

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADVENTURE THEATER
CELEBRATES 45TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize an impressive achievement of by a volunteer arts organization in my district. This year marks the 45th anniversary of the nationally recognized children's theater company, Adventure Theater. Located in the national park in Glen Echo, MD, this company of actors, directors, artists, and teachers have been providing wholesome and innovative entertainment for 45 years to the children of the Metropolitan Washington area.

Within view of the C&O Canal in Montgomery County, MD, the historic national park at Glen Echo has been the home of artists, dancers, puppeteers, and actors since its evolution from the days as a popular amusement park built at the Maryland terminus of Washington's trolley line.

Adventure Theater is the Washington, DC, area's oldest children's theater. Since they premiered in 1952, the volunteer group has been dedicated to producing quality children's theater. Through weekend and weekday performances, drama classes, an award-winning touring company, Girl and Boy Scout workshops, seasonal events, volunteer opportunities, and open auditions, Adventure Theater has involved the community in the world of theater.

Adventure Theater was created by a group of women volunteers who recognized the need for live stage productions for children. Although today many children now have the advantage of exposure to theater and performances in schools and auditoriums, little was available for young audiences in the early 1950's.

Working with determination, a few pioneers from Montgomery County built a company from humble beginnings. The first season was performed on a borrowed stage with scenery painted in one actor's basement and with costumes sewn by another actor.

Audiences soon grew and Adventure Theater began to perform on stages, in schools, and community centers throughout the Greater Washington area. Drama classes were added and a touring company, the In-School Players, was formed to bring original productions in the Washington area school systems.

In 1971, they found a permanent home at Glen Echo Park, and they have continued to perform in their theater in the old Penny Arcade Building in cooperation with the National Park Service. The company's repertoire explores different theatrical genres, from puppetry to storytelling to full-scale musicals. There is something for everyone, and for all ages. Offerings for very young theater-goers

are especially well received—for children ages 4 and up.

Adventure Theater supplies interpretive services for the visually and hearing impaired persons. They also have established several outreach programs to provide live theater for people who might not be able to attend because of transportation or other difficulties. The company offers scholarships to deserving children wishing to attend theater classes; and tickets are donated to school auctions, shelters, and community benefits. In addition, Adventure Theater will lend costumes, props, and set pieces of local schools, theater groups, and community organizations.

As Adventure Theater enters its 46th season, the residents of Montgomery County are proud of their history as a part of the Washington cultural scene. Parents who attended their shows as children now eagerly bring their own children, and grandchildren to Adventure Theatre—hoping to instill the same enjoyment of the art in their own families. The long relationship with the community by Adventure Theater is a testament to the support for the arts by the people of Montgomery County.

CHERYL COOK-KALLIO: FREMONT
TEACHER BECOMES STUDENT
AGAIN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Cheryl Cook-Kallio, teacher of social studies at Hopkins Junior High School in Fremont, CA. A public educator for over 17 years, Ms. Cook-Kallio has been awarded a James Madison Fellowship by the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation of Washington, DC.

Ms. Cook-Kallio is one of 61 recipients of this highly distinguished fellowship to support the continued study of American history and the Constitution by teachers of American history, American Government, and social studies. She will be awarded up to \$24,000 to be used toward her master's degree.

Next summer Ms. Cook-Kallio, along with the other fellowship recipients, will attend a 6-week course at Georgetown University to study the Constitution in the National Archives. Her lifelong dream has been to intensively study the Constitution, and through this fellowship, that dream will be recognized.

Ms. Cook-Kallio is an annual visitor to Washington, as she accompanies her eighth grade American Government class on their end-of-the-year trip to our Nation's capital each year. Ms. Cook-Kallio is a graduate of Hopkins Junior High School herself, who went on to study at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte, and received her teaching certificate

at San Jose State University. She began her career in education at Hopkins in 1979, where she has been teaching ever since.

Competition for this fellowship is fierce, drawing applicants from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Nation's islands and trust territories. Ms. Cook-Kallio deserves much praise for her accomplishment, as the award is intended to recognize the most distinguished of teachers.

It is important for us to understand that learning is a lifelong process, that knowledge and exploration are the roots of creativity. We congratulate Cheryl Cook-Kallio and wish her the best of luck on furthering her education and on continuing to share her knowledge of the workings of our government with the students of Hopkins Junior High.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOST REV.
FRANCISCO GARMENDIA, D.D.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bishop Francisco Garmendia, who will be honored on June 7 for his 50 years of service to the Catholic Church and for the spiritual leadership he continues to provide the Hispanic community in my congressional district, the South Bronx.

As the first Hispanic bishop in the Archdiocese of New York, Bishop Garmendia is truly an example of excellence in leadership. But ask any one of his parishioners and he will certainly tell you that our own "good shepherd" not only leads his flock but sacrifices and cares for it as well.

Born in Lazcano, Spain, Bishop Garmendia was truly raised in the faith. After attending a private school run by the Benedictine Fathers there, Bishop Garmendia entered the seminary in 1935 and, in 1947, was ordained a priest. Almost as soon as he finished saying his first mass his journey of service began, one that would take him across the globe to touch the lives of many. After studying in England he was transferred to Salta, Argentina, where he taught English and chemistry in the Colegio Belgrano of Salta. When not teaching, Bishop Garmendia would give up his week-end to minister to the native community.

Bishop Garmendia's understanding of people and his experience with diversity cleared the way for his mission in New York. Since his transfer in 1964, Bishop Garmendia has earned not only the trust and respect of the Church—he was consecrated bishop by Cardinal Cooke in 1977—but also the love and support of the Hispanic community. Over the years, Bishop Garmendia has worked tirelessly to spread God's Word not just from the pulpit but on radio and television as well.

● 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.

We also recognize Bishop Garmendia for his tremendous social work and his struggles to provide services for those in need. Among his many accomplishments, Bishop Garmendia instituted the Spanish Orientation Center and sponsored the establishment of The Resource Center for Community Development, Inc., better known as The Hope Line, a free service which provides thousands of immigrants with legal, material, and spiritual assistance. Although he has been threatened by drug dealers and even physically attacked, Bishop Garmendia has not wavered in his commitment to serve his God and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Bishop Francisco Garmendia for his selfless devotion to the Church and the Hispanic community of New York. In a time when service often goes unappreciated, we should recognize great servants like Bishop Garmendia and encourage them to continue in their courageous efforts.

THE CHALLENGE IN THE CONGO

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from May 1997 entitled *The Challenge in the Congo*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

THE CHALLENGE IN CONGO

This is an important and dangerous time for Congo and all of central Africa. The victory by rebel forces creates both an opportunity and risk. With Africa's third largest population (46 million) and vast mineral wealth, Congo (formerly Zaire) could become an economic powerhouse for all of central Africa. Its natural bounty, however, was ravaged by the corrupt rule of President Mobutu. For years Congo has been virtually without a government. If its new leaders turn out to be little better, Congo could descend into violent conflict and even fragment. Given the stakes, U.S. policy should make an intensive effort to steer it toward stability, free markets, and democracy.

Roots of revolution. The successful revolution against Mobutu has its roots in the remote eastern Zaire. Rebel leader Laurent Kabila, though not a Tutsi himself, led the alliance there against Mobutu and Hutu militants from Rwanda, both of whom were oppressing Tutsis. Surprising everyone, Kabila's forces swept across Zaire in seven months, and toppled Mobutu on May 17. But Kabila did not capture the country alone. Rwanda, Uganda, and Angola gave him significant help to avenge Mobutu's meddling in their own politics.

Kabila untested. Many questions remain about President Kabila and his government. His forces are suspected of killing thousands of refugees. He has espoused Marxism in the past, yet we know little about his present intentions. In his rhetoric he supports markets and democracy, but it will be some time before we can see whether he has fulfilled his promises. He has disbanded parliament, dismantled the constitution, and banned polit-

ical activity outside his movement, which he has declared the national authority.

The challenge before Kabila is formidable. Mobutu virtually destroyed the country and its society. Kabila's task is to remake both. The population must be prepared for democracy, and the country's economy rebuilt. Kabila must keep the disparate elements of his alliance together, reach out to include all elements of the population, and promote autonomy to prevent Congo from fragmenting.

U.S. interests in Congo. Though we do not have security interests in Congo, the U.S. has a significant stake there. First, Zaire has large deposits of diamonds, gold, cobalt, and copper, and U.S. firms stand to gain from investment in a stable Congo. Second, a successful transformation in Congo could spark growth and better the lives of people throughout central Africa. Third, if Congo were to collapse, the suffering would be great. The U.S. could become involved in costly humanitarian relief or even military intervention. We should not ignore Congo, as we have in the recent past, lest the country cascade into chaos.

Our policy toward Congo should be part of an overall post-Cold War approach to Africa, working toward civilian, democratically-elected governments, and market reforms. It is in U.S. interests to see a secure Congo at peace with itself and its neighbors, moving toward democracy and meeting the basic needs of its people. We want a stable government based on fiscal discipline, an open economy without corruption, and respect for human rights.

Next steps for U.S. We have leverage with the Kabila government, and we should use it to further these interests. First, as a show of goodwill, we should extend a helping hand. We should come forward with some modest transitional aid, and offer a larger package if Congo meets conditions related to economic reform and good governance.

Second, we should continue to press Kabila to form a broad-based, inclusive, and honest transitional government. Representatives of anti-Mobutu opposition groups, church and civic groups should be invited to serve. The U.S. should also stress transparency and accountability in government: after the Mobutu years, people will want to know where funds are going. Security concerns are paramount for Kabila right now, but it is also important that he honor his pledge to hold elections within two years.

Third, the U.S. should help the UN and relief organizations gain access to refugees in Congo, many of whom are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. The U.S. must oppose any attempts to persecute refugees and should continue to press Kabila to grant access to the UN to conduct an objective accounting of reported killings of refugees during the war.

Fourth, the U.S. should urge Congo's neighbors who intervened in the war to help Congo now find the right path. Rwanda, Uganda, and Angola have significant weight with the new regime. These nations should not pursue only their narrow security interests, but should encourage Kabila to pursue reconciliation and an inclusive government.

Finally, the U.S. should encourage the World Bank and the IMF to move into Congo as soon as the Kabila government meets conditions to gain access to their funds. They have far greater resources and expertise than the U.S. or any other single donor. There must be no room for squabbling in the international community, and actions must be coordinated. The new regime is short on economic expertise, and will need outside help

in setting sound economic policies. Rebuilding Congo's infrastructure and demobilizing troops are important tasks the new government faces.

Conclusion. One must admire the people of Congo. They have endured great hardship and shown resilience and courage. Now Congo is poised to move from the Mobutu years to a better future for its citizens, and the U.S. has significant interests in this transformation. For the United States, the question is whether we have the will, interest, and patience to pursue and sustain our policy. There are difficult demands ahead, and the U.S. should help Congo become a success in the heart of Africa.

THE LEGACY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON'S ADDRESS AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the United States and the countries of Western Europe marked the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall Plan are first publicly discussed.

That important anniversary was commemorated last week at a special celebration in the Hall of Knights in the Binnenhof in The Hague, the capitol of The Netherlands. Attending the festive occasion were the heads of state and government of the countries of the European Union and other distinguished European leaders.

Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, this House considered and adopted a resolution which I introduced with the cosponsorship of a number of my colleagues, House Concurrent Resolution 63, recommitting the United States to the principles of the Marshall Plan. Mr. Speaker, that resolution recognizes the wisdom and insight of Secretary Marshall's address and of the policy that resulted from it, and it recommitments the United States to the wise policy first enunciated 50 years ago. I appreciate the wisdom of the House in rededicating our Nation to those principles.

Mr. Speaker, representing the United States for this commemoration was our President, Bill Clinton. His remarks at the celebration represent the best of American statesmanship—recognizing the importance of our country's contribution to European recovery 50 years ago, the importance of European unification initiated under the Marshall Plan and continuing today through the European Union, and the importance for democracy of the enduring links that were forged between the United States and the countries of Western Europe by our joint struggle in World War II, through the cooperation of the Marshall Plan, and our long struggle in the Cold War.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that President Clinton's remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give them thoughtful attention. The Marshall Plan was truly one of the great milestones of American diplomacy, and

the President's remarks in Holland place that great act of statesmanship in a fitting context.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT COMMEMORATIVE EVENT FOR THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

President CLINTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Sedee, for sharing your wonderful story. I forgive you for stealing the matchbook from the White House. (Laughter.) In fact, just before we came in, I confess that I had heard did such a thing, so without theft, I brought him some cufflinks and some Oval Office candy for his grandchildren today. (Laughter.)

Your Majesty, Prime Minister, fellow heads of state and leaders of government, ministers parliamentarian, members of Congress, to the youth leaders from Europe and America, to all of you who had anything to do with or were ever touched by the Marshall Plan. And I'd like to say a special word of appreciation to two distinguished Americans—former ambassadors, General Vernon Walters and Arthur Hartman, who worked on the Marshall Plan as young men, who have come here to be with us today.

This is a wonderful occasion. We are grateful to the Queen, the government and the people of the Netherlands for hosting us and for commemorating these 50 years. The words of Mr. Sedee reach out to us across the generations, no matter where we come from or what language we speak. They warn us of what can happen when people turn against one another, and inspire us with what we can achieve when we all pull together. That is a message that we should emblazon in our memories.

Just as we honor the great accomplishments of 50 years ago, as the Prime Minister said so eloquently, we must summon the spirit of the Marshall Plan for the next 50 years and beyond; to build a Europe that is democratic, at peace, and undivided for the first time in history, a Europe that does not repeat the darkest moment of the 20th century, but instead fulfills the brightest promise of the 21st.

Here in a citadel of a prosperous, tolerant Dutch democracy, we can barely imagine how different Europe was just 50 years ago. The wonderful pictures we saw, with the music, helped us to imagine: some 30,000 dead still lay buried beneath the sea of rubble in Warsaw; 100,000 homes had been destroyed in Holland; Germany in ruins; Britain facing a desperate shortage of coal and electric power; factories crippled all across Europe; trade paralyzed; millions fearing starvation.

Across the Atlantic, the American people were eager to return to the lives they had left behind during the war. But they heeded the call of a remarkable generation of American leaders—General Marshall, President Truman, Senator Vandenberg—who wanted to work with like-minded leaders in Europe to work for Europe's recovery as they had fought for its survival. They knew that, as never before, Europe's fate and America's future were joined.

The Marshall Plan offered a cure, not a crutch. It was never a handout; it was always a hand up. It said to Europe, if you will put your divisions behind you, if you work together to help yourselves, then American will work with you.

The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, called the Marshall Plan "a lifetime to sinking men, bringing hope where there was none." From the Arctic Sea to the Mediterranean, European nations grabbed that lifetime, cooperating as never before on a common program of recovery. The task was

not easy, but the hope they shared was more powerful than their differences.

The first ship set sail from Texas to France with 19,000 tons of wheat. Soon, on any given day, a convoy of hope was heading to Europe with fuel, raw materials and equipment. By the end of the program in 1952, the Marshall Plan had pumped \$13 billion into Europe's parched economies. That would be the equivalent of \$88 billion today. It provided the people of Europe with the tools they needed to rebuild their shattered lives. There were nets for Norwegian fishermen, wool for Austrian weavers, tractors for French and Italian farmers, machines for Dutch entrepreneurs.

For a teenage boy in Germany, Marshall aid was the generous hand that helped lift his homeland from its ruinous past. He still recalls the American trucks driving onto the schoolyard, bringing soup that warmed hearts and hands. That boy grew up to be a passionate champion of freedom and unity in Europe, and a great and cherished friend of America. He became a first Chancellor of a free and unified Germany. In his good life and fine work, Helmut Kohl has come to symbolize both the substance and the spirit of the Marshall Plan. Thank you. (Applause.)

Today we see the success of the Marshall Plan and the nations it helped to rebuild. But, more, we see it in the relations it helped to redefine. The Marshall Plan transformed the way America related to Europe, and in so doing, transformed the way European nations related to each other. It planted the seeds of institutions that evolved to bind Western Europe together—from the OECD, the European Union and NATO. It paved the way for reconciliation of age-old differences.

Marshall's vision, as has not been noted, embraced all of Europe. But the reality of his time did not. Stalin barred Europe's eastern half, including some of our staunchest allies during World War II, from claiming their seats at the table, shutting them out of Europe's recovery, closing the door on their freedom. But the shackled nations never lost faith and the West never accepted the permanence of their fate. And at last, through the efforts of brave men and women determined to live free lives, the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain fell.

Now, the dawn of new democracies is lighting the way to a new Europe in a new century—a time in which America and Europe must complete the noble journey that Marshall's generation began, and this time with no one left behind. I salute Prime Minister Kok for his leadership, and the leadership his nation has given, to ensure that this time no one will be left behind. (Applause.)

Twenty-first century Europe will be a better Europe, first, because it will be both free and undivided; second, because it will be united not by the force of arms, but by the possibilities of peace. We must remember, however, that today's possibilities are not guarantees. Though walls have come down, difficulties persist; in the ongoing struggle of newly free nations to build vibrant economies and resilient democracies; in the vulnerability of those who fear change and have not yet felt its benefits; to the appeals of extreme nationalism, hatred and division; in the clouded thinking of those who still see the European landscape as a zero-sum game in terms of the past; and in the new dangers we face and cannot defeat alone—from the spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorism, to organized crime, to environmental degradation.

Our generation, like the one before us, must choose. Without the threat of Cold

War, without the pain of economic ruin, without the fresh memory of World War II's slaughter, it is tempting to pursue our private agendas—to simply sit back and let history unfold. We must resist that temptation. And instead, we must set out with resolve to mold the hope of this moment into a history we can be proud of.

We who follow the example of the generations we honor today must do just that. Our mission is clear: We must shape the peace, freedom and prosperity they made possible into a common future where all our people speak the language of democracy; where they have the right to control their lives and a chance to pursue their dreams; where prosperity reaches clear across the continent and states pursue commerce, not conquest; where security is the province of all free nations working together; where no nation in Europe is ever again excluded against its will from joining our alliance of values; and where we join together to help the rest of the world reach the objectives we hold so dear.

The United States and Europe have embraced this mission. We're advancing across a map of modern miracles. With support from America and the European Union, Europe's newly free nations are laying the cornerstones of democracy. With the help of the USIA's Voice of America, today's celebration is being heard freely by people all across this great continent.

In Prague, where listening to Western broadcasts was once a criminal offense, Radio Free Europe has made a new home, and an independent press is flourishing. In Bucharest, democracy has overcome distrust, as Romanians and ethnic Hungarians for the very first time are joined in a democratic coalition government.

Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

From Vladivostok to Kaliningrad, the people of Russia went to the polls last summer in what all of us who watched it know was a fully democratic, open, national election.

We must meet the challenge now of making sure this surge of democracy endures. The newly free nations must persevere with the difficult work of reform. America and Western Europe must continue with concrete support for their progress, bolstering judicial systems to fight crime and corruption, creating checks and balances against arbitrary power, helping to install the machinery of free and fair elections so that they can be repeated over and over again, strengthening free media and civic groups to promote accountability, bringing good government closer to the people so that they can have an actual voice in decisions affecting their lives.

We have also helped new democracies transform their broken economies and move from aid to trade and investment. In Warsaw, men and women who once stood in line for food now share in the fruits of Europe's fastest growing economy, where more than nine of 10 retail businesses rests in private hands. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the international financial institutions have channeled to the new democracy some \$50 billion to strengthen the foundations of their market economies. And as markets have emerged, another \$45 billion in private investment has flowed from places like Boston and London to help support enterprises from Budapest to L'viv.

Now, as the new democracies continue to scale the mountains of market reform, our challenge is to help them reap more fully the benefits of prosperity, working to make the business climate as stable and secure as possible, investing in their economies, sharing entrepreneurial skills and opening the doors

of institutions that enable our community to thrive.

Again let me say America salutes the European Union's commitment to expand to Central and Eastern Europe. We support this historic process and believe it should move ahead swiftly. A more prosperous Europe will be a stronger Europe and also a stronger partner for Europe's North American friends in America and Canada.

Nations that tackle tough reforms deserve to know that what they build with freedom they can keep in security. Through NATO, the core of transatlantic security, we can do for Europe's East what we did in Europe's West—defend freedom, strengthen democracy, temper old rivalries, hasten integration, and provide a stable climate in which prosperity can grow.

We are adapting NATO to take on new missions—opening its doors to Europe's new democracies, bolstering its ties to non-members through a more robust partnership for peace, and forging a practical, lasting partnership between NATO and a democratic Russia—all these things designed to make sure that NATO remains strong, supports the coming together of Europe, and leads in meeting our new security challenges.

Yesterday in Paris the leaders of NATO and Russia signed the historic Founding Act that will make us all more secure. We will consult, coordinate and, where both agree, act jointly, as we are doing in Bosnia now.

Now, consider the extraordinary milestone this represents. For decades, the fundamental security concern in Europe was the confrontation between East and West. For the first time, a new NATO and a new Russia have agreed to work as partners to meet challenges to their common security in a new and undivided Europe, where no nation will define its greatness in terms of its ability to dominate its neighbors.

Now we must meet the challenge of bolstering security across outdated divides, making the NATO partnership work with Russia, continuing NATO's historic transformation.

In less than six weeks, NATO will meet again in Madrid to invite the first of Europe's new democracies to add their strength to the Alliance. The prospect of NATO membership already has led to greater stability, for aspiring members are deepening reform and resolving the very kinds of disputes that could lead to future conflict.

The first new members will not be the last. NATO's doors must, and will, remain open to all those able to share the responsibilities of membership. We will strengthen the Partnership for Peace and create a new Euro-Atlantic partnership council so that other nations can deepen their cooperation with NATO and continue to prepare for membership.

But let us be clear: There are responsibilities as well. Enlargement means extending the most solemn guarantees any nation can make—a commitment to the security of another. Security and peace are not cheap. New and current allies alike must be willing to bear the burden of our ideals and our interests.

Our collective efforts in Bosnia reflect both the urgency and the promise of our mission. Where terror and tragedy once reigned, NATO troops are standing with 14 partner nations—Americans and Russians, Germans and Poles, Norwegians and Bulgarians, all in common cause to bring peace to the heart of Europe. Now we must consolidate that hard-won peace, promote political reconciliation and economic reconstruction, support the work of the International War Crimes Tri-

bunal here in The Hague, and help the Bosnian peace make the promise of the Dayton Accord real.

Today I affirm to the people of Europe, as General Marshall did 50 years ago: America stands with you. We have learned the lessons of history. We will not walk away.

