were "privileged," included the White House request to the FBI for Billy Dale's file seven months after Mr. Dale was fired in the 1993 Travel Office purge. This single document led to the discovery that hundreds of FBI files of Reagan and Bush appointees had been inappropriately gathered at the White House. FBI Director Louis Freeh called this an "egregious violation of privacy."

Mr. Quinn finally turned over 3,000 pages of documents, which the White House had spent months trying to withhold, on the morning the House scheduled a floor vote to hold Mr. Quinn in contempt if he didn't turn over the documents.

These are just a few examples of the stonewalling and defiance that have characterized the Clinton administration from the start and which continue up to my last days in office. Now this modus operandi continues in response to Chairman Burton's requests.

When the committee first opened its Travelgate hearings, I said: "If senior White House officials will bend the rules over so seemingly inconsequential an issue [as the White House Travel Office] and then spend two years keeping the true story from coming out, what lengths might they go to, to frustrate oversight of areas of far more serious consequence?" Now we are learning how the White House responds when serious national security matters are the subject of oversight.

The first hints of what is turning out to be a pattern of massive fund-raising abuses emerged in October 1996, when I first wrote

Mr. Quinn asking for information about the activities of John Huang. His answer was conveniently delayed until after the election, and six months later the White House still hasn't fully responded.

In the passing months, key figures in this investigation, like John Huang and Webster Hubbell, have taken the Fifth Amendment, and others, such as Charlie Trie and DNC contributor Pauline Kanchanalak, have fled the country. With revelations that the Chinese Embassy in Washington may have been involved in funneling foreign funds into the 1996 campaign, serious matters of national security are at issue. The past patterns of obfuscation and hide-and-peek games with documents must not continue. The matters at issue simply are too serious.

For more than four years the president has promised cooperation with investigations—but his actions have been quite another story. As one who has walked this walk and listened to the president talk the talk, I encourage my former colleagues to continue aggressively pursuing the information to which Congress is entitled. You must expect that the Clinton administration will resist you at every step, but the issues at stake require the vigilance of serious congressional oversight and members of Congress committed to getting the facts to the American people.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIAN MAYER, OF MEDFORD, LONG ISLAND, RECIPIENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS' SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR HEROISM IN BATTLE DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Brian Mayer, a resident of Medford, Long Island, who learned just last week that he will be decorated with the U.S. Marine Corps Silver Star Medal for heroism during the Battle for Hue City, Vietnam, on February 22, 1968.

Though this recognition of Brian's remarkable courage under enemy fire comes nearly 30 years later, its significance to his family and the U.S. Marines whose lives he saved has not been lessened by time, for he has been credited with putting his own life in grave danger, several times exposing himself to enemy gunfire in order to rescue wounded comrades. Brian's heroism did not come without a price. While delivering wounded Marines to a medical aid station he was seriously wounded in action.

The Marine Corps will award Brian the Silver Star Medal after receiving several personal accounts from the wounded Marines of Lima Company that he pulled from the battlefield at Hue City. Working alone and without regard for his own safety, Brian drove a four-wheel drive mule into the middle of the raging fire-fight, loaded the dead and wounded on the mule and sped them to safety. Within minutes, Brian was back, evacuating more wounded Marines to the aid station. Two days later, Brian again rode his mule into a raging fire-

fight to rescue wounded Marines. Again, he was successful in delivering his precious cargo to an aid station. But not without a price. Brian was wounded during that battle, and the scars of that injury have never fully healed.

Because Brian was attached to a different Marine battalion, the men of Lima Company did not know their rescuer. If not for the determination of Sgt. Joe McLaughlin, whose witness to Brian's actions inspired a 30-year search for the Marine who pulled so many injured men from that Vietnamese battlefield, this Nation may never have had the privilege of honoring Brian's heroism in service to his country. Brian's sense of patriotism and duty have been passed along to his son, Craig Mayer, a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Speaker, even words of praise from this esteemed Chamber cannot carry the weight of gratitude offered by Dennis Freed, one of the Marines whom Brian Mayer saved during the Battle for Hue City, who said: "Brian Mayer is a true American hero, whose sacrifices and heroism will always remain an inspiration to us all. He is truly deserving of, and long overdue for recognition of that heroism and sacrifice."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Brian Mayer, who was willing to lay down his own life, ultimately sacrificing his own well-being on the field of battle, in an effort to save the lives of his fellow U.S. Marines. Brian Mayer is a true American hero.

SALUTING THE STUDENTS OF ARCADIA HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on April 26-28, over 1,250 high school students from 50 States and the District of Columbia came to Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution." After the first round of competition, the top ten teams met on Capitol Hill on April 28 where they demonstrated their knowledge of the Constitution before constitutional scholars, journalists, and lawyers. The competition simulated a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations were judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues. That night, the winners were revealed, and I am proud to announce that the team from Arcadia High School in Arcadia, CA, took second place in the national competition.

