

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JAMES MCKAY RORTY OF THE
FIGHTING 69TH—AN AMERICAN
PATRIOT

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, one cannot read military history without being deeply impressed, even inspired, by the sacrifice and courage of men and women whose heroic acts and steadfast courage go far beyond what reason would suggest is even the most enlightened self-interest. There is a certain something that gives a special cohesion to a military unit in combat, something that goes beyond the defense of hearth and home, beyond what even individual courage might accomplish alone. That special quality flows from the brotherhood of arms. Some of the most heroic of acts, "above and beyond the call of duty," are the acts of men who would rather lay down their own lives than to let down their buddies. The brotherhood of arms exists not only in the present tense among members of the same unit, but it exists over time among those who share the same military traditions. The traditions of the corps or of the regiment can provide a sense of the spiritual presence of members of former generations that the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coast guardsmen of today can feel that they are part of an ongoing tradition which is a psychological reality.

When I march with 1st Sgt. Barney Kelly as a member of the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment of New York, I can still feel that special thrill which I first felt as a private in the line of the "Fighting 69th." The green battle flag and the regimental flag with its multitude of battle streamers and 62 battle rings is a tangible link with those men of earlier generations who fought on Makin Island, in France and on the battlefields of our own civil war. The 69th Regiment New York State Militia, in response to President Lincoln's personal request, stayed beyond the expiration of their active duty time to defend the Union at that terrible Battle of Bull Run; the regiment acquitted itself well on the field that day, but among its losses were the capture of its commander, Col. Michael Corcoran and a number of his men including James McKay Rorty—who later escaped and then volunteered for combat with the Irish Brigade.

James McKay Rorty, like most members of the 69th, was an Irish nationalist, a faithful officer of the Fenian Brotherhood, and a patriotic American devoted to the Constitution and Union of the United States of America. For Rorty and his generation there was no conflict of interest between his American citizenship and his desire to see the blessings of Liberty extended to the land of his birth; it is the same as a man being able to love both his wife and

his mother. The same is true of Irish America today; it is not unique to the Irish, but provides that special care for all peoples with whom we share bonds of blood and affection. It is a strength of American society that these ties exist; it is a strength of the American political system that these concerns can be expressed through the Congress, concerns enlightened by intimate knowledge. James McKay Rorty was a leading champion of Liberty for his native Ireland and the Irish as well as for the entire United States, his adopted country. A member of the 69th New York and of the Irish Brigade, he fell in battle on the July 3, 1863, very near the "Highwater mark of the Confederacy."

His body was recovered from its shallow grave on the field at Gettysburg and reinterred in New York's First Cavalry Cemetery. This Saturday, May 29, 1993, it will be my great honor to participate with Jack Conway and the Irish Brigade Association, the county Donegal Association, the 69th Regiment of New York and the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment in the dedication of a new memorial stone—the original having succumbed to acid rain—at the grave of James McKay Rorty. While my own service with the 69th New York is separated from Rorty's by over a century, the traditions of the regiment run so strong that I, and my fellow veterans of the 69th, truly feel that we are honoring a fellow comrade in arms who is as much a part of our brotherhood as those who were with "Wild Bill" Donovan and Father Duffy in France, or with Col. Gerry Kelley and Frank McCraken on Makin, on Saipan and—also with Father Lynch—on Okinawa, or those who stood immediately beside us in the ranks of the "Fighting 69th".

Historian Brian Pohanka has written an excellent monograph on James McKay Rorty which is being published by the Irish Brigade Association, with the assistance of—among others—the Rorty and Blount families and the 69th Regiment veterans. Mr. Pohanka has been kind enough to prepare a condensation of his work on Rorty for me to insert in the RECORD. I therefore offer:

FROM DONEGAL TO GETTYSBURG—CAPT.
JAMES MCKAY RORTY

The roll call of Irish-born heroes of the American Civil War is a long and honorable one: Corcoran, Cleburne, Meagher, Sweeney, Mulligan, Smyth . . . Soldiers, orators, patriots—the names evoke a legacy of bravery and idealism that still retains the power to inspire. As the poet William Butler Yeats wrote of a later generation of Irish heroes, those of us who draw inspiration from that gallant litany "murmur name upon name . . . whenever green is worn."

On May 29, 1993, Irish American and veterans organizations, Civil War historians and uniformed re-enactment units will gather at First Cavalry Cemetery, Woodside, New York, to honor a son of Erin who gave his life for his adopted country in the great and terrible battle of Gettysburg. The passage of time has obscured the memory of James

McKay Rorty even as the elements eroded the marble stone that marked his grave. But the record of Rorty's words and deeds have inspired a later generation to replace his crumbling gravestone with an impressive granite monument—and by their tribute, to keep his memory green.

James McKay Rorty was born in Donegal Town on June 11, 1837, the first of ten children of Richard and Catherine Rorty. Like so many other young Irishmen, James sought a brighter future in America, emigrating to New York in the year 1857. Working as a book canvasser and dry goods salesman, despite financial reverses he managed to raise enough money to bring two of his brothers to New York. It was not until the summer of 1863 that funds were available to ensure the passage of the rest of the family to America.

Disappointed as he was in business pursuits, James Rorty found an outlet for his hopes and dreams of an independent Ireland through his association with the Fenian Brotherhood. He soon began to make a name for himself in Irish nationalist circles, both as a writer and orator; one associate described him as "gifted with a power of eloquence rarely vouchsafed to so young a man." In 1859 Rorty signed on as a member of the "O'Mahony Guards," a militia unit named in honor of the Fenian leader John O'Mahony, and one of 40 independent companies comprising the Phoenix Brigade.

On April 20, 1861, a week after the Confederate bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter ignited long-simmering sectional differences and plunged the United States into Civil War, James McKay Rorty enlisted in Company G of the 69th New York Militia—a unit commanded by Colonel Michael Corcoran, one of the founders of the Fenian Brotherhood. The 69th New York was the pride of Manhattan's large Irish community, and three days after Rorty enlisted the regiment was given a thunderous send-off when they departed for the seat of war at Washington, D.C.

Private Rorty and his comrades spent several weeks wielding picks and shovels in the construction of a line of defensive fortifications on Arlington Heights before marching forth to what nearly everyone expected to be a single, deciding confrontation with the Southern forces gathered near Manassas, Virginia. In company with the other units in Colonel William Tecumseh Sherman's brigade, the 69th New York crossed the sluggish stream called Bull Run, and charged into the vortex of fire that swept the slope of Henry House Hill. For a time it seemed the North would win the day, but a combination of faulty generalship and plain bad luck found a defeated Union army in chaotic retreat back down the road to Washington. Private Rorty stood by Colonel Corcoran and the remnants of the 69th New York as they tried to stem the tide of disaster along Bull Run. Waging a last-ditch stand in a roadside farmhouse, Corcoran, Rorty, and some two dozen followers were surrounded and captured.

Three days after the battle of Bull Run, Rorty found himself incarcerated with hundreds of other Federal prisoners in a Richmond, Virginia warehouse. After two months of debilitating confinement, Rorty decided

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"the honor of the corps" required the soldiers of the 69th to mount an escape attempt. On September 18, 1861, Rorty and two comrades managed to slip out of the warehouse clad in civilian garb, and began a perilous journey northward. Traveling by night and resting during the day, the three young Irishmen successfully eluded Confederate sentries and a week after leaving Richmond gained the banks of the broad Potomac River. Fashioning two makeshift rafts, the escapees paddled out to a group of U.S. Navy gunboats and safety.

When James Rorty's parents learned of his perilous exploits, they implored their son to abandon the military service; why, they asked, should he risk his life, and the family's hopes of emigration, in a fratricidal American conflict? But James McKay Rorty was determined to go back to front, and after accepting a commission as Lieutenant of Artillery in General Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Brigade, James penned his family a forceful and eloquent explanation of his actions.

"Let me reassure you of my firm conviction," Rorty wrote, "that the separation of this Union into North and South would not only be fatal to the progress of constitutional freedom but would put impassable barriers in the way of future immigration. It would close forever the wide portals through which the pilgrims of liberty from every European clime have sought and found it...Our only guarantee is the Constitution, our only safety is in the Union, one, and indivisible."

Returning to the defenses of Washington with the Irish Brigade, Rorty and the gunners of the 14th New York Independent Battery passed the long winter months in a regimen of drill and instruction that prepared the Army of the Potomac for a massive effort against the Confederate capital, Richmond. In mid March of 1862, Lieutenant Rorty found himself aboard a transport bound for the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, from where General George McClellan launched his ambitious, but ultimately futile campaign.

Appointed Ordnance Officer on the Staff of General Israel Richardson, the gruff, hard-bitten commander of the First Division, Second Corps, Rorty passed safely through the bloody Seven Days battles. But he mourned for lost comrades like Captain Joseph O'Donaghue of the 88th New York, of whom he wrote, "Rest, great heart, rest, under the hallowed turf of a soldier's grave; a comrade grieves selfishly for your loss, but glories in your glory!"

From the Peninsula the Army of the Potomac was shifted back to Washington, then into Maryland to confront Robert E. Lee's first invasion of Northern territory. Lee was repulsed in the battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single day in American history, but many Federal—including the Irish Brigade—were decimated. Rorty's commander, General Richardson, was among the slain, and he found himself on the staff of a new division leader: the intrepid General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Hancock praised Lieutenant Rorty's "intelligence, bravery and fidelity" during the terrible and ultimately futile charge against Lee's Confederates at Fredericksburg. With rank after rank of Union blue falling in the advance on Marye's Heights, Rorty spurred his horse into the carnage, waving the men onward with his sword. The horse was shot beneath him, and the lieutenant took a bullet in the left arm. After two months convalescence, Rorty rejoined General Hancock in time to participate in the battle of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Chancellorsville. It proved to be yet another Union defeat, but won Rorty a mention in dispatches for his "great gallantry," and gained him promotion to the rank of Captain.

Throughout his military service James McKay Rorty continued his affiliation with the Fenian Brotherhood, serving as Recording Secretary for the organization's army subgroup, the Potomac Circle. Thomas Clerk Luby, a leading Irish nationalist who visited the army, described Rorty as "The cleverest and most promising young Irish soldier," whom he encountered: "A nice looking young man, well mannered, well spoken, highly intelligent... well informed on military subjects." Another comrade remembered Rorty as "devoted heart and soul to the cause of Ireland."

In June of 1863, with the Confederate forces preparing for yet another attempt to carry the war into Maryland and Pennsylvania, Captain Rorty obtained a brief leave of absence in order to get his newly arrived parents, three brothers and four sisters settled in their Brooklyn home. After a separation of six years, it was truly an emotional reunion. The children ranged in age from 8 to 21, and the youngest of them must have had only the vaguest recollection of their soldier brother. All too soon, the dashing Captain had to bid his family goodbye, and return to the front.

Led by a new commander, General George Meade, the Army of the Potomac marched north to a decisive clash with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia near the little Pennsylvania town called Gettysburg. Rorty rode with General Hancock, now commanding officer of the elite Second Corps, and helped the charismatic General to rally the Union troops who had been worsted on the first day of fighting. But staff duties had never been to Rorty's liking, and the next day—July 2, 1863—the Captain asked Hancock to give him a more active role. The General acquiesced, and Rorty took command of the 114 men and four rifled Parrott guns comprising Battery B, 1st New York Light Artillery.

The second day of the battle of Gettysburg was a grisly stand-off. The blue and gray battle lines swept back and forth over the fields and ridges, with neither side able to gain a decisive advantage. Rorty was on hand when the "Fighting Chaplain", Father William Corby, rendered general Absolution to the assembled troops of the Irish Brigade. And Rorty's battery lost 9 men in the fight through the infamous Wheatfield that followed.

There was little sleep for Rorty's men that evening, as Battery B was shifted north along Cemetery Ridge to bolster the center of the Union line. It was there, along a low stone wall near a copse of trees, that Robert E. Lee would launch his last-ditch effort to smash through the Yankee lines. General Hancock's veteran Second Corps would be on hand to meet the Rebel onslaught—an epic struggle that would go down in history as "Pickett's Charge". At 1 p.m. on July 3, 1863, the Confederate artillery exploded into action, paving the way for the infantry assault with the most horrific bombardment ever to take place on American soil. The union batteries fired back, and for two hours the very ground trembled and reeled as hundreds of cannon thundered amidst the rolling smoke and screeching shells.

Captain Rorty's Battery was caught in the hurricane of destruction. "The men sighted their guns as if the fate of the nation depended on their exertions," one officer observed. "With guns dismounted, caissons

blown up, and rapidly losing men and horses, the intrepid commander moved from gun to gun as coolly as if on a West Point review." With many of his men down and all but one of his guns smashed or disabled, Rorty cast aside his sword and belt, stripped off his uniform jacket, and joined the powder-stained crew at the remaining piece. Shouting encouragement, the Captain seized a sponge-staff and helped swab out and ram shells down the scorching iron barrel.

On came the Confederate infantry, screaming their high-pitched battle cry. Rorty's gun spewed deadly canister tearing great gaps in the swaying ranks, and the infantry of both sides opened fire. "Death was in the air," one of Rorty's men recalled, "the bullets flying like bees from a disturbed hive."