No less today than five decades ago, our destinies are joined. For America the commitment to our common future is not an option, it is a necessity. We are closing the door on the 20th century, a century that saw humanity at its worst and at its most noble. Here, today, let us dedicate ourselves to working together to make the new century a time when partnership between America and Europe lifts the lives of all the people of the world.

Let us summon the spirit of hope and renewal that the life story of Gustaaf Sedee represents. He has a son, Bert, who is a bank executive. Today, he is helping to fulfill the legacy his father so movingly described—for just as the Marshall Plan made the investment that helped Holland's industry revive, Bert Sedee's bank is helping Dutch companies finance investments in Central and Eastern Europe. Just as the American people reached out to the people of his homeland, Bert Sedee and his colleagues are reaching out to the people in Slovenia, Latvia, Bosnia and beyond.

The youngest members of the Sedee family are also in our thoughts today—Gustaaf Sedee's grandchildren, Roeland and Sander, nine months and one-and-a-half—I wonder what they will say 50 years from today. I hope that they and all the young people listening, those who are aware of what is going on and those too young to understand it, will be able to say, we bequeath to you 50 years of peace, freedom and prosperity. I hope that you will have raised your sons and daughters in a Europe whose horizons are wider than its frontiers. I hope you will be able to tell your grandchildren—whose faces most of us will not live to see—that this generation rose to the challenge to be shapers of the peace.

I hope that we will all do this, remembering the legacy of George Marshall and envisioning a future brighter than any, any people have ever lived.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS ASSOCIATION

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Air Traffic Controllers Association [NATCA], who will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its founding on June 19, 1997. On June 12, the NATCA local in Milwaukee will host a ceremony and public open house at Mitchell International Airport to commemorate this anniversary.

Representing approximately 14,000 men and women nationwide, NATCA works to protect the rights of air traffic controllers in the workplace through advocating safe working conditions and fair benefits in nearly 400 facilities in the United States and its territories. NATCA also helps ensure and maintain a reliable and safe traveling environment for our

citizens by working jointly with the Federal Aviation Administration, the White House, Members of Congress, and the media to promote safety.

In today's computer age, there are more and more sophisticated devices in the complicated world of air travel. By skillfully reading and interpreting the information on the disks and screens, the dedicated men and women of NATCA safely get us home from our vacation destinations, back and forth to our home-State offices, and to our families for the holidays.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in wishing NATCA a very happy 10th birthday and great successes in the years ahead. Keep up the excellent work.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN A. GANNON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of John A. (Jack) Gannon.

Jack Gannon was an American hero. He fought bravely in World War II, and when he returned home, he fought for the rights of working people. Jack joined the Cleveland Fire Department in the early 1950's. He fought fires on the front line. Through his experiences, he saw the importance of improving safety and increasing support for his fellow firefighters, and throughout the rest of his career he fought to achieve those aims.

Jack was a union man. Jack joined the local committee of the International Firefighters Association, where his leadership skills and vision were quickly recognized. He rose to become president of the Cleveland Firefighters Local 93, where he served for 10 years. In 1980, Jack became president of the entire International Firefighters Association. Jack challenged his colleagues to improve safety and support. He was elected vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Jack was a national treasure. President George Bush and the U.S. Senate appointed him as a member of the National Council on Disability. As the sole Democrat on the council, he worked to forge a bipartisan forum for disability policy issues, and eventually helped to pass the landmark Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. President Bill Clinton called upon Jack to help win passage for the first-ever U.S.-sponsored resolution on disability policy in the United Nations Commission on Social Development and General Assembly.

A champion for the rights of firefighters and the rights of the disabled, Jack Gannon left a legacy of which Cleveland, this House, and the whole Nation may be proud.

HONORING RAYMOND G. O'NEILL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, last week, Americans celebrated Memorial Day, remembering

those men and women who gave their lives in service to their country. As a nation, we paused to recall all they have done to preserve and protect our way of life. It is in this spirit that I rise today to honor a man who for over a half century has dedicated his life to working for Michigan's veterans. On June 1, 1997, Mr. Raymond G. O'Neill will retire as director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Service Office of Michigan after 45 years.

A lifelong Michigan resident, Raymond O'Neill enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps while still a high school senior in 1942, serving several stints in the South Pacific. During his tour of duty, he was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation with Star, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with two Bronze Battle Stars, Marine Good Conduct Medal, and American Theater and Victory Medals.

After leaving the service, Mr. O'Neill served as the first commander of the VFW Post 9030 of Detroit, a post he was responsible for organizing. That post remained in use from 1947 to 1981, when it was consolidated with two other posts to form Fortier's-O'Grady Post 147, where he again served as its first commander. In 1952, Mr. O'Neill began his long tenure with the VFW Service Office as an assistant service officer and claims examiner, rapidly rising up the ranks from field supervisor to assistant director and ultimately leading to his current position as State director of veterans services, where he has served since 1968.

Mr. O'Neill's activities have garnered the attention of the community as well as his peers, and have earned him a high degree of renown and respect. Some of the numerous awards bestowed upon him include the 1963 Michigan Veteran of the Year, the Chapel of Four Chaplains Award, the Wayne County Artistic Excellence and Community Commitment Award, and a special Resolution of Tribute from the Michigan Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I say without a doubt that every veterans organization in Michigan owes part of their success to Raymond O'Neill's constant diligence. Our veterans have been affected in so many ways by his hard work and advocacy on their behalf. Although he is retiring, I know that he will remain the best advocate a veteran could have. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Ray and wishing him well in his retirement.

HONORING CHARLES SEIPELT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Charles Seipelt, who is retiring after 35 years as principal of Pleasant Hill Elementary School in Milford, OH. Mr. Seipelt has been the one and only principal of the school since it was built. His long and dedicated service as principal is truly remarkable, and he will be greatly missed by students, teachers, and fellow administrators. I know I speak for everyone in Milford in wishing him the best of success in his future endeavors.

THE LEGACY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN: 50 YEARS LATER, THE WORLD STILL BENEFITS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this week the United States and the countries of Western Europe mark the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall Plan was first publicly discussed. That idea was an act of statesmanship, and its implementation was one of the greatest examples of bipartisan foreign policy.

Secretary Marshall's address was given just 2 years after the end of World War II at a time when the economy of Europe was still in shambles. Many cities were in rubble, in most countries food was still rationed, and those factories that were still functioning were operating at only a fraction of their prewar levels. The decision by the Government of the United States to contribute to the rebuilding of Europe by sending money, equipment, and services was a major factor in accelerating Europe's recovery. It helped restore the confidence of the political and economic leaders of the countries of Western Europe, and it brought to Europe an infusion of American ideas—economic and management concepts, as well as political ideas. These have been major factors in the economic and political transformation of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, this House considered and adopted a resolution which I introduced with the cosponsorship of a number of my colleagues, House Concurrent Resolution 63, recommitting the United States to the principles of the Marshall Plan. Mr. Speaker, that resolution recognizes the wisdom and insight of Secretary Marshall's address and of the policy that resulted from it, and it recommitments the United States to that wise policy first enunciated 50 years ago. I appreciate the wisdom of the House in rededicating our Nation to those principles.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post Outlook Section in its issue of May 25 published a brilliant essay by historian John Lukacs on the legacy of the Marshall Plan. Professor Lukacs is one of the most distinguished and articulate scholars of contemporary history, and he is the author of a number of important books on international politics in the second half of this century. He points out that the greatest importance of the Marshall Plan was not its contribution to European economic recovery, but the affirmation of an American commitment to the political and military security of Europe. We recognized through our unselfish implementation of the Marshall plan that our own Nation's future was linked with the security, prosperity, and democratic success of Europe. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article by Professor Lukacs be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it careful, serious, and thoughtful attention.

THE IDEA THAT REMADE EUROPE

(By John Lukacs)

The fifth of June, 1947, was a milestone in the history of the United States, and of what

was soon thereafter called the Western World. Fifty years ago, in a speech to Harvard University's graduating class, Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced the European Recovery Program, later known as the Marshall Plan. It described the American government's firm resolution to underwrite the economic recovery of European countries damaged by the recently ended war and threatened by the possible expansion of international communism.

The plan was a great success. It provided for generous loans, outright gifts and the furnishing of American equipment, eventually amounting to some \$13 billion (or about \$88.5 billion in today's dollars) tendered to 16 countries over five years between 1947 and 1952. West Germany was included among the recipients when it became a state in 1948.

The Marshall Plan was a milestone; but it was not a turning point. The giant American ship of state was already changing course. Two years before, the government and much of American public opinion had looked to the Soviet Union as their principal ally, even sometimes at the expense of Britain. But by early 1947, the Truman administration had begun to perceive the Soviet Union as America's principal adversary—a revolution in foreign policy that has had few precedents in the history of this country.

In 1947, this was marked by three important events; the announcement of the Truman Doctrine in March, committing the United States to the defense of Greece and Turkey; the announcement of the Marshall Plan in June; and the publication in the July issue of Foreign Affairs of the famous "X" article by George F. Kennan, then director of the State Department's policy planning staff, who defined a policy of Soviet "containment." In a radical department from American traditions, these three statements showed that the United States was committed to defend a large part of Europe, even in the absence of war.

All this is true, but perhaps a whit too simple in retrospect. The term "Cold War" did not yet exist, and there was still hope that a definite break with the Soviet Union—leading among other things to a hermetic division of Europe—might be avoided. Marshall's speech suggested that the offer was open to the states of Eastern Europe too, and perhaps even to the Soviet Union. One reason for this somewhat indefinite generosity was to maintain an American presence in Eastern Europe, since the plan called for the establishment of ties with the United States, including the temporary presence of American administrators.

That is why Stalin refused to countenance the Marshall Plan from its inception. (As Winston Churchill had said, Stalin feared Western friendship more than he feared Western enmity.) Czechoslovakia provides a case in point. Ruled by a coalition government in which the Communists were amply represented but which was parliamentary and democratic, Czechoslovakia still hoped to remain a possible bridge between East and West. The first reaction of the Prague government was to accept the offer of the Marshall Plan. Moscow then ordered the government to refuse it, which it did—instantly.

This did not surprise officials in Washington, including Kennan. By June, the division of Europe was already hardening fast. The Iron Curtain (a phrase first employed 15 months before by Churchill) was becoming a physical reality. Eight months after Marshall's speech, the Communists took over Prague. Soon after came the Russian blockade of West Berlin, the Berlin airlift, the

final separation of Western from Eastern Germany, and the formation of NATO in early 1949. The partition of Europe was frozen; the Cold War was on.

So, generously offered and eagerly accepted, the Marshall Plan was restricted to Western Europe. Within four years, the economic and financial recovery of Western Europe was advancing swiftly. It is interesting that the costs of the American contribution to rebuilding Europe during those first crucial years of the Cold War were about the same as the costs of the materials it had given the Soviet Union during World War II to help with the Allied victory. After 1947, not a single European country went Communist that was not already Communist in 1947—a situation that remained unchanged until the dissolution of the Soviet Eastern European empire in 1989.

But the economic effects of the Marshall Plan should not be exaggerated. Its principal effect was political: a definite sign of America's commitment to the defense of Western Europe, and to maintaining an American presence there. Behind the Marshall Plan, of course, was the habitual American inclination to overrate economic factors, coupled with the inclination to think in ideological terms, to be preoccupied by the dangers of communism, rather than by the existence of Russian nationalism, including the Russian military presence in Eastern Europe. Despite the success of the Marshall Plan and of Western European economic recovery, the proportion of Communist voters in countries such as France and Italy did not decrease from 1947 to 1953.

The Marshall Plan left a more long-standing legacy than recovery. It was one of the instruments of the democratization of Western Europe, resulting in the emulation and adoption of American ideas and institutions, such as progressive income taxation, Social Security, near-universal education and installment buying, all of which led to the gradual homogenization and rising prosperity of entire peoples. It included giving credit to the masses, financially and otherwise: "*On ne prête qu'aux riches*"—credit is only for the rich—was not just a French aphorism but the established capitalist practice in Europe until about 1948.

By the 1950s, the social structure of Western Europe was starting to resemble that of the United States. Now, this transformation is largely completed and the differences between the United States and other democratic societies are no longer mainly economic or social, but national and cultural.

The Truman administration was able to push the Marshall Plan through a predominantly Republican Congress in 1947-48, in which the main opponents of the European Recovery Program were right-wing Republicans, the very people who accused Truman and his government of being soft on communism. Most of these people had been isolationists before and during the first years of World War II. Their conversion to another kind of internationalism (more precisely: supernationalism) was easy. By 1956, the Republican party adopted a platform calling for "the establishment of American air and naval bases all around the world"—proposed by a party that was even then called "isolationist" by its opponents, wrongly so.

The Marshall Plan in 1947 was followed, less than two years later, by the creation of NATO, an alliance that, for all its merits, contributed to a political division of Europe lasting for 40 years. With the retreat of the Russians from Eastern Europe in 1989, the Cold War—and the partition of Europe—

came to an end. Some people called for a new Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe and, perhaps, for Russia. But this did not come about, for many reasons. In 1947, the United States was the only economic superpower in the world; 40 years later, this was no longer the case. In 1947, the countries of Western Europe were threatened by a possible expansion of communism; the opposite was true of Eastern Europe 40 years later. In 1947, the global financial economy was in its embryonic stage; 40 years later, principal investments abroad no longer required the principal thrust of a government.

But with all of these differences in mind, there remains one similarity. History does not repeat itself, but some historical conditions do. The main beneficial result of the Marshall Plan was Western Europeans' confidence that the United States was committed to maintaining their freedom. The American commitment to Eastern Europe now is not clear. It is suggested here and there by American actions, as in Bosnia, but it is not a commitment. Yet it is in the interest of most European countries—yes, including even Russia—that a new division of Europe should not occur. The main instrument for its avoidance may no longer be an Eastern European Marshall Plan; but it is certainly not an extension of NATO.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN PARADE, 40 YEARS OF HISTORY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I rise today to pay tribute to the National Puerto Rican Parade on its 40 years of history. The parade, to be held on June 8 in New York City, is the largest celebration of Puerto Rican culture in the United States.

Throughout its history, the parade has grown into a national event under the leadership of its president, Ramón S. Vélez. The event attracts thousands of Puerto Ricans from across the Nation and from Puerto Rico, as well as many other individuals, their families and children, from all ethnic backgrounds.

This year's parade will honor the life of a Puerto Rican hero, Roberto Clemente. Mr. Clemente's exceptional athletic talent was paired with his outstanding humanitarian and charitable contributions to this Nation. He died 25 years ago in an airplane crash, while he was on a mission to help the victims of an earthquake in Nicaragua.

Mr. Clemente's memory has also been honored with the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian award bestowed to an individual by the U.S. Congress. Clemente's legacy is an inspiration and an example to the children of Puerto Rico, as well as those of this Nation.

As a Puerto Rican, a New Yorker, and a Member of Congress, it is an honor to once again participate in this national event, in which thousands of individuals will march along Fifth Avenue, in Manhattan, in celebration of our Puerto Rican heritage and our achievements in this Nation. Among other accomplishments, Puerto Ricans have been in-

strumental in transforming New York City into a great bilingual city. Moreover, the parade has served as a national landmark in which people from all ethnic groups unite to commemorate our Nation's glorious immigrant history.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Roberto Clemente and the National Puerto Rican Parade, in its celebration of our Puerto Rican legacy, and the many contributions made by the sons and daughters of Puerto Rico to the greatness of this Nation.

THE REDUCTION IN MEDICARE OVERPAYMENT COSTS ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Reduction in Medicare Overpayment Costs Act of 1997, which imposes an administrative fee on providers who submit inaccurate Medicare claims.

The American taxpayer spends nearly \$200 billion on Medicare every year. However, billions are lost due to inaccurate claims or overpayment. This burdens the Nation with serious financial costs, threatening the quality of medical care and endangering the long-term sustainability of the Medicare Program.

The Reduction in Medicare Overpayment Costs Act of 1997, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator MCCAIN, will help eliminate overpayments by imposing an administrative fee to offset recovery costs. The purpose is to discourage doctors from submitting false or misleading claims and to prevent hospitals from excessively overestimating Medicare costs.

The act promotes these purposes in three ways. First, the act imposes an up to 1 percent administrative fee if the repayment is more than 30 days late. Second, the act will impose an up to 1 percent administrative fee if the provider overestimates Medicare needs by greater than 30 percent. Third, the act requires the issuance of a report detailing which services typically result in overpayments.

This act is needed to crack down on incorrect or inflated claim practices in Medicare. I urge my fellow members to vote in favor of this bill to ensure claim accuracy by Medicare providers.

IN MEMORY OF SERGEANT
MARLIN C. CARROLL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Sergeant Marlin C. Carroll of Warsaw, MO. Sergeant Carroll had a distinguished 30-year career in the Missouri State Highway Patrol before his retirement in 1988. I knew him as a friend, as a dedicated law enforcement officer, and as a man of honor and integrity.

Sgt. Carroll was born on a farm in Worth County, MO, in 1933, the son of Ralph Wayne and Aloha June Morin Carroll. He grew up in Worth County and graduated from Grant City High School in 1951. He married Gerry Heisman on May 18, 1952. He served his country with distinction in the U.S. Army and in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

In 1958, Sgt. Carroll joined the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and was stationed in my hometown of Lexington, MO. In 1965, he received the American Red Cross Life Saving Award for his prompt and professional actions in rescuing a child from a life-threatening accident. In 1967, he was promoted to Corporal and transferred to Carrollton, MO, and in 1971, he was promoted to Sergeant and moved to Warsaw where he served as zone sergeant for Benton and Henry Counties until his retirement.

Sgt. Carroll was an active member of his community, and he will be missed by all who had the privilege to know him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Gerry; his daughter, Patty; his two sons, David and Eddie; his nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; and his mother, brother, and two sisters.

TRIBUTE TO BOB BLONSKI

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay heartfelt tribute to my long-time friend, Mr. Robert J. Blonski, of Milwaukee, who is leaving Lincoln Community Bank on July 1. After many years of dedicated service to Lincoln, Bob is moving on to new challenges as president of M&M Services, a subsidiary of Merchants and Manufacturers Bancorporation.

Bob and his wife, Kathleen, are the proud parents of two wonderful boys. Bob has diligently served as a member of my academy selection board, helping with the difficult and all-important task of selecting which of our area's fine young men and women will receive a congressional nomination to our Nation's service academies.

Professionally, Bob has contributed to the growth of Lincoln Community Bank for 30 years beginning on July 1, 1967. He has worked in various capacities during those years, serving as treasurer, secretary, senior vice president, executive vice president, and most recently as president. Under his leadership, Lincoln has truly been a bank of the community on Milwaukee's southside—helping families finance their first homes and send their children to college.

Bob will be honored at an appreciation dinner May 21 where his many friends and colleagues will appropriately thank him for his leadership and hard work. I am confident that the skills and knowledge he has gained over the years will serve him well in his new position. Bet wishes, Bob.

IN HONOR OF DAVID H. BROWN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life achievements of David H. Brown, who retires after 33 years of Federal service assuring safe and efficient airways.

During his long career, Mr. Brown worked with the Federal Aviation Administration as an air traffic control specialist in Oberlin and in Toledo, OH. As Mr. Brown's career progressed, he moved to Cleveland's Hopkins Air Traffic Control Tower, Detroit's Air Traffic Control Tower, and was promoted to supervisor, in which capacity he served in Boston and Toledo.

Mr. Brown was selected as an evaluation inspector for the Office of Air Traffic System Effectiveness, Evaluation Division at Washington Headquarters and ended his service as the assistant manager for operations in Cleveland.

Mr. Brown earned the respect and recognition of his superiors and peers. He is known for his vast knowledge and experience with air traffic control. He possesses a wide array of management and leadership skills.

Throughout his career, Mr. Brown received numerous performance awards, achievement awards, letters of commendation and of appreciation.

The airways of the midwest and northern Ohio are safer for Mr. Brown's vigilance and experience. We acknowledge his retirement from Government service with deep appreciation and supreme gratitude.

HONORING HAROLD SHOWALTER

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the outstanding service of Harold Showalter, who is retiring after 41 years of service to Fayetteville-Perry Local Schools. During his remarkable career, he has been a music-drama teacher, English teacher, librarian, high school principal, director of District Media/Computer, and director of District Library/Media.

Among his numerous awards and honors, Mr. Showalter is the recipient of the 1996 Governor's Award for Innovation and the 1996 SOITA Technology Leadership Award. But perhaps the most fitting recognition he has received is the establishment of a scholarship fund in his honor by the faculty and administration of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District.

His professionalism and expertise will long be remembered, and he will be greatly missed by students, faculty and administrators. I join the Fayetteville community in wishing Harold and his wife, Mary Rae, a long and enjoyable retirement.

USAID ADMINISTRATOR J. BRIAN ATWOOD ADDRESSES POST-CONFLICT PEACE TRANSITIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an excellent article printed on May 27 in the Christian Science Monitor by U.S. Agency for International Development, Administrator J. Brian Atwood.

In the article, Atwood outlines the difficulty in achieving successful post-conflict transitions from crisis to peace in countries including Guatemala, Angola, and Bosnia. He discusses the need for continued support from Congress for organizations such as the USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives [OTI], which is working to help these countries achieve and maintain peace in the wake of political transformation. The test of his article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

HELPING COUNTRIES MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM CRISIS IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES AFTER THE CONFLICT HAS ENDED

(By J. Brian Atwood)

No trend has been more closely scrutinized in the wake of the cold war than the proliferation of crises.

From Zaire to Bosnia to Rwanda, the international community is reeling from a series of vicious civil wars, refugee emergencies, and human catastrophes. The international system structured around the cold-war diplomatic notions of containment and détente is scrambling to adjust to the demands of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief.

One of the greatest challenges of this new world disorder is how best to assist nations emerging from conflict. The successful transition from crisis—the process of moving an entire society from conflict to enduring peace—is an extraordinarily difficult one. There are countless instances—Liberia, Afghanistan, Angola—where promising moves toward peace have quickly dissolved into shattered cease-fires and renewed conflict.

Nations emerging from conflicts confront daunting obstacles. Their governments are usually weak or nonexistent, and they often face corruption, rising public expectations, and immature political leadership. They typically operate with barely functioning economies, scant resources, scores of former combatants lacking peacetime job skills, a proliferation of land mines, and lingering tensions that can quickly reignite into conflict.

GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS

Four years ago, when I came to the US Agency for International Development (USAID)—the agency responsible for delivering United States humanitarian and development assistance abroad—the US government was poorly equipped to help nations during the tenuous interlude between war and peace. For foreign policymakers, this weakness was an Achilles' heel in a world where failed states and sweeping change were everyday realities.

Donor conferences that commit millions of dollars but fail to quickly address on-the-ground problems do little to create an expectation of peace. In post-conflict situations,

opportunity is fleeting, and if people don't see instant results, political violence and repression reemerge. I remember former Secretary of State Larry Eagleburger telling me, "If USAID can't deliver that, we need something that can."

The Clinton administration decided to try a new mechanism to bring fast, direct, and overt assistance to priority countries emerging from conflict.

With the support of Congress, USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) was launched in early 1994 to help countries move beyond conflict by addressing fundamental needs of emergency rehabilitation and democratic development. Since the office worked in crisis situations, it was given special legal authorities attached to international disaster assistance funding.

EARLY SUCCESS STORIES

The early results are promising: OTI has shown it is a lean, flexible operation capable of targeting the key bottlenecks that prevent post-crisis societies from moving forward.

In Guatemala, in support of the December 1996 peace accords, OTI is helping implement the demobilization plan for the Guatemalan rebel force, known as the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity—or URNG. OTI helped build the eight camps for URNG's demobilization and is providing training and education at the camps.

In Angola we have had a transition program to strengthen compliance with that nation's post-civil-war peace agreement, the Lusaka Protocol. OTI planned the demobilization centers that were taken over by UN peacekeeping forces. OTI efforts in Angola have been guided by the notion that security comes first. Until people feel a degree of safety, they are not ready for political development. That was a lesson of the first, failed transition in Angola.

The second time around, OTI supported mine awareness and removal, civic training and demobilization activities for excombatants, community self-governance, and a flow of accurate, uncensored news.

Almost 1.4 million Angolans have been reached by mine-awareness training and about 750 were trained in mine-removal techniques. The result has been a significant reduction in mine accidents, the reopening of large areas of the country to commerce and agriculture, and, most important, the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

In Bosnia we were on the ground to offer support when the federation was formed. We subsequently built on that experience to support the Dayton accords once they were signed. OTI programs in Bosnia have directly targeted the public disinformation campaigns that have fueled ethnic tensions in that region and helped train journalists and disseminate news that supports reconciliation.

To all involved, it was clear that the same public media that had been used as a powerful tool to provoke conflict could be just as instrumental in promoting peace. There are many difficult questions still ahead, but OTI was on the ground early and, if this effort succeeds in keeping the peace, this early contribution will have made a difference.

STEPS FOR THE FUTURE

The challenge of the next century will be to maintain a commitment to long term development and crisis prevention, while at the same time developing fast and flexible instruments that will allow us to take direct and positive action in transitions or in situations where crisis is imminent.

Twenty years ago we might have directed the Central Intelligence Agency to take covert actions in these situations. Some would argue that in those days of East-West conflict we were capable of using coercion and brute strength to bring about the desired policy outcome. But the world has changed.

Today, our challenge is to develop overt mechanisms like OTI to quickly advance our strategic interests and both prevent crises and help nations move beyond conflict. The overt mechanisms of the 1990s, unlike the covert efforts of the 1960s, have to be transparent, democratic, and able to stand the test of public scrutiny. The diplomatic and development arms of US foreign policy must work side-by-side to prevent crisis, to transit from crisis, and to produce positive change.

Idealistic? Perhaps. But does an indispensable nation have any other choice?

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. SHELLIE SAMPSON, JR.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr. who will be honored on Saturday at the fiftieth pastoral anniversary banquet of the Thessalonian Baptist Church of New York.

In short, Pastor Sampson lives to help other people. He has been diligent in providing spiritual guidance and support to the members of our community.

In addition to his services as Pastor, he led the erection of our Cultural Community Center, and co-founded the Thessalonian Elementary Academy, the Thessalonian Institute of Religion, and the church's bookstore.

Among other activities he is also the president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of greater New York City and vicinity, a member of the Afro-American clergy advisory group to the mayor, an education commissioner at the New York State convention, a teacher at the New York and National Baptist congresses, and a co-founder of south Bronx churches.

Pastor Sampson is an educator and is very actively involved in programs to assist minority students. The killing of his 25-year-old son, Kitu Sampson, a religious disc jockey in Franklin Township, PA, motivated him and strengthened his belief in the need to educate the city's youth. "It works both ways," he said. "Life is unpredictable. You never know when disaster's going to strike. So, it makes you determined to get the young people educated."

He earned a bachelor's degree in science from Rutgers University, a Master of Divinity degree, and a doctorate in Christian education from Drew University. A firm believer in education, he is currently pursuing another doctorate in education from Temple University. He served as Dean of Education at Shiloh Baptist Association in New Jersey, was the co-commissioner of education at New Jersey State Baptist convention, president of Northern Baptist School of Religion—formerly known as Northern Baptist University—headmaster at Convent Academy, and executive director at Baptist Education Center. His wife, Deloranzo, heads the Thessalonian Elementary Academy.

As it is written in Hebrews 6:10, "for God is not unjust; he will not forget your work and the love you have shown him as you have helped his people and continue to help them," the community, too, recognizes him and is honoring him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rev. Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr. for his fifteen years as Pastor at Thessalonian Baptist Church and his dedication to our south Bronx community.

HONORING GALEN MARSHALL'S OUTSTANDING MUSICAL CAREER AS DIRECTOR AND CONDUCTOR OF THE MASTERWORKS CHORALE AND ORCHESTRA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding musical contributions that Mr. Galen Marshall has given to our community. Mr. Marshall, who is celebrating his 33d and final season as music director and conductor of the Masterworks Chorale and Orchestra, has devoted his life to sharing with others his love for the creative arts. He has inspired a generation of Californians with his passion for music and his talent for teaching. He will be sorely missed.

Galen Marshall joined the music faculty at the College of San Mateo in 1963 and a year later founded the Masterworks Chorale at the college. Mr. Marshall's original group consisted of 40 singers. Under his leadership, the chorale quadrupled in size and it blossomed musically as well. Mr. Marshall's singers performed with a wide range of internationally renowned organizations, including the San Francisco Symphony, the San Francisco Opera, the San Jose Symphony, the Festival of Masses, and the Cabrillo Festival.

Galen Marshall challenged his pupils to fully cultivate their musical talents, and he helped them to achieve new heights of skill and creativity. The chorale performed some of the most demanding works, among them "Flos Campi" by Vaughan Williams, "Four Sacred Pieces" by Verdi, Britten's "War Requiem," and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis." Mr. Marshall's singers delighted audiences far and wide, from California to Carnegie Hall, where the chorale performed in 1989 to rave reviews. In praising the chorale, Peter E. Tiboris, the music director and principal conductor of the Manhattan Philharmonic, exclaimed, "Without question this was one of the greatest performances of Verdi's 'Requiem' that this hall ever heard. This is a world-class organization and your region is fortunate to have such a musical organization in its midst." The chorale received similarly effusive praise in response to concerts around the world, including its seven European tours and the chorale's concert series in the People's Republic of China.

For over three decades, Galen Marshall's chorale has served as one of the finest examples of bay area culture, and it has been received by the community in a manner worthy of this status. The San Francisco Examiner

noted that "choruses abound in the Bay Area, but few, if any, are finer than the Masterworks Chorale." The San Jose Mercury gushed: "The Masterworks Chorale bites off immense challenges and carries them off without blinking." The outstanding quality of Mr. Marshall's work was cited by the Hillbarn Theater, which honored him as the 1992 recipient of its Bravo! Award for excellence and service to the arts in San Mateo County. In describing one notable performance, the San Francisco Chronicle paid special tribute to Marshall's leadership: "Conductor Marshall's skill, as well as fidelity to the music, added a constant plus factor to the evening—a major event of the season. He deserved his ovation." As Gallen Marshall's congressional representative, I could not agree more. He is truly a credit to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Gallen Marshall for his outstanding musical achievements and to join me as well in wishing him great success in his future endeavors.

THE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID
WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE
WASTE PREVENTION AMEND-
MENTS OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, along with Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. WEYGAND, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare and Medicaid Fraud, Abuse and Waste Prevention Act of 1997, a bill that will implement the President's recent initiative to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicare and Medicaid.

Although I congratulate the Republicans for accepting many of the provisions within the administration's fraud bill, several provisions critical to the fight against health care fraud were not included in the budget Medicare package as proposed by Chairman BILL THOMAS and should be made law.

The U.S. taxpayer spends \$191 billion each year to fund Medicare programs. However, \$20 billion, or 10 percent, is lost to fraud. Too many health providers are putting their hands into the public trough. Too many individual physicians, nursing homes, and medical equipment dealers are overcharging the American taxpayer for alleged legitimate Medicare expenses.

Health care fraud burdens the Nation with enormous financial costs, threatening the quality of health care, and endangering the long-term sustainability of the Medicare Program.

Operation Restore Trust, a demonstration program of Health and Human Services, has recovered \$23 for every \$1 spent in their efforts to fight fraud. The program began 2 years ago in California, New York, Texas, and Florida, where large concentrations of Medicare recipients live. To date, the program has identified \$188 million owed to the Federal Government and led to 74 criminal convictions.

Why do we need these amendments to crack down on fraud and abuse in the Medi-

care system? It is to prevent scam artists from preying on vulnerable senior citizens.

It is to prevent people like Dorothy and Barry Hultman of Connecticut from building a luxury, state-of-the-art home by scamming the system and overbilling Medicaid by \$1.15 million for nonexistent or exaggerated costs.

It is to prevent people like Vernon Will from filing for bankruptcy and discharging nearly \$20 million in debts, while his nursing home closed in San Jose, CA, notifying 27 elderly residents that they had 1 day to pack up and leave.

It is to prevent a nursing home from collecting \$5,000 for surgical tape for a patient, who somehow used 12.5 miles of this tape over a 6-month period.

It is to prevent drug traffickers identified by the FBI from targeting the health care system.

Finally, it is to prevent the American taxpayer, vulnerable senior citizens, and the poor from being taken for a ride by scam artists. This bill would potentially save the American taxpayer billions of dollars.

According to Secretary Shalala, the program's goals are threefold. First, the amendments make it difficult for fraudulent people to get into the system in the first place. Second, the amendments require providing Federal health care programs with Social Security numbers to track fraudulent or suspect invoices. Third, the amendments enact very strong penalties for those convicted of fraud.

The first goal, making it difficult for a bad actor to enter into the system, and would permit the Secretary to refuse to accept or to terminate an agreement for Medicare if convicted of a felony.

Under the second part of the bill, Medicare providers would be required to provide verified Social Security Numbers and employer identification numbers [EINs] for their practices and for any owners or managing employees.

Lastly, the bill permits a court to impose very strong penalties for violations. The penalties include criminal and civil penalties and injunctions. Also, filing for bankruptcy would not discharge a debt to the United States under Medicare or Medicaid. Again, the goal is to deter those who would try to circumvent the law.

By passing this bill we will accomplish three things. First, we will send a message to those who prey on the more vulnerable segments of our society. We will find them and punish them to the fullest extent of the law. Second, we will give new tools to those fighting health care fraud in helping them to ferret out corruption. Finally, we will reduce the corruption in the nearly \$200 billion Medicare Program, saving money both in the short and the long run.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join with me in passing this important piece of legislation. Together, we can combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicare and Medicaid.

I refer my colleagues to the attached document, which provides a more detailed description of the bill.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID FRAUD, ABUSE, AND
WASTE PREVENTION AMENDMENT OF 1997

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

(Except as otherwise indicated, this bill amends provisions of the Social Security Act.)

TITLE I—ACCOUNTABILITY OF SERVICE
PROVIDERS

Part A—Sanction Authority

Sec. 101. Exclusion of Entity Controlled by Family Member of a Sanctioned Individual.

Section 101 amends section 1128 to authorize the Secretary to exclude from participation in federal health care programs (FHCPS), including Medicare and Medicaid, an entity owned or controlled by an immediate family member of an excluded individual. This will prevent an excluded individual from circumventing the exclusion by transferring ownership or control of a health care entity to a family member.

Sec. 102. Civil Money Penalties (CMPs) for Kickbacks.

Section 102 amends section 1128A to provide for civil monetary penalties for kickback violations against FHCPS. Current law authorizes only criminal penalties or exclusion for those who violate the anti-kickback statute, and this amendment will provide an intermediate remedy.

Sec. 103. CMPs for Persons That Contract With Excluded Individuals.

Section 103 amends section 1128A to provide for CMPs against a person arranging or contracting with an individual or entity for the provision of items or services under a FHCPS, if the person knows or should know that the individual or entity has been excluded from participation in the program.

Sec. 104. CMPs for Services Ordered or Prescribed by an Excluded Individual or Entity.

Section 104 amends section 1128A to authorize the Secretary to exclude from FHCPS persons furnishing medical items or services ordered or prescribed by an excluded individual or entity, if the person furnishing the services knows or should know of the exclusion.

Sec. 105. CMPs for False Certification of Eligibility to Receive Partial Hospitalization and Hospice Services.

Section 105 amends section 1128A to provide for CMPs for false certification of need for partial hospitalization or hospice services. (This amendment expands the authority for CMPs for false certification of need for home health services enacted in P.L. 104-191, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).)

Sec. 106. Extension of Subpoena and Injunction Authority.

Section 106 amends section 1128A to extend to the exclusion authority under section 1128 the Secretary's authority to enjoin violative acts and issue subpoenas requiring witnesses to appear or produce testimony. This section also makes clarifying amendments regarding the scope of authority delegable to the Inspector General.

Sec. 107. Kickback Penalties for Knowing Violations.

Section 107 reverses the 1995 decision in *Hanlester Network v. Shalala*, in which the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit held that a determination of whether a defendant acted "willfully" in violation of Medicare's criminal provisions required proof by the government that the defendant knew his actions violated a known legal duty as opposed to knowing that his conduct was wrongful. The effect of this decision was to place a very high burden of proof on the government.

Sec. 108. Elimination of Exception of Federal Employees Health Benefits Program from Definition of Federal Health Care Program.

Section 108 amends section 1128B(f) to eliminate the exclusion of the Federal Employees Health Benefit (FEHB) Program

from the definition of a Federal health care program.

Sec. 109. Amounts of CMPs.

Section 109 amends section 1842 to provide (by reference) specific dollar amounts for CMPs that the Secretary currently has authority to impose in response to a broad range of violations.

Sec. 110. Liability of Physicians in Specialty Hospitals.

Section 110 amends section 1867(d) to authorize CMPs against physicians who are on call to specialty hospitals and who fail or refuse to appear within a reasonable time to provide patients with medical screening examinations or stabilizing treatments.

Sec. 111. Expansion of Criminal Penalties for Kickbacks.

Section 111 amends to section 1128B authorize the imposition of criminal penalties upon persons violating federal anti-kickback provisions with respect to private health care benefit programs. This section also authorizes the Attorney General to bring civil actions in U.S. District Courts to impose civil penalties and treble damages upon those violating anti-kickback provisions with respect to Federal health care programs. Nothing in this bill is intended to diminish the existing authority of any agency of the U.S. Government to administer and enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

Part B—Provider Enrollment Process

Sec. 121. Requirements to Disclose Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) and Social Security Numbers (SSNs).

Section 121 amends sections 1124 and 1124A to authorize the Secretary to require Medicare providers and suppliers to provide social security numbers (SSNs) and employer identification numbers (EINs) for their practices and for any owners or managing employees. The Social Security Administration will be required to verify and correct the SSNs and EINs supplied under this requirement.

Sec. 122. Fees for Agreements with Medicare Providers and Suppliers.

Section 122 amends section 1866 to authorize the Secretary to charge fees to individuals and entities for costs relating to their enrollment and reenrollment as Medicare providers or suppliers.

Sec. 123. Authority to Refuse to Enter into Medicare or Medicaid Agreements with Individuals or Entities Convicted of Felonies.

Section 123 amends sections 1866(b)(2) and 1842 to authorize the Secretary to refuse to enter into, or to terminate or refuse to renew, a contract or agreement for the provision of health care items or services under Medicare with a person or entity that has been convicted of a felony. This section amends section 1902(a)(23) to give State Medicaid agencies authority to deny provider agreements to persons or entities convicted of a felony.

Sec. 124. Fees and Requirements for Issuance of Standard Health Care Identifiers.

Section 124 amends section 1173 to authorize the Secretary to condition the issuance of standard unique health care identifiers to individuals and entities furnishing health care items and services (as provided for by section 262 of HIPAA) on (1) provision of the individual's or entity's SSN or EIN and (2) payment of a fee to cover the Secretary's costs of issuing the identifier.

TITLE II—PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Part A—Coverage and Payment Limits

Sec. 201. No Home Health Benefits Based Solely on Drawing Blood.

Section 201 amends sections 1814(a)(2)(C) and 1835(a)(2)(A) to eliminate the simple drawing of blood from a homebound individual, without the need for other skilled nursing services, as a qualifying event for Medicare home health benefits.

Sec. 202. Monthly Certification for Hospice Care after First Six Months.

Section 202 amends section 1812(a)(4) to require monthly (rather than a one-time) recertification of a hospice Medicare patient as terminally ill after the patient has received hospice services for over 6 months.

Sec. 203. Payment for Home Hospice Care on Basis of Geographic Location of Home.

Section 203 amends section 1814(i)(2) to provide for Medicare payment of hospice care furnished in an individual's home based on the geographic location of the home (rather than of the hospice).

Sec. 204. Limitation on Hospice Care Liability for Individuals Not in Fact Terminally Ill.

Section 204 amends section 1879(g) to provide that Medicare beneficiaries (or hospices) do not have to pay for hospice care based on an incorrect diagnosis of terminal illness if the beneficiary (or hospice) did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, that the diagnosis was in error. As is the case under current practice for other situations involving waiver of liability, a beneficiary has a favorable presumption of ignorance, while a provider of services does not.

Sec. 205. Medicare Capital Asset Sales Price Equal to Book Value.

Section 205 amends section 1861(v)(1)(O) to set the value of a capital asset (as recognized by Medicare) at the time of change of ownership at the book value of the asset. The section also applies this valuation to providers of services other than hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, and eliminates obsolete language referring to a return on equity capital.

Sec. 206. Repeal of Moratorium on Bad Debt Policy.

Section 206 repeals section 4008(c) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, which prohibits the Secretary from making changes in the requirements governing Medicare payment for the bad debts of hospitals.

Part B—Bankruptcy Provisions

Sec. 221. Application of Certain Provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

Section 221(a) adds a new section 1143, which provides that (1) the automatic stay of actions during the pendency of bankruptcy proceedings does not apply to actions by the Secretary or a State with respect to participation in Medicare or Medicaid, including actions relating to program exclusion, CMPs, recovery of overpayments, and denial of claims; (2) debts owed to the United States or to a State for an overpayment (except for an overpayment to a beneficiary) or a penalty, fine, or assessment under Medicare, Medicaid, or title XI are not dischargeable in bankruptcy; and (3) repayment to the United States or to a State of a Medicare or Medicaid debt, or for penalties, fines and assessments with respect to a debtor's participation in Medicare or Medicaid are considered final and not preferential transfers under the Bankruptcy Code.

Section 221(b) adds a new section 1894, which provides that (1) bankruptcy courts must use Medicare rules for determining whether claims by a debtor under the Medicare program are payable, and the allowable amounts of such claims; (2) the notice to creditors required under the Bankruptcy Code must be provided, in the case of Medi-

care debt, to the Secretary rather than a fiscal agent; and (3) a claim for payment under Medicare cannot be considered a matured debt payable to the bankruptcy estate until allowed by the Secretary.

TITLE III—MEDICARE MENTAL HEALTH PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES

Sec. 301. Services not to be furnished in residential settings.

Section 301 amends section 1861(ff)(3)(A) to eliminate payments for partial hospitalization services in an individual's home (including an institutional setting).

Sec. 302. Additional Requirements for Community Mental Health Centers.

Section 302 amends section 1861(ff)(3)(B) to require community mental health centers, as a condition of receiving payments for partial hospitalization services, to serve a substantial number of patients who are not eligible for Medicare benefits, and to meet additional conditions the Secretary may specify concerning the health and safety of patients, or for the effective or efficient furnishing of services.

Sec. 303. Prospective Payment System.

Section 303 amends sections 1833 and 1866 to authorize the Secretary to develop a prospective payment system for partial hospitalization services. The system is to provide for appropriate payment levels for efficient centers and is to take into account payment levels for similar services furnished by other entities. Beneficiary coinsurance is limited to 20 percent of the new payment basis.

TITLE IV—MEDICARE RURAL HEALTH CLINICS

Sec. 401. Per-Visit Payment Limits for Provider-Based Clinics.

Section 401 amends section 1833(f) to extend the current per visit payment limits applicable to independent rural health clinics to provider-based clinics (other than clinics based in small rural hospitals with less than 50 beds).

Sec. 402. Assurance of Quality Services.

Section 402 amends section 1861(aa)(2)(I) to require clinics to have a quality assurance and performance program as specified by the Secretary.

Sec. 403. Waiver of Certain Staffing Requirements Limited to Clinics in Program.

Section 403 amends section 1861(aa)(7)(B) to limit the current authority for the Secretary to waive the requirement that a clinic have a mid-level professional available at least 50 percent of the time. The waiver will be applicable only to clinics already providing services under Medicare, and not to entities initially seeking Medicare certification.

Sec. 404. Refinement of Shortage Area Requirements.

Section 404 amends section 1861(aa)(2) to refine the requirements concerning the area in which a clinic is located. First, the section requires triennial recertification that requirements are met. Second, the Secretary has to find that there are insufficient numbers of needed health care practitioners in the clinic's area. Third, clinics that no longer meet the shortage area requirements will be permitted to retain their designation only if the Secretary determines that they are essential to the delivery of primary care services that would otherwise be unavailable in the area.

Sec. 405. Decreased Beneficiary Cost Sharing for RHC Services.

Section 405 amends sections 1861(aa)(2) and 1833(aa)(3) to lower beneficiary coinsurance for RHC services to 20 percent of the per visit limit.

Sec. 406. Prospective Payment System for RHC Services.

Section 406 amends sections 1833 and 1861(aa)(2) to require the Secretary to develop a prospective payment system for rural health clinic services (to go into effect no later than 2001). The system may provide for adjustments for excessive utilization, and is to be updated annually. Initially the system is to result in aggregate payments approximately equal to those under current law. Beneficiary coinsurance is limited to 20 percent of the new payment basis.