The young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals and place second overall. The distinguished members of the team that represented Arcadia High School were: Jon Baker, Joseph Cheung, Winne Ching, Anna Chung, Annie Chung, Steve Chung, Karen Dickinson, Scott Esposito, Nathan Flowers-Jacobs, Susan Fu, Jae Vyn Gan, David Han, Tracy Huang, Seoyoung Kim, Jonathon Lee, Michael Lee, Richard Lim, Winston Lin, Tsung-Lin Liu, Maggie Loo, Margaret Ng, Jina Noh, Margarita Ortiz, Harvard Pan,

Nikka Rapkin, Christopher Tokeshi, Alexander Trifunac, Jack Wang, Jennie Wang, Wing Yung. I would also like to congratulate their teacher, Ron Morris, whose diligence and sacrifice greatly contributed to the success of the team.

The "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution Program" is the most extensive education program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the principals and values that they represent. Clearly, the team from Arcadia High School showed their extensive knowledge on the significance of the Constitution and its place in history, and I salute them for their excellent showing at the national competition.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH GEMBUS

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Gembus of Rossford, OH who has taken from this life on Thursday, April 10, 1997 at the age of 85 years.

A man of integrity, humility, and true grit, Joe was a glassworker who gave of his energies to his profession, his family, and his community. Always a staunch and dignified defender of working people, he served as his union local's financial secretary for 23 years, retiring in 1977. Upon his retirement and in recognition of his tireless efforts on their behalf, his brothers and sisters in the union named the United Glassworkers Local 9 hall the Joseph F. Gembus Hall. Throughout his tenure with the union, he also served on the Toledo AFL-CIO Executive Board and as Vice-President of the State of Ohio AFL-CIO Executive Board. He served on the Wood County Democratic Executive Committee, MidAm Bank Advisory Board, and the City of Rossford Charter Commission.

Fiercely loyal to our Nation, Joe served in the U.S. Army during World War II, fighting in the China-Burma-India Theater. After his service, he joined the Rossford American Legion Post #533 and the Northwood VFW, where he was a life member. Never one to let his years slow him down, Joe was also a member of the Lady of Fatima Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Wood County Committee on Aging, and the Glassworkers Local 9 Cullet Club.

Joe now joins with his wife Mary, but leaves to this earth his sister, Angela Gembus, sisters-in-law Betty Torda and Kate Eckhart, and many nieces and nephews. They, and we, will miss him and cherish his memory and contributions in making our community a finer place in which to live.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND STRUCTURED SETTLEMENTS

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join today with Mr. SHAW, Mr. RAMSTAD, and a broad bipartisan group of cosponsors from the Ways and Means Committee in introducing legislation to make structured settlements available to men and women who have suffered severe physical injuries in the workplace.

I have been a long-time supporter of structured settlements, going back to the original 1982 legislation that enacted section 130 of the Internal Revenue Code to encourage the use of structured settlements for physical injuries in tort cases. I believe that making the structured settlements available for physical injuries suffered in the workplace is fully consistent with the original rationale and policy that lead to the enactment of the Code section 130 structured settlement tax rules.

People who suffer severe and permanently disabling physical injuries in the workplace have the same need as badly injured tort victims for long-term financial security to cover the expenses of ongoing medical care and daily life.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee and in the House to pursue adoption of this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. J.C. LAUL

#### HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and to thank Dr. J.C. Laul, a former worker at the Department of Energy's Hanford facility, and a constituent of mine.

Dr. Laul is a nuclear chemist and a nuclear engineer, with a Ph.D. from Purdue University. He spent 15 years at Hanford working on nuclear waste and environmental cleanup problems, analyzing whether that site was suitable for permanent storage of high-level nuclear waste.

Dr. Laul is also a whistleblower, and a friend of the taxpayers, who put his career on the line when he blew the whistle on fraud and mismanagement by Battelle, Inc., a DOE contractor. Five days after disclosing that Battelle inappropriately and illegally used equipment paid for by the Government, Battelle fired Dr. Laul, saying he had improperly disposed of a hazardous waste—a violation DOE later said Battelle used as an excuse to lay him off and silence him.

After losing his job, Dr. Laul brought a False Claims Act suit against Battelle and won, resulting in Battelle reimbursing DOE \$330,000. Today I submit for the RECORD an article describing the case and reporting on Dr. Laul's vindication, and thank him for the important and honest work he did on behalf of this country. Dr. Laul lost his job because he had the nerve to stand up for what was right.

[From the Spokane Review, Mar. 16, 1997]

FEDS PAY IN BATTLE FRAUD CASE

(By Karen Dorn Steele)

U.S. government investigators agreed that scientist Jagdish C. Laul was fired for turning in his managers for fraud.

A federal appeals court agreed Laul could sue the Hanford contractor for whom he worked for wrongful termination.

The government made the contractor, Battelle's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory pay back \$330,000 for double-billing lab equipment—and even recommended Battelle managers be criminally prosecuted for fraud.

