

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH CARE PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, H.R. 1836, the Federal Employee Health Care Protection Act of 1997. This is significant legislation for our Federal employees and taxpayers because it will help strengthen the integrity and standards of the Federal Employees Health Benefit [FEHB] Program, and allow it to maintain its reputation as a high quality and cost-effective program. H.R. 1836 includes three main provisions that will improve and protect the FEHB Program. First, it gives OPM better tools to deal swiftly with health care providers who try to defraud or abuse the FEHB Program, second, it requires full disclosure of discounted rate agreements between health care providers and health benefit carriers to prevent the fraudulent use of such discounts, and third, it provides the same Federal health benefits coverage for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Reserve Board employees that other Federal employees have.

The FEHB Program is the largest employer-sponsored health insurance system in the country. In 1997, the \$16 billion FEHB Program will insure more than 9 million Federal employees, retirees, and their dependents. Partial portability, no preexisting condition limitation, and an annual open enrollment period are facets of the FEHB Program that make it an extremely attractive health care system. The free enterprise-based program has effectively contained costs through private sector competition with limited governmental intervention. The program is often cited as a model of efficiency and effectiveness that the private sector and the public sector should attempt to replicate. The bill I introduced today will improve the program and its performance, without changing the market principles that are the key to the program's success.

One of the most important provisions of this bill addresses the debarment of health care providers engaging in fraudulent practices. This provision would strengthen the ability of OPM to bar FEHB Program participation by, and impose monetary penalties on, health care providers in the FEHB Program who engage in professional or financial misconduct. Under this bill, the administrative sanctions authority would conform more closely with the Medicare Program, particularly with regard to grounds for imposing sanctions and the general availability of post-termination appellate rights.

Another important component of this bill is that it would provide consistent health benefit coverage for employees of the Federal Reserve Board [FED] and the Federal Deposit In-

surance Corporation [FDIC]. A number of years ago the FED decided to drop out of the FEHB Program and offer its employees a separate health care plan. Then, in 1993, the FED elected to abandon this health care experiment and offer its employees only FEHB health care options. However, under current law, all employees must have 5 years of continuous enrollment in the FEHB Program to carry their health benefit coverage into retirement. As a result a number of employees who retired during the years when the FED had its own health care system, and some employees currently approaching retirement, are not eligible for FEHB coverage. The FDIC faces a similar situation because it plans to eliminate its alternative health insurance plan at the end of 1997, and go with FEHB options. Without this legislation, the FDIC and the Board will have to establish a non-FEHB plan for those employees who are ineligible for coverage. This would be administratively burdensome and costly to these Federal agencies and, ultimately, to taxpayers. Under this proposal, these ineligible employees would be offered FEHB coverage at no additional cost to the Government.

The third key provision in this bill would require FEHB carriers and their subcontractors to disclose in writing any discounted rate contracts with health care providers. If carriers do not include the required disclosure, they will be prohibited from accessing discounts. I believe that this language is necessary because it will eliminate the practice of silent preferred provider networks [PPO's]. Under conventional PPO arrangements, networks offer enrollees discounted fees to use network providers, or preferred providers. However, under silent PPO's, these discounts are being applied to patients that are not contractually covered by the PPO network. I have great concerns over the ethics and legality of the practice of these types of organizations. The effect of such practices is to reduce carriers' free market bargaining power. It also undermines the value of, and jeopardizes the expansion of, legitimate PPO networks. According to the American Hospital Association, discounts paid to silent PPO's may account for as much as \$1 billion in costs for providers throughout the industry. This type of abusive practice should not be allowed in the health care arena, and I believe that the language in this bill will address this problem and protect providers, patients, and legitimate PPO's.

I believe that the changes made in this legislative proposal are important to help improve and strengthen the FEHB Program. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this essential legislation.

STATEMENT BY PATRICK EDWARD HOULE, CANAAN MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, REGARDING CENSORSHIP AND EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Canaan Memorial High School in Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. HOULE: Congressman Sanders, imagine if you will a world where you have personal choice and freedom to express your inner thoughts and soul through forms of art and media. It would be a world where if someone was offended, they would make the choice not to listen, but they would not try to suppress your right to express it. In this world everyone respects an individual's right to free expression and speech.

Recently K-Mart has said they refuse to sell CDS with offensive lyrics. This is blatant censorship. When someone tries to take away your right to hear something, it is censorship.

There have been many incidents in the United States recently in which censorship has become a factor. For example, in Arizona Newt Gingrich calls for the closing of the Flag Art Exhibit. In Florida a Cuban scholar's visit was canceled after a citizens protest. In Utah a printing company refused to reproduce photos for a women's magazine. In Michigan a "Where Do Queers Come From" exhibit at a local college was closed. And finally in Kentucky, "Blasphemous art" caused an outcry at the University of Kentucky. In school libraries Ernest Hemingway's novels are banned as are several good pieces of literature. Around the world films are banned and are censored. Film festivals and exhibitions are censored as well.

Our grounds for this censorship is broad and well-defined, but are speculative and opinionated. Unfortunately, opinions vary and freedom of speech is a right, but unfortunately rights are being ignored and opinions are preordained.

As you can see, censorship is alive and well in America where our First Amendment right is supposed to be enforced. It has gotten so bad around the world that the life of Salman Rushdie was threatened for writing *The Satanic Verses*. It's gotten so bad that we've had to turn to a porno king, Larry Flynt as a savior of the First Amendment right.

Basically what it comes down to is if it offends you, you can always turn the other cheek. Pornography even has its value. Some people just cannot live without their pornography, and if it was not for pornography they could be doing much worse things.

If you deny someone's right to see something or say something that they want to say, that eventually they are just going to explode.

● 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.

I myself do not want a burned flag, but I think if someone wants to protest that way it should be allowed because I know myself I do not pledge allegiance to the flag, I pledge allegiance to the country.

In conclusion, one can censor a work of art but not the idea. The idea will fester and come out in a much more explosive, sometimes more violent way.

Thank you for your time, Congressman Sanders. We hope you help us fight for the cause in your position of leadership.

HONORING ST. MARTIN OF TOURS
SCHOOL AS A BLUE RIBBON
SCHOOL

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor St. Martin of Tours School in Maple Heights, OH, of my district, for being selected as a Blue Ribbon School. I would also like to recognize the school's principal, Mrs. Rozann Swanson, M.A.Ed., for the excellent leadership she has provided to the St. Martin of Tours academic community. This year, the U.S. Department of Education gave this prestigious award to only 263 public and private elementary and middle schools across the Nation in recognition of their effectiveness in meeting local, State, and national education goals.

St. Martin of Tours School is very deserving of this distinguished achievement. As we seek to improve education across the Nation, this school serves as a model of educational excellence. St. Martin of Tours School won the Blue Ribbon Award because of its high academic standards, warm and nurturing environment, innovative programs and methods of instruction, as well as parental involvement. This is a school where faculty, staff, students, and parents join together in community to ensure that the students are fully equipped for success in our changing global economy.

At St. Martin of Tours School, instruction is based on the goals of fully engaging the interest, thinking, and participation of students. Active learning lessons allow students to gain knowledge and understanding of subject matter by doing, acting, inquiring, and discovering. Teaching is respected as an art, and instruction is approached as much more than simply imparting factual information. Faculty serve as facilitators for their classes and carefully guide their students intellectual growth. Additionally, the school's curriculum is focused on building students' critical thinking and problem solving skills.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my best wishes to St. Martin of Tours School and offer congratulations to the students, faculty, and administration of St. Martin of Tours School in Maple Heights, OH, for their dedication, leadership, and standards of excellence.

A CONGRATULATORY STATEMENT
TO SANJAY SHARMA

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Sanjay Sharma, a junior at St. Ignatius College Prep in Chicago, IL, who has been named a national winner for the 1997 Voice of Democracy Program for the State of Illinois, and the recipient of the \$2,500 Troy and Sandy Rothbart Memorial Scholarship Award. Sanjay, who lives in Elmwood Park is the son of Ms. Prabha Sharma.

Sanjay was sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1612 in Chicago, IL. The program requires high school student entrants to write and record a 3- to 5-minute essay on an announced patriotic theme. This year's theme, "Democracy—Above and Beyond," attracted over 109,000 students to participate in the competition nationwide.

The Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program was started 50 years ago by the National Association of Broadcasters, the Electronic Industries Association, and the State Association of Broadcasters, with the endorsement of the U.S. Office of Education. Starting in the 1958-59 program year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars became a secondary sponsor in cooperation with other sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight a part of Sanjay Sharma's well-written essay on democracy.

Democracy is a form of government above and beyond all other forms of government because democracy explores our human essence. Democracy explores what it means to be an American and what makes each and every one of us who we are and who we can be. The United States of America has emerged as a pillar among nations, through the 220 years of ups and downs of its charismatic history. You can't help but realize that there has got to be something special about this democracy business. The power of democracy delves into our hearts, our minds, and our inner beings, revealing to us, that Destiny, Fate, and Choice are all the same breeze that floats over eternity and turns the windmill of our lives.

I am including the entire text of Sanjay Sharma's essay on democracy for the RECORD. All of us in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois are rightfully proud of Sanjay Sharma.

"DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND"

(By Sanjay Sharma)

Democracy is a form of government above and beyond all other forms of government because democracy explores our human essence. Democracy explores what it means to be an American and what makes each and every one of us who we are and who we can be. The United States of America has emerged as a pillar among nations, through the 220 years of the ups-and-downs of its charismatic history. You can't help but realize that there has got to be something special about this democracy business. The power of democracy delves into our hearts, our minds, and our inner beings, revealing to us, that Destiny, Fate, and Choice are all the same breeze that floats over eternity and turns the windmill of our lives.

Inside each one of us there burns a flame of love, hope, and leadership; and from that flame, there shines a light of character and personality. This light, inside each of us, is enveloped by a cocoon of windows that are enclosed by shutters. One by one, Democracy throws up those shutters, opens those windows, and allows the light within us to shine forth.

Bringing freedom, responsibility, and opportunity into our lives, democracy challenges us to live up to our greatest individual potential and pool our talents and ideas together as a nation, in harmony and progress. And truly the glories of democracy guiding our inner strengths are exhibited in the events of our past and present and the prospects for our future.

Throughout history, an American legacy has taken shape from the past wonders of democracy. In the early foundations of the United States, the opportunities of democracy brought out a light of innovation and pioneering in the millions of immigrants who came from around the world and answered democracy's call by helping to build America. Esterian Mazzuca was a little girl when she arrived from Italy, when she returned to Ellis Island seventy-four years later, she came with eighty-one American descendants. In the 1960's the power of the freedoms of democracy was brilliantly displayed, as lights of unity and hope beamed forth from Martin Luther King, Jr. And his followers in their peaceful demonstrations against segregation. And in 1985, the responsibilities of democracy unveiled lights of goodwill and service in forty-five music celebrities who gathered together to record: "We Are The World" and donate the album's earnings (almost \$62 million) to the poverty-stricken nations of Africa. Now think, for a moment, about a time when you gathered together with others of the good of a common cause. The warmth and belonging you felt was the warmth of a ray of inner light shining from one of the opened windows inside of you—opened by the power of democracy.

The sands of time are piled in our hands, as memories are being made in our present day and age. In Missoula, Montana, when the children needed a merry-go-round, Chuck Kaporich started to carve the horses himself, and as the contagious democracy spread, soon schoolkids had collected one million pennies and grown-ups assisted in the carving. After four years of communal effort, Missoula has one heck of a merry-go-round. As a little girl performs with her class in their first school pageant, singing her heart out, a tear of joy falls from her parent's eye. The joyous teardrop—a beautiful symbol of the efforts, choices, and qualities which illuminate democracy. A grandmother and grandfather look high into the blackness of the night sky as a rocket scoots upwards, then disappears beyond the stars, only to burst forth in a fountain of blazing reds and blues, in the true fashion of a Fourth-of-July firework. As the night sky is lit up in celebration, there is, for a moment, a twinkle in their eyes—a symbol of the light with which democracy guides America.

As we look toward the future, we are awed by the dawn of a new century—the 21st century. The younger generations of Americans now must grow with democracy and kindle their own inner lights of unity, hope, and leadership shining in democracy's freedoms, responsibilities, and opportunities.

In its wonderful uniqueness, democracy finds a balance between absolute freedom and absolute control. The guiding light of democracy shines above and beyond, showing

us that even freedom does not come free; freedom and opportunity demand our devotion and perseverance—in turn, democracy challenges us to use our talents, ideas, and skills, to carry the nation to its greatest potential.

HONORING HEMPFIELD HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS COMPETING IN THE "WE THE PEOPLE" FINALS

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor several students from Hempfield High School in Lancaster County, PA who have recently traveled to Washington to compete in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals.

These Hempfield students—who were part of teacher Elaine Savukas's advanced placement government classes—won first and second place in the Pennsylvania "We the People" contest.

The "We the People" competition tests students' knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights—the two historic documents on which the country was founded.

I cannot emphasize enough the positive impact that gaining a solid understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights will have on these gifted students.

It is vital that America's students follow the lead of those who so diligently studied, learned, and competed in the "We the People" national finals. By taking part in the competition, the Hempfield participants are true winners. Their work will benefit them and their communities long into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the government students from Hempfield High School and we wish them the best in their futures.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JEFFREY MEILMAN

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jeffrey Meilman. For almost 70 years, Variety Clubs International and their thousands of members worldwide have led the fight to aid sick and handicapped children. Variety Clubs legendary fundraising efforts have helped build hospitals, schools, and playgrounds bringing countless untold joy to young people and their families.

Each year Variety Clubs holds an International Convention to share new ideas and give special recognition to those individuals who have merited distinguished achievement. This year, one of my constituents, Dr. Jeffrey Meilman, was honored with Variety's Sir James Carreras Award. This prestigious honor recognizes those physicians whose dedication and skills in pediatric medicine is truly exceptional.

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Dr. Meilman has provided plastic surgery to countless children throughout the world, many times at his own expense. The result is that through the skillful hands and extraordinary care provided by Dr. Meilman, children in the United States, China, Poland, and throughout the Third World have had the opportunity for their physical health and emotional well being to be restored.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring Dr. Meilman's superlative achievements to the attention of my colleagues in the House, and ask that they join me in expressing our heartfelt appreciation to Dr. Jeffrey Meilman and Variety Clubs International. May they continue to work together to utilize their God-given talents to save the lives of so many of our children.

TRIBUTE TO CATHY MAGUIRE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my good friend Cathy Maguire, who has just completed a 1-year term as president of the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce. Under Cathy's dynamic leadership, the chamber strengthened the ties between businesses and residents in the city of San Fernando. She will be a tough act to follow.

Anyone who knows Cathy—and there are a lot of us—is not surprised by her successful tenure as chamber president. She is a very hard worker, as well as a regular presence at business and community events throughout the San Fernando Valley. I am amazed at her energy and impressed by her dedication.

The San Fernando Chamber is only one of many organizations to have been the beneficiaries of Cathy's leadership skills over the years. For example, she is also on the board of directors of the Valley Industry and Commerce Association; a member of the Community Advisory Board of El Nido Family Services, San Fernando Valley; president of So-optimist International, San Fernando Valley; and a member of the board of directors of New Directions for Youth.

In addition to her outside activities, Cathy is district manager for the Southern California Gas Co., where she plays a key role in strategic planning and implementation, financial management and marketing and advocacy. Indeed, the gas company is fortunate to be represented by a person as devoted and personable as Cathy.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Cathy Maguire, whose selflessness and spirit are an inspiration to us all. I am proud to be her friend.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE RUDOLPH A. SACCO

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, balancing the scales of justice is often a very difficult task. The work of a judge is demanding, complex, and difficult, and it takes a very rare breed to handle the job successfully.

I am honored to have such a judge within the First Congressional District of Massachusetts. During his 23 years on the bench, Probate Court Judge Rudolph A. Sacco has admirably served the citizens of western Massachusetts.

A Boston College and Suffolk Law School graduate, Judge Sacco has never forgotten where he comes from. As an alumnus of Pittsfield High School, Judge Sacco returned to Berkshire County with his degrees, prepared to give back to the community.

After some years in private practice, Judge Sacco was appointed as a special probate judge in 1973. He flourished in that part-time position, and was named a full judge in 1979.

As probate judge, Rudolph Sacco has logged thousands and thousands of miles traveling the beautiful landscape of western Massachusetts. His territory not only covered his home Berkshire County, but Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Counties as well. But Judge Sacco has done much more for his community than doling out justice. In 1957, He—along with his wife, the former Katherine Turschmann—founded Camp Karu, a day camp for area children.

Judge Sacco is also a proud father and grandfather, and has been an inspiration to his family.

I join with the Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin Bar Associations, as well as the Massachusetts Bar Association, in saluting Judge Sacco for his 23 years of dedicated service. I join with the members of the legal community in recognizing his achievements and in hoping that he will continue to offer his talents to western Massachusetts and the court system.

Probate Judge Rudolph A. Sacco serves as an inspiration to his community and the upcoming crop of members of the bench. I would like to express my best wishes to Judge Sacco and his family at this special time. His contributions will never be forgotten.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY—ORANGE COUNTY RELAY FOR LIFE

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address my colleagues about an issue that affects every family in this country. I am certain that all of you have a friend or relative, as I do, that has been afflicted by the scourge of cancer. Cancer is a disease that does not discriminate, it strikes every race, every economic level, every age, and every ethnic

group. In 1997 alone we can expect over 130,000 new cases of cancer to be diagnosed, and that will be in the State of California alone.

However, in the war against cancer, we are beginning to see success. Effective and dedicated organizations such as the American Cancer Society are leading the fight in the battle for a cure. For the first time in history, overall death rates from cancer are actually declining, and with an enhanced nationwide effort, the cancer death rate could be cut in half by the year 2015. A major part of that nationwide effort is the contribution of the Orange County American Cancer Society, which served over 5,000 cancer patients in the county last year.

On June 20 and 21, 1997, the Orange County American Cancer Society will hold its annual Relay for Life to raise awareness of the disease and call attention to the work of the American Cancer Society. Community colleges from around Orange County will host teams of runners and walkers competing against each other to raise money for cancer research. Each team will field from 15 to 20 runners. For 18 hours, one team member will be on the track at all times, walking, jogging, or wheelchairs in 30-minute intervals. During the race an all night vigil entitled "The Mile of Hope" will take place to honor cancer survivors and those who have lost their battles against cancer. The Relay for Life is sure to be an enlightening and consciousness raising event. It is the only relay event that raises money for the American Cancer Society in Orange County. I am pleased to call attention to the event and I wish to commend the Orange County American Cancer Society for its work on behalf of our families. I look forward to its continued efforts in the areas of cancer research, education, advocacy, and service.

DEATH OF AUDLEY "QUEEN
MOTHER" MOORE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay respect and tribute to Audley Moore, affectionately known as Queen Mother Moore, who died in a Brooklyn nursing home on May 2 at the age of 98. She was given the honorary title of "Queen Mother" by an Ashanti tribe in Ghana.

Mother Moore lived a long and active life, dedicated to public service and improvement of the lives of African-Americans. Born on July 28, 1898 in New Iberia, LA, to second generation freed blacks, she became a revered public figure in Harlem, best known as an advocate for Africa and African-Americans. Moore's ideas and teachings of Pan-African Nationalism was influenced by great political personalities such as W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey. As a civil rights activist, Mother Moore worked on the defense of the Scottsboro boys. Internationally, she spoke on her disapproval of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

"I am not a part-time struggler," she once said. "I'm in the movement for the liberation of African people full-time, 7 days a week, 24 hours per day, for life."

Her career was influenced by the violence and hatred she endured as a young child and young woman. While in the fourth grade, Moore's parents died and thus ended her formal education. During World War I while in Alabama, Moore was a volunteer nurse who involved herself in the first of her movements for the equality of blacks by organizing support services for black soldiers that were denied by the Red Cross.

Mother Moore was drawn to the idea of black nationalism and economic independence by the oratory of Marcus Garvey, founder of the Harlem-based Universal Negro Improvement Association. She became an active member of the organization, and founded the Harriet Tubman Association to better the conditions of black women. Through this organization, Moore advocated issues such as higher wages, better education, and the lowering of food prices to help improve the conditions of the poor. Following her brief membership in the Communist party—at the time, the only organization that accepted her radical ideas—she focused her attention on seeking economic reparations for descendants of the victims of slavery, cultural identity, and education. She launched a national campaign in support of economic reparations. Moore believed that economic reparations were the first constructive step in black nationalists ideology.