James Rorty did not live to see the Union victory—the great turning point of the Civil War. Just before the decimated Southern units made a last desperate effort to breach the Union line, the heroic Captain was shot dead, and dropped beside his cannon. First buried where he fell, some two weeks after the armies departed the stricken field, James' younger brother Richard journeyed to Gettysburg, and brought the fallen officer home to New York, where he was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery.

While the memory of James McKay Rorty has faded with the passage of time, the reaction to his death makes plain the fact that his loss was keenly felt—not only because of his bravery, but because of his promise. "He surpassed everything in the Army of the Potomac on July 3rd," one comrade noted, while another called Rorty "one whose Spartan heroism would shed a lustre upon the brightest days of chivalry." The commander of the Second Corps Artillery reported, "In the death of Captain J.M. Rorty the brigade has lost a worthy officer, a gallant soldier, and an estimable man."

This Memorial Day, as we gather to honor Captain James McKay Rorty, may we draw inspiration from the example of this deep-souled idealist and heroic warrior, who gave his all for his adopted country. May ours and future generations forever keep his memory green.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS G. PULLEN CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS MAGNET SCHOOL CONCERT BAND AND SHOW CHORUS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to the Thomas G. Pullen Arts Magnet School Concert Band and Show Chorus on the occasion of their upcoming concert to be held at the courtyard of the Rayburn House Office Building on Thursday, June 3, 1993, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Thomas G. Pullen Creative and Performing Arts Magnet School in Landover, MD, has gained local, national, and international recognition since it opened its doors for the 1987-88 academic year. The school has gained a reputation of excellence and achievements in music, vocal, keyboard, instrumental, and K-3 Suzuki cello and violin programs, as well as in drama, dance, visual arts, computer arts and media production, literary arts, and creative writing. Moreover, the school has pro-

moted an outstanding academic program resulting in student achievement that ranked first in Prince George's County middle school math scores for 1992-93.

The music department at Thomas G. Pullen School is widely known for its excellence. Music students have performed at the Kennedy Center, Ford's Theater, and Constitution Hall. The school sponsors a chapter of the Tri-M National Music Honor Society and has received the high honor of being named "Chapter of the Year" for 2 consecutive years.

The Thomas G. Pullen Concert Band, under the direction of Ms. Katherine A. Rodeffer, is comprised of 33 students from grades 6, 7, and 8. The concert band has performed at Prince Georges County and Maryland State band festivals. It has achieved superior ratings during all 4 years at the Prince George's County Band and Orchestra Festival, and for the past 2 years the concert band has received superior ratings at the Maryland State Band Festival. Concert band students have also performed in the county and State solo and ensemble festivals, the Prince Georges County Honors Orchestra, and the District of Columbia Youth Orchestra. They have provided music for nursing homes and other community groups and functions. In its entirety the Thomas G. Pullen Band program incorporates four through eight in beginning, intermediate, advanced and jazz bands.

The Show Chorus, now in its second performing year, is a group of 33 students from grades 6, 7, and 8 under the direction of Mrs. Adrian Flynn. This energetic and talented group presents a wide variety of choreographed choral music. The Show Chorus has performed at the University of Maryland School of Nursing, at various nursing homes, at the Prince Georges County Council Administrative Office Building, and at other community group functions throughout the county. In its entirety, the Thomas G. Pullen Vocal Music Program incorporates grades four through eight including an elementary and middle school chorus.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure to applaud and congratulate the Thomas G. Pullen Creative and Performing Arts Magnet School, under the administration of Edward Feley, superintendent of schools, Kathleen Kurtz, principal, Nancy DePlatchett, arts coordinator, and an outstanding staff of arts and academic teachers, and talented students.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD D. RUPPERT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Richard D. Ruppert, who is retiring as the president of the Medical College of Ohio, after a distinguished tenure of 16 years. It is a pleasure to mark this occasion, as Dr. Ruppert has not only been a distinguished president who has worked tirelessly on behalf of his institution, but also a personal friend.

Dr. Ruppert became president of the Medical College of Ohio in 1977 after serving as

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

vice chancellor for health affairs with the Ohio Board of Regents. Since that time, he has overseen the construction of the MCO's \$251 million campus. Further, he has initiated plans for two new buildings on the campus: a surgical center hospital addition and a school of nursing and school of allied health building. He has assisted in increasing the MCO enrollment to nearly 2,000 students and the faculty now numbers 366 full and part-time members.

He also extended an extraordinary amount of his time and talent on behalf of his State and community. He has served as the vice chairman of the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority and chairman of the Port's Economic Development Committee for Northwest Ohio. He was appointed as a member of the 1992 Ohio task force on higher education.

I have worked with Dr. Ruppert during the time I served in the Ohio State Senate, and as Congressman from Ohio's Fifth District, and through the years, I have been deeply impressed by his total commitment to excellence. I wish Dr. Ruppert and his family the very best as they begin this new era in their lives. I send my deepest thanks for his many contributions to the medical profession and to Ohio.

TED NUGENT: A STRAIGHT ARROW WITH STYLE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has meant a great deal to me, to thousands of sportsmen, and to thousands of young people throughout the Nation. I am speaking of Ted Nugent, the rock superstar who is as good with a bow and arrow as he is with the guitar.

Ted Nugent is once again featured individual at World Bow Hunters Night in our State capital, Lansing. I will be honored to share the podium with him that night, and want our colleagues to know about a true American star.

Ted is a man who has taken the time to show our young people that family values mean more than lipservice, that saying "no" to drugs must be done by example, not just in words, and that protection of our environment and natural resources can be done with a skillful eye to recreation.

Ted Nugent, the "Motor City Madman," has earned the respect and administration of millions of adults and young people through his willingness to meet with people to demonstrate his philosophy of life. He selflessly teaches his skills as a most capable hunter. And he still finds the time to blow your mind with what I think is some of the greatest music in decades.

I have been privileged to have Ted Nugent as a resident of my State, and more importantly to have him as a friend. His wisdom in saying that we all have to take some responsibility to deal with the problems of today and not just expect the Government to make everything all right is a lesson that many Americans need to learn.

CHIEF JAMES SMALL HONORED UPON RETIREMENT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chief James Francis Small. Chief Small has served our Nation in the Naval Reserves since 1967. He has been a stalwart supporter of the Naval Reserves and the U.S. Navy. In November of 1993, Chief Small will be retiring from active duty. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring this man whose life has touched so many others.

Chief Small enlisted in the Navy on October 16, 1967. Since then he has served at numerous duty stations, including the U.S.S. *Barry*, DD-933; SMF 701; the U.S.S. *Adroit*, MSO-509; SIMA *Norva*, 601; and SIMA *Norfolk*, 2701. Chief Small is currently a division officer for the SIMA Newport Detachment, 1101.

Chief Small has received several personal and military awards throughout his career of service, including the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal—3 awards, the National Defense Service Medal—2 awards, and an Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Chief James Francis Small. It is only fitting to honor Chief Small at the end of such a distinguished career of military service.

IN COMMEMORATION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN MONTH

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Asian Pacific-American Month, I think it is appropriate to take a moment to consider the need for the United States to engage in more extensive dialog with India, which will be the world's most populous democratic country by the year 2050. The United States and India should work together to promote better understanding of each other's economic, political, educational, and cultural traditions.

Our shared geopolitical interests dictate that we make a concerted effort to improve Indo-American relations. India recently embarked on a sweeping reform program that opened the way for economic growth and increased foreign trade and investment. I commend India for its willingness to open its doors to foreigners, and I hope that the United States will pursue trade opportunities with the Indian subcontinent.

Our country is home to approximately 1 million Indian-Americans. Like other minorities, they experience prejudice. They are victims of hate crimes, racial bias, and job discrimination. These incidents warrant vigorous efforts to address bigotry, from reporting requirements for hate crimes to cultural awareness programs in our schools and communities.

The Glass Ceiling Commission reports that minorities plateau at lower levels in the work

force than women. Educational institutions and the Department of Labor need to aggressively enforce laws barring discriminatory practices in recruitment and career advancement, and no one should be denied an education or job because of their race or ethnic origin.

As a member of both the caucus on India and Indian-Americans and Small Business Committee, I am concerned about the problems facing Indian-American businesses. H.R. 660, which I have cosponsored, would create a federally chartered but privately owned corporation called the Venture Enhancement and Loan Development Administration for Smaller Undercapitalized Enterprises, also to be known as Velda Sue. This initiative would create a secondary market for small business loans that would provide the necessary incentive for principal lenders to make credit available. The enterprises that would qualify for these loans often represent the best opportunity for minorities to be part of the American dream.

The subcommittee on minority enterprises plans to review the program that sets aside SBA loans for disadvantaged and minority business ventures. As part of that effort, I think the American SBA 8(a) category should be expanded to include Indian-Americans.

I urge my colleagues in the 103d Congress to pay more attention to the concerns of India and Indian-Americans. I can think of no more appropriate time to reflect on our shared interests than during the observance of Asian Pacific-American Month.

TRIBUTE TO HARVEY SCHECHTER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to Harvey Schechter, a close friend and one of the most influential leaders in the history of the Anti-Defamation League [ADL]. We are honored to author this resolution commemorating Harvey's four decades with the ADL. We both respect and admire Harvey for his tireless and passionate devotion to the Jewish community. He has made an inestimable contribution to Jewish life in Los Angeles.

Since 1952, when Harvey joined the ADL's Pacific Southwest regional staff as director of civil rights and factfinding, he has been a vocal and public opponent of anti-Semitism in all its forms. Harvey's reputation for being aggressive and outspoken reflects his position with the Jewish community. His job was not for the timid.

After spending 8 years with the Pacific Southwest region, Harvey was appointed Western States director, which required that he supervise the ADL's investigative and civil rights activities in the Western United States. Twelve years later, he was named Western States director, becoming the supervisor of ADL activities throughout the West. Since

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

1990, he has served as Western States director of the ADL Foundation.

During Harvey's 41-year career, the Los Angeles Jewish community has become the second largest in the world outside Israel. This phenomenal growth has meant that prominent Los Angeles play a key part in the affairs of American and world Jewry. Along these lines, Harvey has given numerous interviews to newspapers, magazines, and television stations around the country. The importance of his role cannot be underestimated.

The Los Angeles chapter of the ADL will continue to perform well after Harvey's retirement. Indeed, he has helped put in place a superb staff. Still, there is no replacing a man like Harvey Schechter.

We are privileged to be friends with Harvey and his lovely wife, Hope Mendoza Schechter, who has contributed immeasurably to his success. We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting these wonderful people who have put the well-being, security, and dignity of the Jewish people above all else.

MEMORIAL DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to our country's veterans. I rise to celebrate the contributions that these men and women have made to strengthen our country and protect the freedoms on which our Nation was founded.

In our history, we have celebrated Memorial Day in one form or another for over 127 years. First established to recognize the sacrifices of our young patriots on the battlefields of the Civil War, Memorial Day has taken on increasingly greater importance as generation after generation of Americans has shipped off to fight in Europe, the South Pacific, Korea, Vietnam, and the Middle East.

Each of these generations is tied to the other with a common bond borne of blood, sweat, and tears. Each generation has watched the best and brightest of them die on the field of honor. Each generation has put aside their own self-interest so that they could work to improve the future of their country.

They may have fought different battles and different enemies, but ultimately their sacrifices and efforts were made for the betterment of the Nation.

Over a million Americans have died during our country's armed conflicts, and we can expect that future Americans will again be called to duty.

So on Memorial Day, let's reflect on the sacrifices that others have made for our democracy, and for the freedoms spreading across the globe. On this day we are not only remembering our dead, we are celebrating their legacy.

We are celebrating the Democratic countries in the world which would have still suffered under the shadow of dictatorships if it were not for our troops. We are celebrating the wealth and freedoms of our country which are direct results of their sacrifices. We celebrate

the efforts of former enemies to find common ground with us so that we can avoid armed conflict and the early deaths of our young men and women in the future.

Our war dead and our veterans have changed the history of the world. Their bodies may have died, but their will, their deeds, and their memory will live forever.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD M. SIMON

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Richard M. Simon, who will be retiring on June 30, 1993, as the third president of Terra Technical College, Fremont, OH.

Dr. Simon received his bachelor's degree in industrial education from Ball State University in 1956. His master's degree in educational administration was conferred by Ball State in 1958 and an educational doctorate degree in higher education college administration was awarded at Indiana University in 1962.

After completing his graduate work, he began his commitment to higher education, and served at four midwestern colleges. Since taking over as president of Terra, he has seen the campus expand with the securing of funding for student activities center and general technologies building. Terra has also received 10 years accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

I am proud to count Dr. Simon as a friend, and send my best wishes to him and his entire family as he steps down from the presidency of Terra. I look forward to continuing both our friendship and professional association in the years to come.

OUTDOORS FOREVER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I want our colleagues to know of a very worthwhile organization known as Outdoors Forever, an affiliate of Michigan United Conservation Clubs.

This private nonprofit organization was incorporated in Michigan in 1986. Outdoors Forever strives to promote enjoyment of outdoor recreation, especially hunting, fishing, and shooting sports. The members of this organization are to be particularly commended for trying to make these activities accessible to all.