But who picked up the \$750,000 tab for defending Battelle against Laul's lawsuit?

U.S. taxpayers.

Laul's case is the most recent example of a system that allows private nuclear contractors to rack up huge legal bills fighting whistleblowers—even when the contractor's in the wrong.

Battelle settled with Laul in January to head off a federal jury trial in Spokane.

The cost of his case to taxpayers includes the \$250,000 settlement paid to Laul; \$400,000 in legal fees to Battelle's outside law firm, Davis Wright Tremaine of Seattle; and about \$100,000 in legal work and other Battelle costs to fight Laul.

If Laul had won at trial, taxpayers would have paid that bill, too. That's because of a Cold War agreement in which the U.S. government promised to pay all legal costs of its nuclear weapons contractors when they agreed to run the government's weapons plants.

The agreement, called indemnification, is still in effect today. It applies to Battelle, which works on Hanford cleanup and other government nuclear programs.

Under contract reforms pushed by the Clinton administration, the government plans to stop reimbursing contractors when a court rules against them, or if they're found guilty of reprisal in a whistleblower case.

The reforms don't yet apply to Battelle. Under its current contract, the company's top manager has to be involved in illegal retaliation before taxpayers won't pay their legal bills, said Carolyn Reeploeg, DOE's assistant chief counsel in Richland.

That will change in Battelle's new contract, currently under negotiation, Reeploeg said.

The reforms, which also apply to other Hanford contracts, "broaden protections for whistleblowers," she said.

But they don't go far enough, said Alene Anderson, Laul's attorney from the Government Accountability Project, a group that represents whistleblowers.

"The system is stacked against whistleblowers. They still let these cases get to the courthouse doorstep. Millions of taxpayer dollars can be spent before that," Anderson said.

Despite its settlement with Laul, Battelle still isn't admitting any wrongdoing in his firing. The company even denies Laul's a whistleblower.

"In our view, the taxpayers are served when contractors defend themselves from frivolous lawsuits," said Battelle spokesman Greg Koller.

But newly disclosed reports show the U.S. Department of Energy's inspector general recommended criminal sanctions in 1993 against Battelle managers for covering up the lab fraud reported by Laul.

The confidential reports were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

Battelle improperly modified a \$210,000 piece of lab equipment, fired Laul and then

lied to the Energy Department in a cover-up, the inspector general's investigation found.

The U.S. Justice Department made Battelle repay the government \$330,000. Laul got \$60,800 of that for his role in identifying the fraud under the Federal False Claims Act. He brought the claim in 1995.

Battelle's treatment of Laul demonstrates the company's "inability to conduct an unbiased investigation," said George Allen, the inspector general's investigator.

Battelle repaid the government with private contract revenue, not taxpayer money. The criminal charges were then dropped.

The dispute goes back a decade.

In 1987, Battelle purchased two \$210,000 mass spectrometers to analyze chemicals for a government program at Hanford, Nevada and Texas to build a tomb for commercial wastes from nuclear power plants.

Laul, a 57-year-old geochemist, was a project manager doing groundwater studies for that program. It was canceled in 1988 when Congress decided to build a repository at the Nevada Test Site.

In 1990, Battelle illegally modified the spectrometer in the Hanford nuclear waste cleanup program, the inspector general's report said.

Battelle was "double billing" Hanford's former site contractor, Westinghouse Hanford Co., for the equipment by seeking reimbursement from both the civilian nuclear waste project in Nevada and the Hanford cleanup program, the report said.

The lab flap delayed progress in nuclear waste cleanup, including Hanford's single shell tank program, the most urgent and riskiest in the nation's weapons complex, the inspector general noted.

Those delays cost taxpayers \$300,000, according to the report. That's in addition to the legal fees.

In October 1989, Laul reported the equipment misuse to DOE because he was angry his work would be jeopardized by modifying the machine.

Battelle fired Laul in May 1990, saying he had improperly disposed of hazardous waste—a violation DOE later said Battelle used as an excuse to fire him.

On at least two occasions, Battelle's legal spat with Laul could have been stopped.

Energy Department records show that John Wagoner, Hanford's top manager, was told by his own investigator in April 1991 that Battelle should settle with Laul because Battelle was at fault and likely would lose a jury trial.

Steve Abernethy, DOE's safety concerns manager, said in a report to Wagoner that Battelle fired Laul because he reported the fraud, not because he mishandled the chemical.

DOE should "direct PNL (Battelle) to quit spending contract funds to defend this case" and order a settlement with Laul, Abernethy said in his report.

Battelle strongly disagreed.

"We think there's no connection" between Laul's firing and his reporting the lab equipment dispute to DOE, Koller said in an interview last week.

An early DOE investigation by contractor Stone & Webster supported Laul's termination. But Abernethy said Battelle's legal department "may have obstructed" the investigation by having Battelle lawyers present at all employee interviews about Laul's conduct.