As an orator, her rhetoric on this issue was powerful—

Ever since 1950, I've been on the trail fighting for reparations. They owe us more than they could ever pay. They stole our language; they stole us from our mothers and fathers and took our names from us. They worked us free of charge 18 hours a day, 7 days a week, under the lash for centuries. We lost over 100 million lives in the traffic of slavery.

In 1962, Mother Moore met with President John F. Kennedy, the United Nations, and the Congressional Black Caucus about the issue of economic reparations. She later organized and directed the Reparations Committee of Descendants of United States Slaves.

One of her last public appearances was at the Million Man March in Washington, DC. Although weak, her poignant speech was delivered by an associate. Her presence was strongly felt and appreciated.

Queen Mother Moore's contributions have had a substantial impact on the lives of Africans and African-Americans. She has served as an inspiration to many and will be greatly missed. I send my deepest condolences to her son, Thomas, grandchildren, and great-grandchild.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GERALD S.
LAZARUS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MATSUI, and I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Gerald S. Lazarus, who is step-

ping down as dean of the School of Medicine at the University of California at Davis, a position he has held since 1993.

A graduate of Colby College and the School of Medicine at the George Washington University, Dr. Lazarus has established an outstanding reputation in the field of dermatology. His work within this discipline includes a residency at the University of Michigan, as well as the position of chief resident in dermatology at Harvard Medical School from 1969 until 1970. From 1975 until 1982, Dr. Lazarus held the post of chairman of the division of dermatology at the Duke University Medical Center. Following his time in North Carolina, Dr. Lazarus was the Milton B. Hartzell Professor and Chairman of Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in Philadelphia from 1982 until 1993.

In 1993, Dr. Lazarus, by then a nationally known figure in academic medicine, assumed the high position of dean of the School of Medicine at UC Davis, and professor in the departments of dermatology and biological chemistry. Dr. Lazarus' leadership at Davis quickly enhanced the medical school's already superior academic standing.

In March 1996, Dr. Lazarus accepted the UC Davis Annual Affirmative Action and Diversity Achievement Award, a worthy recognition of his steadfast commitment to diversity among medical students.

Also in 1996, Dr. Lazarus' alma mater honored him in Washington, DC, with the George Washington University's Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award. This distinction acknowledged his ascension to the very highest levels of academic medical excellence.

While administering one of the Nation's finest medical schools, Dr. Lazarus has also found time to author extensive scholarly publications in numerous academic journals. He has penned more than 125 original papers, including a number of books, during an amazingly prolific career.

His leadership also extends to a variety of professional medical and scientific associations. Dr. Lazarus is currently president of the Society of Investigative Dermatology, as well as a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation and the American Association of Physicians.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his long and successful career Gerald Lazarus had shown himself to be a great asset to every prominent academic institution with which he has been affiliated. This is certainly true of his tenure at the UC Davis School of Medicine.

On the occasion of his departure from the dean's office at the UCD Medical School, we ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Gerald S. Lazarus, M.D., a remarkable educator, physician, and citizen. Let us wish him every success in his future academic endeavors.

STATEMENT BY SANU MISHRA,
BRATTLEBORO HIGH SCHOOL,
REGARDING SWEATSHOP LABOR

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed

in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Brattleboro High School in Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. MISHRA: Good morning, Congressman Sanders. I have come here today to speak about the issue of sweatshops.

The dictionary defines a sweatshop as a factory where workers work long hours for low wages under unwholesome conditions. You know as well as I that this type of work exists today and it is being used by many rich and famous companies. I would like to focus on one particular company, Disney, and its factories in Haiti.

Disney exploits thousands of people in Haiti every day. It hires the Haitian people to work in its sweatshops, paying them only 28 cents an hour, requiring them to strive toward fairly impossible quotas and keeping them from ever being able to change their conditions.

How much responsibility does a company like Disney have for the wellbeing of its employees? According to the United States government the responsibility is large. Corporate codes of conduct guarantee the human rights of any person working for a U.S. company be it in the U.S. or abroad.

Trade benefits are given to Disney by the U.S. and Haiti on the condition that there is respect for human rights, but while Disney enjoys the tax exemptions, it doesn't live up to its part of the bargain. 28 cents an hour is not a living wage. Disney knows this, its manufacturers know this. While it may indeed be the minimum wage in Haiti, we must ask ourselves is it enough for a person to survive?

If you believe as does Disney that it is not an essential, that it is an essential part of everyday life to eat, that education isn't important and that diseases such as malaria and dysentery can be fought off without even medicines then 28 cents is more than enough. But if you would agree that living on sugar water, going to bed hungry and being in constant debt is unfair and not right, then you would side with the Haitian workers.

The average Haitian Disney employee after paying off all her debts she possibly can comes home to her family with little more than \$3 in her pocket. Keep in mind that the cost of living in Haiti is just about the same as it is in the U.S. Imagine having to survive on \$3 a week, 44 cents a day. 44 cents cannot buy a can of Campbell's soup, it cannot buy the \$2 used pair of shoes that one of your children is in desperate need of.

The Haitian workers are not being extravagant in their requests, asking for a 30 cent pay raise from 28 to 58 cents an hour. Right now the workers are receiving less than one half of one percent in the total cost of the merchandise they make, earning 7 cents for every \$11.99 pair of Pocohontas pajamas they sew. If granted their request they would be earning 9 cents out of every \$11.97 pair of pajamas they sew; that is a two cent difference. This would still leave Disney, the contractors and Walmart with over 99 percent of the profit.

Disney can afford to give a pay rise for its Haitian workers. It pays its CEO, Michael Eisner over \$10,000 an hour; \$10,000 compared to 28 cents. It would take a worker in Haiti sewing Disney clothes 14 and a half years to earn what Michael Eisner earns in one hour, and 29,000 years to earn what he earns in one year.

Finally, raising the wages of the Haitian workers would not only be beneficial to the workers themselves but to U.S. residents as well. A person earning 28 cents an hour who

cannot even afford to feed her own family cannot afford to buy products made in the U.S.

I urge you, Congressman Sanders to look into the dealings of Disney in Haiti; I urge you to put pressure on companies such as Disney to stop the use of sweatshops; I urge you to get Disney to live up to its responsibilities as an employer. The Haitian people deserve better.

In the case of Disney I know that in Grand Rapids there is a factory and Disney moved its company overseas and a lot of people in Grand Rapids lost their jobs. They had been working there for 20 years, as much as 20 years, and now they are without jobs, working at McDonald's or whatever they can find.

The problem is so immense and when I was researching I found that our tax money is going towards helping executives and business people in Haiti continue these sweatshops and I think that needs to be stopped. And I think that even though we have laws, the corporate codes of conduct, et cetera, they are not being followed, so we need people to watch out over these companies because obviously these companies are not doing it themselves.

Citizens, consumers can watch what they are buying if they see something made from Disney, look at where it is made, and if it is made in Haiti you know these people are working for so long and have such hard hours and they are not earning anything. They do not even have enough food to eat. You have to consider that. The clock is really nice, but do you really want to support a sweatshop in Haiti?

HONORING GESU CATHOLIC SCHOOL AS A BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. I rise to recognize the outstanding achievements of Gesu Catholic School in University Heights, OH, of my congressional district. Richard Riley, Secretary of the Department of Education has named Gesu Catholic School a Blue Ribbon School. This prestigious award is given to schools in recognition of excellence in teaching and learning. As one of only 263 public and private elementary and middle schools across the Nation to receive this honor, Gesu Catholic School should be commended as should its principal, Sister Mary Reiling, SND, for her strong leadership to the Gesu academic community.

Gesu Catholic School has a strong reputation for excellence in teaching and learning, family involvement, as well as a longstanding commitment to social justice and community outreach. In fact, every Gesu student participates in the gifted/enrichment program and is expected to achieve their maximum potential. Through a well rounded academic curriculum, supportive learning environment, and classroom experience that has been expanded beyond school walls, Gesu is helping its students gain a clear understanding of academic subjects and is teaching them to effectively and appropriately apply their knowledge to real experiences.

Secretary Riley honored Gesu Catholic School because it provides students with a safe, disciplined, and drug-free environment in which to pursue a challenging and rigorous academic experience. Gesu is a Blue Ribbon School because of the hard work of its students, the staunch commitment of its faculty and staff, and the continued support of its parents and graduates.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to commend the faculty, staff, students, and parents of this fine academic institution. By joining their efforts together, the Gesu academic community is providing a tremendous education for many students in my district.

OCC PROF. JAMES MACKILLOP STEPS DOWN AS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR IRISH STUDIES

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James MacKillop as he steps down from his role of president of the American Conference for Irish Studies.

Professor MacKillop is in the English Department of Onondaga Community College. He has led with great energy and devotion a cultural group which conducts six scholarly meetings a year, awards three book prizes of \$500 each per year, and distributes publications on Irish civilization in all its aspects.

With more than 1,600 members in the United States, Canada, and Ireland and a dozen other countries, the ACIS touches on a diverse range of instruction, from women's studies to archeology to discussions of recent Irish cinema.

Professor MacKillop is well known in my district for his association with our shared Irish heritage as well as for his excellence in academic pursuits at our prized community college. I want to wish him well in his further studies of the Irish and their ancestry and customs which have contributed so much to the evolution of our American culture.

THE CASE FOR A MUCH SMALLER MILITARY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the June 23d issue of Fortune magazine, Doug Bandow of the Cato Institute has a concise coherent and persuasive statement of the case for a substantial reduction in U.S. military spending. At a time when we are facing drastic measures in various places to meet the widely shared goal of a balanced budget, we can afford even less than before tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary military spending. As Mr. Bandow notes, "the bulk of the Pentagon budget continues to fund Washington's Cold War alliances. For example,

through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 100,000 U.S. soldiers stand guard lest phantom Soviet divisions invade Europe * * * the final refuge of those who support big military budgets is 'leadership'. As Newt Gingrich puts it, 'you do not need today's defense budget to defend the United States. You need today's defense budget to lead the world'."

The notion that the United States must spend tens of billions of dollars a year for no valid military purpose but simply to enhance our world leadership, as Mr. Bandow goes on to point out, is simply wrong. Few dispute the importance of the United States being by far the strongest military power. What we are disputing is the need for us to spend tens of billions per year beyond what it takes to maintain that position for the nebulous privilege of leadership which, according to some apparently, we must purchase from our wealthy allies by subsidizing them.

Indeed, in the New York Times for June 4, an article noted that the Japanese plan to deal with their budget deficit by, among other things, further reducing their already very small military budget—secure, no doubt, in the knowledge that the United States taxpayers will provide.

I ask that Mr. Bandow's very thoughtful article be printed for the edification of Members as we debate the budget.

THE CASE FOR A MUCH SMALLER MILITARY (By Doug Brandow)

How big a military does the U.S. need? The Pentagon, which recently completed its once-every-four-years review, thinks we need pretty much everything we've got. It proposes that we preserve the current force structure, pare manpower levels slightly, and allow inflation to slowly erode overall expenditures—all as if the Cold War had never ended. In reality, the nation's defense needs have changed very dramatically in recent years. The President and Congress should ignore the Pentagon's wish list and cut military spending much more deeply by more than a third.

Military spending is the price of our foreign policy, and after world War II that policy was dictated by the threat of an aggressive Soviet Union and its satellites. All told, America spent more than \$13 trillion (in today's dollars) to win the Cold War. But starting in 1989, all the old assumptions collapsed. The Central and Eastern European states overthrew communism, the Berlin Wall fell, and the Warsaw Pact dissolved. The Soviet Union itself disappeared. A foreign policy and force structure designed to deter Soviet aggression suddenly became obsolete.

But U.S. military spending did not change accordingly. Outlays have fallen, but only from the 1985 peak caused by the Reagan defense buildup. Adjusted for inflation, expenditures today remain above those of 1980. President Clinton is spending more now than Richard Nixon did in 1975 and almost as much as Lyndon Johnson did in 1965. The U.S. spends more than three times as much as Moscow, and nearly twice as much as Britain, France, Germany, and Japan combined.

Although the world remains a dangerous place, it is not particularly dangerous for the U.S. observed Colin Powell when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "I'm running out of demons . . . I'm down to Castro and Kim Il Sung."

The bulk of the Pentagon budget continues to fund Washington's Cold War alliances. For

example, through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 100,000 U.S. soldiers stand guard lest phantom Soviet Divisions invade Europe. It's not as if the Western Europeans, with a combined population of 414 million GDP of \$7.4 trillion, couldn't defend themselves against Russia, with 149 million people and a \$1.1 trillion GDP. Britain, France, and Germany together spend 25% more on the military than Russia, which just announced a further cut in defense outlays. It is time for the Europeans to take over NATO. There is *certainly* no need to expand NATO into Central and Eastern Europe. The old Eastern Bloc needs access to Western markets, not Western soldiers. And America has no vital interest that warrants guaranteeing the borders of Poland, say, or Hungary.

The case for maintaining 100,000 soldiers in East Asia is equally dubious. South Korea has 20 times the GDP and twice the population of North Korea. U.S. citizens spend more than the South Koreans to defend South Korea.

No new threats loom on the horizon. Germany and Japan remain feared by some alleged friends, but neither is likely to declare war on one of its powerful neighbors—many of whom now possess nuclear weapons. China is growing but seems assertive rather than aggressive. Its military expansion has been measured. Brazil, India, and other nations may eventually evolve into regional military powers, but the U.S. has no quarrels with them and can adjust its policies over time if necessary. Outlaw states like Iraq and North Korea pose diminishing conventional threats that should be contained by their neighbors, not by America.

The final refuge of those who support big military budgets is "leadership." As Newt Gingrich puts it, "You do not need today's defense budget to defend the United States. You need today's defense budget to lead the world."

But do you, really? The U.S., after all, has the largest and most productive economy. It is the leading trading nation. Its constitutional system has proved to be one of the world's most durable. Its culture permeates the globe. Perhaps an outsized military isn't required for "leadership." Indeed, even significant budget cuts would still leave Washington with the world's biggest and best military.

No one wants America to be weak, which is why spending on training and technology should remain priorities. But we're ready for a radical restructuring—from, for instance, 1.5 million to 900,000 servicemen, 12 to six aircraft-carrier battle groups, and 20 to ten tactical Air Force wings. The military budget could be cut to some \$170 billion from today's nearly \$270 billion.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT DOYLE

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 28th birthday of Robert Doyle, a loyal member of my staff. As a lifelong, faithful Democrat, Bob has served the party with tireless dedication.

Bob's interest in politics began at a young age. His 3-year service as his high school's class president began a noteworthy career in

politics. Bob has also worked on several political campaigns including Leader GEPHARDT's Presidential campaign and the Maryland gubernatorial election. In his most recent venture, Bob managed my own successful congressional campaign this past November. He has worked for the office of the majority leader in the Florida State House of Representatives, and as vice president of the Windsor Group, a political consulting firm in Tallahassee.

Bob and I quickly became friends during my time in the Florida Legislature and while working together on the campaign trail. He is like family to me and I am proud to rise today to wish him all the best on his 28th birthday.

STATEMENTS BY JULIE LUDLUM,
EMMA STANLEY, JAMIN WHITE-
HEAD, AND RACHEL REPSTEAD,
ENOSBURG HIGH SCHOOL, RE-
GARDING SCHOOL CHOICE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Enosburg High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. LUDLUM: Good afternoon, Congressman Sanders. It is generally acknowledged that an educated citizenry is a desired thing for the United States. It is needless to say that it is imperative in this age of globalization. Through it the skills, knowledge and value of our democratic capitalistic system are imparted to the next generation, thus enabling us to better compete globally. However, many American public schools are not adequately preparing their students. Too many graduates of American high schools are ill prepared to compete in the global marketplace. The question is how best to fix this?

Ms. STANLEY: There are many educational models, theories and philosophies to make public schools more effective. While educational theorists, politicians and practitioners are locked into a constant tug of war over the most effective practices to follow. Students needs and wants are not being met. Without a school choice most students are simply along for the ride. Those who wish to get a education which meets their needs and wants must wait until they graduate from high school. At that point they can, within the limits of their financial needs, attend the school of their choice. But why wait until then? why not extend school choice to all high school students or for that matter to all students?

Mr. WHITEHEAD: To an extent we in Vermont are afforded school choice. The current practice of some communities of paying tuition for their students to attend middle and high schools elsewhere is defacto school choice. Unfortunately, that is only available for students who do not have a middle or high school in their own communities.

We know that for many of these communities it was originally a decision driven by economics. However, some of these communities have since grown, yet have chosen not to build their own middle and high schools. Why not? To do so would mean giving up school choice. So now the question is how

could making school choice available to all students help public schools better accomplish their missions? What else would be needed to make it work?

Ms. REPSTEAD: Enosburg Junior and Senior High School benefits from this kind of school choice. Our high school is a small, rural middle and high school which serves 475 students from six nearby communities. Approximately one-fourth of the student body is in the middle school and the remainder of the student body is almost evenly split between resident and tuition students.

We recently conducted a random study on the question of school choice. We asked 64 students in grade 6 through 12 to rank how they felt about school choice and in what grade or grades that should be an option and what form it should take. The results were overwhelmingly in favor of school choice by a margin of 95 percent to 5 percent. When we exclude the middle grades from the survey the approval rate was even higher, 98 percent to two percent. The few students who did not favor school choice were from the community of Enosburg. The most obvious explanation is loyalty. Tuitioned students unanimously supported school choice. When considering responses concerning the grade level in which school choice would be an option we noted that most students felt it should be available beginning the year they were in.

Ms. LUDLUM: We feel that a voucher program is the only choice to make school possible, affordable and effective. We should extend to all Vermont the option of school choice. Families can make the types of educational choices they need and want. It would force public schools to be more competitive as well as stimulate the development of magnet and charter schools. Each of the latter two makes it possible through a variety of educational models to be tested in the marketplace. They would essentially function as working models that public schools could emulate.

The people that are supporting it would have to say that the public schools would have to get better, individual public schools would have to get better because if they didn't nobody would attend the schools that weren't up to the higher standards. Some people say that if public money is going to private schools then the private schools would lose control and the government would be able to issue mandates on them.

In support of school choice people say the competition will make public schools improve because if they do not improve they wouldn't get any money from those students who attend, but in opposition, some people say that private schools receiving governmental funds would not be a good thing because the government might then issue mandates and then would lose what makes them private schools.

Mr. WHITEHEAD: A student who chooses not to go to Enosburg whether they are from Enosburg or not, if they are from a different town from Enosburg their town would pay for it and they would pay as much or roughly as much as they would pay for a public education to Enosburg.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR DICK
CARLSON

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ambassador Dick Carlson, the

former president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. Ambassador Carlson's strong leadership and commitment guided the CPB during its most turbulent years.

Ambassador Carlson brought his broad experience as a journalist and former news anchor in Los Angeles and as a public servant under the Reagan and Bush administrations to the CPB. He served in the Reagan and Bush administrations as director of the Voice of America and was appointed as Ambassador to the Seychelle Islands by President Bush. The unique combination of diplomatic skills, knowledge of journalism, and broadcasting, and wideranging contacts proved to be a powerful attribute for successfully leading CPB for the last 5 years.

Ambassador Carlson leaves a legacy of commonsense reform at CPB at a time when Congress is moving to balance the budget. Under his leadership CPB moved in the direction of becoming a system of greater efficiency. He helped bring improved ideological balance to the CPB.

CPB should continue in the direction Ambassador Carlson has set out. Following in Ambassador Carlson's footsteps to bring modernization to the CPB as we encounter the 21st century will protect the future of public broadcasting. We salute him and thank him for a job well-done.

TRIBUTE TO IRMO ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, as the 1996-97 school year comes to a close, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Irmo Elementary School, in Irmo, SC. This outstanding school was one of only two South Carolina elementary schools to receive the Carolina First Palmetto's Finest Award for 1996-97.