WEDDING OF JASON SCOTT STELE
AND MICHELLE FAYE LAWRENCE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the momentous occasion of Jason Scott Stele's and Michelle Faye Lawrence's wedding on Saturday, May 31, 1997. The wedding took place in Carmel, IN at the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation.

Jason was born on October 1, 1974, in Livingston, NJ to Kenneth and Sharon Stele of West Orange. He was educated at West Orange High School and attended Purdue University where he received his bachelor of arts in psychology. A graduate student, Jason received his master of science degree in psychology from George Mason University.

Jason managed to garner numerous awards and distinctions throughout his collegiate career. Among his top honors are membership in Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society, Golden Key National Honor Society, and Psi Chi National Psychology. Included with this impressive list of accolades is Jason's graduating with distinction—within the upper 5 percent of his class—and making the dean's list.

Michelle was born on December 30, 1973, in Carmel, IN, to Herman and Diane Lawrence. She was educated at Carmel High School and also attended Purdue University, earning her bachelor of science degree in mathematics education. Michelle also managed to garner numerous awards and distinctions, among them being membership in the Golden Key National Honor Society, Kappa Delta Pi National Education Honor Society, and the National Council for Teachers of Mathematics. Included with this list of impressive accolades is Michelle's membership in the Alpha Phi Omega National Service Fraternity and making the dean's list.

Jason and Michelle met while both were attending Purdue University. Jason was set up on a blind date with Michelle by Kristen Cooper, a friend of theirs in the Purdue Marching Band. The two were soon engaged, and were wed on May 31, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Jason and Michelle's family and friends, in recognizing the momentous occasion of Jason Scott Stele's and Michelle Faye Lawrence's wedding.

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN ENTREPRENEURIAL EXCELLENCE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the African-American entrepreneurs featured in "Black Enterprise" magazine's June 1997 cover story honoring six "Marathon Men," who have led their companies to perennial presence on that magazine's list of the top 100 black-owned businesses nationally. They include Nathan Conyers of Detroit, a Ford dealer; John H. Johnson of Chicago involved in publishing, cosmetics and broadcasting; Herman J. Russell, a general contractor from Atlanta; Edward Lewis and Clarence Smith, New Yorkers engaged in publishing, licensing and entertainment; and Earl G. Graves, Jr., a magazine publisher also of New York City. All have demonstrated a unique blend of faith, determination, patience, perseverance, and just plain guts that have made their businesses successful through the years.

THE 25 YEARS OF BLACK ENTREPRENEURIAL EXCELLENCE

NATHAN G. CONYERS, PRESIDENT, CONYERS RIVERSIDE FORD, INC.

When auto industry executives at Ford Motor Co. in Detroit went looking for a few good men to start a dealership to quell an economically disenfranchised, predominantly black inner-city, they found one in the Conyers family. The patriarch, John Sr., had spent his working life along the Chrysler assembly line, and his successful lawyer sons, John Jr. and Nathan, were ready to plunk down the needed capital to get the cars rolling.

But willingness isn't enough. When Conyers Ford appeared on the original BE 100, then comprised of both industrial service companies and auto dealers, it was one of 13 dealerships. Today, it's the only one left from that first list, making it the oldest black-owned auto dealership in the country. It has been a school of hard knocks, pings and repairs, but the engine is still running strong.

Conyers, who assumed responsibility for the dealership in a coin toss with his brother John Jr., the congressman, says there are four vital elements that will give a business, any business, better opportunities for success: location, capitalization, an understanding of the business and a commitment to becoming part of the community you serve.

"For many black dealers, the location was not viable and the auto manufacturers put them in areas that they couldn't put whites," he says of the black dealers lost over the years. "It was a problem to get capital at competitive rates 25 years ago, and it's still a problem today. And, if you're not in the right location, that's compounded." Also, many dealers go through a manufacturer's dealer development program, "often coming from other businesses," only to be offered a store in a locale that they know little about in a community that knows little about them—points three and four.

Conyers admits his company started at a time when government entities were more inclined to promote minority businesses. He

fears those days of government support and private partnership are limited.

On the flip side, he explains African Americans can do very well under that kind of pressure. "If you increase the odds, it increases the will to succeed." But he cautions this will come at a price: more successful black-owned businesses in the future, but fewer of them.

Conyers has mastered the "art of the soft sell." It is just those qualities that have helped him build a loyal clientele. Part of our mission statement says, "We're here to serve and earn the business of our community and customers." It's a credo he stresses to everyone keep before them.

Conyers says the other part of his corporate mission is to train new dealers. To his credit, that mission has spawned 35 African American dealers, many of whom are women, who've moved out of his shop and into their own dealerships.

Besides those 35, he's training five children, two sons and three daughters, to take over all facets of the business. His eldest son, Steven, is general sales manager. Daughter Nancy is the business manager for new cars, and son Peter is business manager for used cars. Another daughter, Susan, is the former Quality Commitment Performance manager. Daughter Ellen is an attorney, handles contracts and collections and is currently waiting to get into a dealer training program to buy her own store.

A quiet pride exudes from his eyes; the legacy continues. "The issue of succession is a whole new issue for black businesses now that we have them in some number." Conyers says he and his family have been working on a plan for the past five years. "I have qualified one of my children to be on the dealer agreements so that if something happened to me, they could step into the business," he explains.

He has also virtually ruled out selling the business. "We've always said no because we've put too much of our blood, sweat and tears into this," he asserts.

Equally important to Conyers is that more African Americans pick up the banner of entrepreneurship moving into the 21st century. "We need to convince our best and brightest that getting into business for themselves is the thing to do. Before, it was getting a factory job, then into the professions—teachers, government workers—then into the corporate world. Now we need to look at the entrepreneurial world."

JOHN J. JOHNSON, CEO, JOHNSON PUBLISHING CO.

When John H. Johnson started the Negro Digest 55 years ago, it was the predecessor of what would become Ebony magazine, which would spawn Jet, and this would lead to other, now defunct, spin-offs. But those failures would lead to his most recent successes—Ebony Man, and Ebony South Africa, which marked the company's foray into international publishing. Along the way, Johnson bought and sold three radio stations, started a book publishing division and produced the former syndicated television show, Ebony/Jet Showcase, and now produces the annual American Black Achievement Awards for television, which first aired in 1978. Johnson also created two beauty care lines—Supreme Beauty Products and the world-renown Fashion Fair Cosmetics.

While he is loath to consider himself an old man at 79, Johnson had run the gauntlet for some 30 years before the first BE 100s list was ever published. When it was, he was listed second only to Motown Industries. For that, he's the veteran iron man in black-

owned business—always fighting, always finishing at the top among the BE 100s companies. But like most, he's faced his share of hurdles.

"The first 25 years were difficult, trying to get circulation and to break through in advertising to get large companies to recognize that black consumers had money and would respond to advertising directed to them," Johnson says. "The first 20 years or so in business, we couldn't get a bank loan. Even the largest businesses in the world need bank loans at some time or must have some other way to access capital."

The second 25 years have been easier. Johnson has seen the company mature, circulation double, start new businesses and change the method by which its flagship properties are handled. "You have to meet the new challenges [of the 21st century], so in 1993, we took all three magazines—*Ebony*, *Ebony Man* and *Jet*—desktop. Now we can send them to the printer via e-mail, and in South Africa, it's the same thing," explains Johnson.

The legendary publisher says the hurdle for black businesses in the next 25 years will continue to be the same—"money, money, money," he scoffs. But if you have the staying power and wherewithal, that is assuming you have a good product and market to sell to, you'll be successful." Johnson's mission over these next years is to see the company survive and grow. To do so, he says that he will take advantage of all new opportunities and embrace new technology to get there. "Never say never about new things," advises the venerable publisher.

Johnson has no plans to retire. "I enjoy myself, I don't work. When you love something, it's not work. I don't know anything that gives me the same amount of pleasure." But he began putting a succession plan in place when he brought daughter Linda Johnson Rice on board. "I see her playing an increasing role in the management of the company and myself, a lesser role, but never dissociated," says Johnson of his daughter who is now president of the company. "Parents never give up their children, and this is my child," he adds.

He also has no plans to sell his company or take it public. And he says his daughter couldn't agree more. "I could sell it and get a lot of cash, but I don't see that I could do anything else that would bring me as much fulfillment as this. I've spent 55 years being my own boss; I'm too old to have another."

"If you go public, the stockholders, the board of directors, the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) are all your bosses and you've got to listen to them," he says. "We only have three board members: Linda, her mother [Eunice Johnson] and I. Linda will succeed me. Even now, I don't do anything that she doesn't agree on, and she me. There's a mutual love and respect, so it's a joint venture now."

HERMAN J. RUSSELL, CEO, H.J. RUSSELL & CO.

Herman Russell says he started on the entrepreneurial path as an eight-year-old shining shoes. He has his own paper route by 10 and bought his first piece of real estate for \$125 at 16. That real estate deal became the base of the H.J. Russell Construction Co., buying and developing real estate and working as a major minority contractor on most projects built south of the Mason-Dixon line. Post-'60s and after the hotbeds of the riots, there were 10 construction firms on the original BE 100s list. Forty years later, Russell's company is the only one left from the original list, one of the few black-owned construction firms on the current list, and the

largest minority-owned general contractor in the U.S.

"You must make a decision early about what you want in life," says Russell, whose dad taught him to save something out of everything he made. "The competition is keener now and you have more qualified people competing for the jobs," he explains.

Russell says the biggest hurdle to staying in his line of business, ironically, has not been capital, but training and developing the people he needed for the jobs, and then getting them to stick around. "Most people are not willing to wait or to pay the price as an individual to develop. When you do, you have more to bring to the table," he explains.

Russell has spent the time developing both his company and his craft. But even when the first list was launched, Russell Construction was a seasoned business. Many of Atlanta's neighborhoods have residential homes and commercial buildings that Herman Russell has worked on. And when it came time to build a new municipal airport under then first black mayor, Maynard Jackson, Russell, a neighbor, was poised and primed for the roughly \$19 million job. He was also a primary subcontractor on projects during last summer's Olympics in Atlanta.

It's these blue-collar jobs that proved to be the foundation of black middle-class America and the early source of black economic progress. Russell says that emphasis is now missing—to African Americans' detriment. "There's a generation now that when they were coming along, we didn't emphasize the trades, only white-collar jobs, and we missed the boat. You don't have to have a white-collar job to be successful in life," he adds. "When I walk out on a construction job and it's 25% Latin Americans working all phases of the job, I'm concerned. I remember when I was serving my apprenticeship, most were black Americans, but we don't see that today."

Going forward, Russell has tried to prepare his children, H. Jerome Russell, president/ chief operating officer and head of the housing and property management division, and Michael Russell, vice president and manager of the construction division, to take over the company's reigns. But he says they're not quite ready to take on the challenges of a firm with international projects and consulting on many more. To wit, he's brought in an outsider to get the firm over his progeny's learning curve. In November 1996, Russell appointed R.K. Sehgal chief executive officer and vice chairman to report to him as chairman of the board.

"They're working me harder, and there's more to do now with the new CEO getting lots of my input, but as the months go by, I'm hoping to go from 14- to eight-hour days and have more time for myself," Russell says.

Like his CEO/chairman counterparts, Russell says he wouldn't sell his company outright, but confesses that one day, it will go public, probably soon. "I'm almost sure the family will keep the majority share of it, but we'll probably go public within five years." With its diversified holdings, including construction and management, property and real estate management and development, and airport concessions, it would make an attractive IPO. But whatever happens, Russell says "whoever becomes the next CEO must be prepared to take on and carry on the business."

EDWARD LEWIS, CEO, PUBLISHER CLARENCE SMITH, PRESIDENT ESSENCE COMMUNICATIONS INC.

When the Hollingsworth Group (now Essence Communications Inc.) launched its

magazine for black women in May 1970 with a portrait-sized closeup of a brown-skinned woman wearing a high, round 'fro, nothing could have shaken the publishing world and white and black America more. Twenty-seven years, two less partners and four editors-in-chief later, co-founders Edward Lewis and Clarence Smith have pushed Essence Communications Inc. (ECI) from a magazine to a diversified brand name synonymous with African American womanhood.

On the publishing front, there's its flagship property, *Essence* magazine; then there's *Income Opportunities*, a general market magazine targeted to start-up businesses; and two years ago, it started *Latina*, a magazine aimed at the Hispanic women's market. There's a licensing division with a collection of items from eyewear and hosiery to children's books and a mail-order catalog. Finally, there's its entertainment division, which once produced a weekly syndicated television program and now focuses on an annual awards show and three-day festival.

Success has been manifest, but not without a tough start. "We thought we'd be a lot further," says Smith, president of ECI. "We didn't anticipate how much resistance there would be by marketers to an African American women's magazine," he says. Just getting out of the starting block posed challenges. "We had a business plan that called for \$1.5 million in capital; we opened with \$130,000," adds CEO Lewis.

Smith says they underestimated the struggle it would take for not only cash and advertisers, but even newsstand space. "We also had to overcome the inexperience of not running our own businesses before. We learned that we could do with less," explains Lewis.

Start-up pains and racism aside, the key to the company's growth has been its diversification, pushing the balance sheet upwards. But to remain successful into the next decade, the company "must be leaner, nimble and able to take advantage of opportunities globally to continue to grow," says Lewis. "There will be more opportunities to expand this brand, especially in West and South Africa, and this will continue to be the direction the company heads in," adds Smith.

To that end, ECI still faces a number of challenges, namely financing for future projects. "There are absolutely more avenues, but it is still difficult for small and minority businesses to get the capital they need. And with the mergers taking place in banking, these banks are not geared to small business; we're going to have to seek out other banks and venture capitalists for money," Lewis says. While neither partner has plans to sell the company, neither would rule out that option. "Anything's possible," added Lewis, "but we have to see how the world is conducting business and be mindful of our shareholders' interests."

The other cornerstone is developing the company's next generation of leaders. While neither partner would say whether they have a succession plan, Lewis has no children and Smith's two sons are not involved in the day-to-day affairs of the company. But that has not stopped them from tapping the talent of the company's limited partners and employees, most notably, its highly recognized and respected editor-in-chief, Susan L. Taylor.

Lewis says he doesn't see himself running the magazine daily in 25 years. "We intend to encourage others and prepare middle managers to move forward and run this business. Black women will continue to be in the forefront."

Adds Smith: "I think we have one of the best-known brands in the world and the future for our shareholders, associates and employees is very, very good."

EARL G. GRAVES, CEO, EARL G. GRAVES LTD.

Imagine—or remember—the surprise many Americans, black and white, got after the disturbances of the '60's when they opened their mailboxes during those hot, hazy summer days of August 1970 and found a copy of Black Enterprise magazine. Inside, publisher Earl G. Graves had assembled a prestigious board of advisors made up of black leaders in business and politics of the day addressing the question, "Why Black Enterprise?" It put the civil rights movement into perspective—now that we've got the right to vote, would we be free to pursue a slice of the American economic pie?

Fast forward three years. Graves decided it was time to quantify and qualify the kind and size of black businesses in America and produced the first Black Enterprise 100, listing the top 100 black-owned businesses in the United States.

In a letter to his father on the Publisher's Page of the June 1973 issue, Graves wrote: "We have arrived at a point in history where we can identify thousands of black-owned and black-controlled businesses—many still embryonic and still struggling for survival—that have been and are being established across this country. These are humble beginnings. But they are significant."

Fast forward again to 1997 and Graves, now older and a lot wiser, reflects on the early years. "I was trying to run a business myself, while telling others what they needed to know about trying to start or run their businesses," he says. "It was like being the teacher and reading five chapters ahead of the class, like a student-teacher."

Assisting him in the process was his wife Barbara, who gave up her job as a teacher to help her husband pursue his goal. The magazine set out to tell readers "how to" do it. In the process, its circulation has grown from a controlled subscriber base of 100,000 to a current list of 300,000 and 3.1 million readers.

Along the way, Graves bought and sold two radio stations and a marketing research firm, and established another division of the company, Black Enterprise Unlimited. This new brand is responsible for the Entrepreneurial Conference and the B.E./Pepsi Golf and Tennis Challenge. He also entered into partnership with PepsiCo to purchase Pepsi-Cola of Washington, D.C., L.P., a soft drink bottling franchise, and is a general partner of Egotl Beverages, L.P., a Pepsi-Cola franchise in South Africa.

In the process, the magazine has set standards of professional and entrepreneurial achievement with its lists of the 25 Best Places for Blacks to Work, 40 Most Powerful Black Executives, and Top 25 Blacks on Wall Street, while coining vernacular like BUPPIE (Black Urban Professional) and Kidpreneur™.

But many of the challenges posed to black businesses and professionals in 1972—access to capital, corporate glass ceilings, disparities in service and the perceived value of the African American market and its dollars—remain in place today. "Since I wrote that letter to my father 25 years ago, we've made enormous progress, but not enough has changed," Graves points out.

For the man with the signature mutton chop sideburns, knocking on closed doors and inviting himself in, much like Fred. "The Hammer" Williamson did in his films, Graves has called on corporate America to give equal access to African Americans in banks, boardrooms and businesses.

"The challenge in the next 25 years is to eradicate the stereotype of us as the underclass," he says. "America is the greatest country in the free world. Our best history is in front of us if we are willing to accept the reality that African Americans must share in its bounty." To wit, Graves has served on many corporate boards, most recently, AMR (the corporate parent of American Airlines), Aetna, Chrysler Corp., Federated Department Stores Inc., and Rohm & Haas Corp.

Unlike some of his entrepreneur peers who have not outlined a clear succession plan for their businesses, Graves has, "The future bodes well for us because business is really people—the people you have handling it—and our young people are good," he says, referring to a list that includes his three sons, Earl "Butch" Jr., executive vice president/COO of Black Enterprise magazine; John, senior vice president business ventures and head of B.E. Unlimited; and Michael, vice president/general manager of Pepsi-Cola of Washington, D.C.

Graves anticipates developing more new lines of business. He foresees Kidpreneur™, a development program for budding entrepreneurs ages five to 18 held during the annual Entrepreneurial Conference, growing into something significant that might lead to other lines of business. "We are also looking at a line of financial services that will assist in the growth and development of black-owned businesses," he says. "And, I hope to see the expansion of the Pepsi franchise, which is doing very well, through more franchising area contiguous with where we are or somewhere else."

While he hasn't relinquished his seat yet—"retire," he laughs, "I'll never be fully retired"—day-to-day operations have been turned over to his sons and other senior officers. Instead, Graves plans on continuing in a broader fashion by shifting his attention from running his businesses to focusing more on his corporate and volunteer activities. Currently, he serves as a trustee on the board of Howard University, the board of directors of the Associates of Harvard University's Graduate School of Business, and as vice president of relationships/marketing on the executive board of the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America. He also helped to raise \$1 million for his alma mater, Morgan State University, which has renamed its business school the Earl G. Graves School of Business and Management. And, says the grandfather of six, "Barbara, my wife of 37 years and former vice president/general manager, and I will be spending more time with our grandchildren and skiing six months a year."

But asking an activist to stop being active for the causes he believes in—education, enterprise and opportunity—is no easy feat. "Some of our businesses are reaching a level where we'll be overcoming just basic business obstacles—developing a market and building market share. Getting these economic business issues resolved in another 25 years will be a struggle, but we must make it happen."

TRIBUTE TO FATHER DEMETRIOS KAVADAS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Father Demetrios Kavadas as he

celebrates 40 years in the priesthood and 35 years of service as the protopresbyter of the Assumption Greek Orthodox Church in St. Clair Shores, MI.

Father Kavadas was born and raised on the Island of Chios, Greece, before coming to America and entering the priesthood. As a young man, Father Kavadas was a serious student who placed enormous value on education. He graduated from high school summa cum laude, was a Fulbright Scholar, and attended Tufts University, College of the City of New York, Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological Seminary, Harvard University, and Boston College. But it was his dedication to God and helping others that prompted him to become a priest.

On July 7, 1957, Father Kavadas was ordained to the priesthood. At age 25, he became the pastor of St. George Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Manchester, NH. In 1977, Father Kavadas moved to St. Clair Shores where he became the pastor of Assumption Greek Orthodox Church.

Over the past 40 years, Father Kavadas has been a leader in the orthodox faith through involvement in the department of Religious Education of the Archdiocese, member of the Diocesan Spiritual Court, vice president of the National Presbyters, and the list goes on and on. He is a kind pastor who has been a dedicated writer, spiritual leader, and educator.

Throughout the years, Father Kavadas has touched the lives of many people. He has provided emotional, educational, and spiritual support. I would like to congratulate Father Kavadas as he celebrates his 40 years in the priesthood and wish him and his family all of the best.

TRIBUTE TO MARY NORRIS, OPP'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding woman, teacher, and citizen. Mary M. Norris of Opp, Alabama was awarded the Opp Chamber of Commerce Teacher of the Year Award for 1997.

Mary Norris has been serving and contributing to our community as a teacher for the past 26 years. I would like to commend her on her commitment to educating our children and strengthening our Nation.

However, the Chamber of Commerce Teacher of the Year Award is not the only area in which Mary Norris has been recognized for her outstanding work. She has also received the South Highland's Teacher of the Year Award, as well as the WSFA-TV's Class Act Award. She has also served as the Science, Reading, and Math Curriculum chairman and has been a participant in the Space Camp for Teachers.

I would like to thank Mary Norris for her active involvement in the field of education. She is not only aiding our children, but she is helping the community as a whole.

TRIBUTE TO THE RIZZA FAMILY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Rizza family, who are members of the Old Neighborhood Italian American Club in my district, who have given a great amount of their time and energy to improving the community. This family is truly deserving of this special honor and I am pleased to have such a shining example of community service in my district.

The generosity of the Rizza family to their community is shown in so many ways. For the past 16 years the Rizza family has donated over \$47,000 worth of automobiles for the Old Neighborhood Italian American Club Christmas Raffles. The donations that they have made have funded the Annual Anti Drug and Alcohol Seminars which are held every year for participating school children in third through eighth grades. Additionally the Rizza family donations have funded the annual breakfast with Santa. Finally the Rizza family has made donations of computers, software, and other school related items to their community.

Mr. Speaker, in today's world we don't very often hear of such a giving, community oriented family as the Rizzas. They truly exemplify what all that is good in my district. I wish the Rizza family all the best and hope that they continue their benevolent values.

BICENTENNIAL OF MAISON LOUIS
LATOUR**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bicentennial celebration of Maison Louis Latour of Beaune, France. Since the winery was first established back in 1797, seven generations of Louis Latours have succeeded to the head of the family business. Over these 200 years, the Latour family has become known throughout the wine industry as a prominent leader in the trade. Through the ingenuity and leadership of the Latour family, Maison Louis Latour has achieved remarkable success throughout the world and in particular in the United States.