Laul used "very poor judgment" in disposing of the chemical, but that didn't justify firing him, Abernethy's report said. Termination "is a rather harsh and unprece-

dent punishment for a senior scientist that has had a distinguished 15-year career at PNL," he added.

The inspector general later agreed, saying Laul's complaints to DOE about the lab equipment led directly to his firing.

Wagoner referred the issue to an internal Battelle committee to decide whether Laul's treatment was consistent with DOE and Battelle whistleblower policies.

Battelle said the committee was "united" in concluding Laul was fired for "severe misconduct," Koller said.

But the inspector general's report disputed that.

"At least half of the six committed members found evidence of fraudulent management of the (Battelle) Lab. However, those findings were not reported back to John Wagoner," by Battelle managers, the inspector general's report said.

The committee's legal counsel was from Davis Wright Tremaine, the law firm taxpayers later paid \$400,000 to litigate against Laul.

"This was a conflict of interest," Laul said last week. Battelle's Koller said it's "standard practice" for Battelle to use its outside law firm on such issues.

The DOE's inspector general report recommended criminal sanctions against Battelle for "theft, conspiracy and false statement."

"The U.S. attorney's office intends to prosecute the violations detailed in the July 1993 report," the report said.

A grand jury was convened last year in Spokane to consider criminal charges. But they were dropped when Laul won his Federal False Claims Act case, forcing Battelle to reimburse the government, said Assistant U.S. Attorney James Crum.

Laul sued Battelle in 1993 for wrongful termination. His claim was initially denied in U.S. District Court in Spokane. But he appealed to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled in his favor and ordered a jury trial.

A whistleblower trial was justified because Laul's immediate supervisor "drafted a memorandum only five days before Dr. Laul's termination calling for (his) termination because of his complaints to the DOE," the court said last June.

That's when Battelle offered to settle, Laul said.

He got the inspector general reports after he agreed in January to accept the offer.

"These reports show I could easily have prevailed at trial," Laul said.

Laul is now living in Boulder, Colo. He's taken loans against his house and depleted his savings in his long fight with Battelle.

Now, he's talking to Congress in an effort to make his case an issue in DOE contract reform.

"I stood up in the interest of DOE and had Battelle pay back \$330,000, and then DOE turns around and pays back all the litigation costs to Battelle to fight my lawsuit.

"This just does not make any sense," Laul said.

#### AWARDING THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO FRANK SINATRA

SPEECH OF

**HON. SONNY BONO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 279 and the awarding of a Congressional

Gold Medal to a great American, Mr. Francis Albert Sinatra. Or, as the entire world knows him, Frank Sinatra. I also wish to commend my colleague, Mr. SERRANO of New York, for all his efforts on behalf of this legislation.

Aside from the fact that while growing up Frank Sinatra was my total hero, and I desperately wanted him to marry my sister so I could be related to him, Frank Sinatra helped define America for the rest of the world. He was the epitome of the American dream, rising from modest surroundings to become the biggest recording artist in the world. Although he was not a scholar, his impact on our national culture was enormous. And, it was a very positive impact. Frank became as identified with America as "mom and apple pie."

Everyone knows about Frank Sinatra's success as an entertainer. He made hundreds of hit records, was awarded three Oscars, received seven Grammys, a Peabody Award, and an Emmy. But many people don't know that he was also a great philanthropist and humanitarian. They may not know about this side of Frank Sinatra because of his modest nature and the quiet way he went about helping others. I know how often Frank Sinatra helped friends in need and total strangers. He contributed his name, time, and money to many, many worthwhile causes never desiring credit or recognition. But his generosity is legendary among those who know him. That is why he was honored with some of the Nation's most prestigious humanitarian awards—the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Academy of Arts and Sciences' Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award, the Life Achievement Award of the NAACP, and many others. In my community of Palm Springs, Frank Sinatra contributed generously to so many causes, including the creation of the Martin Anthony Sinatra Medical Education Center in honor of his father.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to know Frank Sinatra, and I am proud to consider him a friend and inspiration. We are honoring a truly great American.

IN HONOR OF THE STUDENT CHAPTER OF THE SOCIETY OF HISPANIC PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the student chapter of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, which garnered first place at the National Academic Olympiad. The four triumphant team members will be honored by the Hispanic Organization of Students in Technology at the Fifth Annual Gala Banquet at Campino Restaurant in Newark, NJ.

The event celebrates the accomplishments of the New Jersey Institute of Technology's [NJIT] victorious College Bowl Team. The team was composed of four engineering majors: Rene J. Yandun, Fernando Teixeira, Pablo O. Delgado Jr., and Aldo Nina. This National Academic Olympiad, held during the National Technical and Career Conference

[NTCC] in Philadelphia, is a prestigious educational event sponsored by the companies such as Hewlett Packard, Kodak, Lucent Technologies, Amoco, Motorola, and Texas Instruments.