The students at Irmo Elementary School consistently score above the State average on standardized tests, and, each school year, since the 1988-89 school year, the school has received either the Education Incentive Award or an Honorable Mention from the South Carolina Department of Education. Irmo Elementary School is guided by its mission statement, which is: "The mission of our school, where excellence is tradition and learning has no boundaries, is to ensure that each child is motivated to achieve his or her full potential through diverse and challenging educational programs that demand superior achievement, provide a foundation for lifelong learning, and instill the desire to become a productive member of society."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the faculty, administration, and students of Irmo Elementary School, as well as the parents of the students, a dedicated school board, and a strongly supportive community, on the environment of excellence that they have established. It is clear that the students at this fine school are being prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

HONORING LAWRENCE WILLIAM
WALSH

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my constituents, Mr. Lawrence William Walsh, who will retire on July 3, 1997, after nearly 40 years of distinguished public service in the Federal Government.

Mr. Walsh began his career in 1958 with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and most recently served as manager of the Federal Aviation Administration's [FAA] Airports District Office in Harrisburg, where he directed the development of public airports in Pennsylvania and Delaware. He administered a total of 1,262 grants representing \$970 million in Federal funds for airports in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Mr. Walsh has been recognized for his superior performance and has received many commendations during his tenure with the FAA. These awards include: the Airports Division Employee of the Year, Regional Administrators Human Relations Award, Aviation Council of Pennsylvania Achievement Award, and the Regional Administrator's STAR Award.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor Mr. Walsh's long record of service and excellence. His dedication to his career and his country is most worthy of special recognition. On behalf of the residents of Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional District, I wish him the very best on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL CRONIN

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, at just 12 years of age, Paul Cronin knew he wanted to serve the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Through hard work and dedication, Paul was able to achieve his dream. He served his hometown, Andover, MA, first as a Selectman and then at age 24 as a State Representative, making him the youngest elected official in the State at the time. His career in public service culminated when he was elected to represent the Massachusetts Fifth District in the U.S. House of Representatives, the seat I now hold.

Paul Cronin passed away on April 5, 1997, at just 59 years old, after a lengthy battle with cancer. It was an especially sad day because just 4 months earlier another great man from the fifth district was taken from us, Paul Tsongas.

Like Tsongas, politics did not consume Cronin's life. Paul Cronin gave unselfishly of himself to his community. He was particularly proud of his long association with the Lawrence Boys and Girls Club, which named its new girls' gym for his mother, Anna Marie Cronin, only after Paul declined the honor for himself.

His career and personal life were marked by optimism and achievement and he faced death as he faced life, with dignity, courage, and perseverance.

PORTER MAGNET SCHOOL DESIGNATED TITLE I DISTINGUISHED SCHOOL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention today the significant accomplishment of the Porter Magnet School of Technology and Career Exploration in Syracuse, NY. Porter was recently designated by the Federal Government as a distinguished school.

This elementary school is 1 of 100 schools nationally and five statewide to be commended for the high performance of the students and the innovation of instruction. Porter is the only school in the Syracuse area to receive the commendation.

Many of the programs at Porter are innovative. They involve parents in creative ways, such as communication through audio and visual tapes in instances where literacy at home is a question. The faculty, led by Principal Octavia Wilcox, has worked hard to produce a learning environment which challenges the students. Using tax dollars wisely in pursuit of high standards in education is a top priority.

Every student at Porter takes music, and any student can take piano lessons during school time. They have a pottery wheel in the art class. They have sophisticated computers and their own news team which videotaped a recent visit I made.

But more importantly than the hardware, Porter prides itself in a philosophy. Every child can learn. Parents must be involved. Excellence is worth pursuing.

Principal Wilcox says the faculty tries to compete with other forces, negative forces, for students' time. The curriculum stresses the future and the students are taught to think about what comes next—the next level of education and then careers.

I am very proud to congratulate the Syracuse School District in general for its support of programs like the one at Porter School.

IF NATO IS EXPANDED, OUR ALLIES MUST PAY MORE OF THE COSTS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few observations today about the European Security Act (H.R. 1758), which authorizes United States taxpayer dollars to prepare the Baltic States for NATO expansion. Let me begin with a quote by former United States Secretary of State, Lawrence Eagleburger, from the Bush administration,

commenting on NATO expansion and the Baltic countries:

If we ever think of bringing the Baltic countries into NATO we ought to have our heads examined. First place, it would be a real threat—threat maybe not but a real challenge—to the Russians. Think about the commitment to defend them—we couldn't do it even if we were the only superpower in the world, which we seem to be.

First of all, Russia clearly perceives that the expansion of NATO into the Baltics would be an aggressive, wholly unjustifiable move by the United States. On May 22, 1997, President Boris Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembskii, stated that if NATO expands to include Former Soviet Republics, Russia will review all of its foreign policy priorities and its relations with the West. Since the cold war is over, why are we militarily provoking Russia?

Second, how much more are we going to ask United States taxpayers to ante up to defend Europe in an expanded NATO with a still undefined mission? The total price tag is estimated at anywhere from \$27 billion to \$150 billion over the next 10 to 12 years. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the cost of NATO expansion will be between \$60.6-\$124.7 billion over 15 years. Don't forget that we have already paid \$60 million through the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act in order to assist Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia in bringing their Armed Forces up to NATO standards.

Lastly, I am also concerned about reports that several of the prospective new NATO member states have been involved in arms sales to terrorist countries. For example, Poland has made five shipments to Iran of T-72 tanks, equipment and trainers, Slovenia sent M-60 tanks to Iran, and Bulgaria sent North Korea 15 tons of explosives.

After four decades of the cold war and trillions of United States taxpayer dollars allocated to compete in the arms race, many of our constituents understand that it is not the time to continue wasting tens of billions of dollars helping to defend Europe, let alone assuming more than our share of any costs associated with expanding NATO eastward.

Mr. Speaker, in the words of New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman, "We [get] nothing for NATO expansion but a bill."

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS FOGLIETTA AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the House's most distinguished Members, Representative THOMAS FOGLIETTA of Pennsylvania, for his upcoming appointment by the President as the next U.S. Ambassador to Italy. This is an extraordinary and well-deserved honor for a true gentleman who has given four decades of his life to public service.

Since his election to the House of Representatives in 1980, TOM FOGLIETTA has been a tireless fighter for his constituents in Phila-

delphia and Delaware County. As a member of the Appropriations Committee and a leader of the Urban Caucus, he has protected city jobs, helped restore Independence Hall, and put more police on the streets.

Perhaps just as important to his new duties, TOM FOGLIETTA has also been on the forefront of global affairs. He has worked to provide famine relief to starving people overseas and has never hesitated to speak up against tyrants around the world.

Only in America could the grandson of immigrants who came from Italy over 100 years ago live the dream of representing the birthplace of this Nation's freedom in the Halls of Congress and go on to serve his country as its representative in the land of his family's heritage. TOM FOGLIETTA is an outstanding example of what is possible for those who serve the United States with honor and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, Washington's loss is Italy's gain. Congress will undoubtedly be a lesser place when TOM FOGLIETTA takes his intelligence, dedication, integrity, and charm to Italy. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes and a fond *arrivederci* to TOM FOGLIETTA as he stands ready to embark on another exciting chapter of his career, and insert the following editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer to be included for the RECORD.

[From The Philadelphia Inquirer, May 28, 1997]

ARRIVEDERCI—TOM FOGLIETTA HAS EARNED HIS NEW JOB. LET'S HOPE HIS SUCCESSOR SERVES THE REGION AS WELL AS HE DID

After four decades of public service, Tom Foglietta richly deserves a job that melds diplomacy and la dolce vita: U.S. ambassador to Italy. So even though the Philadelphia area stands to lose its most senior member of the U.S. House, his constituents in the city and in Delaware County can still salute the (unofficial) news that he's headed for Rome.

Mr. Foglietta has worked hard for the needs of Philadelphia and other cities. As a member of the Appropriations Committee since 1993 and as a prime mover of the Urban Caucus, he's tried to aim more federal dollars at urban needs. His local causes have included protecting jobs at the Navy Yard, reversing the neglect of Independence Hall, and funding more police for the city of Chester.

Not all of his votes on pocketbook issues have been dead-on. He backed the Clinton economic package, tax hikes and all, but loudly opposed the modest, Penny-Kasich spending cuts. He sided with labor over consumers by voting against NAFTA.

But Mr. Foglietta is more than a bring-home-the-bacon guy. He's been a leading voice against despots around the globe. He's been as committed to famine relief in Africa as he was to food assistance at home.

A fair assessment of Mr. Foglietta's contributions must look beyond his specific stands on issues. In a city renowned for political corruption, Mr. Foglietta stood against the tide.

Running for Congress as an independent in 1980, he beat the comeback bid by Democrat Michael "Ozzie" Myers, who had been expelled from the House after being convicted of taking an Abscam bribe. In 1984 and 1986, Mr. Foglietta turned back strong challenges by a future felon: then-Councilman James Tayoun.

Endorsing him for Congress in 1980, this Editorial Page called Mr. Foglietta

"sensitive and intelligent and convincingly committed to public service."

Ideally, Mr. Foglietta's successor would share his fervor for urban needs, his commitment to human needs and human rights, his people skills and intelligence, his ethics. And voters would be the ultimate judge of that if he were retiring at the end of a two-year term.

Unfortunately, the vacancy will be filled by a special election, without a primary. The favorite in this Democratic district will be whomever the Democratic organization chooses. The reported front-runners are former Rep. Lucien Blackwell—who was voted out of the Second District seat three years after the Democratic machine handed it to him—and city Democratic boss Bob Brady. Neither of them stacks up to Tom Foglietta.

EXPAND PRIVATE INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR KIDS

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, one out of every seven American children is growing up without health insurance. These 10 million children—including 70,000 in my home State of Minnesota—are less likely to get preventive care to keep them healthy, or see a doctor when they get sick. These obstacles to health care can lead to harmful and lasting effects. For example, children whose ear infections go undiagnosed and untreated can suffer from permanent hearing loss.

Sadly, there are signs that the prognosis for the health of American's children is getting worse. The number of families receiving insurance sponsored by their employer has declined from 67 percent in 1987 to 59 percent in 1995. Additionally, premium costs for family coverage are on the rise, placing health insurance beyond the reach of an increasing number of working families.

Enough is enough. It is time for all of us to commit to solving this problem. Today, I am introducing legislation that takes one step toward a comprehensive solution.

The Children's Health Coverage Improvement Act of 1997 would make children's-only policies widely available to families at more affordable group rates. Federally regulated self-insured health plans would be required to offer these policies as one of the options available to their employees.

Many low-income working families simply cannot find room in the family budget to pay the increasingly large premiums for family policies. Moreover, many financially strapped single parents cannot afford to pay family premiums designed to cover two adults plus children. Kids-only policies could provide an answer for these hard-working and hard-pressed families.

According to a recent survey of 600 employers, the majority of respondents indicated a strong sense of responsibility toward their workers and expressed sympathy for those who are uninsured. My legislation builds upon this sense of community, and creates a new way for employers to make coverage available to children.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This legislation is also sensitive to employers' concerns that they cannot assume further insurance costs. Instead of requiring an employer to shoulder a specified portion of insurance costs, this bill allows the dynamics of the group insurance market to create affordable kids-only policies.

Shoring up the decline in employer-sponsored health care is one way to help get kids insured. Ten million American children need help. It's time for all of us—in both the private and public section—to pitch in and make sure they get it.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD D. ACTON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Richard D. Acton, a union leader for over 45 years who has worked tirelessly for his members and for his community.

Dick began his union career as a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 38. He rapidly earned the respect of his peers, and they chose him for higher union office. Dick rose to treasurer and business manager, a post he held for 21 years.

His fellow union leaders recognized Dick's leadership qualities and elected him to the IBEW International Executive Council in 1979, where he served until 1996. Dick was also elected to the post of executive secretary of the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor.

Dick devoted much of his time to improving the lives of his members and the Greater Cleveland community. As president of the United Labor Agency, the social service arm of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers and the Teamsters, Dick led the institution which embodies the generosity and social commitment of the union movement. The United Labor Agency provides programs in strike assistance, job counseling, training, youth job placement, services for laid-off workers, unemployed, and underemployed persons. Of particular note, the United Labor Agency developed a special economic response team that delivered a range of programs for people who were laid off or were subject to plant closing. The program was so successful that it was replicated around the country. The United Labor Agency also provides needed durable medical equipment, and offers programs for senior citizens and retired workers.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the achievements of Dick Acton, who will be honored by his peers on June 11, 1997, for a lifetime of giving, service, and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO EMMA P. URQUHART, DEACONESS OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Emma P. Urquhart, deaconess of Calvary Baptist Church in Paterson, NJ.

A faithful, dedicated, and active member of Calvary Baptist Church, Emma is president of the Senior Missionary Society. As a member of the Progressive Women of Calvary, she supports the Christian ministries in both these organizations. She is also one of the devotion leaders for the Golden Keys senior group.

Emma is very active in Calvary's bereavement endeavors, whether helping in the kitchen, serving the congregation, or attending to the families spiritual needs during their time of sorrow.

Emma is an encourager to the youth, the sick and shut-in, the entire congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, and the community. She calls upon delinquent and past members, and invites them back to the church.

As part of her missionary duties, Emma visits the sick and shut-in at home, hospitals, and nursing homes. Beyond merely visiting, Emma and her group clean the homes and fix meals for the members who are unable to do so for themselves.

Emma volunteers as a teacher in the Saturday Outreach Program and Vacation Bible School. She supports these groups by preparing and serving refreshments for use during group activities. Emma is also a member of the Music Ministry Committee and is a supporter of the current youth leaders of the group.

Emma has served many years on the Board of Christian Education and on the Calvary Baptist Scholarship Committee. Her belief in the future of our children has led her to faithfully make a regular individual donation to the Calvary Baptist Scholarship Fund.

Emma provides a support role as a current and past member of Calvary's Trustee Group. She is a loyal and dedicated member of the Chancellor choir and actively supports all the programs and events the church sponsors each year, including Women's Day.

Emma religiously dedicates her time in prayer to the growth of Calvary Baptist Church and its programs. This time is not only given at Wednesday prayer service or Saturday morning prayer service but faithfully and regularly at home for the church, its people and its mission as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Emma's family and friends, and the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church in recognizing Deaconess Emma P. Urquhart's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

STATEMENTS BY ALYSSA LEACH
AND SAM HERR, GAILER
SCHOOL, MIDDLEBURY, VT, RE-
GARDING THE INTERNET
VERSUS THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Gailer School in VT, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. LEACH: Congressman Sanders, the United States government wants to regulate the information available on the Internet via the U.S. Communications Decency Act and Exxon-Garten Communications Decency legislation.

We as adult citizens in the United States believe that this legislation is violating our First Amendment rights to the freedom of expression.

The First Amendment was created by American's founders to protect the individual's rights, two of these rights being freedom of speech and freedom of expression. The CDA is going to be limiting these rights and violating the First Amendment. Is this right? No. The CDA calls for a \$100,000 fine and up to two years in jail for transmitting indecent material over the computer networks.

What is indecent? What is indecent to some may not be some to others. To others it is self-expression which is protected by the First Amendment. Expressing yourself is an American right. It may come in the form of unconventional speech down to pornography, but it is all self-expression.

Americans should be able to speak freely over the Internet about controversial issues such as abortion or sex without fear of prosecution. We are not a free people if we cannot speak freely and share our opinions. As for children, they are under their parents' responsibility for guidance on the Internet. Adult expression should not be prohibited for the protection of children. The government does not parent children, parents parent children.

So I say to you, please protect our rights. The Internet is a wonderful way to express and share our opinion with the world. Don't make us have to be afraid of prosecution if we have unconventional, maybe indecent opinions which we wish to express. If the CDA is passed we will start losing our First Amendment rights. Keep us a free people, free to express ourselves.

Mr. HERR. There are also important technological concerns. Forty percent of the websites on the Internet are located on the hard drives of computers that are physically located outside of any area in which the United States can be said to have jurisdiction and this number is growing. How would the Communications Decency Act prevent children within the United States from accessing information and pictures contained within these sites? In addition, it would be entirely possible for United States citizens to rent space on one of these foreign sites and post any information or pictures that he or she wanted to.

The Communications Decency Act makes it illegal for an Internet service provider such as America Online or Together.net to

provide material that is patently offensive to minors. It is possible for these organizations not directly to provide such information to minors by not carrying it on the Internet service which they control. However, there are many public Internet servers that are available for use by anyone attached to the Internet who state it could not be regulated by the Communications Decency Act. Therefore, any Internet service provider whose users could access any of these servers would be open to prosecution under the Communications Decency Act.

As you can see, Representative Sanders, it is clearly unfair to any Internet service provider and could in fact act to shut down the Internet within the United States whereby denying U.S. citizens access to a valuable tool.

Lastly, because of the way Internet protocols are written there is no way of confirming the age of persons accessing a website or a new server. The fear of prosecution has caused many Internet sites to provide material solely for adult audiences because they have been technically unable to prevent minors from accessing their sites. The Electronic ID is the best quick fix for this problem as minors can get these IDs and there are so many competing standards that adults cannot access some sites.

We do not object to your controlling what comes through the Internet to your own computer and what your child sees. There are softwares available for just for that purpose. It's low cost and schools can obtain that as well.

Ms. LEACH: Also monitoring what your children are seeing on the Internet is very important. Relating to what the kids are doing on the Internet is important so you know what they are looking at. It is the parents' responsibility just as it is with television to watch what your kid are looking at and whether you want them to see or not to see. It is illegal to do things like yell fire when it is inappropriate but that is a totally different subject, that is a different kind of expression.

Mr. HERR: I would argue that it is their right to yell fire, but they have to face the consequences of their actions which would be prosecution for manslaughter in that case. It is a valid idea from that person's point of view and whoever did the acts that were portrayed on that Internet site would be liable to prosecution under the current laws.

TRIBUTE TO JAN KARSKI

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary and heroic accomplishments of Jan Karski, and to invite my colleagues to join me in commending this man who refused to sit quietly and watch the extermination of millions of Jews during the Holocaust. Mr. Karski risked his life to journey into the heart of the Warsaw ghetto and a concentration camp so that he could effectively detail and then convey the horrors of the Nazi regime to the Allied forces. Through his accounts, he is credited with providing President Franklin D. Roosevelt with the motivation to establish the U.S. War Refugee Board, an organization that saved tens of thousands of Jewish lives toward the end of World War II.

Born in 1914 in Lodz, Poland, Jan Karski joined the Polish underground at the age of 25. He was caught and tortured by the Gestapo but did not divulge any information pertinent to his cause. After being rescued from a prison hospital by members of his underground organization, he disguised himself and snuck into both the Warsaw ghetto and in concentration camp. There he witnessed the emaciation, hopelessness, and subhuman conditions that characterized both by the ghetto and the camp.

Mr. Karski's mission was to gather information and convey these horrors to the outside world. Upon speaking with London authorities in 1942, his frightful accounts were met with disbelief and denial. One member of the Polish National Council, Szmul Zygebojm, insisted upon hearing every detail of the squalor that Karski had witnessed, Zygebojm made a vow to do what he could for his fellow Polish Jews that were still living. A few days after his conversation with Mr. Karski, he committed suicide, despairing, and discouraged that he could not help his homeland.

In July 1943, Mr. Karski met with President Roosevelt to inform him of the atrocities being committed by the Nazis and of Hitler's Final Solution. he also met with Felix Frankfurter, a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. At Justice Frankfurter's request, Mr. Karski again described the horrors he had seen with his own eyes. After listening quietly, Justice Frankfurter responded, "Mr. Karski, a man like me talking to a man like you must be totally frank. So I must say: I am unable to believe you." The Polish Ambassador jumped to his feet in indignation at having his young representative insulted. Justice Frankfurter explained, "Mr. Ambassador, I did not say this young man is lying. I said I am unable to believe him. There is a difference." Mr. Speaker, one can only imagine the strength Mr. Karski must have possessed to constantly tell his harrowing story, only to be met with disbelief and in some cases denial.

In 1944, Jan Karski wrote the book "Story of a Secret State" detailing his experiences, which became a bestseller. After the war, he moved to the United States where he married, became an American citizen, and received a doctorate from Georgetown University. Mr. Karski went on to a distinguished teaching career at Georgetown. His many honors and awards include the distinction of "Righteous Gentile," bestowed by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. He is also an honorary citizen of Israel, the recipient of a Doctorate of Human Letters honoris causa from Georgetown University, the recipient of a special citation by the United Nations, and the recipient of the Order virturi Militair, the highest Polish military decoration.