I want to pay particular tribute to Don Basee, the president of Outdoors Forever, for his skillful and dedicated leadership of an excellent group.

Outdoors Forever promotes activities that are inclusive. People who use wheelchairs, canes, crutches, or other assistive devices, along with the elderly and others with invisible handicaps can all join in. This inclusion has

helped to educate the general public about the abilities of handicapped individuals, and encouraged handicapped people to fully enjoy the outdoors. The breaking down of attitudinal barriers has been tremendous to see as people can look at each other just as people, not as people with differences.

Outdoors Forever is holding a free fishing weekend in Oscoda, MI. As the organization's major event and fundraiser, it now attracts more sponsors than it can handle. Every single one of these sponsors is most appreciated. The activities sponsored by Outdoors Forever deserve to be duplicated throughout the State of Michigan and the Nation.

**SENIOR CHIEF ROBERT STARITA
HONORED UPON RETIREMENT**

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Senior Chief Robert Starita. Senior Chief Starita has served our Nation in the U.S. Navy since 1965. He has been a stalwart supporter of the Navy and the Naval Reserves. In June 1993, Senior Chief Starita will be retiring from active duty. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring this man whose life has touched so many others.

Senior Chief Starita enlisted in the Navy in June 1965. Since then he has served at duty stations across the country and in Vietnam. Senior Chief Starita is currently assigned to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center in Manchester, NH.

Senior Chief Starita has received many personal and military awards throughout his career of service. He has spent years developing his own skills and teaching others how to use their skills for the betterment of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Senior Chief Robert Starita. It is only fitting to honor Senior Chief Starita at the end of such a distinguished career of military service.

RECOGNITION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE LAWRENCE ACADEMY IN THE TOWN OF GROTON

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in recognition of the Lawrence Academy in Groton, MA, and the school's celebration honoring the bicentennial of its opening.

Lawrence Academy has been a strong member of the community for the past 200 years, and I know it will continue that tradition far into the future. When Lawrence Academy was opened 200 years ago, it gave students a jump on life and it has remained on the leading edge of education ever since.

Lawrence Academy has given boys and girls within the Fifth Congressional District,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and elsewhere, the attitudes, work ethic, and abilities necessary for them to succeed at whatever endeavors they choose to pursue. With its strong programs in computer sciences and athletics, Lawrence continues to be a leader in innovative education. In addition, unique programming such as Winterim and Lawrence II continue to distinguish Lawrence Academy from all other private schools.

Today, 200 years later, Lawrence Academy continues to offer its services and facilities whenever possible to the town of Groton. Lawrence Academy has realized that it is not a separate entity from the community, and in spite of its tax exempt status it now budgets annually to help pay its share of expenses to the town.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute the institution, the staff, students, and alumni as they celebrate the school's bicentennial. I am particularly familiar with this institution's success and educational quality as I have a Lawrence Academy graduate as part of my Washington, DC staff. For this I am proud to rise today to congratulate the many people who have made the Lawrence Academy in Groton an outstanding institution.

FIRST ANNUAL STUDENT ART COMPETITION A GREAT SUCCESS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the talented and hard working young men and women who participated in my First Annual Student Art Competition on May 1, 1993. The exceptional art work submitted by 21 students from high schools across Nassau County, NY impressed me and a very distinguished panel of judges.

The Third District competition was held in conjunction with "An Artistic Discovery," the nationwide arts program sponsored by the Congressional Arts Caucus. I am very proud to be an active member of the Arts Caucus and to support its mission of promoting the arts and encouraging the creative talents of young Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to report to my colleagues in the House of Representatives the results of the Third District's art competition:

Winner: Jenny Shin, Syosset High School. Runners-up: Edwin Graham, Long Beach High School and Danielle Monsess, Hicksville High School.

Entrants: Kara Fiorito, East Rockaway High School, Allyson Verdone, East Rockaway High School, Jeff Schroeder, Farmingdale High School, Julie Macus, Baldwin Senior High School, Dan Loesch, Baldwin Senior High School, Tracey Bacher, Baldwin Senior High School, Sharon Hoffman, Oyster Bay High School, Dorothy Moore, Oyster Bay High School, Cheryl Im, MacArthur High School, Rebecca Gillman, Seaford High School, Cara Palermo, Massapequa High School, John Green, Freeport High School, Vanessa Dodard, Freeport High School, Shelby Colbert, Glen Cove High School, Diana Costantino, Glen Cove High School, David Chopard, Glen Cove High

School, Laura Mango, Hicksville High School, and Elaine Chow, Hicksville High School.

In addition to the participants, I want to pay tribute, recognize, and extend my sincere thanks to those whose hard work made the competition such a success. Dr. Grace Shen and Rona Epstein of the Long Island Arts Council were a tremendous help to me and my staff as the cosponsors of the event. Their hard work and sense of commitment were truly inspiring. I also want to recognize the very distinguished panel of judges, Tony Shen of Lynbrook, Paul Wood of Port Washington and Mary Westring of Freeport. They were faced with the difficult task of evaluating the entries and, I am very pleased to say, did a truly magnificent job. Each of these civic-minded individuals has earned the thanks of the people of the Third District.

Finally, I want to thank my hard working district office staff. In a very short period of time, they were able to put together a very successful and worthwhile cultural event that for the first time has linked together the communities of the Third District. A special thanks is owed to my senior staffers Randy Yunker and Craig Mollo as well as Anne Kelly, Peggy Donovan, and Jim Hennessy. Mr. Speaker, I know that I am very fortunate to have such dedicated people on my team and at work for the people in my district.

DR. STEPHANIE M.G. WRIGHT: AN INNOVATOR IN EDUCATION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the fine work of Dr. Stephanie M.G. Wright of Delaware.

Aerospace education is an essential learning element to advance our national scientific interests. Our elementary and secondary schools must introduce and conduct these programs.

Over the past 5 years, Dr. Stephanie M.G. Wright has developed, introduced and conducted aerospace education activities for schools throughout the State of Delaware.

Dr. Wright has over 24 years of experience in education. A Phi Beta Kappa and listed in Who's Who in American Education, Dr. Wright has made more than 280 presentations in the State of Delaware to students, teachers and the general public about space science and technology.

Under the direction of Dr. Wright, Delaware Aerospace Centers have been established in Delaware's three counties—New Castle, Kent, and Sussex. Centers contain NASA, FAA, Civil Air Patrol, and Air Force materials for our State's educators.

Working out of the Aerospace Center in New Castle County, Dr. Wright actively sponsors the State's Aerospace Academy and other Statewide aerospace activities.

As one of NASA's space ambassadors, Dr. Wright was the first Delaware recipient of the Christa McAuliffe fellowship from the U.S. De-

partment of Education in 1987. In addition to her State position as director of aerospace education, Dr. Wright is currently the president and director of the Delaware Aerospace Education Foundation; a member of the National Teacher's Association, U.S. Space Foundation, an honorary lifetime member of the Challenger Center and State vice president of the Air Force Association of Delaware.

A member of the board of directors of science alliance, Dr. Wright was most recently recognized by women in aerospace, a national professional society. She has also been inducted into the University of Delaware's Alumni Hall of Fame.

Over the past 2 years, Dr. Wright's latest innovation has been the introduction, through teachers in 30 selected classrooms, of a vision of exploration program sponsored by Gannet's The News Journal newspaper and the Air Force Association's Aerospace Education Foundation.

Residing in Bear, DE, with her husband Brian, and sons Harry and Henry, Dr. Wright has met the aerospace education challenge with vigor, keen interest, leadership, and untiring devotion. Her innovative projects have fulfilled a vital role in aerospace education in the State of Delaware.

Dr. Wright's efforts are an example of the tremendous contribution individuals can make to improving education in this Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dr. Wright for her work.

NEW DIRECTIONS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I had the pleasure of addressing a procurement conference attended by nearly 350 government and industry executives involved with the Federal Government's management and utilization of information resources. It is clear that the wise application of information technology is absolutely critical to the Federal Government's ability to adequately address the myriad of problems facing our Nation. The Federal Sources Outlook '94 Conference provided an important forum for the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and information on the Government's use of information technology.

Reprinted below is a copy of my address to the conference.

NEW DIRECTIONS—A PROCUREMENT PROCESS THAT SERVES THE CITIZENS

The theme for this year's Outlook Conference could not be more appropriate—"New Directions." When you see all the new faces in Washington you can't help but conclude that the Federal Government may be headed in some new directions when it comes to information technology.

You can start with Congress. One-hundred and ten new Members of the House. One-hundred and ten individuals with diverse backgrounds and experiences. Many of whom are coming to Congress with hands-on experience using information technology in their previous lives as teachers, small-business owners, state legislators, or community leaders. These new members are going to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

bring a wealth of experience, knowledge and fresh ideas to any congressional debate on the Federal Government's utilization of information technology.

Add to the mix significant changes in a number of key committee positions. Probably the most significant is the change at the House Armed Services Committee where Ron Dellums of California replaces the new Secretary of Defense, Les Aspin. In playing a key role in shaping the size and responsibilities of a post-Cold War American military, Chairman Dellums will at the same time be shaping the way the Pentagon buys and utilizes information technology. He will be joined in that effort by the 17 new House Members who are serving on his committee.

Combine the new faces in Congress with the new faces in the Administration and again, you come up with new directions. Starting with the Clinton/Gore position paper, "Technology for America's Economic Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength", the administration is striving to communicate a message of new direction when it comes to using technology to address America's problems.

Some of the President's appointments are further evidence of at least the intention to move the Executive Branch in new directions. In selecting Roger Johnson to head the General Services Administration the President gave notice that he intended to move away from GSA's traditional emphasis on real estate and property management. In appointing John Rollwagen to Commerce's top technology job, the President gave notice of a new emphasis at Commerce. Now we need to get Johnson on board at GSA and a replacement needs to be found for Rollwagen who withdrew from consideration.

As Federal Computer Week noted in its May 10 issue, the confirmation of Sally Katzen as the head of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) "couldn't come too soon". The newspaper concluded that "an administration that places such a high value on technology needs a regulatory base in place before it can build its information infrastructure." I couldn't agree more.

But it is not all new faces around Washington's IRM offices. In fact, many of the men and women who will be addressing the conference later today, continue to serve in key positions in the Executive Branch. These are many of the same people who helped forge the Federal Government's initial efforts in the use of information technology, and who will help lead future efforts in new directions.

But there is one other change on Capitol Hill that I should probably mention. It is because of that change that I am here today.

For the past nineteen years, Congressman Frank Horton served as the Ranking Republican on the Committee on Government Operations. For most of those years, Frank teamed with the former-chairman of the committee, Jack Brooks, in writing, passing and overseeing the implementation of many of the procurement laws now in force. Last summer, Frank decided that 32-years in Congress were enough and that it was time to pursue other interests. In December, my Republican colleagues chose me to succeed Frank as the committee's Ranking Republican.

I am now in my 15th year on the Government Operations Committee. But when it comes to the complexities of procurement policy, I feel like a freshman Member. My staff, agency officials, industry representatives and others have bombarded me with

"best value", "multiple award schedule", and "best and final offer". A few months ago, I told Edith Herman of Federal Computer Week that I felt like "a Strasbourg goose. They just keep stuffing it in."

But the more time I spend learning about procurement, the more I find myself coming back to Ronald Reagan's oft-repeated dictum, "Government is too big and costs too much!" He was right 12-years ago and he is still right today.

If there is any doubt, take a look at the budget Congress passed earlier this year. That budget will increase government outlays from \$1.47 trillion in 1993 to \$1.68 trillion in 1997, to \$1.75 trillion in 1998. If you who don't think government costs too much now, stick around another five years when outlays will go up \$280 billion.

If we are going to reverse that trend, make government more efficient and cost-effective, then three things must be done:

First, we need to improve the planning process used to decide how tax dollars are spent. Key is the establishment of an investment or capital budget to give decisionmakers a comprehensive picture of investment programs across agency and program lines. Despite the billions we spend each year on capital investments, the government has neither an overall policy-making process nor a government-wide analysis of information to support investment policymaking. Establishing a capital or investment budget will ultimately improve the likelihood that Federal investments in information technology will be adequately funded.

Second, agencies, departments and programs must be held accountable for producing results. We have to stop measuring success by inputs—how much money was spent—and begin measuring a program's success by outputs—what measurable result did we get for the money spent. I am pleased to report that last night, the House passed a "performance-based budget" bill introduced by Chairman John Conyers, Congressman Joe McDade and myself, that will move us down the road to judging agencies by performance. Holding agencies accountable for producing results will inevitably strengthen their resolve to make use of the benefits derived from the wise use of information technology.

Third, and the point most relevant to today's discussion, Members of Congress, congressional staff, contract officers, Inspectors General and the General Accounting Office must stop making the procurement process the goal. The efficient delivery of services and benefits must be the goal. There must be a procurement process that allows agencies and departments to acquire what is needed to efficiently deliver services and benefits.

We need to move toward the same kind of mind-set reflected in GSA's "Service to the Citizens" task force. Like the task force, we need to look for ways to use technology to provide better service to citizens—to give citizens easier and better access to services and information—to make it easier to obtain retirement benefits, business loans, mortgages.