A series of valuable workshops were available at the conference, such as "The Academic Stress", "Student and Professional Workshop", "Creating Solutions for a Changing World", and "Improving your College Career—Making yourself more Marketable". Members of the student chapter of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers were able to enhance their professional college careers—185 of the top engineering corporations and government agencies were present and recruiting talented Latino student Latino corporate America. The conference also supplied entertainment for the participating students which included a gala reception where company executives and students mingled for an evening of celebration.

NTC '97 played an essential role in the futures of these Hispanic students. Conferences of this type augment the possibility for NJIT students to become involved with important members of the professional world. They have the opportunity to pursue internships or employment in their prospective careers. Finally NJIT has received its deserved national recognition for their achievements in competing against schools in various regions of our country.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding work of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers and those individuals being honored at its annual gala. The victorious College Bowl Team members serve as excellent examples for other members of the Hispanic Organization of Students in Technology to follow. I commend their accomplishments and am delighted with their progress in the engineering field.

#### IN HONOR OF JOHNNY VADNAL

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 5, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lifetime achievement of Johnny Vadnal—band leader, master of the accordion, and Cleveland's Polka King.

Johnny Vadnal and his family—mother, Anna; brothers, Tony, Frankie, and Richie; and sister, Valeria—brought the joys and rhythms of polka music to Cleveland and the country for the past 50 years.

Johnny was the first polka band leader in the country to have his own television show in a major market. From 1949 to 1961, the Vadnals performed every Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock on WEWS channel 5 in Cleveland.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's, the Vadnals played six nights a week. Johnny and his band were regulars at all the famous establishments including the Superior Ballroom, Twilight Gardens, Aragon Ballroom, and the Bowl Ballroom. Johnny was so popular at the Bowl Ballroom that not even Louis Prima drew a crowd like Johnny could.

At the height of his popularity, Johnny captivated 64,000 baseball fans at Cleveland Sta-

dium when he introduced "The Baseball Polka" in 1950. Recording for RCA Victor, Johnny's biggest hits were the "Yes, My Dear" waltz, which sold 50,000 copies in its first week, "Two-Timing You," "The Slap Happy Polka," "The Prairie Polka," "The Mountain Climber," "No Beer on Sunday," "Blame in on the Waltz," "Clap Hands Polka," and his theme song, "The Wayside Polka." In 1983, Johnny wrote "My Alice Waltz" for his wife, and it was named polka song of the year.

Johnny's prodigious talent was matched only by the passion and sincerity with which he played. "All I can say is I play from the heart," he has said.

On May 7, the National Cleveland Style Polka Hall of Fame will salute Johnny Vadnal upon his retirement. Mr. Speaker, we are richer as a nation and more civilized as a people for Johnny's contribution to the culture.

#### IN HONOR OF OFFICER ANTONIO NARDINI AND HIS FELLOW POLICE OFFICERS: MAKING A DIFFERENCE EVERY DAY IN THE LIVES OF THE RESIDENTS OF BAYONNE

### HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 5, 1997*

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a truly special gentleman, Police Officer Antonio Nardini of Bayonne, NJ. Officer Nardini's extraordinary efforts will be recognized during the 1997 Make a Difference Day Awards ceremony in Arlington, VA.

The awards presentation will celebrate the contributions of 11 unique individuals—including Officer Nardini—chosen from more than 1 million people, from all over the Nation, who participated in USA Today's Make a Difference Day on October 26, 1996. Anyone who knows Officer Nardini is not surprised that he would be included in this elite group. His work as a Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Officer has positively affected the lives of countless young people in Bayonne. When the idea for this ambitious hunger reduction project came to Officer Nardini, local school-children were naturally inspired to pitch in and make a difference themselves.

The road which has led Officer Nardini to this special acknowledgment began on 23d Street in his hometown of Bayonne where he witnessed numerous people awaiting food distributions outside a local church. Upon closer inspection, Officer Nardini surmised that there were indeed a number of community food pantries struggling to provide for their needy constituencies. This dire situation was a call to action for Officer Nardini and his fellow officers to volunteer their time to help ease the situation. They promptly installed a collection bin in their precinct, setting the example which many then followed, including city hall, the housing authority, senior citizens complexes, and every library in town.

USA Today Weekend held its annual Make a Difference Day October 26, 1996. With Thanksgiving less than a month away, it gave people an opportunity to give thanks for all

they have by helping others in need. On that morning, 7,500 children from 17 local elementary schools, along with other volunteers from corporate, union, and civic groups, took up the challenge of helping those less fortunate than themselves. They joined Officer Nardini and his fellow officers going door to door, collecting food donations that were loaded onto trucks which were donated by the city of Bayonne. At day's end, 22 trucks were brimming with donations, and helped save the Thanksgiving holiday for many families in need. Some of the day's harvest was distributed to food pantries in the community, to help them with their good work.