Mr. Karski's humility is always evident. When visiting the National Holocaust Museum, he came upon the Wall of Righteous, the tribute to non-Jews. He quickly passed the plaque upon which his name was inscribed, instead preferring to seek out the names of his underground comrades. Mr. Karski is quick to point out that "the Jews were abandoned by governments, by church hierarchies, and by societal structures. But they were not abandoned by all humanity." He feels that he is no different from anyone else who tried to ease

the plight of the Jewish people. Remarkably, he insists he did "nothing extraordinary."

The true nature of Jan Karski, despite his protestations, is summed up by two men whose words speak for themselves. Shimon Peres said, "a great man is one who stands head and shoulder above his people, a man who, when surrounded by overpowering evil and blind hatred, does all in his power to stem the tide. Karski ranks high in the all-too-brief list of such great and unique personalities who stood out in the darkest age of Jewish history." In the words of Elie Wiesel: "Jan Karski: a brave man? Better: a just man."

Mr. Speaker, once again I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the courage and selflessness of Jan Karski. He is a hero who risked his life for strangers to fulfill what he considered his duty as a human being.

THE CHIEF BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
MARTIN V.B. BOSTETTER, JR.
COURT HOUSE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today in appreciation of Chief Bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. and to introduce legislation naming the U.S. Courthouse on South Washington Street in Alexandria in his honor. Chief Judge Bostetter was born on March 11, 1926, in Baltimore, MD, and attended Mount Vernon High School in Fairfax County. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and then attended the University of Virginia where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1950 and his Latin bachelor of laws degree in 1952.

Since 1952, his entire legal career has occurred within an eight block radius in Old Town Alexandria. He began the practice of law in the city of Alexandria, and in 1953, he was appointed special assistant to the city attorney, serving in the capacity of city prosecutor. He resigned that position in 1957 to become associate judge of the municipal court of the city of Alexandria, where he served for a period of 2 years, resigning in 1959.

Judge Bostetter was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 1959, and presently serves as U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, having been appointed chief judge on February 1, 1985. He ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in the United States.

In 1959, Judge Bostetter established the First Bankruptcy Court in Alexandria, in the former Federal District courthouse—the very building he now occupies as chief judge of the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Virginia, 38 years later. He has taken special interest and great pride in the ongoing renovation of this historic building and landmark.

When Judge Bostetter first sat on the bench in 1959, there were approximately nine bankruptcy filings per month and the bankruptcy court had only one employee. He remained the only full time bankruptcy judge in the Alexandria Division from July 1959 until December 1994. During the late 1980's and early 1990's,

he handled the caseload of approximately 2½ judges.

During his service on the bench, Chief Judge Bostetter has seen the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia grow to three divisions with 5 full-time judges and staff, 90 employees in its clerk's office and averages of more than 2,600 bankruptcy filings per month. The Alexandria Division where he now sits has two full-time judges, 22 employees and averages approximately 790 bankruptcy filing per month.

Chief Judge Bostetter has been a dedicated and loyal public servant serving the people of Virginia faithfully with honor, integrity, and distinction during his tenure as a bankruptcy judge. He has fulfilled his duties with a strong sense of fairness and pragmatism, while at the same time adhering to the constraints imposed by the bankruptcy code and related case law. Moreover, he has set very high standards for the lawyers who practice before him making those lawyers better prepared and more effective advocates for their respective client's interests.

In addition to his responsibilities as a bankruptcy judge, Chief Judge Bostetter has served as a member of the Committee on Court Administration of the Judicial Conference of the United States from July 1, 1982, until it was dissolved by reorganization of the Judicial Conference in 1987. On October 16, 1984, he was elected by the Judicial Center, serving in that position until September 1987. He is a former member of the Transition Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. In 1986, he was appointed by Chief Justice Warren Burger as chairman of a committee to expand and improve the educational programs for all bankruptcy judges. Justice Rehnquist, upon assuming the position of the Chief Justice of the United States, reappointed him to continue as a chairman of that committee until his term expired in 1989. In addition, he was appointed to the State-Federal Judicial Relations Committee of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1991.

In addition to his significant public service as a judge, Judge Bostetter has a strong record of civic contributions as well. He has served as president of the Alexandria Bar Association, president of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Sertoma Club, president of the Alexandria Mental Health Association, and has also served on the boards of the Alexandria Hospital Corp., the Alexandria Mental Health Clinic, the Alexandria Community Chest, and the Alexandria Boys' Club. In 1959, the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce awarded him the Distinguished Service Award as the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year 1959", and the Kiwanis Club of Alexandria designated him as an honorary member. In 1960, Judge Bostetter was nominated by the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the Ten Outstanding Men of the United States for his work on the Juvenile Detention Commis-

REMEMBERING THE MIA'S

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the Israeli soldiers captured by the Syrians during the 1982 Israeli war with Lebanon.

On June 11, 1982, an Israeli unit battled with a Syrian armored unit in the Bekaa Valley in northeastern Lebanon. Sgt. Zachary Baumel, 1st Sgt. Zvi Feldman and Cpl. Yehudah Katz were captured by the Syrians that day. They were identified as the Israeli tank crew, and reported missing in Damascus. The Israeli tank, flying the Syrian and Palestinian flag, was greeted with cheers from bystanders.

Since that terrible day in 1982, the Israeli and United States Governments have been doing their utmost to obtain any possible information about the fate of these missing soldiers, working with the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies. According to the Geneva Convention, Syria is responsible for the fates of the Israeli soldiers because the area in Lebanon where the soldiers disappeared was continually controlled by Syria. To this day, despite promises made by the Syrian Government and by the PLO, very little information has been forthcoming about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

June 11, marks the anniversary of the day that these soldiers were reported missing in action. Fifteen pain-filled years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still President Assad has not revealed their whereabouts.

One of these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel is an American citizen, from my district in Brooklyn, NY. An ardent basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School in Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

Zachary's parents Yonah and Miriam Baumel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumels, as well as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, the American Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers, and the MIA Task Force of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. These groups have been at the forefront of this pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For 15 years, these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

HONORING REV. MATTHEW J.
PEARSON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the esteemed pastor of Warner Baptist Church, the Reverend Matthew J. Pearson. The Warner Baptist Church is celebrating their 25th anniversary of guidance under Reverend Pearson.

Matthew was born in Washington, DC, on June 23, 1930. He first studied Bible courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, IL, and later graduated from the Washington Bible College in Washington, DC. In 1951, he married Mildred Robinson and together they have been blessed with two children, a son, Melvin, and a daughter, Donna. Matthew has been involved in the ministry for 36 years. Previous to this time, he spent 2 years in the United States Army during the Korean war, again showing his dedication to his country and serving others.

In 1955 Matthew joined the Warner Baptist Church where he began serving God as president of the senior choir, member of the deacon board, and as a Sunday school teacher. In 1961, he was called to the ministry and was licensed at the Warner Baptist Church, where he was ordained in 1963. Reverend Pearson became the pastor of Warner Baptist Church in 1972 and a number of accomplishments have been achieved under his leadership. One of his goals has been organizing the ministries of the church for all ages of parishioners.

Matthew is not only heavily involved in his church, but also in his community. He is the chaplain for HOSPICE of Arlington, member of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission, member of the Annandale Christian Community for Action, and an active participant in the Meals-On-Wheels' program. He was also instrumental in organizing the Baileys Crossroads Shelter for the Homeless. Reverend Pearson was recently honored for his devotion to public service by being asked to give the opening prayer at the House of Delegates in Richmond.

The Warner Baptist Church has been blessed for 25 years with Reverend Pearson's religious teachings. I know my colleagues and the congregation of Warner Baptist Church will join me in saluting Reverend Pearson on this special anniversary. It has been a great honor and pleasure to work with Matthew Pearson for nearly 20 years. He is someone who has made a difference in our community. I wish him the best for continued success in the future.

EQUAL PAY ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 34th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act, the original legislation to address the wage dis-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

parity between men and women. I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that while the Equal Pay Act is a necessary piece of legislation, it has not yet lived up to its promise of ensuring equal pay for equal work.

I recently attended a rally held in my district commemorating Pay Inequity Day, which fell on April 11, 1997. Pay Inequity Day marks the day when working women's 1996-97 paychecks will, on average, finally equal what men earned in 1996 alone. This day falls over 4 months into 1997. This is simply unacceptable.

In my work as a Member of Congress, I often focus on the growing problem of income disparity and how the families of America are affected by this and the growing inequality of wealth in our country. In looking at the statistics we see that even 34 years after enacting the Equal Pay Act, the wage disparity between men and women still plagues this country. In 1995, women earned only 71 percent of wages earned by men. According to the National Academy of Sciences, between one-third and one-half of the wage difference between men and women cannot be explained by differences in experience, education, or other legitimate qualifications. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicates that women earn equal pay in only 2 out of 90 detailed occupations.

What does this mean for the American family? The picture is not good. Vermont families and families across the country are becoming more and more dependent on women's wages. Today, 40 percent of all working women have children under the age of 18—children who depend upon them for care, shelter, food, clothing, et cetera. Although most American families today must rely heavily on women's wages, women with the same qualifications as men continue to make less than their male counterparts.

If we look closely at the wage gap between men and women over the years, we notice that it narrowed slightly in the 1980's. Some may have looked at that as a gain for women. The truth is however, that the narrowing of the gap was largely due to a decline in men's wages. Now how does that fare for American families?

As for my district, according to data supplied by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, Vermont ranks 3d in the Nation for wage equity. The Vermont female/male ratio is 75 percent while the U.S. average is 68 percent. Vermont shares its ranking with Alaska and sits below only Washington, DC. Some may try to indicate that since Vermont is ranked third, we do not have a problem and we can relax. I say that is just not acceptable. It is our job to respond that no pay inequity is acceptable—not 68 percent, not 75 percent, not 95 percent. Women should expect and receive 100 percent—equal pay as men for equal work.

June 10, 1997

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANTHONY EVANS,
RETIRING PRESIDENT OF CALI-
FORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT
SAN BERNARDINO

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Anthony Evans, the retiring president of California State University at San Bernardino [CSUSB].

Dr. Evans came to CSUSB in 1982, bringing with him the experience of an already illustrious career. He received his doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley, and served as the director of planning for the Peace Corps in addition to specializing in Far East affairs with the U.S. State Department. Prior to coming to CSUSB, Dr. Evans served as provost and vice president of Academic Affairs at Eastern Michigan University.

In his 15 years at CSUSB, Dr. Evans has led the school through remarkable changes. Major construction projects have added, or expanded to, 10 campus buildings, the number of students and faculty have more than doubled, CSUSB was awarded university status, 15 degree programs have been added and alumni have more than tripled.

CSUSB has blossomed under Dr. Evans' leadership. His presence will be sorely missed, however his legacy to the region will be leaving CSUSB well poised to lead San Bernardino into the 21st century. Again, I commend Dr. Evans for his years of service to the Cal State San Bernardino community and I am certain that he will bring as much success to his next endeavor as he did to this one.

RECOGNIZING ROWLAND ADULT
SCHOOL ON THE OCCASION OF
ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rowland Adult School on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. Later this evening, Rowland will hold its annual commencement ceremonies and celebrate 25 years of service to our community.

Founded in 1971, Rowland has served over 30,000 students in classes ranging from citizenship, parent literacy and parent education to a variety of community education classes such as notary public, dance, art, language development, and others. Since 1971, the adult school has offered courses for students wishing to obtain their adult school diploma. Additionally, Rowland is a center for general educational development [GED] testing, and has provided this important service to students throughout the years.

As part of the Rowland Unified School District, the adult school has worked to help adults become productive citizens, productive workers, better parents and family members, and civic-minded residents who take an active

role in the community. Rowland helps to foster the development of intellectual, physical, and emotional skills and experiences, providing high school skills, ESL classes, citizenship courses, and a family literacy program. This comprehensive approach has proved very effective in our community, with over 1,000 adults graduating from Rowland Adult School in the past 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the dedicated faculty, staff, and administrators of the Rowland Adult School, who have created a vision for the future of the school to continue providing the highest quality education to the adults of our community for many years to come. I would like to recognize Rocky Bettar, Rowland Adult School's director; Melinda Seshike, program specialist, and Gabe Moorman, curriculum coordinator, as well as the many teachers, staff members, instructional assistants and students who will be celebrating Rowland Adult School's 25th anniversary this evening.

THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO
RECYCLING PROGRAM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding efforts of the city of San Bruno for its recycling program.

The city of San Bruno, located in the heart of my congressional district, was the first city in San Mateo County to implement a weekly curbside recycling program. Starting in 1988, the program grew to be one of the outstanding environmentally conscious recycling programs in the State of California. The tremendous efforts of the city of San Bruno earned it numerous awards.

One year after implementing the curbside recycling program, the city of San Bruno received the Helen Putnam Award for Excellence in Citywide Weekly Curbside Program by the California League of Cities. Working in conjunction with community leaders, the recycling program was able to boast that 70 percent of the city's households actively participated in recycling, compared to the statewide average of 30 percent. Since then, San Bruno received the first place award from the California State Department of Conservation and the merit of excellence for its curbside recycling program. The growing success of San Bruno's recycling effort is attributed to the proactive partnership between the San Bruno City Council, the San Bruno Garbage Co., city residents, businesses, schools, apartment complexes, and office parks.

Recently, the city of San Bruno renewed its recycling effort by reinstating the San Bruno Environmental and Recycling Committee. The Recycling Committee brings together members of the community and the city of San Bruno to coordinate recycling efforts. The committee, comprised of city council members, teachers, business professionals, and residents, advises the city of San Bruno on methods to improve the recycling campaign. Empowering communities with the ability to

recommend policy on environmental and recycling efforts has proven to be a highly effective technique to ensure the long-term success of this community-based recycling effort.

San Bruno's newest effort is driven by the mandate from the State of California that all cities reduce their solid waste by 50 percent by the year 2000. In response to this ambitious goal, the San Bruno Recycling Committee launched its SPACE 2000 Program [Save, Protect and Clean our Environment]. This effort aims to bring recycling to the forefront of the community. In addition to focusing on government and corporate office recycling, SPACE 2000 targets youth. The SPACE 2000 program reaches out to a new generation in order to keep San Bruno an environmentally healthy community. On June 1, 1997, over 1,000 children marched for the environment and recycling in San Bruno's annual Posy Parade, the longest running children's parade in the United States.

I am pleased to recognize San Bruno's proactive, leadership role in reengineering and revitalizing its environment and recycling efforts. As we move into the 21st century, conservation and recycling programs will be the cornerstone of our environmental policy. I am proud of San Bruno's efforts to strengthen community involvement, and its vision and commitment to renew, reuse, and recycle our Nation's resources.

SHIRLEY KLEIN OF DUNBAR, WV,
MEMORIALIZES FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT THROUGH POETRY

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues attention to a most beautiful tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt, written by Shirley Klein of Dunbar, WV.

As we are all aware, there has been much controversy recently over the dedication of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial because it does not depict that much-loved President in his wheelchair. The disabled community has come out in strong favor of adding to the memorial, a statue of President Roosevelt in the wheelchair that was so much a part of his every-day life as he struggled to lift this Nation from its knees during our worst depression, as well as to bring us to victory in World War II. I agree that the memorial ought to be augmented to show this great President in his wheelchair.

Mr. Speaker, Shirley Klein is, like Franklin Roosevelt, disabled and in a wheelchair and, like Franklin Roosevelt, her heart and mind are strong and vibrant and immensely productive. Knowing they shared this particular challenge, even as a child, she wrote a most beautiful poem in tribute to him. If anyone still believes the Roosevelt Memorial ought not to depict him in his wheelchair, Shirley's poem will surely change their minds. Shirley's poem follows:

MEMORIAL

(By Shirley Klein)

Deny him not his throne of grace.

Its wheels were his wings
On which he flew
To save a world,
To heal a land.
Let ages know
This was a man
Who seated firm,
Towered tall.
And I, a child
Who saw him there,
Knew at last
I too could soar.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT
FORMULA FOR GOVERNMENT
CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL
EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT
PLANS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to set a permanent formula for calculation of the Federal contribution to the Federal employee health benefit plans. My bill would ensure that the Government contribution for civil servants and Federal retirees would remain at approximately 72 percent.

Under existing law, the contribution is set by a formula based on the premiums of five of the largest plans and a sixth, so-called phantom, premiums that represent a large plan that dropped out of FEHBP. This formula, passed in 1989, has held the Federal contribution near 72 percent but will expire at the end of calendar year 1998.

It is estimated that failure to extend or replace this formula would cost an enrollee about \$20 a month or \$240 per year. That is unacceptable—especially at a time when the budget resolution asks Federal employees to pay an additional five tenths of 1 percent into the CSRS and FERS retirement systems.

I want to thank the many people on the House Budget Committee and at the Office of Management and Budget who responded to my strenuous objections to not replacing the current formula. I am pleased that the budget agreement and resolution assume continuation of the 72-percent contribution. This legislation therefore has no budget implications and, according to preliminary OPM cost estimates, may actually save a small amount of money over the budget agreement baseline.

This bill will calculate, each year a weighted average of the subscription charges for all plans. The employee's or retiree's premium for each plan will be calculated by subtracting 72 percent of that weighted average from the total charge. Unlike previous formulas, this bill establishes a permanent formula that will automatically adjust as carriers enter or leave the FEHBP Program.

The concept of this stable fair share formula was developed by the Office of Personnel Management at my request. It has been refined through extensive discussions with Federal employee organizations, health plan carriers, and other interested parties. I am pleased that Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. FAZIO of California,

Mr. FORD, and Mr. DAVIS of Virginia have joined as original cosponsors.

I am hopeful that, working with Mrs. MORELLA and Mr. CUMMINGS, we can add this important legislation to the reconciliation measure as it is marked up in the Government Reform and Oversight Committee. I invite Members who share my concern about protecting this critical benefit for Federal employees and retirees to join us as cosponsors of this legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING
MILITARY SERVICE OF COL.
PETER HUISKING

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding military service and contributions to our country of a native of Pomona, CA, on the occasion of his retirement from military service on December 1, 1996: Col. Peter V. Huisking, Military Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army.

Born in Pomona, CA, in 1949, Colonel Huisking attended St. Joseph Elementary School and the Webb School of California, and received an Army Reserve Officer Training Corps [ROTC] scholarship to attend Pomona College in 1967. He was commissioned in field artillery upon graduation from Pomona College in 1971. He served in junior officer positions at the artillery battery level with 2d Battalion, 92d Field Artillery, V Corps, in Giessen, Germany, from 1972 to 1974. As a first lieutenant, he was commander of Battery C, 2d Battalion, 92d Field Artillery.

Colonel Huisking transferred to the Military Intelligence branch in 1974, and served in numerous tactical and strategic intelligence assignments over the next few years: assistant S2, 42d Field Artillery Group, 1974 to 1975; chief, all source production section, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX, 1975 to 1977; commander, Headquarters and Operations Company, 522d Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Hood, TX, 1977 to 1978; and staff and faculty, Defense Intelligence College, Washington, DC, 1979 to 1982.

Other overseas assignments included G2 operations officer, 2d Infantry Division, Republic of Korea, from 1982 to 1983; chief, Intelligence Systems Branch, Headquarters U.S. Army, Europe, Heidelberg, Germany, from 1984 to 1986; deputy G2, 1st Armored Division, Ansbach, Germany, 1986; and executive officer, 501st Military Intelligence Battalion, 1986 to 1988.

Colonel Huisking was assigned to Fort Huachuca, AZ, in 1988, where he served as the manager of the Intelligence-Electronic Warfare Program Office. He later commanded the 304th Military Intelligence Battalion at Fort Huachuca, from 1989 to 1991, and served with Headquarters, United States Armed Forces, Central Command in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, during Operation Desert Storm as the G2 plans officer for unmanned aerial vehicles.

Following service as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Hood,

TX, from 1991 to 1992, Colonel Huisking was assigned as a staff officer in the Directorate of Force Development in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans at Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, from 1992 to 1993. He later served as the deputy director for planning in the Directorate of Strategy, Plans, and Policy on the Department of the Army staff from 1993 to 1994. Colonel Huisking's last military assignment was Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for the U.S. Army Signal Command at Fort Huachuca, AZ, from 1994 until his retirement in December 1996.