Since the beginning of the 17th century, the Latour ancestry has been grower, cooper and wine merchant in Aloxe-Corton, the famed vineyard region in the heart of the burgundy countryside. In the mid-18th century, Louis Latour built up the family business and established himself in Beaune as a "negociant en vins fins," shipper of fine wines. Within a few years, he owned 15 hectares of the best vineyards in Aloxe-Corton.

Today, the Latour estate consists of 125 acres—a collection of vineyards stretching from the appellations of Chabertin and Romanee Saint-Vivant in the Cote de Nuits to Chevalier-Montrachet in the Cote de Beaune.

The family continues to run the company and remains true to the local, loyal, and constant traditions of burgundy.

Having been represented in the United States since before the turn of the century, Maison Latour, in 1985, established an American subsidiary, Louis Latour USA Inc. This company has helped generate jobs not only at the subsidiary, but also for professionals working with Louis Latour across the United States in the distribution and marketing of their fine wines.

In addition to the celebration of their bicentennial, I commend Louis Latour on their recent admittance into the exclusive Henokiens Club, a renowned international club of family run businesses. Louis Latour met the criteria that allows them to be members of this club, namely, a company that is in sound financial health, a company that has been in business for at least 200 years, and, a company that continues to be run by members of the original family.

I congratulate Louis Latour on being one of the oldest names and most prestigious in burgundy. The completion of 200 years of history without an unbroken line from father to son is something exceptional. I wish you the best on this remarkable occasion and know that you will continue to make the wine industry proud for generations to come.

AN AMERICAN MUSICAL SALUTE
DEERFIELD BEACH HIGH SCHOOL
BAND**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the accomplishments and achievements of the Deerfield Beach High School Concert and Jazz Band. Under the direction and guidance of Mr. Dean Calmer and with the assistance of Deerfield Beach High principal, Dr. Joe Melita, these young people have illustrated skill accompanied by an unyielding work ethic and commitment. As a result of their perseverance, the Deerfield High Band became the only musicians selected from the State of Florida to participate in the "American Musical Salute to DC" which commemorated the 75th anniversary of the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. The band performed superbly and represented the State of Florida in an honorable fashion. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of the Deerfield Beach Concert and Jazz Band, and the young people involved who in an era of violence and disparity have still managed to remain focused and as a result make beautiful music.

HONORING THE LITTLE HAITI
HOUSING ASSOCIATION, INC.**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Little Haiti Housing Association,

Inc. [LHHA], for its receipt of the *Maxwell Award of Excellence* from the Fannie Mae Foundation. Mr. David Harder, executive director of LHHA accepted the award Tuesday, May 20, during the foundation's ninth annual awards ceremony.

The Fannie Mae Foundation recognized LHHA for its scattered site home ownership project which is a model for the Nation. The program renovates abandoned houses that have become havens for drug dealers and redevelops vacant lots used as trash dumps. Between July 1995 and June 1996, the project successfully renovated 10 homes and built 1 new home. Since the project's inception in 1987, LHHA's dedicated workers renovated or built 48 homes, thus enabling 48 families to become homeowners.

Mr. Harder regards LHHA as more than a housing program; it is, "a tool to restore stability in communities." LHHA's contribution to that philosophy is illustrated by the array of services offered to homeowners and persons qualifying for home ownership.

LHHA designs services and programs to strengthen members of the Dade community. Home buyers complete the association's 8-week home ownership training program. Classes are offered in Haitian-Creole, Spanish, and English. LHHA also offers classes in English for Speakers of Other Languages; post-purchase counseling; the banking system; citizenship preparation; and job skills training.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work of Executive Director Harder and his team, Jules LaBossiere, president of the board of directors and Jacques Saint-Louis, assistant director. Their tireless efforts to provide safe affordable housing to this community in Dade County is much appreciated. Little Haiti Housing Association, Inc., sends a strong message to drug dealers and others, that we will take our communities back.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con Res. 84) establishing the Congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the balanced budget agreement, embodied in the budget resolution. For the first time since I came to Congress, in fact for the first time since 1969, we shall hopefully balance the Federal budget under a 5-year plan. While I would prefer a balanced budget for fiscal year 1998, nevertheless this is a blueprint which if followed by subsequent Congresses and the President, will finally result in a balanced budget in 2002. This agreement also provides for significant tax relief that will

allow working Americans to keep more of their hard earned dollars and it takes significant steps to restrain the growth of entitlement spending. Of particular importance, it will insure that Medicare will remain solvent for another 10 years.

The budget compromise we consider today is, however, by definition imperfect. It was achieved through laborious and lengthy negotiations that were conducted by congressional leaders and the President. Both sides made compromises and had to give up points that were of great importance to them. I for one would have liked to see greater efforts at reforming entitlements and deficit reduction. However, the nature of compromise requires that both sides give up goals that they value highly, in order to achieve something of even greater value. The road to a balanced budget agreement is unquestionably of such great value.

Tinkering with the terms of the agreement may potentially cause the entire budget deal to collapse. An amendment offered by Congressman SHUSTER, which would designate that moneys taken from the transportation trust fund should go towards increased transportation spending, is basically sound. But it would upset the carefully balanced terms that were agreed to by congressional leaders and the President. I do oppose the practice of using taxes levied for an express purpose—such as taxes levied for transportation purposes—for uses other than the purpose for which such taxes were levied. In this case however, I reluctantly oppose the Shuster amendment, which would disrupt the carefully negotiated terms of the budget agreement, potentially leading to the collapse of the entire agreement. The amendment also would take moneys from education, defense and other important spending priorities. If adopted, the Shuster amendment would have reduced defense spending by \$5.65 billion, education by \$980 million, criminal justice by \$510 million and housing and child health programs by \$860 million.

While it is not perfect, the balanced budget agreement represents an important step toward ultimately having Congress pass annual balanced budgets. It is therefore an important first step in finally eliminating annual deficits and moving Congress towards a reduction of our Nation's large national debt. I therefore urge Members to join in support of the bipartisan budget agreement.

TRIBUTE TO THE BEACHWOOD
BOROUGH VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.
NO. 1 ON THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 3, 1997, the Beachwood Borough Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 will celebrate its 75th anniversary.

Beachwood, NJ, established in 1917, is a sleepy hamlet located on the Toms River far

removed from the hustle and bustle of the Jersey Shore tourist area. The residents of Beachwood have a long history of being friendly, open, and giving to those in need within their community. Nothing exemplifies this more than the volunteers who have given their time to help Beachwood fight fires within the town.

Firefighters serve a unique and extremely important role in our society. Many of us take the duties performed by volunteer firefighters for granted. Each day, these individuals put their lives at risk in order to protect the public from tragedy.

What is unique about volunteer firefighters is that they protect us without any financial compensation. Across the country, almost 90 percent of the firefighters are volunteers. These volunteers spend many hours away from their families and jobs in order to protect us and our families. They do not fight fires for financial rewards. They fight fires for the love of their community.

It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of Beachwood, I would like to thank the brave volunteers of the Beachwood Borough Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 for their service to their community and congratulate them on their 75th anniversary.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL T.
GONZALES ON THE OCCASION OF
HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 30
YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE
TO THE MONTEBELLO POLICE
DEPARTMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Montebello Police Captain Michael T. Gonzales on the occasion of his retirement after 30 years of dedicated service to the community of Montebello.

Captain Gonzales was born in Los Angeles, CA, and attended St. Alphonsus Elementary School, Eastmont Junior High School, and Montebello High School. He earned his bachelor's degree in public administration from the University of La Verne, and began his career in law enforcement with the Montebello Police Department on July 24, 1967, as a police officer. He quickly rose through the ranks, becoming sergeant on January 1, 1974, assigned to the Training Unit; lieutenant in the Patrol Division on March 24, 1987, captain on December 18, 1988; and served as bureau commander for both the Support Services Division and Field Services Division.

Through his guidance and leadership, Captain Gonzales was instrumental in the formation and implementation of the department's explorer program in 1971. He also served as coordinator for the Montebello police reserve officer program from 1977 through 1987, and as a member of the advisory committee of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training [POST] since 1979. Throughout his career, he has represented the California As-

sociation of Police Training Officers with distinction, and has demonstrated leadership and diligence in his service as chairman of the POST Advisory Committee. Additionally, he served as State and local president for the California Association of Police Training Officers, and as a member of the Hispanic American Police Command Officer's Association, the Boy Scouts of America's Exploring Program, and was executive vice president of the California Asian Peace Officer's Association.

Captain Gonzales has received numerous awards and commendations throughout his distinguished career in Montebello law enforcement. He is a role model for our community, and serves as a model officer for his colleagues in law enforcement. I proudly ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Montebello Police Captain Michael T. Gonzales as he retires from 30 years of dedicated service to the Montebello community.

A TRIBUTE TO FAITH AND
JONATHAN COOKLER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor an extraordinary couple who has given an abundant amount of their precious time and energy to forwarding the ideals of community service and education. I join our community in honoring Faith and Jonathan Cookler.

Faith and Jon have dedicated themselves to the preservation of Jewish ethics and family values. They have served Abraham Joshua Heschel Day School in many capacities promoting Judaic education in a community school setting. In doing so they have strengthened our community's values at its roots.

Zohar wrote in the Talmud that "Each man should aid his fellow man according to his talent." The Cooklers exemplify this ideal by promoting Jewish values through their own strengths. Jon serves as the capital funds vice-president utilizing his financial and fundraising expertise while Faith serves as the executive vice-president employing her organizational talents, each serving the community in his or her own unique way.

In addition to supporting Jewish foundations in the local community, Faith and Jon have also dedicated their services to broader regions. Faith has been deeply involved with the Anti-Defamation League serving as president of the Pacific Southwest Regional Board and as president of the Women's Division. Jon has also served the greater community through his work on the Boards of Valley Beth Shalom Synagogue and the Pacific Southwest Region of the Anti-Defamation League.

As Faith and Jon's Congressman I am deeply honored to recognize them for their dedication to our community. I congratulate them on their successes thus far and wish them luck in the future.

AMERICAN DREAM CHALLENGE
AWARDS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Irving A. Fradkin and the Committee of the Citizens Scholarship Foundation of Fall River, MA, have initiated and nurtured an educational movement that has benefited children not only in my own Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, but throughout the country. By working with individuals and businesses in a community, scholarships are presented to children that will motivate and enable them to go to college. These children, who are students in elementary school, promise to adhere to good behavior and high scholarship. They take a pledge to do their best in school and to take advantage of the opportunities of a good education. They promise to respect their classmates and teachers and to learn about and appreciate different religious and ethnic backgrounds. They pledge to stay away from drugs, violence, and weapons of any kind. They volunteer to perform service in their communities and to be caring and responsible young citizens. Certainly these are the actions and values we would like to instill in our children.

I would like to enter into the RECORD letters of commendation from President Clinton and Secretaries Riley and Shalala praising the American Dream Challenge Scholarship Program. I am also pleased to include essays from elementary school children who live in the southern part of my congressional district and who are participants in this program. They have written about how education has shaped their dreams of the future and I believe their words should inspire as all.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 3, 1996.

Dr. IRVING FRADKIN,
American Dream Challenges, Citizens Scholarship Foundation of America, Fall River, MA

I am delighted to commend the participants and supporters of the American Dream Challenge scholarship program.

Education is one of the most effective tools that individuals can use to create a brighter tomorrow for themselves and for our nation. By studying hard and working to improve their school communities, young Americans can look forward to the time when their generation will help to lead this country.

Initiatives like the American Dream Challenge emphasize the importance of a good education, encouraging young people to invest in their future by preparing for college and exciting career opportunities. I commend the program's supporters for your dedication to helping young people fulfill their dreams, and I wish the scholarship recipients every happiness and success.

BILL CLINTON.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, May 18, 1997.

To the Participants in the American Dream Challenge, Fall River, MA.

It is a pleasure to greet the students participating in the Fall River American Dream Challenge. I am grateful for this opportunity to emphasize to you how important it is that

you meet the challenge by staying in school and striving for excellence.

As President Clinton has said, "The fight for education is the fight for the American Dream." Through your academic efforts, you are working toward realizing that dream for yourselves. As I hope you have discovered, although you may face many obstacles in your achievement of that dream, you may overcome those obstacles through hard work and dedication.

As our world becomes more complicated and our economy more competitive, education becomes more and more important. I commend you for resolving to stay in school, stay out of trouble and work hard to excel academically. However, education today must not end with high school graduation. The constantly changing demands of new technologies and of the world economy mean that for today's citizens education must be a lifelong endeavor. I hope that you will use your scholarships to continue your studies after your graduate.

America is counting on each of you to make a special contribution to our nation. By being here today, you have taken an important step toward making this contribution. I commend you for setting your sights high and wish you all the best as you strive to reach the goals you have set for yourselves.

RICHARD W. RILEY.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Washington, DC, April 3, 1996.

Dr. IRVING FRADKIN,
*American Dream Challenge,
Fall River, MA.*

DEAR DR. FRADKIN: I appreciated receiving information about the American Dream Challenge Program. As you know, the education of our youth is of great concern to me, especially as we look at new ways to break the cycle of poverty and give our children a strong foundation for the future.

I commend the efforts of your program to motivate and inspire our youth and provide them the opportunity to participate in higher education. Also, I commend the students who participate in the program. Their commitment to excellence and their achievements in this program surely will inspire other young people.

The Fall River Chapter of the Citizens Scholarship Foundation has a long-standing track record of helping young people finance their education. Initiatives like the American Dream Challenge program reflect the commitment of the organizers to education, and promoting access and excellence in education.

My best wishes for your continued success.
Sincerely,

DONNA E. SHALALA.

[From Fowler Elementary School; Feb. 14, 1997]

WHAT MY FUTURE WILL BE LIKE

(By Alicia Fernandes)

In the future I would like to become a Pediatrician. I would like to do that because I enjoy working with children.

When I get older I am going to try my best to get through high school successfully. When I graduate I would like to go to Harvard or Yale. I was even considering going to a university in Florida. When I go to college I am going to become a Pediatrician.

I am going to be smart. I am going to keep my head clear. I will not smoke, drink, or do drugs. Also, I will not ruin my education by

having children while I am still in high school. I will have a good education, good job, before I have children. I will have children when I have a good job, a good education, when I am settled down and ready to support myself plus a child.

Until then I'm going to go to school to get a good education and have a good life. I am not going to make the mistakes some people make. I don't want to throw my life away. I want to be able to get up everyday to go to high school without having to call a baby sitter. I want to have a good educational life and I will because I am setting my mind to it. While I am writing this I am thinking about my future, me and all my friends standing on a stage in our caps and gowns while the principal of our school gives a speech and then he says it "The Class of 2993" then there is a big round of applause and we receive our diplomas and a few months later I'm packing my bags for college.

As I think to myself I did it! I am so proud!

HOW I CAN USE MY EDUCATION TO MAKE A
BETTER AMERICA

(By Andrea M. Dias, 4th grade, Dorlaine School)

The people today that are lawyers, teachers, sales people, doctor, and other jobs. The only way them people achieved there goals is because they went thre elementary school, middle school, high school and collage. They worked hard and stuff and got a great education. Also an education doesn't only make you achieve your goals and make you smart but also makes you a better and kind person. There are also people today who dropped out of school and did get an education and now those people regret and think about what a bad decision they made, thats why some of them went back to school and tried to get an education. So if your still a kid like me and you have a goal dream. One of the ways you'll get it is if you have an education. So I'll tell you right now! Believe in your dream, go for it! If your not that good at school and you want to get a good education then just keep on trying and trying until you get better and better. Say your goal was to be a teacher and you achieved it. You won't only get an education you'll be helping someone else get a education and achieved there goals and you'll be proud of your self for what you have done. Just remember the people who achieved there goals they have a education. Don't give up. I know you can get an education. Because if I can try you can try too. Go and achieve your goal!!!

WHAT I WANT TO BE WHEN I GROW UP.

(By Meghan Bissonnette, 6th Grade, Healy School)

Today I'm young, a few more tomorrows and I will be going off to college. I must start thinking of what I want to do with my life. Many other children may not care, but I do, I think this is important. If I don't start now, who knows where I could be 10 years from now.

After I finish college, I want to join the World Peace Conference. That is my life long dream. President William Clinton has inspired me the most. If I am chosen to join the World Peace Conference, I shall help the world stop fighting, and learn to help one another.

Also, I have a back up plan. If I am not elected to the World Peace Conference, I'll become a veterinarian; so if I can't help out people, I'll help out animals. This way I shall

be happy. I'll always try my best. Nothing will stop me. I'll never do drugs, smoke, or do anything that will harm my body. This way I will be safe from harm.

If I ever inherit money, I'll make sure to donate it all to poor, homeless people, sick animals, and charity, this way the money will not go to waste. I'll never give up. I'll be strong and carry on. My dream for peace, fairness and equality will never die, neither shall my hope, or spirit.

HOW EDUCATION CAN HELP ME MAKE A DIFFERENCE

(By Natalie Moore, Grade 6, Atlantis Charter School, Fall River, MA)

I'm a child of the future generation of adults and if I don't get an education I can't help change the world and the bad things in it.

I want to be like Martin Luther King, Jr. or Chico Mendes and make a difference; not necessarily the same way as them, but in my own way. I want to be a judge when I get older. I want to take the people selling drugs, and murderers, off the street. I want to stop the violence and abuse in and outside of homes. But if I don't have an education this won't happen, because it takes a lot of studying, hard work—and I'll have to go to school.

So many children are so scared of what's going to happen to them when they go home from school, or who they are going to fight, that they don't pay attention in school. And that's sad because if they grow up with abuse and violence then that will be what their children grow up with and this world won't change. I want that to be something that will change, so I am going to go to school and try to influence as many other people to go to school. And when I get older I WILL make the biggest difference I can.

FOSTERING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, JOHN TANNER and I serve as the chair and vice chair of the Advisory Committee to the Chemistry and Technology Forum. The Chemistry and Technology Forum was recently established to foster a better understanding of the chemical industry among the general public and public officials. The Forum sponsors events and produces studies intended to improve the quality and quantity of information on industry issues available to the public and the Government. In doing so, the Forum believes that it will encourage the development of sound public policy and debate on the issues affecting the industry and the public it serves.

Recently the Forum heard a presentation from Mr. J. Lawrence Wilson, the chairman and CEO of Rhom and Haas Co. and the chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers Association on international trade and the chemical industry. Mr. Wilson points out that since 1993 chemicals have been the largest U.S. export sector and that exports have doubled in the past 5 years to more than \$60 billion.

Today, 1 out of every 10 U.S. export dollars earned comes from chemical sales. Every billion dollars in export sales creates or preserves 4,000 jobs. Access to the markets of Asia and Latin America are key to this industry's future and renewal of "fast track" authority is a competitive necessity.

I am entering Larry's speech in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and encourage Members of Congress, particularly those with substantial chemical employment in their districts', to read the speech.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—WORKING HARD TO STAY AHEAD OF THE GAME

I'm pleased to be here this afternoon because it gives me another opportunity to talk about my favorite subject—the U.S. chemical industry.

Those here today already know about the contribution this industry makes to the U.S. economy—and to the world economy, for that matter:

The chemical industry: Provides essential building-block products used by every sector of the manufacturing economy, and by most of the service economy; is high-tech and internationally competitive; provides high-paying, stable jobs; is a multi-billion dollar sponsor of research and development; and is a leader in health, safety and environmental protection.

And this business is so dynamic that the chemical industry of today did not even exist 20 years ago.

All of this is no surprise to you—but these facts are surprising to many of your colleagues who are not here today. In my experience, I've found some congressional representatives regard the chemical industry as "ancient." Perhaps even "outdated." Some even regard us as a bargaining chip to be used in the international trade wars.

That's why I'm so pleased that Congressman Tom DeLay of Texas and Congressman John Tanner of Tennessee have taken leadership roles in this Forum—and that you all have demonstrated your interest and support of the chemical industry by taking the time to come today. On a personal note, I would like to acknowledge that both men represent states where some of Rohm and Haas Company's largest facilities are located.

Congressman DeLay has the added distinction of having both personal and business experience in the chemical industry.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The chemical industry is the nation's most powerful, most successful international competitor. Ten years ago, exports accounted for 10 percent of our total shipments. Today, that number stands at a little over 16 percent. Exports are beginning to drive our growth.

Many people believe the global economy is entering a new Golden Age. Jeffery Sachs, the noted Harvard economist, recently said we have reached an important historical moment in time. He says global economic growth "will raise the living standards of more people, in more parts of the world than in any prior time in history."

Some economists are predicting world growth rates will average an astounding 4 percent a year for the next 20 years.

I'm proud to say that American companies are leading the way. Bill Lewis, CEO of the respected McKinsey Company, says, "U.S. firms have developed the best practices over the greatest range of industries." This is certainly true of the U.S. chemical industry!

The U.S. is the world's largest producer of chemicals, accounting for almost one-fourth of total world chemical production.

Chemical exports have doubled in the past five years to more than \$60 billion.

One out of every ten U.S. export dollars earned comes from chemical sales.

And, since 1993, chemicals have been the largest U.S. export sector, running ahead of agriculture and far ahead of the aircraft industry.

Exports create American jobs. In 1986, the chemical industry employed 1.02 million people. In 1996, the number stood at 1.04 million—in jobs that wages that are one-third higher than the average wages for all of manufacturing. In a time of downsizing and restructuring, and of maturing markets in the developed world, the U.S. chemical industry has preserved and strengthened high-paying, high-tech jobs for more than a million people.

The ability to compete internationally has been critical to our success. It's likely you've heard this statistic before, but it remains true: Every billion dollars in export sales creates or preserves 4,000 jobs.

And the U.S. chemical industry has not sealed itself off from international competition or opportunity. Quite the contrary—we are active players in every part of the globe. Three years ago, 201 U.S. chemical companies operated a total of 3,050 foreign affiliates. These foreign investments create demand—and pipeline—for U.S. technology and products. And the sales made by these affiliates help underwrite the research and development necessary to continually renew and strengthen U.S. competitiveness.

MAINTAINING OUR NUMBER ONE POSITION

Every developing nation wants to build its own chemical industry—to support their growing manufacturing industries, to add value to their raw materials and to create a technology base that will improve the quality of life for citizens today and in the future.

These nations will move to meet these needs—with or without the U.S. chemical industry. Today's chemical industry is global, and there are plenty of competitors from Europe and Japan who will compete with us to establish footholds in these developing countries.