It is an honor to have an exceptional person like Officer Antonio Nardini residing in my district. He exemplifies the true meaning of community service. I am certain my colleagues will join me in recognition of this remarkable gentleman.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL GREENE

### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 5, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an outstanding individual, Michael Greene. Mr. Greene has led a truly remarkable life, in which he has utilized his passion for music in the realms of business, philanthropy, and education.

While completing his degrees in business and marketing Michael began his career as a recording artist and producer. In a few years he became President and CEO of Apogee Recording Studios where he managed 5 publishing companies containing over 5,000 song titles. He then entered into the cable television industry, where he founded the Nation's first video music network, the Video Music Channel. He would later assume the position of vice president of Crawford Post Productions, helping turn his small company into a leader in the field of video and film properties. While Michael was extremely busy and successful in his work, he always made time to give back to his community.

Throughout his career Michael has acted as a steward of music and the arts, especially in regard to their continued presence in America's schools. In this era of shrinking budgets, musical education has increasingly been viewed as a nonessential element in primary and secondary education, making it one of the areas hit hardest by cutbacks. Michael has led several efforts to reverse this trend and to promote music education. He was a cofounder of the National Coalition for Music Education which works to empower communities around the Nation to take the necessary steps on the local level to ensure that music and the arts will continue to be taught in their local schools. He was also the founder of National Arts Advocacy Day which sought to bring congressional attention to the elimination of arts education.

Michael has worked extensively on the local level where, largely due to his work, the number of secondary music programs has doubled in the Los Angeles Unified School District

since 1991. It seems Michael takes to heart the following observation by Joseph Addison: "A man that has a taste of music, painting, or architecture, is like one that has another sense." Indeed Michael's legacy will be the appreciation and enjoyment of the arts in children that might otherwise never have known the genius of Mozart or Van Gogh.

Michael's fortitude and conviction led him to be one of the first within the musical community to take a vocal stance against the scourge of drug abuse among musicians. He created "Substance Abuse in Music: an Industry Intervention," and has encouraged higher standards in the fight against drugs. His efforts were in hope of diminishing the glorification of substance abuse in the music industry.

His work as a businessman, artist, and philanthropist has made him a leader in the music industry for many years. In 1988 his position became official, as he became the Recording Academy's president and CEO. Next week the University of Southern California will award him with a Doctor of Music degree during their commencement ceremonies. This kind of honor is fitting for an individual that has done so much for his country, and his passion—music. I am privileged to represent such an individual and look forward to working with him in the future.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP G.E. PATTERSON

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.  
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 5, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gilbert Earl Patterson, Bishop in the Church of God in Christ, and Pastor of both the Temple of Deliverance Church and Bountiful Blessings Church in Memphis, TN.

Recognized as one of the foremost preachers in the world, Bishop Patterson preaches every Sunday to a congregation of over 11,000 members, and to an international television audience on Black Entertainment Television and the Turner Broadcasting Network. Through his enlightening and uplifting sermons, Bishop Patterson provides spiritual sustenance to tens of thousands of congregants and millions of television viewers and radio listeners around the world.

Bishop Patterson has had a distinguished career as a minister. He was born in Memphis and lived in Detroit throughout most of his teen years. He began his vocation in 1957 at the young age of 17 and continued from 1962 to 1975 as copastor of Holy Temple Church of God in Christ in Memphis. In 1975, he founded Temple of Deliverance. In addition to his service to the people as a minister, Bishop Patterson is also a scholar and published writer. He attended LeMoynne-Owen College in Memphis, the Detroit Bible Institute and holds an honorary doctorate from Oral Roberts University. He is a contributing writer to the Spirit Filled Bible.

On Wednesday, April 30, Bishop Patterson was honored by his congregation in Memphis, TN. Bishop Patterson's commitment to his fel-

low man and to the common good have had a tremendous impact on my life. I consider him a confidant and a friend, Mr. Speaker. That is why I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring this giant of a preacher, paragon of inspiration, and decorated soldier of the cloth, Bishop Gilbert Earl Patterson.

IN MEMORY OF HWANG MIEN LIN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Hwang Mien Lin, an influential journalist, publisher, and author from China and Cleveland, OH.

Mr. Hwang devoted his career to writing in the cause of liberty. He was born in Beijing, and became a journalist at the age of 18. During World War II, he fought against the Japanese occupation of Burma alongside England and the United States. He was one of a small number of brave soldiers who survived that conflict.

In 1944, Mr. Hwang was a cofounder of Newsdom Weekly, one of the leading anti-Communist magazines published in the Far East. By 1950, it was the first Chinese magazine published in both Chinese and English. Mr. Hwang was a central member of a group of writers and journalists who met with President Chiang Kai-shek and helped to formulate policy regarding mainland China.

Mr. Hwang was a widely read individual, a renaissance man, with a sharp intellect and a crisp writing style. When he retired in the late 1970's, he traveled back and forth between his home in Hong Kong and his children's homes in the United States. He is survived by daughters, Margaret Wong, Rose Wong, and Cecilia Wong of Shaker Heights; son, George Wong of Rocky River, and nine grandchildren. He will be missed by all who knew him and who read his work.