Colonel Huisking is a graduate of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School, 1972; the Defense Intelligence College, 1979; the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1984; and the U.S. Army War College, 1996. He also graduated from Georgetown University with a master of arts degree in Government, 1980.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and several service medals including the Saudi Arabia Kuwait Liberation Medal. He is also a recipient of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Regiment's Order of Mercury. Additionally, Colonel Huisking is authorized to wear the Army staff identification badge.

Colonel Huisking is married to the former Henrietta Hardy of Tucson, AZ. They have three children: Elisabeth, who lives in Virginia; Thomas, a college student in Texas; and Andrea, a student at Smith Middle School, Fort Huachuca, AZ. Colonel Huisking is joining JBL&H Associates of Falls Church, VA, and will work at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center in support of the Directorate of Combat Developments.

Colonel Huisking has served at all military echelons from platoon to the Army staff. He has led American soldiers as a platoon leader, a company commander, and a battalion commander. He served as an intelligence officer in key positions from Artillery Group to Major Army Command. His service has been characterized by his emphasis on two key elements: training for war and taking care of soldiers. This emphasis paid off during the successful deployment of elements of his battalion to Desert Storm. In the words of Maj. Gen. John Stewart, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, U.S. Army Forces Central Command, during the gulf war:

Lieutenant Colonel Huisking's tireless, professional, and consistently correct staff work was a major factor in the success of Intelligence and Electronics Warfare during the Persian Gulf War. A great job.

Colonel Huisking was also an outstanding supporter of every military community he lived in, both in the United States and overseas. He was a strong supporter of the Scouting Program, both boys and girls, and served as committee chairman of the Cub Scout programs. His involvement in youth athletics included coaching in youth T-ball and soccer, and service on Catholic parish councils in communities in Germany and Fort Huachuca, AZ. Additionally, he has served as a lay eucharistic minister and lector since 1979.

As a professional intelligence officer, Colonel Huisking has made a particular impact on

tactical intelligence units, having served in four combat divisions, and having been instrumental in the successful implementation of the combat electronic warfare intelligence [CEWI] concept in the Army beginning in 1976. Additionally, his training of the Army's only unmanned aerial vehicle unit before the Persian Gulf war led to its successful development and use during the conflict. His pioneering work in this area ensured that the Army will always go to war with this important intelligence capability.

Colonel Huisking's service to the Army and his country spans a quarter of a century. It included the years of rebuilding the Army after the Vietnam war; standing guard on the frontiers of freedom from the demilitarized zone in Korea to the Iron Curtain in Central Europe; training units which ensured the readiness of the Army to deter aggression and ensure the victory of the United States in the cold war; preparing and leading soldiers to victory in the gulf war; and maintaining and equipping a force ready to deploy to Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and other areas of the world during a time of declining resources and increased requirements. Colonel Huisking played an important role in all of these areas. His legacy is in the outstanding soldiers and units who benefited from his leadership, and who will carry the Army into the 21st century.

The citizens of the State of California, particularly the 28th Congressional District, are proud of the service of this native son. They join me in thanking him and his family for their contributions to the Army and the United States, and in wishing them all the best both now and in the future.

WELCOME TO HURRICANE SEASON

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight the fact that hurricane season is upon us. The official start of hurricane season is June 1. With that comes an entire east coast and gulf coast that braces for the worst—a hurricane ravaging the landscape.

Hurricanes are inevitable. They are unpredictable. They are destructive. And this year, 1997, looks to be a particularly bad year. In fact, the New York Times recently ran a story titled "Storm Warning: Bigger Hurricanes and More of Them." That is not exactly good news. I am attaching the article for the record.

The damage that these storms can cause is absolutely staggering. When measured in today's dollars and projected damage based on property value, the worst hurricane occurred in 1926, before storms were named. It hit south-east Florida and Alabama, and had it hit in the same spot today, it is estimated that it would have caused \$72.3 billion in damages. That's right: \$72.3 billion. And we thought Andrew in 1992 was bad, hitting only an estimated \$33.1 billion in damages if the same hurricane swept through today.

Mr. Speaker, this is virtually beyond comprehension. And it isn't just Florida. If New England were hit today by the same hurricane

that did in 1938, damages could exceed \$16 billion. If Camille—1969—hit Mississippi, Louisiana, and Virginia today we'd be looking at almost \$11 billion. If Hugo—1989—hit South Carolina today it would be almost \$10 billion.

So what are we to do? If all projections are correct, it appears that we may have a major storm along the lines of Andrew slamming into the east coast or gulf coast this summer or fall. On top of this frightening thought is the aftermath of such a tragic event. Andrew put a dozen insurance companies into insolvency and threw the entire disaster insurance market in Florida into turmoil. Reinsurance for hurricanes has virtually disappeared in Florida. Today, rates are skyrocketing if coverage is available at all. What would another hit like that do to Florida? What would such a disaster do to North Carolina? Or Louisiana? Or Texas?

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that we necessarily have to find out just how bad things can get. There is a way to ensure that disaster insurance remains a viable option for homeowners. In fact, I have introduced legislation which would directly address this problem. H.R. 230, the Natural Disaster Protection and Insurance Act, would provide a Federal backstop for truly disastrous events. Essentially, Treasury would auction reinsurance contracts to be bid upon by private insurers and State insurance pools. These contracts would be actuarially sound, protecting the Government against undue loss, while injecting reinsurance back into the disaster insurance market. The contracts would cover disasters that cause over \$10 billion in insured losses up to \$35 billion. Payment on the reinsurance would come from the proceeds from the auction.

This legislation would be just what the doctor ordered if we are to ensure continued insurance availability in disaster prone areas. Not only does it cover hurricanes, but earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunamis as well. Perhaps it is appropriate to discuss this when the House is considering a supplemental bill to pay for other disasters, which we are currently doing. Imagine the burden on the Federal Government if people who cannot get adequate insurance come looking for assistance? Just another reason we need to act.

Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, on which I serve, is scheduled to begin hearings on this and similar legislation in the near future. I urge my colleagues to support a solution to this current and future crisis affecting people in my State and across the country. H.R. 230 is a solid beginning and I look forward to its consideration.

[From the New York Times, June 3, 1997]

STORM WARNING: BIGGER HURRICANES AND MORE OF THEM

(By William K. Stevens)

The East and Gulf Coasts of the United States may be entering a long-anticipated, prolonged siege of more frequent and more destructive hurricanes, forecasters say.

They predict that this summer, more hurricanes than normal will develop in the tropical North Atlantic for the third straight year. This would make 1995-97 the most active three-year period on record for the pinwheeling oceanic cyclones, and the experts say that could be only the beginning.

The 1970's, 1980's and early 1990's were a time of relatively infrequent hurricanes.

Those years did have their big storms: 7 of the 10 most costly hurricanes ever to strike the United States mainland did so over that stretch, including Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the costliest ever. But a new Federal study attributes the trend of escalating damage over that period to expanding population and exploding development rather than more frequent or powerful storms.

Now the atmosphere and ocean appear to have entered a new and more ominous hurricane phase. Some experts believe the turbulent stretch beginning two years ago signifies a return to the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's, a period of high hurricane activity in the United States. If that is so, according to the new Federal study, the cost of damage wrought by hurricanes—already the most expensive natural disasters in America—could soar to new heights.

Scientists offer varying explanations of what is responsible for the increase in hurricane frequency. One new study has found that sea-surface temperatures in 1995 were the highest on record in the tropical North Atlantic. That year, 19 tropical storms and hurricanes, double the 1946-1995 average, formed in the Atlantic. The authors of the study concluded that warmer seas encouraged incipient hurricanes to develop by infusing them with more energy. Temperatures in the region of hurricane births, between 10 degrees and 20 degrees north latitude, have remained above average since 1995.

Coincidentally or not, 1995 also saw the highest average global surface temperatures on record, and some scientists say this raises the possibility that global warming is contributing to the increased frequency of hurricanes. The coincidence "is suggestive of some link to global warming, but that needs to be proved," said Dr. Mark A. Saunders, chief author of the study. It is "just one of the possibilities," he said.

Others say that global warming is almost certainly not the cause. One is Dr. William M. Gray, an atmospheric scientist and hurricane expert at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. The rise in sea temperature "is not related to the warming of the planet," he said, noting that global warming has been slow, while the Atlantic sea-surface temperature jumped in a matter of months.

It was Dr. Gray and his group of researchers who correctly predicted that 1995 would be one of the most active seasons on record, although they underestimated 1996. In April, the group forecast that 1997 would also bring more hurricanes than average, including the more intense ones. These major storms are defined as those with peak sustained winds of more than 100 miles an hour, and they account for 75 percent of all hurricane damage. Lesser hurricanes have peak winds of at least 74 miles an hour.

The forecasters predicted that the 1997 hurricane season, which officially began on Sunday and lasts through November, would produce 7 hurricanes, 3 of which would be in the intense category, and 4 lesser tropical storms strong enough to be named. By comparison, 11 of the 19 named storms in 1995 were hurricanes, 5 of them severe; last year, 9 of the 13 named storms were hurricanes and 6 were severe.

The Colorado group's forecast applies to an area encompassing the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It is to be updated on Friday, but Dr. Gray said the update was not expected to depart substantially from the April prediction. The forecasters do not attempt to predict whether or where any of the hurricanes will strike land.

The forecasts are based on an array of predictive signs and atmospheric phenomena that Dr. Gray has identified as determining hurricane activity. One is the amount of rainfall in the Sahel region of western Africa, where the small areas of low pressure that are the embryos of hurricanes first form. When the Sahel is wetter, Dr. Gray found, more embryos form. This year, the Sahel is wet.

Another factor is the phenomenon known as El Nino, the huge pool of warm water that develops every two to seven years in the eastern tropical Pacific, changing weather patterns around the world. When it is in place, high-level winds blowing from the west tend to shear off the tops of developing hurricanes in the adjacent Atlantic, causing them to abort. El Nino may make an appearance later this year, forecasters say, but the Colorado group predicts that it will not do so in time to affect the hurricane picture.

Other elements include the behavior of stratospheric winds that circle the globe high above the equator and weather features far remote from the Atlantic hurricane belt—things, for example, like the temperature high above Singapore. On balance, the forecasters say, the indicators point to higher-than-average activity this year.

One of the most powerful indicators, according to the new study by Dr. Saunders and Andrew R. Harris, climate scientists at University College London in Britain, is the Atlantic sea-surface temperature. Their statistical analysis found that while most of the relevant factors were indeed favorable for hurricane development in the banner year of 1995, the dominating influence was the unusually warm ocean. The temperature in the region where hurricanes develop was 1.2 degrees Fahrenheit above the 1946-1995 average, a record. The development region was 0.36 of a degree warmer than average last year and is about 0.9 of a degree warmer now. This, said Dr. Saunders, presages another active season. His study appeared in the May 15 issue of the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*.

The researchers suggest that warmer seas cause more water to evaporate from the surface. With evaporation, latent heat is released in the atmosphere, and the researchers believe that this is what imparts more energy to the embryonic storms coming out of Africa, making it more likely that they will develop into hurricanes. "It seems that this is a stronger effect than any other mechanism, like El Nino or the monsoon in the western Sahel," Dr. Saunders said.

The question, he said, is whether the rising sea temperature is a natural expression of the climate system's variability, independent of any influence from a warming atmosphere. Dr. Gray, for his part, says he believes the warmer ocean temperature is "a manifestation of a major change in North Atlantic ocean circulation." Stately currents in the North Atlantic undergo periodic shifts on decadal time scales. Dr. Gray said he believed that a new pattern was in place, and that it was likely to presage a decade or two of above-average hurricane activity.

"This is the greatest fear we have," he said, "that we're entering a new era. I believe we are."

If so, the new Federal study on hurricane damage may offer a preview of what lies ahead. In the study, Dr. Roger Pielke Jr. of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., and Dr. Christopher Landsea of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's hurricane research division in Miami calculated how much damage would result from past hurricanes if they

had occurred in 1995, when the coasts held many more people and much more wealth than earlier.

The calculation, which also accounts for inflation, shows that if the more numerous storms of the very active quarter-century prior to 1970 were to hit the mainland now, each of the storms would cause far more damage than it did back then.

It has been suggested in the past that escalating hurricane damage in more recent decades has resulted from an increase in the number and severity of storms. The Pielke-Landsea analysis found this is not so. In fact, when all hurricane damage was assessed as if it had occurred in 1995, the four biggest hurricanes of the last eight years were no longer the most damaging in history. Andrew, which exacted an all-time record \$26.5 billion in actual damages, was downgraded to second place by a monster that struck Florida and Alabama in 1926. Hugo (1989), Opal (1995) and Fran (1996) slip far down the list.

The analysis, its authors wrote, indicates clearly "that the United States has been fortunate in recent decades with regard to storm losses." Now, they wrote, multibillion-dollar losses may become increasingly frequent, and it may be "only a matter of time" before a single storm exacts \$50 billion in damages.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF DEDICATION

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, recently in my district a celebration was held for Cecil Clark of Leesburg, FL on the 25th anniversary of Cecil Clark Chevrolet. I appreciate this opportunity to congratulate Cecil for a quarter century of service to our community.

Fifty years ago Cecil Clark sold his first Chevrolet, along with his first Frigidaire appliance. In 1972, he opened up his own car dealership—Cecil Clark Chevrolet. Over the last 25 years he has sold 25,000 new cars and trucks, and he has sold over 40,000 used vehicles.

His wife Jackie has shared his vision for almost 50 years and has worked with him at his dealership. Now, his son Greg has assumed responsibilities for the dealership as co-owner, and Mr. Clark's daughter, Cindy Clark Brooker, opened her own dealership last year in Wildwood, FL.

Our society is a mobile society, and we are dependent on automobiles. Cecil Clark and his family have been essential in meeting the needs of thousands of people in my district.

Congratulations, Cecil, and my best wishes to you and your family.

FATHER CUNNINGHAM: PASSION, COURAGE, TENACITY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person—Father Wil-

liam Cunningham—who passed away last week. Detroiters, those in need and Catholics across America have not only lost a kind benefactor and gentle heart, we have lost a hero, friend, and a perfect model of inspiration and hope.

A visionary pragmatist who founded Focus:HOPE, one of the Nation's largest civil rights organizations, Father Cunningham worked tirelessly for more than three decades building racial harmony and creating jobs in the city of Detroit. Although we have not yet reached his goal, because of his passionate work, relations among our citizens have improved dramatically.

It was a shock to everyone last October to learn that this great man was stricken with cancer, but his courage and tenacity shone bright as the Sun as he fought his deteriorating health to the very end.

His long request to his long-time friend and cofounder of Focus:HOPE Eleanor Josaitis: no plaques, no streets, no buildings named after him, "Just make sure my work continues."

Even during his last breath, this hero to many was still concerned about us—about the future of the city and its people he loved with all his soul.

Focus:HOPE will serve as his lasting legacy. Born out of the ashes of the Detroit riots of 1967, Father Cunningham made his dream of helping the poor a reality. Whether it was food, jobs, or racial harmony, Father Cunningham and Focus:HOPE were on the leading edge, breaking new ground, winning the war on poverty inch by inch.

It was an honor to know such a great man. He was a generous man with a kind heart. His service was to God and his fellow man. He always had a kind word, willing ear, and helpful advice.

Father William Cunningham was a good friend to all he knew and those he didn't know, but could help. He will be missed sorely, but his legacy and spirit will remain ingrained in our souls forever.

TRIBUTE TO ROZ AND BARNEY COOPERMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute to our dear friends, Roz and Barney Cooperman, who this year are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. On June 29, Roz and Barney will celebrate this special occasion in the company of children—they have five—and grandchildren—they have six. Roz and Barney are wonderful parents who have always placed family above all else.

Roz and Barney met in 1946 while attending the University of California at Berkeley. The next year they got married in Brooklyn; the year after that the couple moved to Los Angeles, where they have lived ever since. Barney went into law practice in 1949, while Roz became a history instructor at Los Angeles City

College. In 1952 she left teaching to raise a family.

Almost as long as they have been married Roz and Barney have been involved in community and political affairs. Barney has served on the boards of a public radio station, a teacher-training nursery school and Temple Israel of Hollywood. He also started a leading Democratic club, organized local Democratic nominating conventions and served on the state Democratic Central Committee. In 1980 Barney was appointed to the bench as a superior court judge, in which position he served with great distinction until 1995.

As a mother and teacher, Roz has been quite active in the area of education. She has served on the Los Angeles Unified School District's Gender Equity Commission, the LAUSD's Parents' Collaborative and on the Intergroup Relations/Multicultural Education Committee. She has otherwise worked with pro-choice groups and on issues such as welfare reform and affirmative action. She is truly a model of civic involvement.

We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Roz and Barney Cooperman, whose devotion to each other and their community is a model for us all. May they have many more years of happiness together.

DISMANTLING THE SAFETY NET

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the few short months since Congress has embarked on the misguided and destructive mission of welfare reform, the dismantling of the safety net necessary for the health and well-being of our Nation's most vulnerable populations—our children and the elderly—has reaped deadly effects. The Republican wish has come true. Republicans have successfully removed the neediest Americans from the rolls—permanently.

In March of this year, one man took his own life to avoid the uncertainty of the future. After receiving a letter informing him that he might be cut off of Social Security, Ignacio Munoz, a 75-year-old elderly legal immigrant, put a gun to his head and pulled the trigger. Mr. Munoz had worked in the United States for 40 years, but the Social Security Administration had payment records only for 10 years. Mr. Munoz committed suicide because of extreme fear of being cut off from his only means of support. Mr. Munoz' fear of being left out in the cold continues to grip the legal and elderly immigrant community.

Still, with vehement opposition from State and local governments, advocacy groups, and poor and disabled Americans themselves, Republicans continue to turn a deaf ear while unashamedly forging ahead. As the Ways and Means Committee begins the welfare reconciliation markup, I believe it is important to heed these predictions from experts concerning the impact of welfare reform:

CHILDREN

In California, nearly 250,000 children would be denied benefits.—Children's Defense Fund

Nationwide, nearly 1/2 of all children with disabilities, or 140,000, will lose SSI.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 3.3 million children would be denied welfare assistance.—Children's Defense Fund
1.14 million children will be driven into poverty, making one child in four poor in America.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 134,000 children in New York State would be impoverished.—Children's Defense Fund

300,000 children will be cut from SSI.—Social Security Administration
50,000 children will lose Medicaid benefits.—Social Security Administration

Over 57,000 children in Texas would be reduced to poverty.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 64,000 children in Michigan would be made poor.—Children's Defense Fund

1.2 million legal immigrants, including 450,000 children, would lose SSI and/or food stamps.—Children's Defense Fund

10% of all families nationwide would lose some benefits.—Children's Defense Fund

For families with children, more than 20% would lose some benefits.—Children's Defense Fund

20% of families with children would have their incomes reduced by \$1,300 a year.—Children's Defense Fund

LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

500,000 legal immigrants will be cut off the SSI rolls—Washington Post, May 3, 1997

Nearly 1,000,000 legal immigrants will lose food stamps.—Washington Post, May 3, 1997

400,000 elderly legal immigrants will not receive SSI.—Los Angeles Times, June 5, 1997

100,000 severely disabled legal immigrants will be cut off SSI.—New York Times, June 5, 1997

1,000,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps nationwide.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

Four states—California, New York, Florida, and Texas, with 1/3 of the House of Representatives and all with Republican governors—would be the hardest hit under this new law.—Newsday, April 10, 1997

Legal immigrants account for 5% of those in the U.S. who receive welfare, but will bear 44% of the cuts.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

Legal immigrants—including those poor legal immigrants over 75 or permanently disabled—are wholly ineligible for food stamps.—Center on Budget

CALIFORNIA

224,000 legal immigrants will be cut off in California—Rocky Mountain News, May 17, 1997

Over 3,000 elderly legal immigrants will lose welfare benefits in Sacramento County.—Sacramento Bee, May 17, 1997

41% of all legal immigrants who are scheduled to lose disability payments live in California.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

427,000 legal immigrants live in California.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

135,000 legal immigrants over 65 years old live in California.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

Three-fold increase in the number of new homeless.—Alameda County Health Care Services

In California, hundreds of thousands coming off the welfare rolls would vie with one million

already on the unemployment rolls for entry-level jobs.—San Francisco Chronicle, January 10, 1997

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In Los Angeles County 430,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps and other federal aid.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

In Los Angeles County, welfare cutbacks will impact 518,000 people.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 227,600 people could lose health care insurance in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 30,000 women could lose prenatal care in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 21,000 additional children could wind up in Foster Care in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 200,000 legal immigrants on AFDC in Los Angeles County would lose their benefits.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

150,000 receive SSI in Los Angeles County.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

90,000 receiving SSI in Los Angeles County are children.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

200,000 legal immigrants in Los Angeles County on AFDC face a cutoff.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

In Los Angeles County, 430,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps and other federal aid.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

Nearly 200,000 legal immigrants on AFDC in Los Angeles County would lose their benefits.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

CONNECTICUT

19,000 legal immigrants in Connecticut are on SSI.—Hartford Courant, January 31, 1997

PENNSYLVANIA

484,000 families on AFDC will be affected in Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, March 2, 1997

NEW YORK

The new law will affect 70,000 in New York City.—Newsday, April 22, 1997

85,000 legal immigrants will lose benefits in New York City.—New York Times, May 10, 1997

In an area of Brooklyn called Southside, nearly 1/2 of the 27,000 residents receive some form of public assistance. If thousands lose their benefits, it would bring extreme hardship to this neighborhood.—New York Times, March 10, 1997

FLORIDA

54,000 legal immigrants live in Florida.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

39,000 legal immigrants in Florida are over 65 years old.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

43,000 legal immigrants in Florida live in just one county, Dade County.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

GRAND OPENING OF THE SUTTER ROSEVILLE MEDICAL CENTER

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the momentous occasion of the grand opening of the new Sutter Roseville Medical Center, located in Roseville, CA. The center will officially open its doors to patients on Sunday, June 22, 1997.