At the same time, we need to move away from a mind-set that gives us a Multiple Award Schedule game of chicken between the General Services Administration and the nation's software vendors. "Users Are Losers" read one newspaper headline, as the government's computer users found another obstacle confronting them as they tried to serve the public. That is just not acceptable.

Many of you have probably read portions of the Section 800 Panel's report on Stream-

lining Defense Acquisition Law. The report cites one of the most vivid examples of a procurement system that ignores the customer. During the Gulf War, the U.S. Army placed an emergency order for 6,000 commercial radio receivers. But no responsible procurement official could be found who would waive the requirement for the company to certify that the Army was being offered the lowest available price. Since the radio was widely marketed and any misstatement might constitute a felony, no company official would make this certification. The impasse was resolved only when the Japanese Government bought the radios without a price certification, donated them to the U.S. Army, and credited the purchase against Japan's financial contribution to Operation Desert Storm. Again, the procurement process was the goal. The delivery of service to the customer, the U.S. Army, came second.

What are the prospects of reform during the 103d Congress? Will Congress and the new administration have the will to do more than simply tinker around the edges? I have my doubts.

Procurement reform is already splintered on Capitol Hill:

We have a modest bill in the House that is receiving lukewarm support. There is no indication that the bill will be accepted in the Senate.

John Glenn has introduced four separate procurement bills in the Senate, and according to the latest information, intends to defer action until the administration can get its team in place. Even if the measures are reported by the Senate, Chairman Conyers has given no indication that he would act favorably on the four bills.

The effort to elevate EPA to cabinet status has been muddled by the inclusion of government-wide procurement language, opposed by industry and the bipartisan leadership of the Armed Services Committee. The Administration has its own version of this language.

Meanwhile: Congressional staff are pouring over the Section 800 Panel's report; the Administration is emersed in its National Performance Review; and the Defense Department is involved in its own comprehensive effort on procurement reform, including a Defense Science Board Task Force to undertake a three-month study of the acquisition process.

How this will play out is anyone's guess. Each of these initiatives has a certain amount of merit. The incremental procurement reforms contained in the House bill and the four Glenn bills are a step in the right direction. In fact, the House bill contains many of the provisions contained in the four Glenn bills: A three-year GSA authorization; requirements for detailed post-award briefings; clarification of the fact that GAO cost awards are recommendations only; and amendments to the Competition in Contracting Act impacting "best value" contracts.

However, the House bill differs from the four Glenn bills in a number of areas: It increases the threshold for agency requests for contractor cost or pricing data from \$100,000 to \$500,000, thereby decreasing paperwork burden on industry; it requires an agency to grant an exemption for cost and pricing data where there is adequate price competition; and it increases the small purchase threshold from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Agencies could increase the threshold up to \$100,000 once the agency implements an electronic data interchange system to provide prospective bidders with improved access to information on procurements.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

While I support these changes, I cannot help but feel that we are still tinkering. We are still playing around the edges of a system that does not go far enough in encouraging the use of commercial products, that discourages the government-industry partnership needed to identify solutions to complex problems, and that values the status quo over innovation.

We have the opportunity to make real change in the way the government buys its goods and services. The Section 800 Panel's recommendations go a long way toward this change. But with the multiple goals, multiple agendas, and the competing political interests of all the people involved, it's hard to imagine that anything significant will actually happen. Of course, that doesn't mean we shouldn't keep trying to bring sense to a procurement system that's out of control.

The problems we face are not new. In 1841, one of the predecessor committees to the Government Operations Committee studied whether accepting lowest price bids provided the greatest benefits to the government. That sounds a lot like the "best value" debate that is currently underway. If we are going to succeed in making real change in the way government acquires, manages and utilizes goods and services, we are going to have to find a way to get past issues debated since the 1840's.

I hope that my colleagues—both majority and minority, and in both the House and Senate—will join with me in an effort to get our collective arms around this problem. Only then can we expect to change the mindset that places process over results, and therefore, effect real procurement reform.

SSI OUTREACH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, The Supplemental Security Income [SSI] Program was begun to provide a safety net for our country's poor, elderly, blind, and disabled people.

Over the years I have followed the outreach efforts of the Social Security Administration [SSA] to inform potentially eligible people about the SSI Program. The SSA staff downsizing during the Reagan administration curtailed most previous SSI outreach efforts of the agency. About the same time, various studies conducted to evaluate the SSI program concluded that up to 50 percent of those eligible to receive benefits were not receiving them. This led Congress to make funds available to the SSA in fiscal year 1990 and 1991 to fund SSI outreach projects.

A number of outreach programs designed and carried out by local governments and non-profit organizations have been funded by these appropriated funds. These programs have the potential of helping the SSA staff and other interested people learn what the most effective means of letting people know about the program are and how to assist them through the cumbersome process. The results of these outreach efforts are yet to be made available.

For some time I have thought that one of the quickest and most economical ways of signing eligible people up for the SSI Program

would be to use staff of nonprofit organizations who work with the poor. Many of these people already are very knowledgeable about the program and have the trust of potential SSI recipients. If they aided people in filling out the forms and collected the necessary documentation, they would cut down on the time overworked SSA staff would have to spend with the potential SSI applicants. In return for the time spent by staff, the nonprofit would receive a fixed amount of money for each person that turned out to be eligible for the SSI Program. This idea is the basis for the legislation I am introducing today. My bill creates two demonstration projects, one in a poor urban area and one in a poor rural area, to test this idea.

PATRICK DALY HONORED

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor the memory of Patrick Daly, former principal of P.S. 15 in the Red Hook Section of Brooklyn, who devoted 24 years of his life to improving the lives of the children of New York.

During his lifetime, Mr. Daly was one of the city's greatest unsung heroes. His tragic death, another fatality of the drug war, leaves an enormous void in our community and this Nation. Patrick Daly made a difference in a community plagued by poverty and violence. He always went the extra mile for the people who comprised his extended family—his students, their parents, and the school's faculty. Because of his vision, many of his students continue to pursue the American dream, instead of a life on the streets. Sadly, it was this commitment and vision, combined with his sensitivity that led to Mr. Daly's death as he roamed the streets in search of one of his students who had left the school building earlier that day due to an altercation with another student.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we pause in our deliberations to pay tribute to this fallen hero. This evening, P.S. 15 will be renamed the Patrick Daly School. I join the Red Hook community, not only to honor the work and dedication of Mr. Daly, but to hope that his dreams of better education and a better future can live on in this building which now bears his name.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE CELEBRATES LAMBERT-STRAHAM FAMILY REUNION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the Lambert-Straham family reunion. On June 18, 19, and 20, 1993, this accomplished family will come together for the first time in my hometown, Flint, MI.

The union of George Washington Lambert, Jr., and Elvira Seay Lambert began in Warren, AR, and bore nine children. Mr. Lambert was employed at a sawmill for 30 years, while Mrs. Lambert maintained a household filled with love and warmth. As active and dedicated members of Bethel AME Church in Arkansas, the family was educated to the value of togetherness.

The family learned discipline, hospitality, and the love of God very early on in life. Tuna sandwiches and Kool-aid on Saturdays and rice and gravy complete with steak or sausage on Sundays are just a few of the many traditions the Lamberts will be reminiscing about with pleasure.

The dedication of their parents is evident by the success of the children. Bessie Lambert Straham, the eighth child, is the first female high school principal in the Flint Community Schools. The remaining children, Margaret Nunley of Milwaukee; Bereatha Jamison of Monticello, AR; Charles Lambert of Chicago; Otis Lambert of San Diego; and Arthur Ray Lambert of Little Rock live on to carry the very powerful legacy of George and Elvira Lambert. The reunion will not be without sorrow, however, for Robert, Ollie, and George III are completing their work with the Lord.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt this remarkable family will be reminiscing and remembering their happy childhood at their long-awaited reunion. Being born to the same parents makes you relatives. Love and loyalty make you a family.

**CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLYWOMAN
JACKIE SPEIER HONORED**

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, the San Mateo unit of the American Cancer Society is honoring California Assemblywoman Jackie Speier on Friday, June 4, 1993. On this occasion, I rise today to join the Cancer Society in paying tribute to this remarkable woman.

I had the pleasure of serving on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors with Assemblywoman Speier at a time when there were few women elected officials. During her tenure on the board of supervisors and throughout her career in public service Assemblywoman Speier has shown tremendous personal and professional courage. She has taken on weighty issues, scored impressive legislative victories, and been a model of courageous leadership.

A strong advocate of health care reform, she has been an unwavering advocate of women's health issues. She fought to limit doctor's referrals of patients to facilities they own and worked to improve the quality of medical care by attempting to limit the hours per day worked by medical residents and interns. She has also addressed issues of drug safety and access, including controls of valium and halcion, and access to RU486 and currently is working to strengthen laws to protect emergency room workers from violence in their workplace.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

While becoming one of California's most effective legislators, Assemblywoman Speier has remained dedicated to her family. She works hard on behalf of all Californians, but her husband, Dr. Steve Sierra, and 4-year-old son, Jackson, will always be her first priority.

Mr. Speaker, Assemblywoman Jackie Speier is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged that she is one of my dearest friends and proud to pay tribute to her today.

**COL. EDWARD P. CLEMENTS
HONORED**

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Col. Edward P. Clements, vice commander of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, on his retirement, Thursday, May 27, 1993.

Graduating from the University of Arkansas in 1967, he earned a bachelor of science degree in industrial engineering. He completed Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps the same year, furthering his training through Squadron Officer School in 1972, Air Command Staff College in 1979, and the Industrial College of Armed Forces in 1988. Also in 1988, he completed a master's degree in public administration.

Between the years of 1967 and 1970, he earned command pilot wings, flying 3,500 hours, as well as 268 hours of combat in Vietnam and Thailand. In 1975, Colonel Clements began test piloting the F-15, and by 1977, he was selected as one of the initial instructors for the F-15 Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base, NV. He moved to headquarters, Langley Air Force Base, VA, in 1981, where he became Fighter Operations Director, Weapons and Tactics Division. Returning to Nellis for 2 years, he commanded the 422d Test and Evaluation Squadron. In 1990, he began his current position.

This well-decorated officer was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1985. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Colonel Clements as he concludes a most distinguished career. His contribution to his country has been great, and I wish him well in the future.

CLARIFICATION OF VOTE

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a point of clarification on my vote on the Reconciliation bill. I voted for the bill. However, I do wish the record to reflect that I have seri-

ous reservations about the direct student loan program authorized by the bill. Rather than jumping headfirst into an unproven venture, I believe the more proven course is one embodied in H.R. 2219, of which I am a cosponsor. This bill would allow the direct loan pilot program established last year to run its course and find the \$4.3 billion in savings by reforming the existing guaranteed student loan system. I believe we can achieve the required savings within the existing student loan framework—specifically by eliminating more-than-competitive returns to loan providers and servicers.

The administration's program has good intentions, but I have serious doubts about the viability of this proposal. To begin with, I am not certain the savings will ever be realized when you consider the long-term economic picture. Additionally, the failure of the FISL program places the ability of the Department of Education to run a much more extensive program in question.

It all boils down to this: We must walk first before we can run, and Government is no exception. When this proposal was debated last year, Congress decided to implement a pilot program to see if it can work. We should see this through, and then work toward full implementation if the desired results are obtained. As a member of the Budget Committee, I realize that savings must be found in all functions of the budget. However, budget caps do not require us to make hasty decisions with huge implications when savings can be found elsewhere. Our alternative to direct lending, H.R. 2219, would meet the target of \$4.3 billion in savings by cutting excess profits.

It is my hope that although this provision has passed the House, the Senate will reject direct lending and prevail in conference.

**AND THEY CALLED GEORGE BUSH
A LIAR**

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, last fall during the Presidential debates, George Bush told the American people—point blank—that if the Governor from Arkansas wanted to finance his grandiose programs, he would have to go all the way down to the \$36,000 income bracket in order to do it. The Clinton forces called President Bush a liar.

Well, here we are—4 months into Bill Clinton's Presidency—and surprise, surprise, guess who is about to be taken to the cleaners. The senior citizens, of course. A single retiree who has worked hard to save a few dollars for retirement, now is going to be forced to carry the load. If the retiree receives more than \$25,000 a year in benefits—the tax rate is going to go from 50 percent to 85 percent on anything over that original \$25,000. The same thing applies for retired couples who are unlucky enough to have benefits above the \$32,000 mark.

The White House keeps saying that they want to go after wealthy senior citizens. What are they talking about? Sadly, the retired cou-

ple who receives \$32,000 will be taxed, while their wealthier married children, who might make a combined income of \$70,000—would not have any additional income taxes levied against them because the new top rate would not kick in until the \$140,000 level is reached. Mr. Speaker, let's not clip our seniors any more.

A TRADE MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, when representatives of the last administration negotiated the North American Free-Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico, they lost sight of their real task, increasing standards of living for the citizens of our continent. The result is a document that is critically flawed.

It is my hope that the present administration will fix NAFTA's shortcomings, either through supplemental agreements or through renegotiation. And to guide their work, I suggest they heed the insightful comments of Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, in the *Washington Post*.

Mr. Kirkland has proposed that as a precursor to integrating our economy with Mexico's, we integrate with Europe. Not only would this create a much larger market than integration with Mexico, but our high standard of living would be reinforced by Europe's, rather than being dragged down by Mexico's poorer economy and undemocratic political system.