IN HONOR OF BENZION KLATZKO:  
A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN  
MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO HIS  
COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 5, 1997

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional gentleman, Rabbi Benzion Klatzko. Rabbi Klatzko and the officers of the Congregation Shaarey Tefilah will have their installation celebrated at a brunch reception to be held in Perth Amboy, NJ.

Rabbi Klatzko was born in Cincinnati, OH, to Dr. Naftoli and Judy Klatzko. Under the guidance of his loving parents, Rabbi Klatzko grew up in a home that became a symbol to the community of Chesed and Hachnosas Orchim. This early family experience enabled Rabbi Klatzko to pass on his love of faith to

the members of the congregation he now serves.

The pursuit of knowledge has always been important to Rabbi Klatzko. While a young man in Cleveland, OH, Rabbi Klatzko attended the Hebrew Academy of Cleveland under the leadership of Rabbi Nochum Dessler, as well as Telshe Yeshiva High School where he benefited from the tutelage of Rabbi Mordecai Gifter. After attending both Basis Medrash and the Center for Rabbinic Leadership, Rabbi Klatzko was ordained by Rabbi Avrohom Blumenkrantz at the Anshei Chemed in Far Rockaway, NY, in a Simicha ceremony, and subsequently also ordained at the Mirrer Yeshiva in Brooklyn by Rabbi Shumel Berenbaum and Rabbi Shraga Moshe Kalmanowitz.

Children and family have continued to be a major theme throughout Rabbi Klatzko's life. Married to the former Shoshana Juravel on June 30, 1988, Rabbi and Mrs. Klatzko's joyful union has produced five children; Yitzchok, Sholom Yedidya, Shira Sarah, Avi, and Elisha. The characteristically selfless Rabbi Klatzko has organized and financed a learning program for children of yungeleit, and opened a summer day camp for secular boys in San Jose, CA. It is Rabbi Klatzko's wish that he can some day serve a congregation in Israel. He has a tremendous interest in leading and teaching a growing Jewish community.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding community leader and caring individual become a resident of my congressional district. Rabbi Klatzko is a man of great conviction. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and honor this remarkable gentleman.

EPISCOPAL HEALTH SERVICES: A  
MODEL OF SERVICE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to highlight the grand opening and dedication of the Bishop B. Hucles Nursing Home in Brooklyn on May 8, 1997. The nursing home will be part of Episcopal Health Services, Inc. [EHS].

EHS is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing a continuum of quality health care services through hospitals, long-term facilities, and primary care centers from inner-city Brooklyn and Queens to Suffolk and Nassau Counties. For almost 150 years, the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island has overseen EHS as it set the standard for community based care in the region. Today, EHS is one of the 10 largest healthcare organizations in New York State.

The Bishop Henry B. Hucles Nursing Home is located only a few blocks east of the Homes for the Aged and Blind, and will continue the tradition of community service and individualized care by providing a new home for all of the current residents of Homes for the Aged and Blind. This new facility will provide state-of-the-art care for even more residents while reaching out to others in the community through day care activities and special programs. The Hucles Nursing Home will be able

to accommodate 240 residents, will provide around the clock nursing care, serve as an adult day care center, provide pastoral care, and an array of other services.

I am delighted that the Bishop Henry B. Hucles Nursing Home will be available to service patients sorely in need of care. I commend Episcopal Health Services for its vision and execution in developing this outstanding service center.

WELFARE REFORM TECHNICAL  
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM McCRERY**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 29, 1997*

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to express my views on one particular provision of the technical corrections bill before us today. This provision has to do with the eligibility of children for SSI benefits, and changes made in determining eligibility in accordance with last year's welfare reform law. Public Law 104-193; current law defines the period for the Social Security Administration [SSA] to make childhood medical determinations to 1 year following enactment of the welfare reform law. That is, eligibility redeterminations need to be made in required cases by no later than August 22, 1997. However, there may be some cases inadvertently missed during that period. Such children could be discovered during a continuing disability review or other file review after August 22, 1997. SSA argues that these cases, once discovered, could be subject to the medical improvement standard rather than applying the new eligibility criteria. This would result in the continuation of benefits to children who did not meet the new eligibility criteria.

I disagree with this interpretation.

Congress intended that all children affected by these changes would be redetermined using the new eligibility criteria and not the medical improvement standard. The time period for redetermination contained in Public Law 104-193 was included solely for the purpose of forcing the Social Security Administration to make an expeditious completion of the redetermination of eligibility for all affected children. In fact, the record of the proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee will show that the Social Security Administration was directly questioned as to the amount of time needed to complete the redeterminations. Due to the administration's delay in releasing implementing regulations, the committee has decided to extend the period of time for SSA to determine the eligibility of any child receiving SSI benefits on August 22, 1996, whose eligibility may be affected by changes in the childhood eligibility criteria from 12 to 18 months. The committee expects SSA to comply with the direction of the law, and will hold the Commissioner of Social Security fully responsible for noncompliance.