Sutter Roseville Medical Center is an affiliate of Sutter/CHS, one of northern California's largest not-for-profit health care systems. The medical center will open with 168 licensed beds and the capacity to expand to 188 beds if the need arises. The inpatient areas of the new medical center will include a dedicated birth center, an emergency department and trauma center that is three times the size of the existing Sutter Roseville, and a beautiful, home-styled skilled nursing facility.

The 315,000-square-foot medical center was designed by staff, physicians and members of the community to be responsive to patient and family needs. A critical aspect of the medical center's development is its incorporation of user-friendly outpatient services into its overall design. Another hallmark of the new Sutter Roseville Medical Center is the accentuation of the natural beauty of the Placer County oaklands, which provide a healing environment for patients and their families.

It should also be noted that this remarkable facility would not have been possible without the tremendous commitment and support of the Roseville community. Forty five years ago, this community rallied to raise funds to make Roseville's first hospital a reality. Today, after years of planning and preparation and the raising of over \$1.8 million, the Roseville community has once again shown what can be accomplished when people join together toward a common and worthy cause.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the residents of Placer County and the city of Roseville in celebrating the grand opening of the Sutter Roseville Medical Center.

A TRIBUTE TO THE REDLANDS HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine achievements of an outstanding group of students from Redlands High School in San Bernardino County, CA. Earlier this year, the Redlands High School mock trial team participated in and emerged victorious from both the San Bernardino County championship and State championship competitions, earning the right to compete at the national level.

Under the fine coaching of Donna St. George of Redlands High School and legal coaching of Michael Knish, a deputy public defender for San Bernardino County, the 11-

member mock trial team won the San Bernardino County championship on March 1. On April 6, these dedicated students defeated the best teams in the State of California to win the State championship in Sacramento. As a result of that victory, the Redlands High School mock trial team traveled to Nashville in May to compete in the national championship. They emerged from this competition with a 16th place finish putting Redlands High School among the finest in mock trial teams in the entire United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to Manuel Aguilar, David Burton, Christopher Carrillo, Jesse Dioquino, Angela Gi, Erica Hagstrom Kevin Hicks, Rachel Julagay, Grace Kong, Candice McNeil, and Tiffany Wang. To say the least, I am extremely proud of these fine students and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize their achievements today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Carl D. Perkins Vocational-Technical Education Act Amendments of 1997. This bill reauthorizes and reforms the current vocational education statute.

Let me state for the record that this legislation is not, nor is it intended to be, comprehensive school reform. Neither is this legislation intended to be school-to-work or expansion of the School-to-Work Act. School-to-work is a separate freestanding act.

Seventy-five percent of our Nation's youth do not receive a 4-year college degree. It is imperative that our youth receive a high quality education whether they are bound for college, the military, further education or training or directly into the work force.

Too many high school graduates are functionally illiterate—unprepared to meet the needs of the next century. I believe this bill—which focuses on strengthening the academics of vocational-technical education—will work toward eradicating this problem. According to a witness who testified before my subcommittee on the legislation, functional illiteracy costs U.S. business \$300 billion annually.

Our Nation's youth deserve a quality education—whether they pursue a vocational-technical course of study or college prep. We should have high expectations of our students.

Education is the key to our Nation's future economic prosperity and the cornerstone of equal opportunity in American society. It is my hope that this legislation broadens the opportunities for vocational-technical students after high school. We held a hearing at Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology in Fairfax, VA and were told by northern Virginia business leaders that 18,000 jobs are currently unfilled in northern Virginia because individuals do not have the skills to fill them. The average salary for these jobs is over \$45,000.

If we are going to ensure that America meets the next century as a world leader, we need to focus on making sure our citizens have the technological skills to compete. I want to eliminate the functional illiteracy that permeates our work force.

It is my intent with this legislation that we do not leave behind the 75 percent of students who do not receive a 4-year college degree. I truly think it is time that we stop telling 75 percent of our country they are not good people because they do not have a baccalaureate degree.

This bill would also send 90 percent of funds to the local level. If we are going to see true change in vocational-technical education, it is not going to come from the Federal level. It is going to come from the local level—from the teachers who are in the classroom making a difference.

I have been working very closely with the ranking member of the subcommittee, MARTY MARTINEZ, and hope that he will support the bill and that we can have a bipartisan bill with a broad base of support.

Concerns have been raised regarding the authorization level of the bill—that the number is too low. The 1990 amendments reauthorized the program at \$1.6 billion—a number that was never reached. Current appropriation amounts for vocational-technical programs are a little over \$1 billion. I believe we should authorize more closely to actual appropriations amounts. Some have suggested using such sums for an authorization amount. While I support this idea, I have been told that the Congressional Budget Office for scoring purposes recommends an actual dollar figure.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LOCAL TELEVISION COMPETITION AND DIVERSITY ACT

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a substantive piece of legislation regarding the duopoly rules of broadcast ownership under the current law.

In the historic Telecommunications Act that was introduced in 1995, the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives included provisions in its version of the act that would have allowed ownership of two broadcast stations in a local market. The members of the House Commerce Committee who supported duopoly reform believed that allowing one person or entity to own two such stations would not have a negative effect on local communities, but would in fact promote programming diversity and would strengthen local broadcast owners who could not operate their businesses in a way that provided the best programming services to their local communities.

Unfortunately, our efforts were not agreed to by our Senate colleagues and the duopoly provisions were not a part of the final conference report to the Telecommunications Act, which was signed into law by President Clinton in 1996.

In order to rectify this situation, I have introduced this legislation to provide for real duopoly reform. The heart of the legislation would allow a person or company to own two stations in a local market, but one would have to be a UHF station. Therefore, such an entity could own two UHF stations or a VHF-UHF combination. Notwithstanding, however, the FCC still would have an override of that duopoly condition if they significantly harm diversity in their opinion.

This bill also would allow the FCC, under unusual and compelling circumstance, to allow a person or company to own two VHF stations. Relaxation of the duopoly rule will mean more local programming in the market, more news, more sports, and more children's programming. This change is necessary to ensure that free, over-the-air television continues in a multichannel world.

The communications marketplace today is vastly different than when the television local ownership rule was last examined in 1964. Since that time, there has been a substantial increase in the number of broadcast television stations and phenomenal growth in other video technology and outlets, including cable, DBS, wireless cable, and Internet broadcast. There are now more voices in every market, and more competition for viewers and advertising dollars with these additional players. The competition for advertising dollars has been particularly formidable as cable systems increasingly cluster themselves over entire local markets, thus enabling them to offer advertisers the same buy as local broadcasters.

The sheer abundance of media outlets now available to consumers ensures that a relaxation of the duopoly rule to permit UHF-UHF and UHF-VHF combinations poses no threat to diversity and competition. Indeed, a revision of the duopoly rule will help preserve diversity and competition in local broadcasting markets.

Whether it is providing critical emergency information, as in the case of the recent North Dakota floods, or covering local sports teams, or reporting the local news, local stations serve a unique and vital role in their communities, all at no cost to the viewing public. But local programming is very expensive to produce. Duopoly rule revision will give stations flexibility to pool resources and provide more quality programs for their communities. At the same time, wireless broadcasters and Internet providers will still be competing with these broadcasters for consumers.

I strongly believe that this is good legislation, especially in light of the dramatic ownership changes already taking place in the field of telecommunications. Considering the Bell Atlantic-NYNEX merger, the MCI-BT announced merger, and the proposed AT&T-SBC merger, we are seeing clear consolidation in telephony. There is also multichannel ownership in cable services and cross-cable services, such as Viacom owning MTV, Nickelodeon, and other stations, as well as ABC owning 80 percent of ESPN.

The banning of ownership of two local broadcast stations is a glaring deficiency and unfair result of the Telecommunications Act. The multiple current instances in the industry of Local Marketing Agreements [LMA's], which allows two local broadcast stations to combine efforts and financial relationships in order to

improve their stations' programming ability, reflect that such duopoly ownership could actually promote diversity in programming, as well as saving numerous local stations from bankruptcy enhancing the limited financial resources of many stations.

I am proud to sponsor this legislation and I look forward to the Federal Communications Commission supporting my legislation on duopoly reform through its forthcoming rule-making on this issue.

SUPPORT WWII ALLIED AIRMEN HELD AS POLITICAL PRISONERS

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 52 years is a long time to wait, but the Federal Government should finally recognize the bravery and sacrifice of a group of World War II airmen who were held as German political prisoners. These airmen were different from other Allied prisoners because they were held at Buchenwald, a Nazi concentration camp—and therefore not subject to the protections of the Geneva Convention.

Today I am submitting a bill that would give these airmen their long-overdue recognition, and I am proud to say that it has already garnered the bipartisan support of 21 of our House colleagues. Representative PETER DEUTSCH assisted me in this important effort, and I thank him for his early support of this bill. An identical bill will be introduced this week by Senators TIM HUTCHINSON and JOSEPH LIEBERMAN.

The Nazi concentration camps will forever occupy a ignominious place in our human history, and we have long recognized the bravery and daring of many prisoners who fought their Nazi oppressors and struggled to win political and religious freedom. But tragically, the United States has never formally recognized the service, sacrifice, and bravery of these American airmen while they were held as political prisoners at the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

My bill, which is endorsed by the American Ex-Prisoners of War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, would recognize these 82 American airmen and ask that the President issue a proclamation commending them, by name, for their service. I have also included a list of these airmen, by name, that I would ask be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join us in support of this important measure, so that those veterans still living, and the families and friends of those who have passed on, can fully realize the public recognition these brave men so surely deserve.

LIST OF WWII AMERICAN AIRMEN HELD AT BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

NOT LOCATED

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Freeman, E.C. | Scharf, B.T. |
| Hanson, J.T. | Scott, G.W. |
| Horrigan, R.J. | |

DECEASED

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Alexander, William | Smith, J.W. |
| Beck, Levit C. | Vance, Ira E. |
| Crouch, M.E. | Wilson, P.J. |
| Duncan, James H. | Zeiser, J. |
| Heimerman, L.A. | Chapman, Park |
| MacLenahan, J.H. | Suddock, D.E. |
| Mauk, W.E. | Horwege, G.L. |
| Pecus, Steve | Edge, W.L. |
| Pennel, Sam | |

STILL LIVING

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Bauder, W.F. | Moser, J.F. |
| Bedford, R.L. | Pacha, A.M. |
| Bowen, C.E. | Paxton, S.K. |
| Brown, R.H. | Powell, W. |
| Carr, F.W. | Raynolds, N.L. |
| Chalot, J.A. | Richey, G.T. Sr. |
| Chessir, D. | Ritter, E.W. |
| Coats, B.A. | Roberson, C.W. |
| Cowan, F.K. | Ryherd, W.H. |
| Coffman, J.D. | Shearer, D.R. |
| Dauteul, D.F. | Straulka, P.A. Jr. |
| Denaro, Joe | Sypher, L.H. |
| Fore, J.W. | Thompson, W.A. |
| Hastin, J.D. | Vratney, Frank |
| Hilding, R.D. | Watson, J.P. |
| Hunter, H.F. | Ward, Robert |
| Johnson, R.T. | Williams, W.J. |
| King, Myles A. | Zander, A.E. |
| Larson, M.E. | Phelps, B.F. |
| Little, B.S. | Pelletier, A.J. |
| Ludwig, E.F. | Friel, Edward J. |
| McLaughlin, D.G. | Petrich, M.R. |
| Mitchell, G.E. | |

ON CONDEMNING PALESTINIAN DEATH PENALTY FOR LAND SALES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today the House agreed to an amendment to H.R. 1757, the Foreign Policy Act, which condemns the use by the Palestinian Authority of the death penalty for any Palestinian who sells land to a Jew.

Indeed, the statements cited in the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON] cause great concern because those statements support a violent, divisive, and foolish policy which is based in prejudice and hatred. To condone, or worse yet promote, the execution of citizens for the sale of property to Israelis is wrong, and I support this body's assertion that this policy should be condemned.

I am troubled, however, Mr. Speaker, by the tone of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, as well as by the accusations that this behavior represents a unique and unilateral breach of the Oslo accords. Most knowledgeable individuals and observers understand that the breakdown of the Middle East peace talks plays prominently in the background of policies on all sides which have stymied constructive peace negotiations.

Both Israel and the Palestinian Authority have undertaken activities which have led to charges that each side has violated the peace agreements signed on the South Lawn in 1993. Following the recent insistence by Israel that construction of settlements in Har Homa must go forward, there has been a break in

the peace talks which has greatly concerned our Government. Secretary of State Albright has concluded that a trip to the region makes little sense until Israel and the Palestinians do more on their own to break the impasse and resume a constructive dialog.

Given these many problems, Mr. Speaker, I must express my reservations with the parts of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York which imply that only the Palestinian Authority must resume a responsible course. For when it comes time for the President to assure that the Palestinian Authority is meeting its commitments to Israel, will anyone be mindful of the commitments made by Israel to the Palestinians?

CLARIFYING THE TAX TREATMENT OF AVIATION MAINTENANCE COSTS—PREVENTING COST INCREASES OF AVIATION SAFETY

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will clarify in the Internal Revenue Code what has historically been and should continue to be the tax treatment of expenses attributable to certain FAA-mandated aviation industry maintenance checks.

The IRS has attempted to change the historical tax treatment of certain aviation maintenance expenses by denying the industry's ability to deduct those that arise from ordinary and necessary maintenance and repair of aircraft. Instead, the IRS is requiring that these maintenance costs be treated as nondeductible capital improvements. Previously I joined with several of my colleagues and asked Secretary Robert Rubin to reverse the agency's position. Although I was assured the issue would be studied and I would receive a response, to date I have received no reply.

I strongly support a clarification of the tax treatment of these maintenance expenses so the aviation industry may continue to deduct these expenses. Doing so is important in order to prevent increasing the costs of aviation safety.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join this effort by cosponsoring this legislation.

MFN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I received a copy of an excellent paper from Frank Gaffney with the William J. Casey Institute of the Center for Security Policy. The paper makes the excellent point that: "While MFN is a blunt instrument * * * it is also the only measure currently on the table that is remotely proportionate to the magnitude of the danger Beijing is creating, to a considerable degree

with resources it is garnering from trade with the United States."

I ask that my colleagues read the paper and request that the full text be printed at this point in the RECORD:

NON-RENEWAL OF MFN FOR CHINA: A PROPORTIONATE RESPONSE TO BEIJING'S EMERGING, TRADE-SUBSIDIZED STRATEGIC THREAT

WASHINGTON, DC.—Congress is expected shortly to consider President Clinton's proposal to renew for an additional year China's Most Favored Nation (MFN) status. While there are many compelling reasons for opposing such a renewal, the William J. Casey Institute of the Center for Security Policy believes that there is one overarching factor that demands this step: Communist China is utilizing much of the huge trade surplus that it enjoys thanks to this privileged trading status to mount a strategic threat to the United States and its vital interests in Asia, the Middle East and beyond.

While MFN is a blunt instrument—affecting, if it is denied, millions of innocent Chinese workers, the economy of Hong Kong, U.S. jobs associated with exports to and imports from China, etc.—it is also the only measure currently on the table that is remotely proportionate to the magnitude of the danger Beijing is creating, to a considerable degree with resources it is garnering from trade with the United States.

CHINA'S OFFENSIVE STRATEGY

In the Summer 1994 edition of *Orbis*, Ross H. Munro reported that, in 1993, the West was afforded "an unprecedented—and at times disturbing—inside look at how important elements in China's armed forces view neighboring countries as well as the United States." This insight was obtained when a Western diplomat serendipitously obtained a copy of a book entitled "Can China's Armed Forces Win the Next War?" that had been published by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) for internal consumption only.

According to Munro, this book provided "virtual confirmation of reports . . . that the Chinese leadership in general and the senior Chinese officer corps in particular view the United States as China's principal adversary now and for decades to come." This view has become even more entrenched during the intervening years. As Munro and co-author Richard Bernstein put it in their own, critically acclaimed book published earlier this year, "The Coming Conflict with China."

"China's harsh rhetoric and incidents like [a dangerous U.S.-Chinese naval encounter in October 1994] in the Yellow Sea are not so much temporary responses to a temporary situation but products of a fundamental change in the Chinese attitude toward the United States. The use of the words 'hegemonism,' 'subversion' and 'interference' with regard to the United States signals a change in China's strategic thinking. Before, Beijing saw American power as a strategic advantage for the PRC; now, it has decided that American power represents a threat, not just to China's security but to China's plans to grow stronger and to play a paramount role in the affairs of Asia.

"China, in short, has determined that the United States—despite the trade, the diplomatic contacts, the technology transfers, the numerous McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chickens open in the People's Republic, despite even the limited amount of cooperation that still existed between the two countries—is its chief global rival."

The enormous impetus behind China's determined effort to acquire a modern military

capable of decisively projecting power derives from this zero-sum view of the U.S.-PRC relationship.¹ The Chinese leadership believes, after all, that it must be able not only to dominate the nations of East Asia and the South China Sea. It sees China as having to exercise control over the Pacific out to what the Chinese call "the second island chain" (i.e., the Philippines, Japan and even the U.S. territory of Guam).² The larger purpose appears to be even more ambitious: to render the United States incapable of exercising influence in Asia that would compete with, let alone counter, Chinese hegemony in the region.

IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

The Chinese are pursuing a multifaceted campaign to accomplish these strategic objectives. The following are among the means the PRC is pursuing toward such ominous ends:

Strategic Force Modernization: The Washington Times recently reported that China is expected to begin deploying by the year 2000 an advanced intercontinental-range ballistic missile, designated the Dong Feng-31 (DF-31). This missile will give Beijing the ability to deliver nuclear warheads with great accuracy throughout the Pacific and parts of the western United States.

The DF-31 reportedly is benefitting from SS-18, SS-25 and Topol-M ICBM technology China is obtaining from Russia and/or Ukraine. Its lethality—and that of other Chinese strategic forces—will be greatly enhanced by supercomputers the United States has provided to Beijing's military-industrial complex.³ And the DF-31 is expected to be fielded on a mobile transporter-erector-launcher derived from Russian technology supplied by Belarus. The survivability afforded by this MAZ launcher, together with advances in Chinese ballistic missile-launching submarines capable of firing the DF-31, suggests that Beijing is intent on acquiring a formidable strategic nuclear capability that cannot be preemptively destroyed and that will be capable of holding American cities and other targets credibly at risk.