Mr. Kirkland has breathed fresh air into the stale, narrowly-drawn trade policies which have gotten our country into so much trouble. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Kirkland's article be entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[The Washington Post, May 19, 1993]

A TRADE MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN

(By Lane Kirkland)

President Clinton is in a quandary over his predecessor's North American Free Trade Agreement. While hoping to make NAFTA more palatable to its critics by negotiating "side agreements" on labor and environmental standards, he also knows that any truly effective and enforceable standards will be labeled "protectionist" by business supporters and will cause them to jump ship.

Fortunately, there is a way out—a credible alternative that will expand America's trade opportunities without forcing down the wages and working conditions of U.S. and Canadian workers.

Instead of trying to fix a North American Free Trade Agreement, the administration should boldly propose a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement.

A NAFTA negotiated with the 12 nations of the \$6 trillion European Economic Community would link the U.S. and Canada to a trading bloc accounting for \$13 trillion in gross domestic product. It would create a single market of more than 600 million consumers.

Unlike a NAFTA agreement with Mexico, a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement with Europe would benefit—not harm—U.S. and Canadian workers. It would tie us to coun-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tries with high wages, strong consumer purchasing power and high standards of living. It also would enable American workers to benefit from a European Social Charter that sets standards on vocational training, equal pay for equal work, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. Instead of setting off a cutthroat competition with Mexico's underpaid workers, a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement with Europe would create a rational trading partnership with countries where workers enjoy a similar living standard.

It would cement a trading relationship that also could ease and open up mutually beneficial investment within the world's largest bloc of capital. A new Atlantic NAFTA could resolve escalating U.S.-European trade tensions by opening up markets for American farmers, could lead to cooperative relationships designed to improve high-tech industries and could help reverse a process of deindustrialization that has brought the number of high-paying manufacturing jobs down to only 16.8 percent of our work force.

A North Atlantic Free Trade bloc would have the clout with which to negotiate balanced trade with Japan and China. For example, American steel and auto workers would be glad to see our country adopt Europe's industrial and trade policies, which include limits on Japanese and Asian steel imports and tough quotas on Japanese auto imports.

As for Mexican workers, they would fare much better if Mexico were eventually brought into a North Atlantic trade agreement than they would under the current plan for a North American pact. For example, while the current version of NAFTA would have a depressing effect on U.S. jobs and markets, Mexican workers would benefit from a stronger U.S. economy that would result from the new North Atlantic bloc. They would also have a chance to improve their own fortunes under the North Atlantic bloc's Social Charter, rather than having to face the prospect of ever-lower wages and conditions under a NAFTA that has no effective or enforceable standards.

Real free traders wouldn't object. After all, what free trader would oppose creating a trade zone for one-half the world's GNP? Such an agreement would also deserve the support of workers and their unions both here and in Europe—as long as the Social Charter continues to be part of the deal. And European leaders, confronting several years of low growth—much like our own—could endorse a new NAFTA as a means of breathing life into sluggish economies.

The new NAFTA would anchor the U.S. in Europe in the post-Cold War era, acting as a compelling antidote for isolationist voices that have been a persistent and dangerous undercurrent in American political life. Permanent U.S. cooperation with Europe—economic rather than military—would help ensure that continent of America's longstanding commitment to a region that has been at the center of two world wars. A North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement would reinforce the common democratic values that are at the root of the NATO political-military alliance.

So why has no one proposed this already? The answer is simple. The financial elites pushing the current NAFTA aren't really interested in uplifting living standards in either Mexico or the United States but in making a quick profit by exploiting Mexico's low wages and poor enforcement of environmental and labor laws. In their short-sighted

view, linking our economy with Europe defeats this purpose.

It's time for President Clinton and the congressional leadership to look at shaping a new kind of NAFTA—a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement—that would put us on an upward path of hope and progress rather than on a downward spiral of exploitation and folly.

HONORING GEORGE M. MATHIEU

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished civil servant, George M. Mathieu, of Bowie, MD, who is retiring at the end of May after more than a half century of service to his country, the last 36 years with the Federal Aviation Administration and its predecessor agency, the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Such a long career is remarkable in its own right these days, but what distinguishes Mr. Mathieu is that he still has the same fresh enthusiasm and zest for his job as he did starting out in 1941 as a writer and director of the Navy's photographic science lab, working on technical films. One of the reasons for his continued enthusiasm is that Mr. Mathieu has been able to combine a passionate personal interest in photography and aviation with a professional career. Much of his career has been taken up with one or both of these pursuits. Before joining the CAA, for example, he had a brief stint during World War II working with Walter Cronkite on films showing America's air power in the fight against fascism.

Now, as senior media communications specialist at FAA headquarters, Mr. Mathieu designs and produces exhibits on various aviation topics. Four years ago, for example, he designed a lowcost, table-topic exhibit, inexpensive to produce and ship, and easy to assemble. Scores of these exhibits are now on display at airshows, pilot conventions, and training clinics throughout the United States and abroad, providing safety tips on subjects ranging from avoiding runway incursions to showing pilots how and where to get a proper preflight weather briefing.

Among his many other talents, Mr. Mathieu is fluent in French—having spent summers as a youth with his grandparents in Lyon—and occasionally has been called upon to pinchhit as a translator for the FAA. It was his French grandfather, a photographer, who instilled in him a lifelong interest in photography.

In the final analysis, though, it is not his varied talents, but a keen sense of public service that has been the hallmark of Mr. Mathieu's career. His colleagues who have worked with him for many years attest to his unfailing courtesy and kindness to them and the thousands of citizens who called upon him over the years for assistance. He always was able to find time to take care of their needs, no matter how busy he happened to be at the time.

I am proud to represent Mr. Mathieu in Congress, and it is a privilege for me to honor him in this small way as he brings his Federal career to a close. The people of my State owe

a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mathieu for his distinguished service to this country.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE RECOGNIZES OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAMBDA RHO ZETA CHAPTER OF ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize the achievements of the Lambda Rho Zeta chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Inc. This remarkable organization is celebrating 10 years of service to the youth of our community on June 5, 1993, at the Main Event Restaurant in the Pontiac Silverdome. Community members will gather to celebrate the great works the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has performed in the name of womanhood and sisterly love.

The Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has been a bedrock of fortitude and support for youth since it was organized and chartered in 1983. Through scholarships and mentoring programs, the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has enhanced the cultural, spiritual and educational development of Pontiac area youth.

The national organization of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Inc., was established at Howard University in 1920. It has sought to foster a sense of pride in people of color through selections of Woman of the Year, Family of the Year, Man of the Year and Community Service Awards. Members have given generously of their time, talents and love to make a strong and vibrant order.

Throughout the years, the local chapter has grown and expanded under the vision and dedication of its leaders, Sorors Edna Metoyer, Willie Aldridge, Brenda Street and the current leader, Soror Janice Simpson. I am truly blessed to have the privilege of serving such dedicated individuals in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join me in saluting the Lambda Rho Zeta chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. Self evident is their commitment to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. I am grateful to have the opportunity to serve as their Congressman and will continue to look upon them as examples of what all Americans should strive to be.

ON THE AIR WITH THE OUTDOORSMAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in Michigan the great outdoors is a source of pleasure during all seasons. People come to our State to work and play. Some find outdoor recreational activities a perfect vacation, while for others it is

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

a wonderful means of livelihood. For these and others who seek to learn more about our State, Lanny Creel Virden and Linda Virden, and the TV show, "The Outdoorsman" have become a valuable source of information.

"The Outdoorsman" has been on the air for almost 9 years and is currently the longest-running commercial outdoor show broadcast in Michigan. The program is a finely researched and produced vehicle that seeks to present Michigan as a place where families can find plenty to do together. It also seeks to present information that is current for the season and the weather and strives to show how the beauty and the activities of the outdoors in this State can be accessible to all.

Lanny Virden and Linda Virden are most knowledgeable about the ways of the wilderness and veritable wells of information on the secrets and obvious delights of our native fields and streams. They are not reclusive. They have access to the research and the relevant knowledge of others through membership in the National Rifle Association, the Michigan Outdoor Writers Association, and the Outdoor Writers Association of America. I commend them for the exceptional job they do.

Mr. Speaker, if people are looking for wholesome, educational, far-sighted entertainment, they need look no further than "The Outdoorsman." I commend this wonderful program and its creators to our colleagues.

AMERICAN LIBERTIES MEDALLION PRESENTED TO JAN KARSKI

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, at the 87th annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee [AJC], the American Liberties Medallion was presented to Jan Karski. Karski is one of the living heroes of the Polish resistance. A Polish diplomat, resistance figure and courier, Karski repeatedly risked his life to bring word to the West of the horrors of the Holocaust. He snuck in and out of the Warsaw Ghetto and the death camps to report the truth of the Nazi annihilation of Polish Jewry. Karski, a Polish Catholic, even accompanied Vice President Gore to the Warsaw Ghetto uprising commemoration in Poland last month.

I am honored to enter the following address by David Harris, the executive vice president of AJC, in which he presented the medallion to Karski and Karski's moving acceptance speech into the record.

PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN LIBERTIES MEDALLION TO JAN KARSKI

(By David A. Harris, Executive Vice President, American Jewish Committee)

Listen, please listen to their voices, their pain, their anguish * * * "A coat of snow shines and twinkles in the light of the matchless, golden Polish fall. That snow is nothing other than the down feathers of Jewish bedding left along with all their goods—chests, trunks, suitcases full of clothing, pots, pans, plates—by the 300,000 Jews deported eastwards. Abandoned goods: table-

cloths, coats, blankets, sweaters, books, cradles, documents, pictures, all that is lying in disorder in the apartments, in squares, in piles covered by that 'snow' of the period of the German mass murder of Jews.

"The ghastly silence is cut by revolver shots, the rattle of machine guns, the clamor of doors broken in and the shattering of furniture, the hoarse cries 'alle juden raus' (all Jews out), the macabre march of Jewish victims sentenced to death, under the watch of S.S. officers. Households dead or dying, streets full of barbed-wire entanglements, and, above all, the complete absence of the throngs who 2 months ago still crowded the main streets of the ghetto. Complete emptiness. This is the picture of the Warsaw ghetto in September, 1942.

"A human form sneaking stealthily along the walls, the curb splattered with blood, the sharp odor of burning, this is the atmosphere of that city of death where, before the fearful 22d of July, close to 370,000 Jews 'lived' in the shadow of 16 kilometers of wall enclosing the ghetto."

Listen, listen to their voices "I have no words with which to picture the life of the ghetto during those days. All of us looked upon ourselves as living corpses, as ghosts who no longer belonged to this world. Our every thought and every word was about death. Death seemed to be the only way to escape from the indescribable hell in which we lived."

Tragically, the story of the Jews of Europe, and especially the Jews of Poland, the largest Jewish community on the continent, was exactly that, a story of death at the hands of the Nazis and their collaborators during the war.

But even amidst the killing fields, there were a few, oh so few, rays of sunshine, one of them, the man we honor this evening, Jan Karski.

It is asked "if a tree falls in the forest and no one hears it, does it make a sound?" Similarly, one can ask: "If humanity cries out in anguish and no one listens, does the pain go unfelt?"

Cry out Polish Jews did. Listen to the words of the great Yiddish poet, Hay Leivick, whose daughter-in-law, Ida, is here this evening:

"Unzer Folk vert oisgekoilet, un di velt kukt zich knit um, tsu dem vay foon unzeren koyless, di gantseh velt bleibt shtoom." "Our people are being slaughtered, and the whole world pretends not to know. The whole world remains silent to our cries of woe."

Jan Karski devoted his life, indeed risked his life, so that these cries of woe of Polish Jews during World War II would not go unheard. This courier of courage took to the world community his eyewitness accounts of the systematic extermination of the Jews by the Nazis. Many found his stories of gruesome atrocities hard, even impossible, to believe, but Jan Karski told them and retold them to anyone who would listen.

Jan Karski modestly refers to himself as a "human tape recorder," replaying the messages he was asked to deliver. In actuality, he has been a trumpet; a man who has heralded the harsh tones of human indifference and cruelty so loudly, that no one can deny hearing them, while at the same time personifying the softest melodies that make up the indomitable spirit and inherent goodness that mankind can still possess.

Jan Karski, a Catholic, was born in Lodz, Poland, in 1914. In 1939 he was drafted into the Polish army as a second lieutenant. Taken prisoner by the Soviets, he managed to escape and join the Polish underground.

In December 1939, he was sent, as one of the first couriers, to France, where he briefed the new Polish Government-in-exile about the situation in occupied Poland. A few months later, he returned to Poland only to be sent to France again. But this time his mission failed, and he was arrested by the Gestapo in Slovakia. He was tortured but did not betray any secrets. Rescued in a daring action by the Polish underground, he returned to his vital work. He came into contact with leaders of the Polish Jewish underground. They wanted him to see with his own eyes and thus bear witness to the tragedy befalling the Jews. He agreed. He was secretly able to enter the Warsaw ghetto twice. He was also able to enter the extermination camp at Belzec. His eyes saw it all.

Shortly thereafter, he was charged with a mission to London to report to the Polish Government. Part of that report was to be an account of the attempt to exterminate the entire Jewish people.