The U.S. chemical industry today is vibrant and strong—but success is not a given. Our ability to succeed must be nurtured and encouraged. The competitive environment gets tougher, while the margin for error gets smaller. In the past, companies might have been free to raise prices to cover miscalculations, or could have relied on their reputation to become the sole source supplier—but no longer.

The old markets—the developed world of Europe and Japan—are where we cut our trading teeth and built trade surpluses. But they are not the growth markets of the future.

Asia and Latin America are our future. Why? Because within these regions, 11 countries hold more than two-thirds of the world's population. And these economies are growing at astounding rates—double or triple the economic rates of the U.S.—and they will continue at these rates for the foreseeable future! Yet today, just 13 percent of the total chemical industry investment abroad is located in these countries.

AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

These growth markets also are the very same markets that have the highest degree of protectionism in the form of tariff and non-tariff barriers. The U.S. has done a great job of tearing down trade barriers and unlocking closed economies—but we still

have more to do if we are to level the international playing field. We need your help.

For starters, we need Congress to renew "Fast Track" authority to allow the President to negotiate future trade agreements. Expansion of free trade agreements in which the U.S. is a partner is a competitive necessity!

This is especially true in Latin America. Having seen the benefits of free trade sparked by NAFTA, Latin American countries are moving quickly and aggressively to form strong regional pacts. These include MERCOSUR, which includes the Southern Cone countries led by Brazil, and the Andean Pact, which includes the East, Central and Northern Tier of South America.

Yet we also see another trend developing—one that is somewhat alarming. The Latin American regional pacts I just mentioned are forming agreements and having discussions with Europe and Japan. All of this can and will lead to preferential trading status for these countries—more preferential than U.S. status.

Here's just one example of what this can mean to the bottom line from my own company, Rohm and Haas. If MERCOSUR enters into a free trade with the European Community, monomer exports from our plant in Houston, Texas will be taxed at a 14 percent rate of duty. Product coming to Latin America from European-based companies will be taxed at duty rates of between 0 and 2 percent. At that point, the options for Rohm and Haas will be limited—either lose customers or be forced to build a brand-new plant within the Latin American free trade zones. Can you imagine what impact that might have on the economic health of our existing world-scale production facilities in the United States?

The U.S. cannot afford to sit on the sidelines! We must have Fast Track trade negotiating authority.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND
ENCOURAGEMENT

Many chemical companies have restructured in order to compete. In fact, it's fair to say that this industry has been through a decade-long makeover. We have taken the steps needed to become a force a global markets.

The legislative and regulatory process, along with our conduct of foreign affairs, must keep pace in order to help U.S. businesses maintain their number one, leading position. That means that government must be knowledgeable, nimble and involved in the international arena.

There will be some companies—and some nations—who will be forced to drop out of this race because they cannot compete. I can tell you that we in the chemical industry are working hard to stay at the top. We won't let up. You can help by shaping our country's international and trade agenda. We are ready to work with you toward that end.

You can tell by my accent, that I was raised in the South. I also was raised to be polite and to say thank you when you have asked someone to join with you in completing a task.

So today I say "thank you" on behalf of the U.S. chemical industry—for what many of you have already done—and for the actions you will take to help us remain a vibrant, growing, dynamic part of this economy and this country.

THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
WESTERN QUEENS GAZETTE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 15th anniversary of the Western Queens Gazette, a weekly community newspaper that serves Queens County, in the State of New York.

Mr. Speaker, the first edition of the Gazette was published on January 27, 1982. At its inception, the Gazette was a modest, 12 page weekly community newspaper. Today, the Gazette averages 80 pages weekly with a circulation of close to 100,000 for a single edition.

Under the direction of its Publisher/Editor Tony Barsamian who has owned the Gazette since 1990, the paper has expanded the geographic region it serves as well as its news features. The Gazette now serves the Queens neighborhoods of Astoria, Ditmars, Dutch Kills, East Elmhurst, Hunters Point, Sunnyside, Woodside, Laguardia Airport, Long Island City, Jackson Heights, North Corona, Ravenswood, Roosevelt Island, Steinway, East Flushing, and Bayside.

In New York City, the media capital of the world, there is a wide variety of news outlets for New Yorkers to choose from. However, to get quality, local community-based reporting residents of Queens turn to the weekly pages of the Western Queens Gazette. The Gazette covers the important issues facing residents of Queens on the national, state, and city level with a particular focus on neighborhood news. The Gazette brings attention to the neighborhood news that is often overlooked by the daily newspapers.

The Gazette has regular weekly news features including community reporting, insightful editorials, op-ed pages, a religious column, political profiles, the local police blotter, sports, community calendars dining and entertainment reviews, legal notices, and complete classified ads.

In their own words, the Western Queens Gazette is "Dedicated to bringing our readers a vital locally oriented view of the News." Indeed, the Gazette effectively brings this local view of the news to their readers every week of the year. The Gazette is community reporting of neighborhood news at its very best.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Tony Barsamian and everyone associated with the Western Queens Gazette on the joyous occasion of its 15th anniversary of publication.

NATO EXPANSION CANNOT BE
LIMITED

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned with the U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman DOUG BEREUTER from at-

tending a meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly, the parliamentary arm of the NATO alliance, that took place over the just concluded congressional recess. There we discussed with parliamentary representatives from all of our allied countries the need to enlarge NATO in order to ensure its continued success without drawing any lines that would exclude additional countries from future enlargement. In fact, Mr. Speaker, if and when any of the former Communist and Soviet dominated countries meet the criteria to become eligible for NATO, which include irreversible democracy, a commitment to free market principles and the rule of law, respect for human rights and liberties, and a military that's interoperable with NATO forces, they should be extended an invitation for full and open membership in the alliance.

In that vein, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the remarks delivered by Congressman BEREUTER at the plenary session of the North Atlantic Assembly. His comments are right on the mark in emphasizing that the first tranche of NATO enlargement, with invitations set to go out to a handful of countries this summer at the Madrid Summit, can in no way close the door on invitations to other countries. I have said and stand by my assertion that should we exclude those countries who miss the first round of enlargement, NATO will fail. I urge you and all Members of the House and the Senate to carefully read Congressman BEREUTER'S speech, the rationale for continued enlargement, continued peace and prosperity in Europe, is laid out in crystal clear terms.

NAA PLENARY STATEMENT BY REP. DOUG
BEREUTER, JUNE 1, 1997

Mr. President, North Atlantic Assembly colleagues, we can say with conviction and satisfaction that the argumentation about whether NATO will expand is behind us. Now the questions indeed are who and how. In less than forty days, at the July 8-9 summit in Madrid, NATO will invite several countries—probably between three to five—to launch accession negotiations with NATO. As the Just-Goss report of the Political Committee notes, "five countries seem to be on a short list of possible invitees (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia)", but another eight countries regard themselves as candidates. Undoubtedly there will be more.

At Yalta lines were drawn across the face of Europe which have lasted more than fifty years. In a different way they still do exist. My colleagues, by our actions we must say: no more lines—never again. We must seize the opportunity to bring those countries east and southeast of the NATO alliance countries to join in our collective defense alliance when they qualify. If we assure, as we must, that the first countries offered NATO membership are not the last and that other qualified countries' NATO membership are not unduly delayed. Then we do not replace the infamous Yalta lines with new ones. Under an open-door, dynamic expansion procedure there are no new lines drawn between Russia and NATO—not even lines excluding Russia itself. The Baltic nations, Ukraine, and other countries will not be neglected for NATO membership. The door to membership is open to one and all. The unprecedented fifty-two years of European peace can be extended in time and eventually all across the face of Europe. And by mutually beneficial

and selfless action the Europeans can and should supplement our NATO protective umbrella by offering these new NATO members full membership in the European Union as soon as possible. The NATO security blanket and the economic integration through the EU together are the lasting answers to the quest for peace and prosperity in Europe. It is also the way to contain, it not eliminate, the ethnic, social, religious, and national animosities that so tragically scar our civilization. Another Bosnia, or another Holocaust, need not happen!

Indeed we citizens of NATO countries have reason to take pride and great satisfaction that the criteria we have established for PFP and NATO membership have, in the applicant countries, already settled national boundary disputes and ethnic conflict and discrimination, advanced democracy and pluralism, fostered civilian control of the military, developed confidence-building measures, gained greater transparency in military budgets, and created greater out-of-area interoperability for out-of-area operations for peacekeeping or against aggression as in Albania or Kuwait. More advances will come as applicants continue to strive for NATO membership. In fact, the events of the last week between NATO and Russia at the very dawn of NATO expansion suggest that it may bring us increasingly together for even more understanding, cooperation and trust. Rather than the dire results predicted in Russia if NATO expands, it well could be the dawn of a new and better day.

Of course, the decision on which countries will be in the first wave of expansion must be followed by the unanimous ratification in our sixteen NATO countries. The debate in our parliamentary bodies and nations will probably have heightened fervor as the reality of action is in sight. Arguments about the costs of expansion to NATO countries will certainly rage, especially in light of the exaggerated and erroneous assumptions made by those who do not understand that the same infrastructure, nuclear weapons deployment, and out-of-country military deployment of NATO troops we find in the current NATO "front-line states" are not needed in the new NATO countries.

But, then after the budget issues are raised in America and in every other NATO country, the crucial item of debate and the answer demanded by our respective constituents will, as one respected American Democratic Senator said, be this plaintive question: "Congressman, why are you willing to send my son (or my husband) to protect Poland?" His answer was this: "Madam, taking Poland into NATO makes it less likely, not more likely, that your son will fight and die in a conflict on the Polish border." I agree! That is the argument all of us in the NATO 16 must and can make.

Finally, and on a much different level of specificity, I feel compelled to advance to case of first-round membership in NATO for Slovenia even though the Madrid Summit is fast approaching. The "Visegrad three" seem a cinch for membership and Romania is pressing its case very aggressively, with vocal support among one or more countries and among numerous organizations, experts, and opinion leaders. Because Slovenia has until recently been almost entirely forgotten, and nearly unknown in my country, because its independent status dates only back to 1990, because its military formation and modernization was delayed by the arms embargo for the Bosnia conflict, and because the U.S. Senate leadership added Slovenia to the list of the "Visegrad three" countries

after earlier House action, I took ten of my House colleagues to Slovenia on week ago for several days of intensive examination of their case.

(We also visited the country temporarily known in some international organizations as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or Macedonia as they prefer. They too strong desire NATO membership and they are energetically seeking to meet the criteria. We note with satisfaction their progress and praise their commitment and determination.)

However, on the case of Slovenia, my colleagues in the Assembly, I speak for the enthusiastic and unanimous or near-unanimous view of my House delegation colleagues—Slovenia deserves first-round membership in NATO. Indeed an objective examination of the Slovenians case would probably show that they better meet the criteria than any other applicant country. Indeed, nobody can really argue that Slovenia doesn't meet the criteria. Slovenia's case has simply been largely neglected. I know of no reputable opposition to Slovenia. This country is in the "well-I-guess-I-don't-know-any-reason-why-they-shouldn't-be-a-member" category. They simply have lacked a major proponent among NATO countries. In fact, however, we House members feel we can objectively advance their case because we have no special American benefit or relationship with Slovenia and we have no big ethnic constituency in our country as we do in the cases of Poland or the Czech Republic.

Because my time is brief I will in capsule form list only a few special reasons for Slovenian membership:

1. First and foremost, again, they meet the membership criteria—perhaps better than any other candidate.

2. While the costs of enlargement will be a factor in ratification debates in NATO countries, Slovenia has the financial capacity and commitment to meet its military costs—again better than any other candidate.

3. Slovenia has never been and will not be considered by Russia to be a threat against it—it's membership will be an example or proof that NATO expansion is not simply hostility directed at Russia. It's acceptance by NATO will only recognize as one nation's effort to enhance its security against any threat by joining the Alliance. (A NATO expansion won't be seen as a finger pointed against Russia, but an open hand that it can grasp.)

4. Slovenia's admission on the merits of its case and not as part of any grand "horse-trading scheme, bargaining chip," or "political quid pro quo" will reassure all applicants and would-be applicants that their cases will be decided by the Alliance on the merits—by objective standards.

5. Slovenia's admission will serve as an incentive for action and a model to follow for the now independent parts of what was Yugoslavia, and indeed for all of the countries of the Balkans or southeastern Europe.

6. Finally, at a time when NATO is faced with a terrible dilemma in Bosnia, recent and perhaps prospective combatants in Croatia and Serbia, with potential threats to Macedonia, and with Albanian ethnic difficulties stretching from Kosovo to Albania itself, Slovenia as a NATO member would be a good source of counsel, and potentially of mediation, in those grave controversies.

My colleagues, that is the short list of reasons why it must not be too late to wake up to Slovenia's case for first-round NATO membership—strictly on the merits of its case and because of the advantage of NATO

itself. Our House delegation will make its case to our colleagues in Congress and to the Clinton administration. We strenuously urge all of you to consider and make this case, too, in your own respective countries. Slovenia deserves first-round membership and it has a unique position and circumstances to strengthen NATO now!

CONGRATULATING EAGLE SCOUT
AARON JAMES MYERS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with so many others in congratulating Aaron James Myers for his achievement of the Eagle Scout Award from the Boy Scouts of America. Aaron began his Scouting career in 1985 as a tiger cub with Pack 202 of Chambers Hill, PA. During his years as a Boy Scout he has earned a total of 24 merit badges and attended Philmont, the National Boy Scout High Adventure Program in New Mexico. He has held the positions of quartermaster, senior patrol leader, troop guide and junior assistant scoutmaster. He also earned the religious award for the Catholic faith—Ad Altare Dei.

Currently, Aaron is a member of the Order of Arrow in the rank of Brotherhood. He is also an adult Assistant Scout Leader. He will be a senior at Central Dauphin East High School in the Fall of 1997 and plans to attend college and major in environmental science. He is also a member of the Central Dauphin East High School wrestling team, an avid canoeist, and an accomplished guitarist.

This multitasking young man received the Eagle Scout Award on February 4, 1997. His Eagle Project consisted of painting the concession building, bleachers, and a general cleanup of Crest Baseball Field, Swatara Township, Dauphin County, PA.

Please join me in congratulating Aaron Myers. He should be commended for this fine effort and encouraged to work with other youth to take such an active interest in the community in the future.

BETTER PHARMACEUTICALS FOR
CHILDREN ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, JIM GREENWOOD, in sponsoring H.R. 1727, the Better Pharmaceuticals for Children Act. I support this bill because it focuses on a serious but little known problem in our children's health care, and can provide some additional tools to address it.

While dramatic progress has been made in the treatment and cure of diseases and chronic illnesses, it cannot be said today that our children have fully benefited from this innovation. As increasingly sophisticated medicines are developed, the knowledge needed to optimally treat children with these medicines has

not kept pace. In crucial ways, our understanding of how to use these drugs for children is simply inadequate.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] only a minority of prescription drugs in the United States with potential pediatric uses are actually labeled for use by children. Since 1962, 80 percent of all drugs have been approved for adult use with an explicit disclaimer that they are not approved for use by children. This is because the research necessary to prove the safety and efficacy of these pediatric uses is not being done, either before or after the drugs are marketed. Despite widespread recognition in Government, industry, and academia of this problem, little progress has been made to correct it.

I firmly believe that the FDA has been remiss in not taking action to conclusively remedy this situation. The agency has statutory authority to encourage and require the performance of pediatric clinical studies. It should exercise that authority and take every possible step to ensure that new drugs with potential pediatric uses are approved on the basis of data demonstrating safety and efficacy in both adults and children. The Government's failure to act in this manner is unacceptable and we pay for such a failure in our children's health.

It is also imperative to recognize that prescription drug manufacturers already have significant incentives to pursue research, development, and regulatory approval in the form of patent protection and other forms of market exclusivity. Much of the responsibility for the absence of adequate pediatric drug information today can be laid at their feet.

However, I recognize that limited additional incentives may be appropriate in some instances to promote pediatric drug research, such as for some drugs which are currently marketed. It is my hope, however, that such incentives are only necessary in supplementing the FDA's use of existing statutory authority to ensure that adequate information is available about pediatric drug uses.

H.R. 1727 would help improve and increase the information available about pediatric drug uses by providing additional market exclusivity as an incentive to prescription drug manufacturers in limited situations. Under the bill, the Secretary of Health and Human Services would determine whether a new drug might provide health benefits for pediatric populations, and have the authority to request that pediatric studies be conducted by the manufacturer to establish these benefits. Upon completion of these studies and their acceptance by the Secretary, the manufacturer would be granted an additional 6 months of market exclusivity.

I am sure that many parents would be disturbed to learn that, when their infants and children receive a prescription medicine, there may not be clinical studies establishing the safety and efficacy of that treatment in children. In conjunction with independent and decisive steps by the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], I believe the Congress can change this situation for the better. H.R. 1727 can help do that, and that is why I am cosponsoring it today.

ARIZONA SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, this week Arizona celebrates Small Business Week and honors one of its outstanding performers in the small business area. On June 6, Rhonda McKenzie, president and CEO of McKenzie Telecommunications Group, Inc. [MTG] will be honored as the SBA 1997 Arizona Small Business Person of the Year at the Small Business Week Awards Luncheon at La Posada Resort in Scottsdale.

Rhonda used her 20 years of technical, managerial, and sales experience in the telecommunications industry to build a company which generated over \$8.3 million in revenues last year. Founded in 1993 with McKenzie as the sole employee, MTG, Inc., provides total turnkey site development services to telecommunications companies throughout the Nation. Today, MTG has 125 employees in five States—California, Florida, Colorado, Nevada, and two locations in Arizona.

The primary services MTG provides include identification of suitable real estate for the construction of client systems; representing clients at zoning hearings and community meetings; coordination of all geotechnical and environmental studies; development of construction feasibility studies; and construction and management services.

MTG is recognized as fourth in the Nation among site development companies. Its clients are among the industry giants: AT&T Wireless, Sprint Spectrum, PCS PrimeCo, Pacific Bell Mobile Services, and Nextel.

Small Business Week is celebrated annually throughout the Nation by Presidential proclamation. Each year, SBA names one outstanding entrepreneur in each State and territory: from this group the national Small Business Person of the Year is chosen.

Selection criteria for Small Business Persons of the Year are: First, staying power—a substantial history as an established business; second, growth in number of employees—a benchmark to judge the impact of the business on the job market; third, increase in sales and/or unit volume—an indication of continued growth; fourth, current and past financial reports substantiating the improved financial position of the business; fifth, innovativeness of product or service offered; sixth, response to adversity; and seventh, evidence of contributions by the nominee to aid community-oriented projects through the use of personal time and resources.

Small business is the backbone of the American economy. In Arizona, 99.5 percent of our over 407,000 businesses have fewer than 100 employees. These are the companies that provide the growth in jobs and the vitality for our State. It is in these places of work where American dreams are made. I congratulate Rhonda McKenzie for making her American dream come true and for her well-deserved accomplishment in achieving Arizona's Small Business Person of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW A. HERNANDEZ, THE 1997 NATIONAL VETERAN SMALL BUSINESS AD- VOCATE OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, each year for the past 34 years, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation call for the celebration of Small Business Week. I believe this celebration of Small Business Week, which is held from June 1-7 this year, recognizes its crucial impact on our economy and society. As we pay tribute to our Nation's entrepreneurs, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional veteran businessman from my district, Mr. Andrew A. Hernandez, who has been named the 1997 National Veteran Small Business Advocate of the Year. We must never forget that small business is the engine that drives our economy and its people such as Mr. Hernandez that will continue to make America No. 1. He is an inspiration to small business persons not only in my congressional district, but also across the country.

Mr. Andrew Hernandez, president of Arid Construction Technologies, Inc., in San Bernardino, and a resident of San Bernardino, has been named the 1997 National Veteran Small Business Advocate of the Year by the U.S. Small Business Administration. He was nominated for the award for his work in assisting veterans. Mr. Hernandez is a founding member and the current president of the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises Alliance, a nonprofit organization established to assist and support disabled veterans. He was instrumental in securing procurement goals from the California Public Utilities Commission of 1.5 percent, and from the county of San Bernardino of 3 percent, which translates into over \$70 million being targeted for DVBE's.

Mr. Hernandez has dedicated a substantial amount of his own time and money lobbying for the advancement of DVBE's at both the State and national levels. He also serves on the county of San Bernardino's Contract Compliance Advisory Board, which has the responsibility of overseeing the county's efforts to increase procurement opportunities for women, minority and disabled veteran business enterprises. In 1995 he created a DVBE plan room at Arid Construction which receives plans and specifications from public and private agencies at no charge. This allows DVBE companies to increase the number of projects they can bid on since their capital will not be tied up in plan deposits.

Last year Arid Construction Technologies Inc. was also recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency as the 1996 Minority Construction Firm of the Year for seven southwestern States. Originally specializing in the waterproofing trade, the company has expanded into general contracting as well with emphasis on the design-build and construction of child care centers.

Through his company, Mr. Hernandez has demonstrated support for the local community

by renovating a building located in an older section of town and participating in a community service project each year. These have included the repair of the exterior of a children's museum, the cleaning and sprucing up of the city's memorial to war veterans, and the sponsorship of a team for the March of Dimes Walk-a-Thon. Mr. Hernandez also sponsors youth sports teams.

In being named the 1997 National Veteran Small Business Advocate of the Year, Mr. Hernandez set an example of dedication, integrity, and innovation which makes him a role model for small business persons in the United States. I am very pleased to have Mr. Hernandez being honored this week. It is my hope that he will serve as a model not only for other business men and women in my congressional district, but also entrepreneurs nationwide. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish Mr. Hernandez all the best in his future endeavors and I hope that others will follow the sterling examples he has set for all small businesses.

SISTER JACQUELINE BURNS: LED THE COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH INTO A NEW ERA

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Sister Jacqueline Burns, S.C., upon her retirement as president of New Jersey's oldest Catholic college for women, the College of St. Elizabeth at Convent Station, Morris Township. During her tenure, Sister Jacqueline has expanded the college's mission while retaining its focus on offering quality educational opportunities to young women in a Catholic environment. Sister Jacqueline has been successful in launching Saint Elizabeth's into the 21st century while retaining the values that have made the college a treasured institution since 1903.

A New Jersey native, Sister Jacqueline has devoted more than 50 years to Catholic higher education. In 1946, she became a member of the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth and earned a bachelor's degree in history from the college in 1957. She continued her education at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, earning a master of arts in 1963 and a doctorate in history in 1967. Upon returning to New Jersey, Sister Jacqueline began a 30-year career at her alma mater culminating with her appointment as president of the College of St. Elizabeth in 1981.