A foretaste of the use to which China may be willing to put such a capability can be seen in a report published on the front-page of the New York Times on 24 January 1996. It described how a senior Chinese official had signaled Beijing's willingness to engage in "nuclear blackmail" against the United States by suggesting that American interference in China's coercion of Taiwan could result in an attack on Los Angeles. In the absence of any deployed U.S. ability to intercept a Chinese ballistic missile launched at Los Angeles—or any other target in the United States—such threats may well have the desired effect.

Build-up of Other Aspects of China's Military: Beijing is also pouring billions of dollars into what might be called a "Great Leap Forward" for other elements of the People's Liberation Army, notably its power-projection capabilities (long-range aircraft, blue-water naval units, precision-guided munitions and unconventional weapons). Such capabilities pose, most immediately, a danger that China will be able to control transit of the South China Sea and access to its energy and other strategic resources.⁴

China's drive to modernize the non-nuclear elements of its military is also benefitting hugely from imported technology. Thanks to advanced machine tools, computer-aided design capabilities, composite materials, chip-manufacturing technology and the other foreign dual-use technology like—whether acquired legally or illegally—together with its

purchase of full-up military hardware or components,⁵ Beijing is now obtaining new generations of highly competitive jet fighters, cruise missiles, attack submarines and armored vehicles. The threat posed by such weaponry will not arise from China alone; given past Chinese practices, such equipment will shortly be available for purchase by rogue states from Iran to North Korea.

Espionage: The illegal acquisition of U.S. technology—especially that of the dual-use variety—is a priority assignment for the hundreds of People's Liberation Army-owned or -affiliated front companies operating in the United States.⁶ Together with large numbers of intelligence operatives, 40,000 graduate and undergraduate students and Overseas Chinese entrepreneurs doing business in this country or with its companies,⁷ America faces a literally unprecedented risk of penetration and espionage and, consequently, an immense counter-intelligence challenge. In his new book about economic espionage, "War by Other Means," John Fialka declares that China's prime intelligence agency, the Ministry of State Security, has "flooded the United States with spies, sending in far more than the Russians even at the height of the KGB's phenomenal campaign."

Not least is the danger that China's penetration of the computer and telecommunications industries will translate into a sophisticated, Chinese capability to wage information warfare (IW) against the United States. This capability is especially sinister since the vulnerability of America's computer infrastructure to IW attacks offers Beijing a means to inflict grave harm on the U.S. economic and national security in a way that may enable the attacker to avoid detection, responsibility and retaliation.

Arming U.S. Gangs and Drug Lords: China has been caught shipping AK-47s and other lethal firepower to criminal elements in this country with the potential to sow mayhem in American society. PLA-affiliated companies have offered to sell undercover U.S. law enforcement officers posing as drug lords not only automatic weapons—whose lethal effects were evident when the streets of Los Angeles were turned into a war zone by bank robbers wielding AK-47s manufactured by the Chinese firm Norinco⁸—but rocket-propelled grenade launchers, light armored vehicles and shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles.

China is also believed to be active in supplying narcotics from Southeast Asia to the U.S. market. Its merchant marine—the Chinese Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO)—has been implicated in smuggling drugs as well as guns and other contraband into the United States. President Clinton has nonetheless personally intervened no fewer than three times on COSCO's behalf in connection with the effort this arm of the PLA has been making to take over the U.S. Navy's vast Long Beach Naval Base. This is all the more extraordinary since, according to a senior Soviet military intelligence officer who defected to the United States, China is likely collaborating with Russia in utilizing COSCO assets and facilities for signals intelligence and other espionage activities, pursuant to the two nations' bilateral intelligence cooperation agreement of 1992.

Financial Penetration: Since 1988, China has issued some eighty bonds on the U.S. and Western securities markets. While the bulk of these have been yen-denominated bonds, the total amount of dollar-denominated Chinese bonds (primarily issued in the U.S. market) has now reached at least \$6.7 billion.

This preferred borrowing venue provides major Chinese state-owned enterprises and banks intimately connected with the PLA and Beijing's security services with access to large sums of undisciplined, unconditioned and inexpensive cash. This money can be easily diverted to finance activities inimical to U.S. security interests—not to mention American principles and values. Worse yet, in the process, Beijing is successfully recruiting numerous politically influential constituencies in this country that will have a financial vested interest in ensuring that China is not subject to future U.S. economic sanctions, containment strategies or other forms of isolation and/or penalties.

A sense of the implications of such financial operations can be gleaned from the case of one of the conglomerate's run by Wang Jun, the arms dealing Chinese "princling" who was invited to attend a Democratic fund-raising coffee klatch at the Clinton White House last year. The Chinese International Trade and Investment Corporation (CITIC) has, thus far, floated \$800 million in dollar-denominated bonds—financial instruments that are now in the portfolios of U.S. pension funds, securities firms, insurance companies and other prominent players in the American investor community.

While the full dimensions of China's efforts to utilize the political access afforded by its financial and other business operations in the United States are, at this writing, far from clear—and currently the subject of intensive congressional and Justice Department investigations, one thing is certain: Beijing has had a keen interest in shaping U.S. policy in various ways, notably by: gaining access to supercomputer and other militarily relevant technology; preventing the exploitation of American deposits of "clean" coal; facilitating the sale of securities in the American market—to say nothing of discouraging close U.S. ties with Taiwan, etc. It adds insult to injury that Chinese efforts to suborn or otherwise influence this country's elected leaders must have been underwritten, at least in part, by the proceeds of undisciplined bond sales to American companies and citizens.

Proliferation: Beijing has, for years, been aggressively and irresponsibly facilitating the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other deadly ordnance to rogue states capable of using them against U.S. personnel, interests and/or allies. Worse yet, it seems safe to assume that open source data concerning China's proliferation activities are but the tip of the iceberg. If so, the picture that emerges is one of a nation systematically seeding the Middle East, Persian Gulf and South Asia with chemical, biological and nuclear weapons technology—together with ballistic and cruise missiles with which such arms can be delivered over increasingly long ranges.

This danger is only increased by the prospect that the Peoples Republic of China regards these transactions as more than simply a valuable means of generating hard currency, securing energy supplies and garnering influence around the world. If Beijing is also using proliferation as an integral part of a campaign to diminish U.S. presence and influence in the Western Pacific, the possibility that its clients might use Chinese-supplied arms to precipitate conflict in regions far removed from Asia could be seen as desirable by the Chinese leadership. After all, it would almost certainly preoccupy the United States—substantially tying down and draw-

ing down its military, political and strategic resources.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA

The United States can no longer indulge in the delusion served up by some of Beijing's paid advocates—namely, that it is up to America whether China will become an enemy. In fact, their writings for internal consumption, their policies and programs make it clear that the Chinese leadership decided to view the U.S. in that way years ago.

The available evidence suggests that it is foolish to discount the implications of China's strategy for U.S. security out of some confidence that Western capitalism's "engagement" with Beijing will ensure that the PRC is transformed, over time, into a benign international power. Americans' ironic embrace of this variation on the Marxist concept of economic determinism not only disregards the practical effects of such "engagement" to date; it also overlooks the dangers that are likely to arise in the interim.

Accordingly, while the United States would prefer to avoid confronting China, it has no responsible choice under present and foreseeable circumstances but to stop engaging in activities that are having the effect of making it yet more difficult and more dangerous to challenge the PRC. The William J. Casey Institute of the Center for Security Policy believes that the place to start is by non-renewal of MFN for China.

This action should be complemented, however, by a number of other, critically important initiatives. These include:

Denying PLA-front companies and other inappropriate Chinese borrowing entities the opportunity to sell bonds in the U.S. market. This step can be taken in a non-disruptive fashion (e.g., by creating a security-minded screening mechanism for these prospective bond issuers) without fear of jeopardizing U.S. exports, jobs or "people-to-people" contacts unaffected by such transactions.

Blocking Chinese access to strategic facilities (in the U.S. and elsewhere, notably at the eastern and western ends of the Panama Canal).

Prohibiting the sale of American military production facilities and equipment to China.

Terminating the "anything goes" policy with respect to the export of dual-use technology to Chinese end-users. In the interest of obtaining maximum pressure for change in China, U.S. allies should be offered the same choice they are currently given under the D'Amato legislation on Iran and Libya (i.e., foreign companies and nationals must decide whether to export militarily-sensitive equipment and technology to China or risk losing their unfettered access to the American marketplace).

Increasing significantly the resources dedicated to uncovering and thwarting Chinese espionage, technology theft and influence operations in the United States. And

Intensifying efforts to provide truthful information and encouragement to those resisting communist repression (including greatly expanding the operations of Radio Free Asia; enforcing the existing bans on the importation of slave labor-produced goods; imposing penalties for religious intolerance, etc.) After all, how a nation treats its own people is a good indicator of how it is likely to deal with those of other states.

This step can help make clear that the United States is not an enemy of the Chinese people, but that it steadfastly opposes the

totalitarian government that brutally rules them. It can also help undercut the nationalist xenophobia that the Chinese leadership promotes in its bid to retain power.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The Casey Institute is under no illusion that the tremendous course-correction entailed in such steps will be easily taken by either the U.S. executive or legislative branches. Still, the nature of the threat posed by China is in key respects of a greater magnitude and vastly greater complexity than that mounted by the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War. It behooves the United States correctly to perceive this danger and respond appropriately before it becomes any harder to do so.

FOOTNOTES

¹According to a front-page article in the 19-25 May 1997 issue of Defense News: the Pentagon has just released a study entitled "Chinese Views of Future Warfare," that draws on Chinese writings to document "Beijing's doctrinal shift from a low-technology, personnel-intensive people's war to high-technology regional warfare based on information deterrence and possible first-strikes."

²China evidently concluded after Operation Desert Storm that the traditional strategy of defending its homeland by retreating into the hinterlands and waging "people's war" could not assure victory against a modern military force like that of the United States. Consequently, the PRC had to adopt a forward defense—geared toward denying the U.S. the in-theater bases, logistical facilities and staging points that were decisive to the Gulf War's outcome.

³According to the New York Times of 28 May 1997, the United States has sold 46 supercomputers to China over the last 18 months, "giving the Chinese possibly more supercomputing capacity than the entire Department of Defense." Matters are made worse by former Secretary of Defense William Perry's decision to redefine what a "supercomputer" is: Where in 1992, the standard was arbitrarily increased from 195 MTOPS (million theoretical operations per second) to 10,000 MTOPS. As a result, many extremely powerful machines that fall below the new definition of supercomputer have also been made available for export to China.

⁴For a frightening illustration of the implications of such a development, see *Dragonstrike: The Millennium War* by the respected British journalists, Humphrey Hawkins and Simon Holberston.

⁵Two articles documenting China's acquisition of militarily relevant technology from the United States and other Western nations are: a front-page Wall Street Journal article by Robert S. Greenberger which appeared on 21 October 1996 and was entitled "Let's Make a Deal—Chinese Find Bargains in Defense Equipment as Firms Unload Assets"; and "Unilateral Armament—Until China's Position in the World is Better Defined, Western Countries Should Stop Selling Arms to Beijing," by Richard Fisher, Jr. which appeared in the 2 June 1997 edition of *National Review*.

⁶Insight Magazine's Tim Maier cites Wall Street Journal reporter John Falaka as estimating that "about 450 Chinese companies are under federal investigation for economic espionage in the United States." See "PLA Espionage Means Business," 24 March 1997, pp. 8-14.

⁷According to Randolph Quon, an investment banker who formerly worked closely with the Chinese leadership, 150 prominent overseas Chinese families—including the Riadys of Indonesia—represent enormously important economic and strategic assets to the PRC's leadership. Their huge net worth (measured by some observers to be in the trillions of dollars), their influence in their respective countries and their ability to serve as indigenous surrogates, if not as "Fifth Columns," for Beijing enormously complicates the task of responding to China's predations.

⁸According to the London Sunday Times of 6 April 1997, "Norinco [is] a huge state-run arms manufacturing conglomerate, which answers to the State Council, China's cabinet. Norinco has been implicated in the supply to Iran of strategic materials that could help the Islamic regime develop weapons of mass destruction. Its ultimate boss is Li Peng, China's prime minister."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. OLIVER,
AN OUTSTANDING, UPSTANDING
AND UNDERSTANDING MAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, Thursday will mark a milestone in the life of one of my outstanding, upstanding, and understanding constituents. This exceptional person is William H. Oliver. Mr. Oliver will celebrate his 85th birthday on June 12.

Mr. Oliver has lived in East Orange, NJ for 46 years. He is a native of Chase City, VA where he grew up. A true believer in the strength of family, Mr. Oliver has dedicated his life to raising and supporting a family that continues to grow in terms of number, scope, and purpose. Mr. Oliver's family reaches beyond his blood line and includes his church family and the community-at-large.

Mr. Oliver is a very active man. He is thankful for his good health and uses his energy and resources to better himself and the world around him. He is a deacon and the treasurer of his church, Messiah Baptist Church, East Orange. He has held these positions for more than 20 years. His church activities have also included being a member of the trustee board, the male chorus, and past chairman of the Flower Guild. His religion and the love and teachings of Jesus have helped to sustain and refresh him. He is also a Master Mason. His lodge, Jephtha 56, is very fortunate to have him involved in their activities.

When we become older our relationships with our children sometimes change, the provider/dependent roles are switched. That is not the case in Mr. Oliver's life. His two children, William H.L. and Gloria are both accomplished, caring, and committed individuals who serve the law enforcement community. His son is captain of investigators with the Essex County Prosecutor's Office and his daughter is lieutenant with the East Orange Police Department. They use their careers to truly serve, protect, and guide. What is wonderful about these two is their relationship with their dad. They proudly and constantly display their love and respect. It is not uncommon for them to seem like the boy and girl of their youth when it comes to their dad.

Captain Oliver can be seen raptly listening to advice from his experienced elder. Lt. Oliver can be overheard extolling the virtues of her dad and saying how fortunate she is to have him around.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I wish Mr. William H. Oliver a happy birthday and happy Father's Day. I would also like to extend best wishes to Mr. Oliver's descendants in this strong, stable, and viable family—son, William H.L.; daughter, Gloria; granddaughters, Shelly and Krystal, and their husbands, Oran and Vincent; and great-granddaughters, Kourtney and Madison; and the next great-grandchild to be born in December. May God continue to keep and bless each of you.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL
MEMORIAL ACT OF 1997

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to establish a national memorial in Oklahoma City by establishing the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust. Few events in the past quarter century have rocked Americans perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our Nation with greater intensity than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City.

The results of the explosion resulted in the deaths of 168 people. Families and survivors struggled and continue to struggle with the suffering around them and with their own physical and emotional injuries which ultimately shaped their life beyond April 19. Although, these losses and struggles are personal, they resulted from a public attack and are shared with the community, the Nation, and the world. The response of Oklahoma's public servants and private citizens, and those throughout the Nation, remain as a testament to the sense of unity, compassion, heroism, that characterized the rescue and recovery following the bombing.

Due to the national and international impact and reaction, the Federal character of the site of the bombing, and the significant percentage of the victims and survivors who were Federal employees, the Oklahoma City Memorial will be established, designed, managed, and maintained to educate present and future generations, through a public-private partnership, to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a national memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995, bombing in Oklahoma City. The character of Oklahomans continue to be on display in their asking the Federal Government for financial assistance on this project. Although the memorial will need approximately \$24 million to be established, Oklahomans are asking that legislation establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System and authorize only \$5 million in Federal funding.

In addition to the proposed Federal money, the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation is seeking \$5 million from the Oklahoma State Legislature and \$14 million in private donations. The memorial will encompass the Murrah building site, Fifth Street between Robinson and Harvey, and the sites of the Water Resources and the Journal Record buildings. Both National Park Service and non-park service personnel will staff the grounds.

I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting such a worthy piece of legislation. It is the right thing to do.

June 10, 1997

TRIBUTE TO HANS CHRISTIAN
ACKERMAN, RECIPIENT OF THE
RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Mr. Hans Christian Ackerman, a recipient of the prestigious Rhodes scholarship. Hans, a graduate of Menchville High School in Virginia's First District and a 1997 graduate of the College of William and Mary, is one of only 32 students nationwide to earn the much coveted scholarship in honor of philanthropist Cecil Rhodes.

As an interdisciplinary studies major and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Hans specialized in molecular and cellular biology in college. The Rhodes scholarship will enable him to continue his research on infectious disease in Third World countries at Oxford University for the next 3 years.

Much of Hans' scientific curiosity and his dedication to health in underdeveloped countries was fostered by living with his family in Zaire for 7 years. As a child, Hans witnessed the ravages of rubella and malaria throughout the African populations and was disquieted by the inability to prevent such rampant disease.

Last summer, Hans returned to Africa for 7 weeks as a volunteer with the Kenya AIDS Non-Governmental Organizations Consortium. In Kenya, he spent his time as an AIDS educator and helped administer polio vaccinations.

As a result of his upbringing and his experiences, Hans intends to dedicate his life to preventive care medicine as a primary care provider in underdeveloped countries.

Hans' academic success and spirit of volunteerism are matched only by his achievements in the field of music. While at the College of William and Mary, he actively participated in the Gentlemen of the College a cappella group, the William and Mary Choir and the Early Music Ensemble.

Hans has demonstrated outstanding scholastic achievement, a dedication to the prevention of the spread of deadly disease, and a commitment to improving health care in underdeveloped countries. His variety of interests prove him to be a strong role model for any young American. In view of this young man's special achievements, a hope you will join me in congratulating Mr. Hans Christian Ackerman on being chosen as one of the America's Rhodes scholars.

CAPTAIN BODGIT GAVE THIS
OWNER THRILL OF A LIFETIME

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, a former colleague, Congressman Tom Evans has captured the essence of horseracing in America. I'm pleased to make this part of the RECORD because of its significance.

[From the Daily Racing Form, June 7, 1997]
CAPTAIN BODGIT GAVE THIS OWNER THRILL OF
A LIFETIME

(By Thomas B. Evans Jr.)

"My Old Kentucky Home," so symbolic of all that the Kentucky Derby represents, was a song I had always loved to sing on many trips to Louisville the first Saturday in May. This year it was even more special, but I could only finish the first few lines. I'm sure it was in part because it's so unlikely that I would ever again have the chance to sing it as an owner, albeit only a small percentage one, of a wonderful horse like Captain Bodgit.

The shared excitement and joy felt by the many owners of Captain Bodgit was contagious and added to his increasing popularity and to the excitement of the moment. As I glanced at the tote board indicating the odds, the Captain was clearly the favorite of the majority at Churchill Downs as well. I was aware of the crowd, and through tears, also of the many people offering encouragement and good luck. However, my thoughts were of the sacrifice, the discipline and hard work that it took to get to the Kentucky Derby.

I thought of the young trainer. Gary Capuano, I was standing behind, and Captain Bodgit's grooms, and exercise rider. Sammy Davis, all of whom cared so much about Captain Bodgit. I thought of the passion with which the Captain approached his races and his workouts and the marvelous example that sets for everyone.

Years of going to the races and enjoying many great times at Derbys past could never prepare you for this incredible moment played out in two electrifying minutes in arguably the greatest classic in American sports. From my own perspective, the anxiety that accompanies political campaigning cannot compare with the anxiety you feel in the days, hours and minutes leading up to the Kentucky Derby.

I thought of so much in those few minutes before the race, including the marvelous support of racing fans, friends and family, and some of my former colleagues in Congress—all of whom I knew were rooting for Captain Bodgit. I thought of my mother and father and the many fun times we had at Delaware Park. As the starting gate opened, the exhilaration and rush of adrenalin I felt were almost beyond comparison.

The stirring stretch drives of the Captain and the courage he displayed along with Free House and Silver Charm will forever be etched in my mind. Taking nothing away from any of the other horses, and especially Silver Charm and Free House, I will always believe in my heart that our horse could have won both races with any degree of racing luck.

Being forced to change leads in the stretch robbed him of his momentum in the Derby, and still, he lost by only a head. Drawing a post position in the Preakness next to a very nervous and fractious horse did not help his start in that race. Starting from 13 lengths behind at Pimlico is difficult to make up, especially on a track that was not kind to closers.