From England he went to the United States where, in August 1943, he personally reported to President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson, Justice Felix Frankfurter and other senior U.S. officials and leaders of the American Jewish community that which he had witnessed.

Many years after the war's end, Karski, who had since become an American citizen and a distinguished professor of international relations at Georgetown University, was asked if his mission to inform the world and seek help for the beleaguered Jews had had any results. he replied:

"As to the Jewish part of my mission, it was an obvious failure. Six million Jews died and no one offered them effective help. Not any nation, not any government, not any church. The help they did receive, heroic help, was provided only by individuals."

Jan Karski was one such individual. As Martin Peretz, writing in the current issue of the New Republic of his own participation in the recent 50th anniversary commemoration in Warsaw of the ghetto uprising, said:

"When Polish President Lech Walesa spoke and mentioned that Karski was in our midst, the crowd's sudden hush indicated that the people knew they were in the presence of one of those obsessives whose obsessions make him both brave and good."

It is precisely for these obsessions, this remarkable courage, this lifelong commitment to combating evil, this friendship to the Jewish people that was so manifest in our darkest days and continues to the present time in the relentless determination to fight anti-Semitism, to promote dialogue and understanding between his fellow Poles and Jews, and to bear witness, all the more necessary at a time when an AJC-commissioned poll shockingly shows more than 1/3 of the American people either prepared to deny the reality of the holocaust or unsure whether it even took place, it is for these extraordinary qualities that the American Jewish committee is deeply honored to confer its very highest award on a true hero of our time, Jan Karski.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF JAN KARSKI

Thank you for your goodness, generosity, and a precious gift—The American Liberties Medallion.

I am old and no longer strong so the only way I can express my gratitude is to offer some of my war recollections which, I hope, will help you to remember what became known as the Holocaust.

Remember that what happened to the Jews during World War II was unique and incom-

parable. As Elie Wiesel puts it, "All nations under the Nazi domination had victims—millions of them—but all Jews were victims." Let no nation, no government, no church appropriate this sacred, this cursed term "Holocaust is Jewish."

The Jews were totally helpless. They had no country of their own, no government, no representatives in the Allied War Councils. For help, they had to rely on others. And those others were sympathetic or unsympathetic.

The Western Allies knew what was happening to the Jews. But in their way strategy the Jewish Gehenna never meant more than a painful, or embarrassing but still a side issue.

Keep also in mind my role. During the war I was a nobody. A messenger, a tape recorder. My role was to report and to answer questions if I knew the answers. Because I never exceeded the role—four times I was sent on secret missions across the Nazi-dominated Europe.

In October 1942, the Jewish underground leaders picked me up in Warsaw, as their messenger—just because I was on hand. They didn't have much luck with me. I was too little, too insignificant for the enormity of that mission.

In February 1943, I reported to Lord Selbourne—a powerful man. He supervised all underground resistance in Europe. The Jews asked for hard currency to enable some of them to leave Poland. Gestapo was corrupted. So were many from the Auswärtiges Amt. They would let those Jews go—for money. "Impossible. What our people would say once they learn that we were subsidizing Hitler?" he answered.

He praised me though and encouraged me to inform as many influential people as possible. But he also told me—casually—that during the First World War rumors spread in Europe that German soldiers were crushing Belgian babies' skulls against the walls—just for fun. "We knew that those rumors were not true. But we did nothing to deny them. They were good for the morale of our people," he said. I didn't ask him "Your Lordship, why did you tell me that little story?"

About that time I also reported to Lord Cranborne, a member of the War Cabinet. He seemed to be a good man—sensitive and compassionate. After my report he said: "Mr. Karski, you are an intelligent man. You realize that you brought us impossible messages. So now, tell me what do you think we could do?" And I answered: "Your Lordship, I don't know."

Many European underground resistance organizations considered as a part of the Allied Armed Forces were receiving help. The Jews had a reputation of no-fighters. There were thousands of Jews who were members of those organizations in Poland, Belgium, Holland, France. However, they concealed their Jewish identities to avoid double jeopardy. But all the time I was unaware of that. My immediate superior in the Polish Home Army, Jerzy Makowiecki, was of Jewish stock. But that I learned only after the war.

"Mr. Karski, a man like me talking to a man like you must be totally frank. So I say, I am unable to believe what you told me," said Justice Frankfurter after I described what I saw happening to the Jews.

"What are the reasons that in every country where the Jews reside sooner or later anti-Semitism emerges?" wondered H.G. Wells, the world-famous science fiction writer.

But in London and, later, in Washington, I also met people from the lower echelons of

power. With them I did discuss and they did seek my opinion.

The Jews asked the Allies to flood Germany with leaflets telling the population what their government was doing and asking for pressure on their government to stop the destruction of the Jews.

"Our pilots are of many nationalities. They fight to liberate all nations of Europe. They risk their lives to drop bombs not leaflets"—was the answer of the psychological warfare officials in London.

The Jews asked for a public declaration by the Allied leadership that stopping destruction of the Jews became a part of the Allied war strategy.

"Counter-productive"—was the answer in London—"Such a declaration would generate resentment of other nations, of the Dutch, Belgians, and French. Why only the Jews? Can you assure us, Karski, that your own people would not resent it? They also suffer."

Some Jews who could escape needed assurance that they would find a haven in the Allied countries. They would need visas.

"This country is ruled by law. The Congress established national quotas. We cannot issue visas to people whose names and national origins are unknown"—was the answer in the Department of State in Washington.

As for President Roosevelt—in 1981, John Pehle, the first director of the American Refugee Board said at a press conference: "Karski's mission shocked the President. Karski changed American policy from passivity to an affirmative action overnight." Was Pehle's statement true or was it an act of courtesy? I don't know.

Fifty years ago the European Jews were helpless, abandoned and doomed. "Is another Holocaust possible?" ask me sometimes my Jewish students. No. "Is it because humanity changed?" No. Humanity did not change. We know what happened in Cambodia, or Ethiopia, or Somalia. We know what is happening in Bosnia. But Holocaust? Never. How come? Because today, there is Israel.

PUBLIC LAND CORPS ACT OF 1993

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Chairman George Miller of the Natural Resources Committee in introducing legislation to expand the opportunities for youth conservation service on America's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands.

One third of our Nation is Federal or Indian lands. Our parks, forests, wildlife refuges, historic sites, and Indian reservations are experiencing overuse, inadequate maintenance, and deteriorating infrastructure. The Public Land Corps Act would help address these unmet environmental and conservation needs while giving young people job skills, an appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage, and the opportunity to pay back college loans or get job training through the national service initiative proposed by President Clinton.

I would like to commend President Clinton and Office of National Service Director Eli Segal for their vision and hard work in shaping the National Service Trust Act. In the spirit of

the GI bill and the Peace Corps, national service calls on Americans to meet their obligations to society in return for assistance in furthering educational goals. The national service initiative is both an outgrowth and a symbol of the rekindled spirit of citizenship and service to the community, and I look forward to its swift enactment by Congress.

The Public Land Corps Act builds on a long and proud tradition of conservation service on Federal lands dating back to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC enlisted 3 million young Americans in a peacetime army to plant trees, fight fires, maintain trails, and build shelters in parks and forests across the United States. More recently, the Youth Conservation Corps in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have provided hundreds of thousands of young people with skills and experience while accomplishing valuable conservation work worth \$1.50 for every \$1 spent.

While the Public Land Corps Act has its roots in this rich tradition of conservation service, it also embodies the most contemporary thinking about national service. All of the provisions regarding length of service, educational benefits, matching funds, and non-displacement of the National Service Trust Act would apply to the Public Land Corps. Like the National Service Trust Act, the Public Land Corps bill employs a nonbureaucratic partnership approach in terms of its organization and administration.

The purpose of the legislation is to give greater authority and flexibility for the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to both participate in the National Service Program and to increase conservation service opportunities on Federal lands outside of the confines of the National Service Program. There is a demand for conservation service opportunities. A recent public opinion survey by the Roper organization found that 6 out of every 10 Americans would like to volunteer in some sort of environmental protection activity. Existing conservation corps often have to turn away hundreds of participants because of a lack of funds.

The bill establishes a year-round Public Land Corps for 16-to 25-year-olds. Participants would carry out conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation projects on Federal and Indian lands such as tree planting, firefighting, trail construction, erosion control, and historic preservation. There clearly is need for this kind of work. A Congressional Research Service report concluded that there was over 900,000 years of labor intensive backlog work which could be done by the Conservation Corps in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. These are not make work projects, nor are they projects which put existing employees out of work. They are projects which need to be done but which never will be done unless there is a new infusion of labor.

This authority to establish the Public Land Corps is necessary because the current Youth Conservation Corps is only a summer program open to 15- to 18-year-olds and the President's National Service Program is for people 17 and above and is a year-round program. If the National Service Program is enacted, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture could compete with other Federal and non-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

profit agencies for funding and positions from the National Service Trust Program. Common sense dictates that a federally funded national service effort should allow for some portion of the national service work performed to be of benefit to Federal lands which are managed on behalf of present and future generations of Americans. However, the Public Land Corps could also exist outside the confines of the National Service Trust Program.

The bill also encourages the development of contracts and cooperative agreements between Federal agencies and existing State, local, and nonprofit youth and conservation corps to carry out projects on Federal lands. This provision would provide service opportunities to many young people who may not be participating in the full-fledged National Service Program. The past decade has seen an explosion of new State and local conservation corps. Currently, some 25,000 young people are enrolled in 75 youth service programs in 27 different States, and this number continues to grow. These State and local conservation corps provide direct assistance and opportunities for economically disadvantaged populations. Many of these conservation corps are located near Federal lands and would greatly benefit from increased opportunities to carry out projects on Federal lands. Our bill requires the State, local, or nonprofit organization to provide a 25 percent match in the form of funds or services for the cooperative agreements authorized under the act.

The Public Land Corps Act has a long legislative history dating back to the early 1980's, when then Congressman John Seiberling introduced legislation to establish the American Conservation Corps. This legislation had strong bipartisan support in Congress but was vetoed by President Reagan in 1984. Modified versions of this legislation were considered in subsequent sessions of Congress and a small portion of the ACC legislation was included in the 1990 National and Community Service Act. While the 1990 legislation went a long way towards furthering civic responsibility and assisting in the development of State and local conservation corps, the bill did not include a direct role for the Federal lands or the Federal land managing agencies in conservation service programs. This omission in an otherwise fine law would be rectified by the passage of the Public Land Corps Act.

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, which I chair, held a hearing on opportunities for conservation service on February 18, 1993. Witnesses from the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service indicated their support for legislation which would give them greater flexibility in their youth programs by allowing older participants and year-round conservation service opportunities. The Public Land Corps Act was developed on the basis of recommendations presented in this hearing, past legislative efforts in this area, and consultation with Federal agencies, the National Association of Conservation and Service Corps, the Student Conservation Association, and other interested groups.

I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile legislation which will meet important con-

servation and environmental needs of our national lands while providing meaningful experiences and benefits to our Nation's young.

NATIONAL DOWN'S SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce along with my colleague, Congressman ARTHUR RAVENEL, a joint resolution to recognize the months of October 1993 and 1994 as National Down's Syndrome Awareness Month.

Each year approximately 5,000 children are born with Down's syndrome in the United States. Not long ago many children with Down's syndrome suffered needlessly because of ignorance, prejudice, stereotypes, and myths about Down's syndrome and consequently were faced with formidable obstacles to developing their full potential. Children with Down's syndrome now face a much brighter future because of extraordinary efforts made by individuals and organizations concerned about the challenges faced by children with Down's syndrome. Katherine Felicia Norton, my daughter, who has Down's syndrome and lives with me, is a wonderful person, and the enlightened and caring services available here in the District of Columbia deserve some of the credit.

The National Down's Syndrome Society has been instrumental in improving the lives of citizens with Down's syndrome by encouraging communities to embrace their participation in such activities as attending regular schools, playing on little league teams, and volunteering in their communities. The society has also helped establish vocational training programs to prepare young adults with Down's syndrome to enter the work force and to live independently. These programs provide assistance to individuals with Down's syndrome in order that they may lead fuller lives.

By offering this joint resolution, Congressman RAVENEL and I hope to bring national attention to the efforts to improve the lives of people with Down's syndrome and to accent the need for continued advancements. We seek the support of all our colleagues to ensure quick passage of this joint resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO BOB BALDWIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Bob Baldwin of Redlands, CA. Bob will be recognized at a dinner in his honor on June 10 for his many years of commitment and support to our community by the California Inland Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Bob was born and raised in Connecticut and, after receiving his bachelors degree in English and education from the University of Connecticut, went on to complete his MA at American University. Over the years, Bob has made a tremendous commitment serving our country spending 35 years in the military beginning with the Army, 1946-47, Connecticut National Guard, 1948-51, and the U.S. Air Force, 1951-81. During this time, he served at a number of bases in the United States, Greenland, Canada, the Philippines and Germany.