Sister Jacqueline Burns recognized early in her tenure the educational challenges presented by today's rapidly changing workplace and the promise the next century will offer to future alumni of St. Elizabeth's. In order to prepare for this challenge, Sister Jacqueline enlarged the college's endowment by more than 1000 percent, increased financial aid opportunities, opened the college to more minority and international students, worked to improve opportunities for faculty growth and leadership, and expanded coeducational programs in nursing and adult education. Additionally, St. Elizabeth's now boasts a coeduca-

tional graduate division and a campuswide computer information network.

Beyond her work at St. Elizabeth's, Sister Jacqueline has been a leader and an excellent spokesperson on educational issues through her membership on the board of directors of organizations such as the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey, the Morris County Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. In the past, Sister Jacqueline has also served on the boards of two area hospitals and a seminary, and she currently serves on the Presidential Advisory Council for Intercampus Telecommunications Network, the New Jersey Independent College Fund, and the board of directors of the Public Leadership Educational Network. Throughout the years, she has been recognized as a leader by Seton Hall University, Douglas College, the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders, and various local women's clubs.

However, even as she moves on to other challenges for the Sisters of Charity, Sister Jacqueline will be remembered, above all, by the 30 graduating classes of students that have passed through the College of St. Elizabeth during her time as a professor and as president of the institution. All of these women graduates take with them an element of Sister Jacqueline's thirst for knowledge, her desire to create a culture of giving and her hope for the future.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to commend Sister Jacqueline Burns for her tireless efforts on behalf of the students at the College of St. Elizabeth and for her selfless contributions to New Jersey and Morris County.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MSGR. HAROLD J. BURKARDT

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a long time servant of the people, Rev. Msgr. Harold J. Burkardt, who on June 1, 1997, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Please join me in wishing him the best of luck on this wondrous milestone.

A native of Johnstown, PA, Monsignor Burkardt currently resides in Altoona, PA, which is located in my congressional district. He was raised in a strongly religious family and was joined by his brother and sister in pursuing a life with the church. He was ordained in 1947 at the Pontifical College Josephinum in Worthington, OH. After ordination he dedicated himself to a teaching career, focusing in math and the sciences at Josephinum, where he remained until 1971. Monsignor Burkardt then spent 2 years as an Assistant Pastor at Holy Name in Ebensburg, PA. In 1973 he moved to Immaculate Conception in Altoona where he became Pastor, dutifully serving the residents of Altoona until 1988.

Monsignor Burkardt continues to keep busy in his semi-retirement by assisting at St. Pat-

rick's Church in Newry, PA. He continues to say Mass and enjoys keeping fit with his daily morning walk.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by once again asking you to help me pay tribute to Monsignor Burkardt on this, his 50th anniversary of Ordination. His life has been one of service and dedication to others and I am honored to have him as one of my constituents. I would like to thank Rev. Msgr. Harold J. Burkardt for his life long commitment to others and wish him well in all that he pursues.

REMARKS OF CHAIRMAN BENJAMIN GILMAN BEFORE THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the recent address of Congressman BENJAMIN GILMAN before the Polish American Congress. Mr. GILMAN spoke to the Congress on the anniversary of the 3rd of May Polish Constitution of 1791. The address, received by Polish Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, was very insightful. Mr. GILMAN, the distinguished chairman of the House International Relations Committee, spoke of the past and future of Polish democracy and the democratic fate of all of Eastern Europe. I commend Chairman GILMAN's remarks to all of my colleagues.

CHAIRMAN BENJAMIN A. GILMAN'S REMARKS ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE 3RD OF MAY POLISH CONSTITUTION OF 1791

Good Morning.

I am pleased to be here with all of you this morning, and with our honored guest, Prime Minister Cimoszewicz of Poland.

Welcome to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to all of my good friends here today from the Polish American Congress.

Today, on the anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of 1791, we look back over the troubled history of Poland during the last two centuries.

We remember the Polish nation dismembered by its neighbors.

We see that nation then resurrected, but soon subjected yet again to a horrible fascist occupation.

We recall that the Polish nation was then freed again—only to be taken captive by communism.

Finally, in 1989, the nation of Poland emerged from its suffering and repression—almost two hundred years after the adoption of the May 3rd Constitution.

Keenly aware of this history, the question that has troubled many Poles since 1989 is this:

Will Poland once again fall victim to invasion or dictatorship?

I want to share with you this morning my conviction that the answer is no.

Of course we cannot overlook the threats to democracy and sovereignty that exist even today in Eastern Europe and that can confront any one of the struggling democracies in that region.

One need only look to events now occurring in Belarus, Poland's neighbor, to realize that even today a determined dictator can subvert constitutional democracy.

One need only look to Russia's continuing desire to exercise its power over the states of Eastern Europe and over the states of the former Soviet Union to realize that imperialism and aggression can quickly challenge the stability of much of Europe.

One need only realize that the reunification of Belarus with Russia may well be a real prospect—and an event that, should it occur, could change the face of Eastern Europe overnight.

It is my belief, however, that the policies that Poland has followed since 1989 will overcome those challenges and will, in fact, make Poland an anchor for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that are also seeking democracy and security.

I have had opportunities in the last few months to speak about Poland's foreign policy at gatherings attended by Polish-Americans and to express my satisfaction with the positive trends I have seen in that foreign policy.

Let me just say this morning that Poland has followed a positive foreign policy to the West by eliminating obstacles to good relations with Germany and seeking integration into the NATO Alliance and the European Union.

It has also followed a positive foreign policy to its East, recognizing that the fate of countries such as Ukraine and Lithuania are vital to its national security and acting to support those countries' integration into European and trans-Atlantic institutions as well as its own.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I also have little fear for the success of Polish democracy.

The Polish people have made it clear that they want and expect Poland to be a mature democracy.

Free and fair elections have been held.

A modern Parliament is now working in Warsaw.

A peaceful and democratic transfer of presidential power has taken place.

And now, as we commemorate the anniversary of the May 3rd Constitution, the Polish people are preparing to decide on a new constitution that will guide their new democracy in the coming years.

Whatever the Polish people's decision on that new constitution may be, we can see that, ultimately, much of what the framers of the May 3rd Constitution sought for their country has now come to pass:

We see today a peaceful, democratic Poland.

We see a Poland free from the threat of invasion and working to ensure that it remains free.

We see the nation of Poland now free to seek its prosperity as a full member of the European community of nations.

While the Polish Constitution of 1791 was written only shortly before the nation of Poland entered into its two centuries of repression and dictatorship, that document has never been forgotten by Poles, who saw in it the symbol of a resurrected nation.

Today, as Poland has been re-born into a new era of democracy, we see that the promise of the May 3rd Constitution has been fulfilled.

On this important occasion, I extend my best wishes to the Polish nation as it moves forward to a bright future of peace, democracy and prosperity.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORT GROWS FOR NATIONAL SPORTS SUMMIT TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CONNIE MORELLA and I introduced legislation—House Concurrent Resolution 29—in February calling for a national summit of sports, government, business, and academic leaders along with nonprofit community organizations that serve victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and advocate on their behalf. Since then, support for such a groundbreaking summit has been growing steadily.

I am pleased to report that since similar legislation was first introduced last summer that we have received endorsement letters from the following concerned organizations and individuals: American College of Nurse Midwives; American Psychological Association; AYUDA; Larry Brown, coach of the Philadelphia 76'ers; Catholics for Free Choice; Center for the Study of Sports and Society; Center for Women Policy Studies; Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America; Washington, DC Rape Crisis Center; Domestic Violence Advocacy Project; Joseph Glass of Team Sports; Britt King, Women's Basketball Coach at University of the District of Columbia; Lee McElroy, athletic director at American University; Older Women's League; National Association of Social Workers; National Coalition Against Sexual Assault; Jody Glass with New Waves of Rhode Island; Empowering Women and Confronting Abuse; NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund; Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape; Tom Penders, head basketball coach at the University of Texas; Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence; National Urban League; Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Justice Department; Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Women's Research and Education Institute; YWCA of the USA; and the Violence Policy Center.

It is a national disgrace that domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to American women, more common than auto accidents, muggings, and rapes by unknown assailants combined. Nearly 4,000 women die every year in our country as a result of domestic violence. In my own State of Vermont, every single murder during a recent year was linked to this criminal behavior.

We simply must find new ways to get a loud and clear message through to all Americans to curb the violence in our midst, especially domestic violence and sexual assault against women and girls. To help carry that message, I believe that our national sport heroes, as role models of profound national influence, can play a crucial role in helping to stigmatize and deter violence against women all across America.

Sadly hardly a day goes by that we don't read about the latest incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault in our local newspapers. Just a few days ago, a local television station in Washington, DC, for example re-

ported on five different sexual assaults that had occurred allegedly involving athletes at Howard University and that had been covered up until now.

But positive action can be taken.

That is why Congresswoman MORELLA and I first wrote to all of the leaders of the major professional and amateur sports leagues in America in January 1996 urging them to join a national campaign and speak out against domestic violence and sexual assault. Since then we have had numerous meetings and entered into a dialogue with representatives of the National Football League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, National Hockey League, National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the College Football Association.

We are pleased that some important follow-steps have been taken. Last fall, several prominent athletes, coaches, and officials of the College Football Association, in conjunction with the Liz Claiborne Foundation, filmed a series of unprecedented antidomestic violence public service advertisements that were broadcast during nationally televised collegiate football games for the first time. Similarly, the National Football League and star players like Steve Atwater of the Denver Broncos joined forces to air public service announcements against domestic violence during ABC's Monday Night Football show and other televised games.

Certainly I am not suggesting in any way that athletes are statistically any more prone to domestic violence and sexual assault than any other sector of our population. But there is no doubt that organized sports touch the lives of so many Americans and our families and that star athletes are idolized by many Americans of all ages. Hence, our identification with our sports stars provides a powerful means to combat domestic violence and sexual assault. There is much to be gained in our constant national campaign if we can enlist our sports leaders in spreading the word that rough and tumble, hard-nosed physical competition stops when athletes leave the playing arena and that there is absolutely no excuse for domestic violence or sexual assault in any walk of American life.

Similarly we need to do more to teach our young people who are so interested in sports that domestic violence and sexual assault are serious crimes. In this regard, I intend to press for education against domestic violence and sexual assault to be included in the regular instruction that thousands of young Americans between 10 and 16 years of age receive through taxpayer-funded programs like the National Youth Sports Program which the National Collegiate Athletic Association has received tens of millions of tax dollars to administer every summer for more than 20 years.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 1997

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

consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) establishing the Congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Chairman, during my campaign for Congress last year I said that my primary goals were a balanced budget as scored by the Congressional Budget Office and permanent tax relief for hard-working families. I stressed that these two goals were not mutually exclusive and that both were desperately needed by the American people. Tonight, I have the opportunity to vote for a budget plan that meets both those goals, and will by 2002—for the first time since 1974—reduce the Federal Government's share of the fruits of our labors to less than 20 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product.

This plan was not my first choice. I first supported a better budget, one introduced by Mr. DOOLITTLE, that would have allowed the American people to retain more of their hard-earned money and significantly reduced the bloated Federal Government. Unfortunately, that budget failed. My choice then, is between the balanced budget agreement and the status quo.

The plan currently contains many things that I gladly support—\$135 billion in tax relief for families and investors over 5 years—\$85 billion net; \$600 billion in entitlement reform over 10 years; reforms to ensure the solvency of Medicare for the next decade; and less Government spending than the President would have us spend.

Of course, since the Republican Congress does not have enough of a majority to override President Clinton's vetoes, the plan also includes his own initiatives, many of which I oppose. These include a new taxpayer-financed health insurance entitlement, college tax credits that I, as a former college teacher, believe will only go to fund tuition increases and grade inflation; and reinstating SSI benefits to certain immigrants. However, the most disappointing aspect of this plan is that it doesn't really deflate the bloated Federal Government. The reduction in the share of the Nation's wealth consumed by the Government is based primarily on the assumption that the Nation's economy will grow a little faster than Government spending. But it is the best we can get with this President in the White House.

The other important thing this plan will do is that it should prevent the President from shutting down the Government again. The President has already signaled his willingness to shut the Government down—just as he did 2 years ago to prevent spending cuts, and blackmailed Congress into higher spending to avoid a shutdown last year. As long as this agreement is followed in good faith, this option should not be available to him.

I think we will be able to fill out the details of the plan in a way that is acceptable to both parties. I will watch carefully as Congress begins to shape the tax relief package and finalize other areas of the plan. As long as the Congressional Budget Office continues to certify that the plan will balance the budget and provide significant tax relief, I will support it.

OVERHAULING THE FOREIGN AID ESTABLISHMENT SUPPORT: H.R. 1486

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, later this week the House is likely to consider H.R. 1486, the Foreign Policy Reform Act of 1997. I believe that this important legislation, crafted in a responsible and bipartisan manner by the esteemed chairman of the House International Relations Committee, BEN GILMAN of Middletown, NY, offers a historic opportunity to move our Nation's foreign policy in the right direction.

The legislation reported by the International Relations Committee represents a return to proper congressional authorization procedures. It authorizes spending for the State Department and related agencies, as well as for security, humanitarian, and development assistance at levels agreed to by the House and Senate last week in their votes on the budget resolution, and at levels agreed to by the administration.

David Warsh, a business and economics columnist for the Boston Globe, recently wrote a cogent article putting the bill, and Chairman GILMAN'S leadership, in the proper historical perspective. Namely, it is a plan for development aid in the post-cold war era that rivals the shrewdness of the Marshall Plan itself.

MARSHALL'S INHERITOR

He was a kid sergeant when General George Marshall was Chief of Staff of the Army—an Army Air Corps navigator with 35 missions over Japan. And when Secretary of State Marshall in 1947 announced the ambitious plan for the reconstruction of Europe that has borne his name ever since, Ben Gilman was a GI Bill student at New York University Law School.

Now Gilman, the little-known chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, is acting as Marshall's inheritor—in ways that are as yet little understood.

Next week Congress takes up his Foreign Policy Reform Act. It is billed as the first major overhaul of the foreign aid establishment since 1961.

More to the point, the bill provides a set of tools for the conduct of development aid in the post-Cold War era that are in many ways analogous—opposite in approach but perhaps equal in shrewdness—to the Marshall Plan itself.

Chief among its features is a streamlining of the baroque foreign policy establishment that grew up during the half-century contest with the former Soviet Union.

Merged into the State Department altogether would be the US Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Agency for International Development, which now reports directly to the president, also would go to work for the secretary of state instead. The expansion of NATO to the countries of Eastern Europe and Russia itself is authorized as well.

Thus the dueling strategies that have given the US government's foreign policy some of its worst moments since the Berlin Wall came down would at last be expected to speak with a single voice.

It was one of these smoldering rivalries that burst into flames last month when the

Agency for International Development suspended a \$14 million contract with a unit of Harvard University that has been consulting to the Russian government on various privatization programs.

The reason: The significant others of the two lead advisers—the wife of one, the girlfriend of the other—had been investing heavily in Russian ventures for personal gain.

Harvard economics professor Andrei Shleifer and Moscow program director Jonathan Hay were fired from its programs last week by the Harvard Institute for International Development. But the suspended contract is expected to be canceled soon, with permanent damage to the Russian faction that has been Washington's brightest hope for reform.

But there were deeper currents. HIID might never have had the contract in the first place but for the rump State Department that was the AID mission to Moscow—something like 300 hard-to-control employees. In fast-moving events after the attempted coup against Mikhail Gorbachev in 1991—and especially after Bill Clinton moved into the White House—the Harvard Institute came to be used as the principal, if unofficial, instrument of US macroeconomic policy in Moscow, responsive to instructions from the White House in ways that the well-entrenched AID mission in Russia never was.

It was amid such back-channel maneuvering that the burgeoning conflicts of interest on the part of the administration's preferred advisers, Shleifer and Hays, went unnoticed—or at least unchallenged.

With everybody in the foreign policy apparatus working for the president—as they would be under Ben Gilman's Foreign Policy Reform Act—such mischief would be far less likely to occur.

Harry Truman called Marshall "one of the most astute and profound men I have ever known." At a distance of 50 years, it is clear that Marshall understood that with a devastating war just ended but an even more threatening possibility in prospect, a concerted effort by the Americans to rebuild Europe would be required to keep Soviet tanks out of Paris.

Conditioned by the sacrifices of the war, a bipartisan Congress dug deep and came up with money—\$135 billion, paltry even at 10 times that sum in current dollars—necessary to jump-start the European miracle. Peace and prosperity—and a strong line of defense against an expansionist Soviet empire—was the result.

Today, the situation is nearly opposite. Instead of a world hobbled by war, the United States looks outward to a world pretty much at peace with itself. Instead of relatively easily repaired physical damage, the harm done to many of the world's great nations—Russia, China, India—has been self-inflicted. It is institutional regeneration that is needed, not spare parts and heating oil.

And, of course, instead of facing a powerful and unpredictable foe, America finds itself alone as a global superpower. It is, however, one among many nations seeking to compete in global markets, and without the comfort of an enemy to galvanize its will.

In these circumstances, Ben Gilman's approach to foreign policy deserves to be understood for what it is: the best possible approach under the circumstances. It amounts to a return to the stripped-down apparatus with which America entered the post-World War II era: a president who makes foreign policy through his secretary of state, with the advice and consent of Congress, but without the bureaucratic barnacles that have grown up over 50 years.

Like the foreign policy of the Marshall Plan, the support for the Foreign Policy Reform Act is self-consciously bipartisan. Freshmen hotheads made a bold attempt to derail Gilman's ascension to the international relations committee's chair (he replaced Representative Lee Hamilton) following the surprise Republican conquest of the House in 1994; he was too much a Rockefeller Republican for some. (A moderate, Gilman was elected to Congress on Richard Nixon's coat-tails in 1972.)

Yet Gilman works well with his Republican counterpart in the Senate, Jesse Helms. Gilman retains the respect of the Democrats. And he keeps a light checkrein on the Clinton administration, causing few embarrassments, but regularly extracting compromises in cases where he believes US policy is overly soft or harsh—in China, in Bosnia, in Somalia, in Haiti, in the Ukraine.

It is picturesque that debate should be scheduled to begin on Gilman's bill on Tuesday—in time to offer the possibility that it could come to a vote in the House on the 50th anniversary of Marshall's famous speech at Harvard, June 5.

So never mind the nostalgia. Great deeds are still being undertaken. The shaping economic development around the world has replaced defense as the cutting edge of foreign policy. It is possible that the next 50 years will be even better than the last.

JOB FOR OLDER WORKERS

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call your attention to an uplifting story in the San Jose Mercury News, describing how a Silicon Valley entrepreneur, Mr. Jessie Singh, has built his high-tech enterprise with the help of senior workers including many immigrants.

It is a sad fact that older workers face significant obstacles in obtaining employment. But, as Mr. Singh's model shows, seniors can excel at the workplace.

As our country continues to address the issue of welfare reform, we need to recognize that many older workers do want to work hard, and will work hard, if given the opportunity. Our economic future depends on employing the talents of all our residents.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Apr. 8, 1997]

THREESCORE YEARS—AND HIRED MILPITAS HIGH-TECH FIRM FINDS ITS OLDER WORKERS TO BE LOYAL DEPENDABLE

(By Carolyn Jung)

It's a familiar sight at many Silicon Valley high-tech companies—thronging of 20- and 30-somethings hunched over computer terminals, assembling circuit boards, chomping pizza or playing foosball.

But visit BJS Electronics Inc. in Milpitas and you'll find several workers of a decidedly different age, with a few more gray hairs, embarking on a new career in their golden years.

The company, one of the largest independent distributors of memory chips, is doing something few other high-tech firms seem willing to do—hiring older workers in their 50s and 60s. In BJS' case, many of them are also immigrants who face the loss of

Supplemental Security Income funds in August because they are not naturalized citizens.

Of the company's 68 employees, 10 range in age from 52 to 69. They have been hired as security guards, warehouse workers and circuit-board testers. With these jobs, they say, they've gained self-esteem and greater respect among friends and family members. And at a time when many employees routinely jump from job to job, company officials say they've garnered a group of dependable employees who work hard and remain loyal to the company.

Company Chief Executive Jessie Singh, who came here from India with only \$8 in his pocket and now owns a company that boasts \$240 million in sales annually, said he made a special effort to hire older workers because he understands how they feel.

"Seniors are mostly unwanted in society or used by their children who bring them to this country just to babysit the grandchildren," said Singh, 38. "This is chance for them to get out of the house. They can prove they're not less than anyone else."

Bill Payson, president of Senior Staff, a job databank for seniors in Silicon Valley, applauds BJS Electronics' hiring practice, which he calls a rarity in this industry. While many of the 3,500 seniors listed with the databank want to work in high-tech, the job listings Payson gets from such companies are few.

Indeed, industry representatives for Joint Venture: Silicon Valley and the Santa Clara Valley Manufacturing Group said they are unsure if any high-tech companies make an effort to hire older workers.

OVER 35 IS OVER THE HILL

"High-tech companies are notoriously prejudiced against older folks. They think anyone over 35 is over the hill," Payson said. "For this company (BJS) to have that large a proportion of older workers, I'd give them high marks for that. This is the coming trend. And this company is ahead of the wave."

About 21 percent of the population in Santa Clara County is age 50 or over, according to U.S. Census data. About 9 percent is age 65 or older. (Payson and some advocacy groups designate people over 50 as seniors. The federal government has no single definition. Laws governing housing, social services and medical care set different age limits.)

Of the age 50-and-over group, 50 percent work because they need the money or because they want to stay useful, Payson said. For those with good computer and office skills, jobs are not as hard to find, advocates for the elderly said. But for those who speak limited English, who have transportation problems or who have little work experience in this country, it can be far more difficult.

"Most of the older people I work with feel there's discrimination out there, that they're under-rated as far as their health and skills," said Sue LaForge, director of the National Council on Aging's job-training program. "But the situation is getting better. Employers are starting to see seniors as a desirable addition to their workforce."

COST OF LIVING A FACTOR

LaForge hopes more Silicon Valley high-tech companies follow suit, particularly because more seniors—the fastest-growing segment of the population—find it necessary to continue working because of the high cost of living here.

At BJS Electronics, seniors such as Sampuran Singh work alongside other workers half their age. For the past four months,

the retired bank inspector from India has helped fill sales for the \$1,300 memory chips that are assembled onto circuit boards and sold to companies such as Hewlett-Packard.