IN HONOR OF BAYONNE ELKS  
LODGE 434: PROUD PARTICIPANTS  
IN ELKS NATIONAL YOUTH WEEK

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 5, 1997*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional organization, the Bayonne Elks Lodge 434 as they participate in this year's Elks National Youth Week. A group of 30 young people will take part in an awards luncheon to be held at the Elks Lodge 434 in Bayonne.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Bayonne Elks Lodge 434 is an organization committed to active involvement in the lives of community residents in the town of Bayonne. During their long history, the selfless efforts of these exceptional people have supported such diverse groups as veterans of all wars and handicapped children. Additionally, the Bayonne Elks Lodge 434 has promoted youth oriented causes related to drug awareness and annually holds a special youth day in recognition of the contributions of high school seniors to Bayonne.

I believe that the best way to ensure the future prosperity of our great Nation is to provide our young people with the broadest possible experiences from which they can learn and grow. Elks National Youth Week is a time when this philanthropic organization recognizes the achievements and contributions of our young adults. The Bayonne Elks Lodge 434, by holding their yearly youth day, affords high school seniors the chance to witness the governmental process firsthand. Students are assigned positions within city government, sworn into their positions, and tour Bayonne City Hall with the corresponding city official.

Through their participation in the Bayonne Elks Lodge 434 Annual Youth Day, the young people being honored are well on their way to becoming our future leaders of tomorrow. Each person has worked during their school careers and have overcome many obstacles. They are the premier students in their respective high schools. The people of Bayonne will undoubtedly one day benefit from the talents of these exceptional young men and women.

I ask that my colleagues join me in applauding the outstanding efforts of the Bayonne Elks Lodge 434. I am proud to have this exemplary organization working on behalf of the residents of my congressional district.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 6, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 7

9:15 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for cancer research programs of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works  
Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, focusing on safety issues and programs.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up the proposed Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, and consider pending nominations.

SD-430

Small Business

To hold hearings on the Small Business Administration's finance programs.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation, focusing on transportation infrastructure financing issues.

SD-124

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1998 for Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to review the final report of the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy and the recommendations of the report, including recommendations for legislation to codify the classification system and enhance accountability.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 507, to establish the United States Patent and Trademark Organization as a Government

corporation, and to revise the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, and reexamination reform. SD-226

2:00 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation and Technology Administration. SR-253

Judiciary  
 To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226

Select on Intelligence  
 To hold closed hearings on the nomination of George J. Tenet, of Maryland, to be Director of Central Intelligence. SH-219

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Military Construction Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for Army and defense military construction programs. SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the effects of competition on fuel use and types of generation. SH-216

Rules and Administration  
 To resume hearings to discuss revisions to Title 44, relating to the operations of the Government Printing Office. SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the Government's impact on television programming. SD-342

Judiciary  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
 To resume hearings to examine the process to enlarge the membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). SD-538

10:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for hazardous materials transportation. SR-253

Foreign Relations  
 Business meeting, to consider the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) of November 19, 1990, adopted at Vienna on May 31, 1996 ("the Flank Document") (Treaty Doc.105-5), and other pending calendar business. SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 462, to reform and consolidate the public and assisted housing programs of the United States, and to redirect primary responsibility for these programs from the Federal Government to States and localities. SD-538

Judiciary  
 To hold hearings on S. 191, to throttle criminal use of guns. SD-226

5:00 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Closed business meeting, to consider pending military nominations. SR-222

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings on S. 416, to extend the expiration dates of existing authorities and enhance U.S. participation in the energy emergency program of the International Energy Agency, S. 417, to extend energy conservation programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through September 30, 2002, and S. 186, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act with respect to purchases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by entities in the insular areas of the United States. SD-366

Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-477). SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings on State pre-emption of TELCO. SR-253

2:30 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Aviation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine barriers to entry at airports. SR-253

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings to examine program efficiencies at the Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs. SD-192

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings to examine spectrum issues. SR-253

Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine allegations of sexual harassment in the Department of Veterans Affairs. SH-216

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430

2:00 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings on staff reductions for fiscal year 1997 and 1998 for the National Weather Service. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
 Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health to review the Columbia River Basin Environmental Impact Statement. SD-366

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine adult education programs. SD-430

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of the Interior. SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine the quality of various health plans. SD-430

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings on programs designed to assist Native American veterans. SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs. SD-192

Judiciary  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. SD-226

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the financial implications of restructuring. SH-216

## Labor and Human Resources

Public Health and Safety Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold a workshop on the proposed "Public Land Management Responsibility and Accountability Act".

SD-366

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the benefits and risks of restructuring to consumers and communities.

SH-216

## POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine encryption issues in the information age.

SD-226