During his distinguished career, Bob has served as a military aide to U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, 1965, and as the Director of Personnel and Deputy Base Commander at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, 1972-74. He has also served as the Chief of the Office of the Air Force Inspector General, 1974-77, and as the Director of Personnel and Deputy Base Commander, 1977-81 at Norton Air Force Base in California. Most recently, Bob completed his service as the executive director of the United Way of Redlands where he worked tirelessly to develop programs to serve the disadvantaged citizens of our community.

Bob's involvement in community and public affairs is well known. He is the past president of the Redlands Rotary Club, a member of the Redlands Fortnight Club, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Carriage Club of the San Bernardino Civic Light Opera.

Bob is also a past member of the board of directors of the Redlands Community Music Association, past member of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and a member and chairman of the chamber's leadership Redlands program. In addition, he is a former Webelo den leader and vice-chairman of the Far East District of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in recognizing the fine contributions of Bob Baldwin. This award by the California Inland Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America is appropriate for a man who has given so much of himself to others over the years. It is fitting that the House of Representatives honor him today.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING UNDERAGE DRINKING

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which encourages States to enact comprehensive laws to prohibit any person less than 21 years of age from drinking alcohol.

Underage drinking is a major problem that has plagued our society for many, many years. Studies confirm that alcohol use and abuse is rampant in our Nation's schools and on college campuses. Far too many students who use alcohol jeopardize their health and safety and pose a dangerous threat to the safety and well-being of others.

A study recently conducted by researchers from the Southern Illinois University at

Carbondale and the College of William and Mary entitled, "Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: Use, Consequences, and Perceptions of the Campus Environment," examined the frequency of alcohol use on college campuses and the differences between the effects of alcohol on underage drinkers and legal drinkers. One finding showed that underage drinkers at colleges across the country consume more alcohol than legal age drinkers and experience significantly more negative effects as a result of drinking. Compared to older students, underage drinkers reported twice as many physical injuries, trouble with authorities, campus crime, and sexual misconduct as a result of alcohol use. They also suffered more hangovers, nausea, vomiting, memory loss, and impaired academic performance. Similar studies have found that by eighth-grade or 13 years of age, 70 percent of youngsters have tried alcohol and 27 percent have been intoxicated.

We certainly have reason to be alarmed at other key findings which were made in this study. For example, while one-third of students who participated in the study reported they had driven under the influence, only 1.7 percent were arrested.

The knowledge derived from this report confirms that we as policymakers, are correct in addressing the serious effects of drug and alcohol abuse in our Nation. Furthermore, our efforts on the Federal level, through legislation such as the Drug Free Schools and Community Act, the Campus Crime and Security Act, and the Higher Education Act, are in the right direction. Interestingly, those institutions which provide drug and alcohol use prevention and counseling programs for students have shown a slight decrease in reported use. However, one of every six students from 2 year institutions reported drinking three or more times per week as compared with one of every four students from 4 year institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these statistics demonstrate the need for involvement by Federal, State, and local governments, and communities to ensure that those under age 21 do not have access to alcohol. In March, the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] released safety recommendations and suggested policy and legislative approaches to reduce the availability of alcohol to those under 21 years of age. In 1984, Congress passed the National Minimum Drinking Age Act, which resulted in laws in all 50 States and the District of Columbia prohibiting the sale of alcohol to any person less than 21 years of age. However, many States still have no laws prohibiting a person less than 21 years of age from purchasing alcohol or from attempting to purchase alcohol. In addition, some States do not prohibit those under age 21 from consuming alcohol, from possessing alcohol, from misrepresenting his or her age to purchase alcohol, or from presenting a false identification to purchase alcohol. Because so many of these loopholes exist in State law, it is quite easy for a young person to drink.

Mr. Speaker, my resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the States and the District of Columbia should enact comprehensive laws to prohibit any person who is less than 21 years of age from purchasing alcohol.

attempting to purchase alcohol, possessing alcohol in public, consuming alcohol in public, misrepresenting his or her age to purchase alcohol, and using false identification to purchase alcohol.

High school graduations and proms are underway, making this one of the most exciting times in young people's lives. As they begin to enjoy the freedom of adulthood, all too often they forget that with adult privileges come adult responsibilities. As Memorial Day holiday is approaching, marking the beginning of summer, the season when many young adults are involved in tragic alcohol-related accidents. This resolution will show our support for the efforts to bring underage drinking, and all the negative consequences that occur as a result, to a halt. I would ask by colleagues for their support.

FRANCIS J. "DUDE" LUZZI: GOLDEN DEEDS AWARD RECIPIENT, BRADFORD, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Francis J. "Dude" Luzzi on receiving the Golden Deeds award in Bradford, PA. The award, which is sponsored by the Bradford Exchange Club, is presented annually to an individual who has contributed generously and selflessly to the community.

For 26 years, "Dude" has dedicated himself to the advancement of the Bradford Little League. He served as president from 1973 until 1991, and also shared his talents through coaching. From season to season, he always remembered that Little League is for the kids. Without exception, he put them first, looking out for them and working with them both on the field and off. He realized that the bench was no place for a young person to spend a summer, and made America's game a pleasant childhood memory for Bradford's Little Leaguers.

Having also been honored as "Man of the Year" of District 10 and presented with an honorary key to Callahan Park in Bradford just prior to his resignation as president of the League, the Golden Deeds award is yet another example of the tremendous amount of respect that his neighbors have for him. The wide-spread sentiment among Bradford's residents is that Frank Luzzi is an outstanding choice for this award, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to join with them in thanking him for his generosity and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, Francis Luzzi is an excellent selection for this prestigious award. He will be honored at the 41st Annual Golden Deeds Award Dinner on June 9, and I offer him my best wishes for a memorable evening.

SAVING THE AMERICAN SHOE INDUSTRY

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help many Americans keep their jobs. This legislation seeks to overturn a costly mistake made several years ago which dealt the U.S. shoe industry a terrible blow.

During the conference on the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, the conferees agreed to insert into the conference report a provision, section 222, which amended the Caribbean Basin Initiative regarding shoes and other leather-related goods. Enacted in 1983, the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] sought to encourage economic development in the Caribbean region by providing businesses there with favorable duty treatment for their exports to the United States. In its consideration of this measure, however, the Congress wisely excluded certain U.S. industries from the CBI due to their extreme import sensitivity. One of these industries was the shoe industry. But in 1990, while working on the conference report for the Customs and Trade Act, the conferees inexplicably decided to reverse this exemption for footwear and leather-related goods, and inserted language providing duty-free treatment for shoe imports from the Caribbean as long as those shoes are made from materials manufactured in the United States.

The results of this change were tragic, but predictable. Rubber footwear imports to the United States from the Dominican Republic alone increased in volume from 566,000 pairs in 1991 to nearly 3 million pairs in 1992, a 421-percent increase. The value of these imports increased from \$699,000 to more than \$7 million, a boost of 925 percent. Overall, footwear imports from the Caribbean increased from 2.5 million pairs in 1990 to 6.6 million pairs in 1992. And these imports came at the expense of domestic shoe jobs. In the nonrubber footwear industry alone, 28 U.S. plants closed in 1991; another 10 plants closed in 1992.

My bill would remedy this grievous error, and in so doing would help keep Americans employed in the current fragile economy. It would simply reinstate the pre-1990 status quo, restoring duties to imports of shoes and other leather-related goods from the Caribbean. My bill is similar to H.R. 795, a bill introduced earlier this year by the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. ROSE. The only difference between the two bills is that H.R. 795 would grandfather in a certain quota of duty-free imports from Caribbean manufacturers who exported qualified shoes to the United States between January 1, 1992, and October 1, 1992. I prefer a stronger approach. My bill would restore the pre-1990 status quo with no qualifications. Duties would be imposed on shoe imports from the Caribbean, as the original CBI had intended.

I do not oppose economic development in the Caribbean basin. I understand that many areas in the Caribbean region face severe poverty. But the answer to the problem of pov-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

erty in the Caribbean is not to transfer American jobs there, causing economic dislocation in our own country.

My home State of Maine once had a thriving shoe industry which employed many thousands of people. But over the past decade, our shoe industry has been devastated by imports produced with the cheapest of labor. In fact, since 1980, 30 plants have closed in Maine and 7,000 workers have lost their jobs. We should not hand the remaining employees in the domestic shoe industry in Maine and other States a pink slip by continuing to ignore the severe impact of section 222 of Customs and Trade Act of 1990.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation so that we can help keep Americans working.

OPPOSITION TO SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 45

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 25, 1993, this Member voted against Senate Joint Resolution 45, the resolution authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia. When President George Bush sent United States Armed Forces to Somalia last December, it was explicitly stated that they were sent to assure that food and other humanitarian relief could be delivered by the various governments, international organizations, and private voluntary organizations to the suffering people of Somalia. However, it was equally clear that they were not sent as a peacekeeping force or to disarm the warring factions except as was necessary to perform their primary mission. While this Member fully supported President Bush's decisions, as did the great majority of the American people, this Member and other Americans constantly spoke against an expansion of that limited American mission as advocated immediately by the clamor of voices from various parts of the national media elite, various Members of Congress, and the other would-be opinion leaders.

This body needs to look beyond the current crisis in Somalia, and look at the broader implications that Senate Joint Resolution 45 will have for United States participation in collective security actions. In the post-cold war era, the United Nations has undertaken a wide range of new peacekeeping operations, and it is clear that U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali intends to continue this expansion of activity. This is a healthy and much-needed evolution of U.N. behavior, and this Member supports the trend toward greater U.N. responsibility for international peacekeeping. At the same time, however, this Member is very much aware that new collective security operations must be undertaken with extraordinary care, lest they fail for lack of public support.

The only way the United States can realistically participate in these new peacekeeping operations is if they have the full support of the American people. But we will never build public support if troops are dispatched for indeterminate periods, or if the mission of U.S.

deployed units continues to change. Thus, the United States must be very careful about how it proceeds with U.N. peacekeeping actions. We can build support for U.N. peacekeeping and U.S. participation in those operations if we act responsibly. But if we fail to act prudently, public support will disappear. This Member would suggest that the American people will neither understand nor support the long-term deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia that is authorized in Senate Joint Resolution 45.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has acted to increase the role of American Armed Forces to serve as part of a multilateral peacekeeping force under U.N. initiatives and the Congress is endorsing this additional mission for our forces under Senate Joint Resolution 45. This is a mistake, and quite possibly a tragic mistake in terms of American lives which will be lost. There is little prospect that peace can be kept or enforced in the long term and little likelihood that a system of civil government can be recreated in a number of years which will be adequate to return law and order, peace, and even a modicum of economic stability in Somalia. Americans will probably regret the fact that the Clinton administration has enlarged the mission of our Armed Forces in Somalia in what is likely to be both a long-term commitment and tactically indefensible conditions. Accordingly, this Member opposes this extended and expanded role for our Armed Forces.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PAYMENT REFORM

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 2275, a bill to correct a problem in Medicare payment for medical equipment. I am grateful to Garry Preston, a constituent who brought this problem to my attention.

Medicare payment rules for durable medical equipment, from wheelchairs to oxygen tents to prosthetics, and a host of other items, are among the most complex features of the program. When a physician determines that a Medicare patient needs to use a piece of equipment, the program is supposed to pay for the equipment in the most cost-effective manner that will meet the patient's individual needs. Unfortunately, current law sometimes makes that impossible.

Some kinds of equipment can be obtained either by rental or by purchase, and which method of payment to use depends on the item and how long the patient will need it. Generally, renting makes more sense for short-term use, while buying is better over the long run. But some types of equipment require such frequent maintenance and servicing, in order to prevent malfunctions that can endanger patients' health, that they should be rented rather than purchased, even for long-term use. It is both expensive and potentially dangerous to buy an item that may have to be replaced, or require frequent servicing, over its useful life.

That is why Congress has required such equipment to be rented, even on a long-term basis. In 1990, Medicare spent \$101 million to rent items like ventilators, aspirators, internal positive pressure breathing IPPB machines, and nebulizers, which current law—section 1834(a)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act—specifically requires Medicare to rent rather than purchase. After examining the reliability of the most common items in this category, the Health Care Financing Administration recommended removing aspirators and nebulizers from the rental category so that patients could purchase them with Medicare funds in appropriate cases. The budget reconciliation bill now before Congress exempts these types of devices.

My constituent, Mr. Garry Preston of Olympia, WA, uses a continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP] device, which HCFA classifies as a ventilator. This device is coming into more widespread use as health care technology improves, and it may be reliable enough to be purchased rather than rented. Since Mr. Preston expects to need the CPAP for an indefinite period, and since the rental payments increase both his costs and Medicare's, he asked me why Medicare should not pay for the purchase of the device.

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 2275, would amend section 1834(a)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act, to remove the requirement that all ventilators, aspirators, nebulizers, and IPPB machines be rented. The bill would still require rental of items that need frequent servicing to protect patients' health or safety, but would give the Secretary of Health and Human Services discretion to determine which items fall into that category. It would not change the amounts of rent or purchase price that Medicare would pay.

Rather than making piecemeal changes in the list of required-rental equipment, Congress should give the Medicare Program authority to control costs, recognize technological improvements, and serve patient needs through either rental or purchase of medical equipment.

I urge the support of my colleagues for this legislation.