"I want to contribute to the economy of America," said the 61-year-old immigrant who came to the United States a year and a half ago. "We don't want to be dependent on the government. We shouldn't be a burden on others."

Jessie Singh, BJS' chief executive, said he got the idea to hire the seniors when he heard Mayor Susan Hammer speak last summer about the jarring effects welfare reform could have on legal immigrants.

He approached San Jose's Northside Community Center, which provides nutritional and social services for Indo-American and Filipino-American seniors, to find a senior to employ. The center sent over four. Jessie Singh hired all of them.

Of the 10 older workers at BJS Electronics, eight are Indo-Americans, one is of Chinese descent from the Philippines and another is white. Their previous occupations include physical education teacher, cab driver, farmer and army officer. None had ever worked at a high-tech company.

Now, they work full time, 40 hours a week, making about \$7 an hour with full medical benefits. Advocates for the elderly said they consider that a fair wage. Payson noted that many of his seniors get paid up to \$14 an hour, but those are usually part-time jobs that don't include benefits.

Jessie Singh said he wanted to help those struggling to regain a foothold in life because it's an experience he knows all too well, having left Punjab, India, 11 years ago with almost nothing and moving to Santa Clara with his wife, Surinder, after a traditional marriage arranged by their parents.

Even though he had an engineering degree and once supervised 1,500 employees in India, he found it nearly impossible to get a skilled job here.

RESUMES AT THE GAS PUMP

So for the first four months, he delivered pizzas and pumped gas. He would hand out his resume at the full-service pump, figuring anyone buying premium could hire him.

"I did get a lot of response from that," he said. "But they all still wanted work experience in the United States, and I didn't have any. I was so frustrated."

He started asking friends in India for help. One friend, a distributor of computer chips, asked Singh to help him purchase from Silicon Valley vendors some memory chips that would be sold to buyers in India.

"I didn't even know what a memory chip was," Singh said about the component that stores data temporarily while the micro-processor carries out its work.

Even so, he went to work, buying the chips for his friend and making a 10 percent commission on each deal. He soon realized that instead of being just a middleman, it would be more worthwhile to strike out on his own.

He borrowed money from friends and relatives and ran a one-man operation out of his Santa Clara apartment.

These days, the millionaire businessman operates out of a 45,000-square-foot, high-security building where more than 10,000 memory chips go out each day.

Now, Jessie Singh hopes other companies will copy his efforts in hiring seniors. Surjit Sohi, 57, who has worked as an operations manager at BJS Electronics for more than a year, hopes so, too.

"In India, age counts for you," said Sohi, a retired army general who immigrated here three years ago. "But in America, age goes

against you. We should get over the barriers of age. We want to show everyone that we can still do well at our age."

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
LESTER F. HERRSCHAFT

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Honorable Lester F. Jerrschaft, Councilman for the City of Clifton, New Jersey who is being honored by Knights of Columbus Council 3769 as their "Man of the Year."

Councilman Herrschaft was born and raised in the City of Clifton. He is a graduate of Clifton Elementary School No. 6 and Clifton High School. He entered the service upon graduation from high school and served with the Army (infantry) in Europe during World War II. He is a member of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) Clifton Chapter No. 1, the American Legion Post No. 8 and the Athenia Veterans Post, Military Order of the Purple Heart.

Councilman Herrschaft is a principal and chief financial officer of Albert A. Stier Inc., and affiliated Realty Corporations of Clifton and manager of Styertowne Shopping Center. While successful professionally, Councilman Herrschaft has never forgotten about his community.

His involvements are numerous. Councilman Herrschaft has served for 15 years on the Clifton Board of Education, and for seven of those years, served as president. He is a former trustee of both the Clifton Boys Club and the Passaic-Clifton Boys Club and the Passaic-Clifton YMCA, has served as Special Gifts Chairman of the Passaic Valley United Way, and serves on the board of the Clifton Adult Opportunity Center. Councilman Herrschaft further served on the Board of Governors of Passaic General Hospital. He serves on the Advisory Board of the Valley National Bank and was appointed by the Supreme Court to serve on the Passaic County Legal Free Arbitration Committee. He is a member and past president of the Clifton Rotary Club. He is a member of Clifton Lodge No. 203 and president of the Clifton Masonic Temple Association. Councilman Herrschaft was the recipient of the Joseph J. Kolodziej Humanitarian Award in February 1993 and the Clifton Optimist Man of the Year in 1995.

Councilman Herrschaft was elected to his third term of the Clifton Municipal Council in July 1994. He contributes to many charitable endeavors. Councilman Herrschaft is a member of the Salaam Temple of the Shrine and is actively involved in the support of the Shrine Crippled Childrens Hospital and Burn Center.

Councilman Herrschaft is a graduate of Fairleigh Dickinson University where he was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in management. He and his wife, Dorothy, reside in Clifton and have two sons, Skip and Peter and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Councilman Herrschaft's family and

friends and the City of Clifton in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of the Honorable Lester F. Herrschaft, Councilman for the City of Clifton.

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, the fifth graders from Somerset Elementary School and the Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless will present a symposium, "Wake Up Montgomery County!" It is with a great deal of pride that I honor this school, which has worked over the years to provide the homeless in Montgomery County with support and compassion. Led by the efforts of a remarkable fifth grade teacher, Ms. Vicky Fisk, every child that graduates from Somerset has a deep sense of community obligation and a better understanding of what it is like to spend the night on the street or in a shelter.

Ms. Fisk has been working with Montgomery County homeless shelters for 10 years. I would like to relay to you some of the experiences her students have had, for the most part in their own words. Their fifth grade year begins by researching and then writing essays, reports and papers about the homeless.

During our research, we learned that the main causes of homelessness are drugs, alcohol, mental illness and the working poor * * * Working poor means that they have a job, but it doesn't pay them enough to rent a place to live * * * Here is why you should not stop drug and alcohol education programs. If you did stop the programs the number of homeless will increase more than it does now every year.

We have raised money to buy coats for the children at Helping Hands Shelter. We then went to classrooms and informed students what we were going to do for the homeless * * * We collected items from room to room for a month. We collected 1,200 items in a cart called "The Caring Cart." After four weeks went by, our class went to shelters giving out what we have collected * * * Some of these items are toilet paper, laundry detergent, and deodorant * * * It really helped the homeless.

Ms. Fisk's fifth grade does not stop there. They go on to challenge me and other Members of Congress to do more for the homeless. "What have you done?" they have asked me. "If you have a big speech about this, people will listen. [The homeless] need your support. They are American citizens, just as important as anyone. Did you know that there are more than 2,000 homeless people in Montgomery County alone? The homeless need your help."

I could not say it better. I have learned from the youngsters in Somerset Elementary School and I know that whomever stops in at their school at 5811 Warwick Place between 7 and 8:30 p.m. on June 5 will be very inspired.

A TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY HARPER ON HER SELECTION AS ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S BEST 50 WOMEN IN BUSINESS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Beverly Harper of Philadelphia. Ms. Harper was recently named one of Pennsylvania's Best 50 Women in Business, an honor she rightly deserves for her business savvy and her contributions to the community. One of two thousand nominees for the honor, Harper was nominated by the Ben Franklin Technology Center of southeastern Pennsylvania. Candidates were required to be owners, presidents, CEO's, or in a position with significant authority in the decisionmaking of the business. Ms. Harper certainly meets these standards as the founder and president of Portfolio Associates, Inc., a firm that specializes in public relations, advertising, marketing, and market research.

Since its founding in 1969, Portfolio Associates has handled numerous big-name accounts, including: Southeastern Pennsylvania Public Transportation Authority [SEPTA], University of Pennsylvania Health System, Philadelphia Gas Works, and the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau, among others.

In addition to her successes in the business world, Beverly Harper is active in community organizations and is a supporter of the arts in Philadelphia. She spearheaded Greek Row, a movement to help Greek organizations develop a Panhellenic center and spur development in the distressed neighborhoods of North Philadelphia. Ms. Harper and her staff have regularly participated in career days at local schools, and have made a practice of adopting a school or family struggling with hardship, in an effort to enhance educational opportunities and improve self-esteem in low-income neighborhoods.

Ms. Harper is a member of the Community Trust Board of the West Philadelphia Empowerment Zone and is on the board of directors at the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Philadelphia Dance Co. Mr. Speaker, in light of her many contributions to the city of Philadelphia, and in recognition of her recent inclusion in the list of Pennsylvania's top businesswomen, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Beverly A. Harper.

COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, thousands of optometrists from across the nation will convene in my hometown of St. Louis, June 11-15, for the Centennial Congress of the American Optometric Association [AOA]. It is fitting that this milestone event be held in St. Louis

because it has been the home of the AOA since 1953.

Optometry's roots date back to the ancient Greeks and their study of the mechanics of vision. In 1898, the evolving profession of optometry in the United States began to coalesce with the first meeting of the American Association of Opticians. The association had a charter membership of 183 members representing 31 States. The association adopted the use of the term optometrist in 1903, and in 1918 changes its name to the American Optometric Association.

Since those early days, optometry has grown into a dynamic health care profession with nearly 31,000 practicing optometrist in more than 4,000 cities and towns spanning the U.S. Optometry encompasses the care of the eye and vision system through the diagnosis, treatment and management of eye diseases and vision disorders.

The theme of this year's conference is "A Celebration of Sight." In addition to an extensive program of continuing education and the consideration of policy resolutions, the AOA will be electing a new president. Taking over as the association's 76th president will be Dr. Michael D. Jones of Athens, TN. He will be succeeding Dr. T. Joel Byars from McDonough, GA.

I would like to ask my colleagues to join in saluting the American Optometric Association on the occasion of its Centennial Congress.

WE NEED A TAX BILL THAT'S
FAIR

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, we need a tax bill that's fair.

That means, quite simply, that the tax bill we pass must be targeted to those who need it the most—middle-income families. A fair tax bill would give a real tax break to the middle class, not the super rich.

It would include the President's proposals to make higher education more affordable. It would provide tax relief for family-owned farms and small businesses, a 100-percent health insurance deduction for the self-employed, and relief for home offices.

But there's one thing that a fair tax bill would never include: a tax cut for the super rich that explodes after the first 5 years. That tax cut will saddle us all with more debt and put a tough new squeeze on our hard-working families.

Let's play fair. Let's protect our families. Let's vote for the motion to instruct.

TRIBUTE TO CLARA BELL
DICKERSON

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to honor and congratulate Ms. Clara

Bell Dickerson on her 100th birthday. Witness to the advent of cars and electricity, the Great Depression and two world wars, Ms. Dickerson celebrated 100 years of life and achievement on May 21, 1997.

In 1936, Ms. Dickerson and her husband, Jeremiah Dickerson, became residents of Salem Township, MI. In this burgeoning community, they raised four children; Claver, Tamenund, Edward, and Edwina. Ms. Dickerson is especially proud of her son, Tamenund James Dickerson, who served his country as a Tuskegee airman with the 99th squadron from June 27, 1944 to March 19, 1946.

Ms. Dickerson is an active participant in the Salem community, giving generously of her time to local organizations. She has been a member of the Salem Historical Society since its beginning. For over 50 years, she has been a member of the Salem Bible Church where she has taught and assisted in teaching Sunday School since 1979. She served as a reading aide at the Salem Elementary School from 1986 to 1991. From 1985 to 1994, Ms. Dickerson assisted in the distribution of surplus food for the Salem Township and surrounding areas.

Working out of her home from 1950 to 1985, Ms. Dickerson catered to many special events, weddings, and graduations for generations of families throughout Washtenaw County.

On behalf of the friends and family of Ms. Dickerson, I express my heartfelt congratulations on the extraordinary accomplishment of her 100th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR JOHN
EDWARD MORRIS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Msgr. John Edward Morris on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood.

Monsignor Morris was born on July 13, 1921 in Brooklyn, New York, the first child of John E. and Mary Cassion Morris. His parents moved to Lincoln Park, NJ several years later, where he, his three brothers and one sister grew up. He attended St. John's High School in Paterson and began studies for the priesthood at Seton Hall College, South Orange in 1939. He completed those studies at Immaculate Conception Seminary in Darlington, NJ and Catholic University in Washington, DC in 1947.

Monsignor Morris was ordained into the priesthood for the Diocese of Paterson on May 31, 1947. He was ordained by Archbishop Thomas J. Walsh of the Archdiocese of Newark at the Sacred Heart Cathedral because Paterson's Bishop McLaughlin had died 2 months previously and a successor had not yet been chosen.

Monsignor Morris was assigned as associate pastor to Holy Trinity Church (Heilige Dreifaltigkeits Kirche) in Passaic, NJ on June 10, 1947, where he ministered to youth and

elderly alike. He attended classes and became proficient in the German language so as to better serve the German-speaking immigrants from Europe. At the same time, he taught at Pope Pius XII High School in Passaic.

Monsignor Morris continued until 1961, when Bishop McNulty called upon him to further his studies at the Catholic University in Washington, DC. There he attained a doctorate in educational administration. He returned to the Paterson Diocese in 1964 and became its third superintendent of schools, overseeing all the grammar and high schools of the diocese. He remained in this position until 1971. During these years he began an association with the Little Sisters of the Poor, residing at their Dey Street home in Paterson and serving as their chaplain to the sisters and residents.

In 1971, Monsignor Morris returned to Holy Trinity Parish, where he has served as co-pastor and pastor ever since. He was honored by Pope John Paul II and given the title "Monsignor" in 1981. Monsignor Morris has nobly and generously served both the church and the community. His devoted service is indeed admirable.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Monsignor Morris' family and friends, the congregation of Holy Trinity Church and the city of Passaic in recognition of the momentous occasion of the 50th anniversary of Msgr. John Edward Morris' ordination into the priesthood.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN W. GROVER

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of northern Kentucky, a man who has proven beyond any doubt that one person who is willing to give his own time and ability can indeed make a difference. I'm speaking of Dr. John W. Grover of Fort Thomas, KY.

After serving in the Korean war, as a lieutenant on the U.S.S. *Breckenridge*, John Grover established himself as a family physician in Fort Thomas, KY. Over the next 38 years, until his retirement in 1990, John managed to maintain a very successful practice, providing regular health care to a goodly portion of the population of Fort Thomas. He was my family's physician for a good 25 years. During this same period, he also found the time, with the help of his wife, Jo, to raise a family of four fine children.

But success at family and profession weren't enough for John Grover. From the beginning, he gave back as much as he got. From the beginning, he immersed himself in public service.

For 22 years, he served as the team physician for Highlands High School football team. He served on the board of director of the YMCA. He served on the board of directors of St. Luke Hospital for 16 years. He provided free medical care for the children of Holly Hill Children's Home for 36 years. He volunteered

at the Vine Street Medical Clinic in downtown Cincinnati.

Even when it came to his hobbies, John couldn't sidestep the call of voluntarism. He was an avid spelunker, spending 8 years helping to map and survey unexplored areas of Mammoth Cave, and from 1968 to 1976, he also served as safety director of the Cave Research Foundation.

Dr. John Grover is an unusual man of exceptional talent—but his greatest achievement and what he will always be remembered for is what he gave back—through selfless public service. This is one Kentuckian who has proven that voluntarism can indeed make a real difference.

ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD the following statement which I presented to the House Committee on Resources today:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES H. TAYLOR BEFORE THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Committee for this opportunity to provide my thoughts on the upcoming meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). As you are aware, the Clinton Administration has petitioned CITES to list the commercially valuable *S. macrophylla* (Big-Leaf Mahogany) as potentially endangered under Appendix II of the treaty. My interest and experience in this area is two-fold. As you may be aware, I am the only registered forester in Congress, and it is important to me that the policy of the United States on timber issues be informed by sound science and proven principles of forest management.

My concern in this area also derives from the importance of wood products to the economy of North Carolina and the nation. Mahogany has always been prized by consumers for its beauty, functionality, and weather resistance. The production of furniture, decking, and decorative arts represent the highest valued uses of this resource. This translates into good jobs in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, and many other U.S. states—as well as in range states such as Brazil and Bolivia where economic opportunities are not as abundant. By lending economic value to the forest ecosystems in that region, Mahogany production provides incentives to keep these ecosystems intact. Clearly, all of us should be striving for a sustainable utilization of the Mahogany resources with which this hemisphere has been generously endowed.

I have a number of concerns with the proposal to list Big-Leaf Mahogany under CITES Appendix II, and the leading role of the U.S. delegation in that effort. Most fundamentally, the weight of scientific evidence does not show the species in decline. Unfortunately, for some time now the debate over

Mahogany has been guided more by emotion and ideology than facts.

Based on what has been presented in the media and by advocacy groups, many Americans would be surprised to learn that the range of Mahogany is very large, extending from Mexico to Bolivia. Jack Ward Thomas, who until recently headed the U.S. Forest Service, concluded after a comprehensive review of the evidence that Big-Leaf Mahogany is abundant, with an extensive range, and not threatened with extinction.

In all parts of the range, the tree occurs in relatively small quantities in comparison to the total standing timber in the forest, a growth pattern characteristic of many of the species in Latin America. This creates opportunities for selective harvesting in which the majority of trees in a forest are left healthy and standing. "Range states" are increasingly relying upon such practices, and many U.S. importers of Mahogany insist on shipments from properly managed forests. South American governments are also more aggressively combating illegal clearing, tightening allowable harvests, and repealing tax incentives that had contributed to deforestation. Brazil recently suspended logging permits for two years, and my understanding is that Peru is in the process of implementing a similar restriction.

These facts are acknowledged by the U.S. Forest Service—the recognized tree experts in the U.S. Government. The Forest Service's leading Mahogany expert, Dr. Ariel Lugo has published a detailed critique of the Appendix II listing proposal, and concluded that it is a "poor proposal and a bad example of how science is used by the U.S. Government to guide the management of natural resources." Dr. Lugo notes more specifically that the

*** proposal does not measure up to the standards of science and fairness required to solve complex and contentious issues, does not reflect the current understanding of the ecology and biology of Big-Leaf Mahogany, it is strongly biased, contains inaccurate statements, and ignores available information that would provide decision-makers with a more accurate understanding of the Mahogany issue. For this reason, the proposal is not a useful policy-making document and should be abandoned.

In November 20, 1996 comments to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), then Chief of the U.S. Forest Service Jack Ward Thomas reached the same conclusions, noting succinctly that "none of the criteria for listing a species on Appendix II are met."

Unfortunately, it appears that the Administration has neglected the informed input of its own experts in favor of a more political approach. The process of formulating a U.S. position has been characterized by haste and the exclusion of divergent views. The USFWS participated in three different gatherings of forestry, timber-trade, and plant and Mahogany experts this fall, but engaged in no substantial discussions of the Mahogany proposal. During these meetings, USFWS had an excellent opportunity to inform the groups that an Appendix II listing proposal for Mahogany was being considered, and to solicit their expertise. This was not done, resulting in a foregone opportunity for informed input and discussion.

Even the scheduling of CITES action on Mahogany appears to reflect political dynamics more than sound fact gathering. Acting on the proposal in June would moot the efforts of the specially-formed CITES Timber Working Group (TWG) which has completed its work and has submitted its report and

recommendations to the CITES Standing Committee. It is premature to forward a listing proposal until this group's report and recommendations are received and considered by the Conference of Parties in Zimbabwe in June.

The listing proposal is also premature with respect to the report of an internal study on the Convention's effectiveness which was commissioned by the CITES Standing Committee. The results of this study also will be presented in June. The consultants found (among other things) that certain governments and advocacy groups are disproportionately represented in the work of CITES, and that CITES pays a disproportionate amount of time and effort dealing with the issues surrounding a relatively small number of popular species, such as mahogany.

I am also concerned with the characteristic positions of the range states on restricting trade in mahogany. USFWS claims that the majority of the range states support the listing of *S. macrophylla*. It is notable that only one nation (Costa Rica) has placed unilateral restrictions on mahogany exports. This is explicitly allowed under Appendix III of CITES. Additionally, it has been reported that only Ecuador expressed support for the Appendix II proposal during the USFWS consultation process, and that Peru and Brazil have registered their strong opposition. The whole CITES proves on mahogany reflects an all too familiar pattern of northern hemisphere advocacy groups dictating resource policy to their southern neighbors.

The handling of the listing petition for Big-Leaf Mahogany could set an unfortunate precedent. The recently revised listing criteria for CITES are being interpreted by advocacy groups very broadly and in a fashion which would allow almost any commercial tree species to have a CITES Appendix I or II listing. There is a widely-held belief that CITES is not a suitable forum for the regulation of widely traded tree species. CITES was never intended for this purpose. If *S. macrophylla* is listed on Appendix II, we expect that many additional species will soon be proposed for listing as well.

Many other species are prime candidates for listing proposals at subsequent CITES meetings. We call attention to the report of the first phase of a study commissioned by the Netherlands CITES Authorities and conducted by the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) that evaluated numerous timber species vis-à-vis the new listing criteria adopted in Fort Lauderdale. Phase one of the study examined 58 species, primarily from Africa and Asia. Of the 58, 41 species overall (29 from Africa alone) were found to qualify for listing in either Appendix I (a complete BAN on trade) or Appendix II (trade allowed but heavily regulated).

Proponents of listing have argued that Appendix II listing is not equivalent to an export ban. However, Appendix II listing would require certification of Mahogany exports as obtained from sustainable forests, and require routing of shipments through CITES-approved ports. This could create additional bureaucratic and logistical burdens, as well as opportunities for corruption in the allocation of permits.

Finally, it is highly questionable that trade restrictions will improve the protection of Mahogany forests, and in fact, they could have the opposite effect. History has shown that people in developing nations will not resign themselves to economic stagnation, but will choose between competing development options. In fact, it is generally recognized that the greatest threat to tropical ecosystems is clearing and burning related to housing, ranching and agriculture.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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By providing an economic incentive to maintain hardwood forests, responsible timber production forestalls less attractive development options. As Dr. Thomas Lovejoy of the Smithsonian Institution has said, "the key component in preserving and maintaining the tropical forests is to ensure these resources maintain their economic value."

It is for these reasons that I draw the Committee's attention to the Mahogany listing proposal. Appendix II listing by CITES would directly impact the future of the U. S. furniture workers and other American industries that rely on this resource to meet consumers' preferences. Also at stake are the emerging economies of South American na-

tions, with whom the United States hopes to build stronger trading relations in coming years.

I encourage the Administration to reconsider their support for this proposal and to withdraw it from consideration at the upcoming CITES Conference of Parties in Zimbabwe.