All day long, the track favored speed; therefore Captain Bodgit's sensational close at the end to lose by only a neck was all the more remarkable. The courage he displayed in the last 70 yards of the Preakness was truly unbelievable, and without detracting from the superb talents of Silver Charm, Free House or Touch Gold, I believe the Belmont at a mile and a half was Captain Bodgit's race.

Sadly and unfortunately, we will never know. Out dreams were shattered when word came of Captain Bodgit's injury, which was probably caused by his all-out desire to win in Baltimore. Although the news was bad, I believe most all of us feel that we are indeed fortunate to have had such a marvelous experience.

Although I had dreamed of owning a horse in Kentucky Derby, I never thought it would happen. I will always be thankful of the thrill of owning even a small part of such a wonderful horse.

These great 3-year-olds produced sensational racing and thrilled millions on television. In the process, they have done a lot of thoroughbred racing, which adds so much to so many communities in the United States. From a purely practical standpoint, thoroughbred racing accounts for hundreds of thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions in revenue, not to mention the great enjoyment it brings to so many.

It is sad about Captain Bodgit's injury, but a friend and avid racegoer put it in perspective for me when he said, "Just think, Captain Bodgit will have a new girlfriend every day." I only hope that his offspring will be bred here in America. That way we can look forward to seeing young Captain Bodgit giving us some of the same thrills and displaying the same stamina and courage and the great Captain did for all too short a time.

FAMILY FARM AND SMALL BUSINESS ESTATE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1997

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to help preserve and protect our Nation's most valuable assets: Families and Family-Owned Businesses.

Family-owned farms and small businesses are the backbone of my State and our Nation. They employ our people, generate economic growth and strengthen our communities. However, Uncle Sam has socked it to family-owned businesses over the years with increasing regulations and taxes. Families are finding it harder and harder to continue operating the family business.

One of the largest obstacles to staying in business for families is Federal estate taxes or death taxes. Before a family has even had the opportunity to properly mourn the passing of a loved one they must begin to face the task of settling the estate. Often a family must endure two deaths; the death of a loved one followed by the death of a business. With tax rates as high as 55 percent on assets in excess of \$600,000, death taxes can sap the lifeblood out of a family-owned business and in many cases force the sale of the entire business to settle up with the IRS. Family farms and small businesses are frequently cash poor but rich in assets such as land and equipment. The current \$600,000 exemption can often be eaten up in the increased value of land which often has no correlation to the income generating value of the business.

Small businesses and family farm make up 98 percent of all businesses in North Carolina

and employ over 50 percent of all workers in North Carolina. The \$600,000 exemption is too low and places a burden on some family-owned businesses so severe they cannot survive. People labor too long and hard throughout their lives to see the fruits of their work disappear into Uncle Sam's pockets.

That is why today I am introducing the Family Farm and Small Business Estate Tax Relief Act of 1997. This bill will raise the current exemption for family-owned farms and small businesses from \$600,000 to \$1.5 million. It will also index the exemption to inflation, something that should have been done a long time ago.

The current estate tax is an unfair double tax on assets generated through income that has already been taxed. It is a disincentive to saving, hard work and entrepreneurship. Current policy undermines everything that is great about America: family, ingenuity, hard work, and providing for the economic security of our children.

There are thousands of Americans across this country that play by the rules and work hard only to be faced with the prospect that their very success will saddle their children with a burden so great that it will force them to abandon the only livelihoods they have ever known.

According to the Congressional Research Service 70 percent of family owned businesses do not survive to the second generation and 87 percent do not survive to the third. This is wrong and it must stop. The Family Farm and Small Business Estate Tax Relief Act is good for our economy, is good for families and is good for America.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) and the North Carolina Farm Bureau for their support of my legislation. NFIB and the NC Farm Bureau understand the importance of preserving family-owned businesses.

With the right policies we can strengthen and preserve the family owned business in America. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation initiative.

ARMY BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the birthday of the United States Army. June 14, 1997 marks the Army's 222 years of service to the United States of America.

For 222 years, our Army's purpose has been to fight and win our nation's wars. America's Army exists to give the nation decisive victory on the battlefield and wherever else the nation needs them. Decisive victory today means more than simply destroying the army of an opponent. It can take many forms: saving lives by producing and delivering clean water to Rwandan refugees, restoring democracy in Haiti, or keeping the peace in Bosnia. Whatever the mission, the nation turns to the

Army for help during crises, and the Army delivers success.

The key to the Army's success has been its willingness to change, to meet the world as it is, while remaining constant in its selfless service and its dedication to duty, honor and country. These are not mere words; they are codes by which the Army lives. General Douglas MacArthur, in 1961, summed it up best when he said, "Yours is the profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory—and that if we fail, the nation will be destroyed."

But the world has changed, and it continues to change. For the Army, the 21st century began in 1989. Think about it. From 1950 to 1989, almost 40 years, the United States of America used its military 10 times. Since 1989, we have used our military 25 times, a 15-fold increase. Let's quickly review some of the major recent actions in which the U.S. Army played a critical role: in 1991, Operation Desert Storm in Southwest Asia and Provide Comfort in Turkey and Iraq; in 1992, relief efforts after Hurricane Andrew; in 1993, Restore Hope in Somalia; in 1994, fighting fires in the Western United States, Uphold Democracy in Haiti, and Support Hope in Rwanda; and in 1995 and 1996, Joint, Joint Endeavor and Joint Guard in Bosnia. Yes, during the past 7 years, the Army has done 70 to 80 percent of the heavy lifting, and they have done it for less than 24 percent of the budget given to the Department of Defense. The U.S. Army is indeed a cost-effective force.

The cold war may have been more dangerous, but today's geopolitical environment is more complex. We must deal with the crumbling of an empire—the breaking up of nation-states around the world. We must deal with the possibility of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction—a sure knowledge that any nation with resources can buy instant terror. We must deal with uncertainty throughout the world—what's next, where are we headed? We must deal with the explosive release of religious and racial tensions that have lain dormant in the global village for more than 50 years. We must deal with difficult, emotional issues that have been covered up since World War II.

Television and the other electronic news media have taken us back to the future. How our soldiers deal with those tensions is played out for us at breakfast tables and in our living rooms almost instantaneously—24 hours a day, up close and personal.

It is the responsibility of our generation to sustain and pass on an Army that is as good as, or better than, the one we inherited. Today's Army has evolved into a full-spectrum force. It has shed the label describing it as a strictly threat-based force. We have evolved beyond that. We can reassure our friends and allies, and we can provide support to civilian authorities in times of domestic crisis. If necessary, we can compel and deter potential adversaries.

We've moved out on this exciting journey, and we have come a long way. We are bending metal and we are moving electrons across the battlefield. The term includes Army civilians, soldiers and members of industry working together to secure the future.

We are learning the tremendous potential of situational awareness and information domi-

nance. It is very reassuring to know where all our friendly forces are 100 percent of the time, and to know where our enemy is as well. With that kind of intelligence, the Army can do things they've never done before on the battlefield. This will clearly allow the Army to maintain the edge. It clearly will allow this force to be the world's best Army.

We are in the execution mode of Army 21—the Army of the early 21st century—and changing in a fundamentally different way than ever before. We have information dominance.

The Army's Chief of Staff, General Dennis J. Reimer, has said "Army 21 is critical, but it is only an intermediate stop along our journey. The focus of our intellectual efforts has shifted to the 'Army After Next.' The Army After Next is our effort to look as deep as possible into the future, to look at what happens to the world in the 2025 time frame, to evaluate the geopolitics, the technologies, the human resources and war-fighting capabilities that will be available at that time. Army After Next is a totally different force, but we know a lot about it. We know we want to have greater lethality."

"Army After Next is the objective force," General Reimer said, "but the road to Army After Next goes through Army 21. We must insure that we develop the total force design—that we have the training package right, that we have the force structure right, that we validate the doctrine, and that we insure the technology is there so we can leverage the tremendous potential of this great informational dominance."

General Reimer caution us against the notion that new technology will automatically result in large-scale reductions to the size of the Army. Already since 1989, the active force in all the services has been cut by 700,000 people—about a third. The Army has taken its share of the cuts, but there is a limit to the downsizing we can sustain without losing mission readiness. It takes soldiers with the capability for long term commitment to separate warring parties . . . to reassure fearful civilians . . . to restore public order . . . to keep criminals from taking advantage of the vacuum in civil order . . . to deliver humanitarian assistance . . . to prevent and win the nation's wars. Such capabilities require boots on the ground. We must never forget that soldiers are the essence of the Army—always have been and always will be.

The Army is changing to meet the challenges of today, tomorrow and the 21st century. They must change if they are to remain relevant to the needs of the Nation. They must work smarter, and must be willing to take risks. Not to take risks is the greatest risk of all, because they will miss the window of opportunity to tap the tremendous potential that is there. Despite the ambiguity of future warfare and the many forms it may assume, the battlefield will always be a lonely, frightening and dangerous place. Only soldiers of character and courage, trained to a razor's edge—ably led, superbly equipped and in sufficient numbers—will survive there and win tomorrow as they have in the past.

Yes, the Army is changing to meet the challenges of today, tomorrow and the 21st century. This past year, the soldiers bore out that fact very well:

They concluded operations in Haiti, giving that country an opportunity for democracy.

After years of devastation in Bosnia, we finally deployed our soldiers there. To a war-torn country, those soldiers brought hope and more than a year without war. They also showed the world that the United States means business when it places its soldiers on the ground.

Time and time again, the spirit of our soldiers came through in so many ways. One shining example is the bridge we built across the Sava River. Not only was it the longest pontoon bridge since World War II—620 meters long—but they also put it in under the most difficult conditions. They had sleet. They had rain. They had snow. They had freezing cold. They had mud up to their ankles and they had a hundred-year high-water mark. But our soldiers wouldn't be beaten. They put in the bridge. They put it in on schedule so our forces could successfully enter Bosnia. A tremendous accomplishment and a tremendous tribute. It was not only a tribute to technology but, more important, to our soldiers and their indomitable spirit.

The evacuation of Liberia, Operation Assured Response, involved 300 soldiers—special forces, infantry and signal units. They were called upon to assist with the evacuation of American citizens from Monrovia. Most of those soldiers had just returned from Bosnia. They hadn't even turned in their cold-weather gear when we deployed them into the heat of Liberia to evacuate American citizens. They had no time to prepare, but they performed magnificently. They secured all the American citizens and brought them back safe. They did it without casualties—a flawless mission.

The Military Observer Mission Ecuador and Peru takes place on the border between Ecuador and Peru—a contested border area. Fewer than 60 of our soldiers stand guard down there. They're holding together that critical point of the world and they're doing a magnificent job—just a handful of American soldiers.

Probably the world's most visible event took place in Atlanta at the Summer Olympics of 1996. Again, American soldiers—primarily Army National Guard soldiers assisted by U.S. Army Reserve and active-component soldiers—provided security to the events. They insured that the athletes got to the right place. They insured that officials got to the right place. They earned the accolades of a grateful world.

Task Force Vanguard consisted of active- and reserve-component soldiers sent to fight forest fires in the Northwest United States. It's a tough mission, but they are good at it, and their civilian counterparts admired them for their organization ability, their discipline, and the physical ability and endurance they brought to the task.

Last year, we carried out Operation Desert Strike. Smart weapons from airplanes and ships could not deter Saddam Hussein, so—in the short span of 96 hours—the U.S. Army deployed over 3,500 soldiers—a brigade from the 1st Cavalry Division, two Patriot missile batteries, and other soldiers—to Kuwait. Saddam Hussein got the message, and the world found out what it meant when we talk about "power projection". Yes, we clearly showed last year that we are a full-spectrum force—a force of decision—a force based on capabilities. We're building and maintain the right

force for the times, and we'll keep it honed to a razor's edge. We can't help feeling at least a tinge of regret that the colors of so many proud Army units had to be furled and cased. Fortunately, size by itself is not the most important thing, and America can still take pride in having the world's best army. What they lack in quantity, the more than make up in quality. Know this, they accept the sacrifices that make them better able to fulfill the motto on the Army seal: "This We'll Defend."

The building of a force better able to defend American freedom is an Army birthday present all of us deserve and should be delighted to receive. This we'll defend—this land, this Nation, this flag that must never be furled and cased.

In closing, let us all reflect for a moment that June 14, 1997, is Flag Day as well as the Army's birthday. Like our Army, the American flag grew out of revolution. And like our Army, the design of our flag—Old Glory—has evolved over the years since 1777. The liberty it stands for, however, remains constant. So does the Army's vigil to protect that liberty, because, in the words of General Eisenhower, "A soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains."

Since 1775, more than 42 million Americans, in times of crisis as well as times of peace, have raised their right hands to take an oath, making America's Army what it is: the premier fighting force in the world and a values-based institution closely bound to the Nation and the Nation's people. They have taken that oath not to a king, and not to a flag alone, but to the ideals our flag represents.

Yesterday the Army was ready, from Lexington and Concord to Gettysburg, and from Normandy to Bosnia. Today they are ready to fight and win the Nation's wars, and to keep the peace or provide humanitarian relief around the globe. Tomorrow, too, they will be ready. Wherever the time, wherever the mission, whatever the challenge, American can count on its Army.

A TRIBUTE TO HELEN WHISTLER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor excellence in service to the Girl Scouts of America and recognize Helen Whistler as the San Fernando Valley Girl Scout Council Woman of the Year.

Girl Scouting is very important throughout our community and our Nation. The Girl Scout's basic promise "To serve God and my country, To help people at all times" is no simple task. But each day women like Helen Whistler go out into the community and spread the Girl Scout promise.

The San Fernando Valley Girl Scout Council Woman of the Year Award is given to honor outstanding efforts in providing Girl Scouting throughout the San Fernando Valley. Their mission "to serve girls in a diverse environment by inspiring them to reach their full potential" can only be realized if someone makes an effort to attract and organize these young women.

Fortunately, there are women like Helen Whistler who excel in promoting the Girl Scout mission. Helen has worked tirelessly to bring Girl Scouting to every girl of our community. She has gathered and analyzed enormous amounts of data that have enabled the council to develop plans which would better serve our women of tomorrow. Helen's research is pivotal to the success of the San Fernando Valley Girl Scout Council.

In addition to providing an extraordinary amount of time to this research, Helen serves as the 3d vice president and secretary of the Board of Directors and on the Executive Committee. Her dedication to the Girl Scout community is greatly appreciated.

I join Helen's family, friends, the San Fernando Girl Scout Council and the women in our community in honoring Helen Whistler as Woman of the Year.

EMPLOYMENT NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to be among 150 of my colleagues in the House of Representatives who have joined to introduce the Employment Non-Discrimination Act [ENDA] of 1997. This legislation will extend to gay and lesbian Americans the same employment protections guaranteed to all other Americans without creating special rights or quotas.

It is intolerable that in 39 States hard working women and men can be fired or turned down for a job just because of their sexual orientation. No woman should have to worry about receiving a pink slip because she is gay. No man should be denied a position or a promotion simply because he is gay.

America is blessed with a diverse people and America works best when everyone is allowed to contribute to his or her fullest potential. As a nation, we take pride in our sense of fairness, and in fairness to all Americans it is time to put an end to all forms of employment discrimination. The time has come for the Congress of the United States to provide assurance to every American that his or her opportunity to get a job and to keep a job will be based on their abilities, not on their sexual orientation. Almost 70 percent of American voters believe that is the right thing to do and Congress should act accordingly.

Last year, ENDA supporters were heartened by the near passage of the bill in the Senate. That the Senate vote on ENDA was 49-50, coupled with the fact that today there are 150 original ENDA cosponsors in the House—compared to 139 cosponsors in the last Congress—is proof that progress is indeed being made.

Increasing support for and ultimately enacting ENDA will build upon our Nation's legacy of ensuring fairness in the workplace. We have outlawed employment discrimination based on race, gender, age, religion, or disability. Let us now take the next important step. I urge my colleagues to lend their sup-

port to this legislation so we can make it law in the 105th Congress.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOUTHERN EYE BANK

HON. JOHN COOKSEY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Southern Eye Bank of New Orleans, LA, and to congratulate this eye-bank on its continued commitment to excellence.

The Southern Eye Bank was incorporated on June 7, 1947 and opened its doors on July 30, 1947. It was founded under the auspices of the Eye Bank For Sight Restoration in New York City, which was the first eye bank in the United States being founded in 1944 by Dr. Townley Paton. Subsequently other eye banks were located in Boston and Chicago. The Southern Eye Bank was the first in the South.

The initial executive committee included Mr. Charles E. Fenner, as chairman of the board of trustees; Mr. John Reilly, as treasurer; Mr. John Sims, as secretary; Drs. George M. Haik and William B. Clark, as chairmen of the Medical Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Orville Ewing, as the volunteer executive director.

In the ensuing middle years Mr. Robert Simpson served as chairman of the board of trustees. He and Dr. Clark are credited with being the driving force that guided the Southern Eye Bank during its formative period.

This first office was located in the Hutchinson Memorial Building of the Tulane Medical School at 1430 Tulane Avenue. Eventually, in 1948 it moved to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. The Southern Eye Bank functioned with the cooperation of LSU School of Medicine; the Tulane Medical Center, and various local hospitals—Charity, Hotel, Dieu, Flint Goodrich, Baptist and Lakeshore.

The original purposes of Southern Eye Bank were twofold: to secure corneas for transplant, and to establish a laboratory in which young eye surgeons could be trained to perform corneal grafts. Within the first four months of its opening, the Southern Eye Bank had a list of 3,000 donors. The public was instructed on how to become a donor as follows: Sign the donor card and return it to the Eye Bank Office; the signature must be witnessed, but need not be notarized; the family of the donor must be notified of these intentions; the gift should not be part of a will, since the eye must be used immediately before a will can be probated.

The first corneal transplant, performed under its auspices, was at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. The patient was a 69-year-old female who had been blind for 7 years. The procedure was deemed a success, that is permanent vision was restored.

Today, the Southern Eye Bank provides approximately 800 corneas for transplantation a year.

Today, over 95 percent of corneal transplants are successful. This success rate reflects significant advances in the way donor corneas are processed.

In 1947 the eye had to be removed within 3 hours of time of death; the transplant had to be performed within 24 hours of recovery; only 50 percent of surgeries were deemed successful.

In 1997 the eye can be removed within 8 hours of the time of death; the transplant can be performed up to 14 days after recovery; about 95 percent of surgeries are successful.

One of the reasons for the increased rate of success was the ability to store corneal tissue in a liquid media so that it could be later used under optimal conditions. In the early days of corneal transplantation (i.e., in 1947), the patient had to wait (sometimes for a long time), for a telephone call to come to the hospital when tissue had become available. Then the transplantation was done as an emergency at a time when conditions in the operating room might not be optimal. A major breakthrough was the development of the M-K media by Drs. Bernard E. McCarey, Ph.D. and Herbert E. Kaufman, MD in 1974. Thereafter, corneal

tissue could be stored for up to 3 days and still be viable. This meant that surgery could be done under ideal conditions. Beyond that, it was now possible for individual eye banks to be clearinghouses for distributing tissue to other eye banks throughout the country. This was a major breakthrough. Newer storage media have been developed, but the introduction of the M-K media made it possible for the concept of eye banking to attain the next level.

THE NEED FOR EYE BANKS

Over forty thousand Americans, and hundreds of thousands of others around the world suffer from corneal blindness each year. This visual loss which compromises their quality of life may result from congenital corneal disease, infection, trauma, chemical burns, or corneal swelling.

Fortunately, through the medical miracle of corneal transplantation, sight restoration is possible. Since there is no substitute for human tissue, the transplant process depends

on the priceless gift of corneal donation from one human to the next. The mission of Southern Eye Bank is to safely transfer corneas from the donor to the recipient.

Transplants bring light into the eyes of an infant only a few days old, and the great-grandfather in his eighties, and all those in between.

Donor ocular tissue is used for corneal transplant surgery and reconstructive ophthalmic surgery, and for research to find cures to diseases which cause blindness or visual deterioration. The Southern Eye Bank first meets the needs of those in the local community waiting for a corneal donor, and then provides other eye banks across the country with donor corneas for transplantation.

Today, the Southern Eye Bank provides safe, quality corneas for transplantation, research, and education. This New Orleans medical landmark has been saving vision for the last 50 years, and will continue to do so.