H.R. 2275

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

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF VENTILATORS AND ASPIRATORS AS MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1834(a)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “(such as ventilators, aspirators, IPPB machines, and nebulizers)” and inserting “(as determined by the Secretary)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to items furnished on or after January 1, 1994.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF HERMAN AND FRANCES GALLMAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my col-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

leagues the 50th wedding anniversary of two wonderful people. On March 22, 1993, Herman and Frances Gallman celebrated their golden anniversary.

Herman, from Boston, MA, and Frances, from Bayonne, NJ, met and married during World War II where Herman served as a first sergeant in the Combat Military Police in the Pacific region. As a result of a battlefield commission which he received when he joined the New Jersey National Guard in 1947, he retired with the rank of captain in 1976. Frances, through the years, has been a devoted helpmate, mother, and a respected member of her community. After 50 wonderful years of marriage, the Gallmans have four grown children: Marilyn, Leroy, Janette, and Sylvia; and three grandchildren: Troy, Wendell, and Alexis.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to Herman and Frances Gallman for being role models for all to see by their commitment to each other, their family, and community. I am sure my colleagues would like to join me as I wish them hearty congratulations.

MARKEY HONORS WAR HERO WITH POSTHUMOUS DEDICATION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce bipartisan legislation that honors Pfc. Frederick C. Murphy by rededicating the Federal Center in Waltham as the “Murphy Federal Center.”

Pfc. Frederick Murphy is certainly deserving of this honor. A man of singular devotion to his country, who on March 18, 1945, on the Siegfried line in Saarlautern, Germany, sacrificed his life so that our Nation could continue to prosper.

As a young man, Private First Class Murphy answered his country's call to service by enlisting in the U.S. Army. He became an aid man in the “E” Company of the 259th Infantry of the 65th Infantry Division. Private First Class Murphy landed in the European theater in June of 1944 and served meritoriously until the time of his death in March of 1945.

According to his comrades, Private First Class Murphy was a man who exemplified courage and the dawn attack at the Siegfried line on March 18, 1945, provides the ultimate example of his patriotism. As he crossed the battlefield on that fateful day, Private First Class Murphy was struck by an enemy bullet. Refusing to withdraw from the battle, the young private continued to attend to his duties as a medic. He moved across the battlefield, under extremely heavy gunfire and in dire pain, yet continued to attend to those who were more seriously wounded. The field was strewn with mines and as he struggled forward he stepped on an antipersonnel mine. After the mine ripped his foot from his body, Private First Class Murphy did the unthinkable, he continued to assist other wounded soldiers. Pressing on despite heavy blood loss, Private First Class Murphy moved from man to man. When his strength finally gave, he shouted instructions to those who he could not reach.

However, the cries of his fellow soldiers were too much to bear and he drew upon this indomitable courage and continued toward them. As he crawled forward he crossed another mine that ended his life. Pfc. Frederick C. Murphy was an American hero. His selfless desire to save the lives of fellow Americans cost him his own life.

I believe that this fallen hero deserves this tribute. By renaming the Federal property in Waltham the “Murphy Federal Center,” I believe an appropriate tribute will be paid. I am asking my colleagues to join Representatives MOAKLEY, KENNEDY, FRANK, NEAL, STUDDS, OLVER, MEEHAN, TORKILDSEN, BLUTE, MONTGOMERY, and myself in showing their support for Pfc. Frederick Murphy, a man who I can truly call an American.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, Massachusetts, and known as the Waltham Federal Center, shall be known and designated as the “Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center”.

SEC. 2 REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center”.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO 11TH DISTRICT PARTICIPANTS IN “ARTISTIC DISCOVERY” COMPETITION

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute high school students from my congressional district who recently participated in the annual “Artistic Discovery” regional art competition. As you are aware, this outstanding program, sponsored in conjunction with the Congressional Arts Caucus, allows Members of this body to recognize the artistic talents of high school students from around the country.

For the past 12 years, I have sponsored “An Artistic Discovery” contest for high school students in my congressional district. I am proud to report that this year's competition was a great success, attracting over 300 entries from 14 high schools located within the 11th District.

Mr. Speaker, the 11th Congressional District takes great pride in celebrating the artistic endeavors of our young students. The “Artistic Discovery” competition, which was held from January through mid-April, culminated with a special reception and awards ceremony held at the Cleveland Heights City Hall on April 24, 1993. Prior to the awards ceremony, the district marked a week-long “Salute to Young Artists” with student artwork on display at the city hall chambers.

Mr. Speaker, there are numerous individuals and organizations who should be acknowledged at this time. I take this opportunity to

express my appreciation to Cleveland Heights mayor, Carol A. Edwards, and her outstanding staff, for their support of this important effort. I also want to thank Tim Myrick who served as our 1993 Artistic Discovery judge, and Ernestine and Malcolm Brown for their continued support. In the 11th District, we are also appreciative of the support from community businesses and organizations. I acknowledge the support and scholarships provided by the Cleveland Museum of Art and First National Supermarkets, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 29, 1993, student artwork from around the country will adorn the corridors of the Capitol building as the national "Artistic Discovery" exhibition officially opens. I am especially pleased to note that winning artwork from my congressional district will be included in this special exhibit. I congratulate Natalie Campbell, an 11th grade student from Shaker Heights High School, for her winning artwork. I look forward to welcoming Natalie to Washington to witness the official hanging of her very beautiful acrylic painting, entitled "Marketplace."

Mr. Speaker, all the 11th District students who participated in this year's "Artistic Discovery" competition are indeed winners. I am proud of their artistic talents and I wish each of them much continued success.

1993 ARTISTIC DISCOVERY COMPETITION
PARTICIPANTS

Beaumont School: Alyssa Adams, Catherine Bammel, Jennifer Blum, Molly Burke, Accalia Calabrese, Catherine Cavanaugh, Katie Conkey, Nicole D'Alessandro, Stephanie Darrah, Katie Entsminger, Jessica Eppich, Amy Fiske, Katherine Fitzgerald, Megan Fitzpatrick, Sarah Fitzsimons, Erin Gerling, Heather Hartman, Beth Havach, Lori Indriolo, Keisha Jones, Karolyn Kohut, Margaret Lann, Karen Leach, Kara Lock, Josephine Lombardi, Susan Lutjen, Claire Madden, Brandyn-Marie Manocchio, Sarah McCormack, Ann McKeever, Bridgette Meridith, Megan Moore, Nicole Patitucci, Sherry Petersen, Marisa Posch, Jennifer Price, Pamela Pritchard, Nicole Prospal, Eileen Ryan, Maura Schmidt, Anna Sivak, Kate Sopko, Therese Strauchon, Paola Tartakoff, Ann Tinker, Jennifer Trausch, Christa Trunzo, Amelia Vlah, Aimee Wendzicki, Elizabeth Wiemels, Allison Wooley. Art Teachers: Ellen Carreras, Sister Lucia, O.S.U.

Bedford High School: Robby-Baker, Kwai-Chang Coleman, Damon Hart, James Hodges, Amber Jackson, Stacie Jennings, Brandon Malott, Joe Mestnik, Becki Pelletier, Timothy Prade, Brad Visker, Darwin Woods. Art Teachers: Robert Bush, Dagmar Clements, Andrew Rabatin.

Bellefaire School: Lori Brand, David Patterson, Philip Ploeser, Lucie Read, Andy Whewell. Art Teacher: Karen Mehling.

Cleveland School of the Arts: Robert Adams, Angela Bell, Tanya Gonzalez, Brian Johnson, Lawrence Kendrick, Vila Lloyd, Mai Ly, Ja'Nitta Marbury, Madeleine Peck, David Stefanec. Art Teacher: Andrew Hamlett.

Collinwood High School: Kenrick Bachelor, Claude Bates, Michael Canady, Daya Wright. Art Teacher: Jerry Dunnigan.

East High School: Eduardo Colon, Raymond Dykes, Joe Gonzalez, Michael Hardwick, Lashaun Harris, Rashon Linson, C. Vanessa Nieves, Saroya Philpots, Desmond Wilson. Art Teacher: Jaunace Watkins.

Garfield Heights High School: Heather Bogocki, Lisa Chizek, Tina Cowley, Erik

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Drotleff, Shawn Hafner, Larry Hamer, Kevin Hantak, Katie Kopinsky, John Lipnos, Valerie Lubinski, Carrie Markosky, Lisa Miljour. Art Teacher: Christine French.

John Hay High School: Sheldon Blevins, Rashawn Boyer, Damien Dix, Willinda Evans, Tesha Ferry, Maria Galarza, Tracy McKim, Dawn Mitchell, Tiffany Powell, Marquis Smith, Jermelle Thomas, Larina Walker, Paul Walker, Robert Whittingham, Demetrius Williams. Art Teachers: Harriet Goldner, Kathleen Yates, Richard Chappini.

John Marshall High School: Demond Powell, Lawrence Vickerstaff, Judith Wheeler. Art Teachers: Mr. Daiuto, Gregory Cross.

Lutheran East High School: Robert Bradley, Kacey Edwards, Dwayne Ford, Amber Griggs, Jabari Holmes, Eric Jones, Sherron Kinney, Karla Lester, Charmaine McAbrew, Matthew Pokorny, Donika Rose, Alston Spain. Art Teacher: Patricia Sears.

Shaker Heights High School: Natalie Campbell, Emily Dakin, Matt Dowling, Iris Even, I. Huei Go, Jordin Guinn, Patrick Jameson, Kristen Lamanna, Tamara Rothenberg, Kaytee Schmidt, Karen Schwartz, Clay Weiner, Martin Woyczyński. Art Teachers: Malcolm Brown, James Hoffman, Jenny Russell, Susan Weiner.

Shaw High School: Andrew Bulgin, Richard Carr, Seretta Clark, Paul Davis, Alex Franklin, LePriest Goss, Lamar Hicks, Terrence Hunter, John Martin, Mary Owens, Chris Perry, Tiffany Phillips, Rayshawn Robinson, Mario Smith, Alicia Stephens, Ernest Switzer, Chris Young. Art Teachers: Susan Lokar, Rena Reynolds.

South High School: David Behrens, Antoinette Black, Sierra Coleman, Raymond Friston III, Bridget Fortson, Greg Golembiski, Rolando Johnson, Khaleel Khaafidh, Antwon Mennefield, James Moore, Sir Scott, Jeremy Urbassik. Art Teacher: Roman Rakowsky.

Warrensville Heights High School: Kartika Comar, Aaron Foster, Iverson Jackson, Robert Norman, Kelly Reid, Christopher Richardson. Art Teacher: James Evans.

DENIAL OF VISA TO GERRY
ADAMS UNDERMINES DEMOCRACY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's recent decision to deny a visa to Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the oldest political party in Ireland, was a blatant betrayal of a campaign pledge. I was present in New York City on April 5, 1992, when candidate Clinton assured Irish-American leaders that as President he would allow Mr. Adams to enter the United States. The President's decision to yield to State Department anglophiles victimizes not only Mr. Adams but, more importantly, the American people who will be denied the opportunity to hear directly from the head of one of the leading political parties in Ireland's occupied six counties.

Sinn Fein's political prowess and popular support were demonstrated once again in Northern Ireland's most recent local elections held on May 19 when Sinn Fein reinforced its position as the leading nationalist party on the Belfast City Council and increased its overall seat count in the six counties from 43 to 51.

Sinn Fein's achievements are particularly noteworthy since its members are subjected to harassment and persecution by the British authorities and the loyalist paramilitaries. Indeed, during the past 20 years, 32 men and women active with Sinn Fein including 5 elected officials, have been assassinated.

To understand how misguided American policy is toward Sinn Fein and Gerry Adams, it is important that Sinn Fein be looked at in full historical context.

In 1918 the nationalist community in Ireland overwhelmingly—79 percent—supported and voted for the Sinn Fein political party and British withdrawal. This general election vote preceded the *pa* establishment of the sectarian state of Northern Ireland which was set up by an act of an English Parliament 2 years later in December 1920. Sinn Fein was then made illegal in the north and in the early months and years of the loyalist regime hundreds of Sinn Fein supporters were murdered by the Royal Ulster Constabulary. After Britain's brutal crushing of the civil rights campaigns in the 1970's, nationalists demanded the right to vote and a political voice. Sinn Fein was again made legal in 1974.

Britain has always made Irish nationalists pay dearly in blood for democratic freedom. The campaign to silence the voice of the victims of partition never really ended. Now it was to accelerate. In January 1977, Michael McHugh, chairman of Sinn Fein in Castlederg, County Tyrone was assassinated. Brendan McLaughlin was killed in February 1980 in an attempt to assassinate Sinn Fein Concillor Joe Austin.

And 1981 brought the election of Bobby Sands to the British Parliament and the election of two other prisoners, Kieran Doherty and Kevin Agnew, to the Irish Dail. A Sinn Fein member in County Monaghan, Jeff McKenna, was killed on November 8, 1982. This was preceded by the killing of Peter Corrigan, a Sinn Fein election worker, on October 25, 1982. After the electoral successes of Sinn Fein in the October 1982 assembly elections, the British Army and the RUC started collecting and improving intelligence data on Sinn Fein activists with house raids, constant harassment, and the monitoring of their movements. A former British soldier, Brian Nelson, acted as the loyalist paramilitary liaison for the British Army and the RUC in coordinating data. In court in 1992 he admitted participating in attempts to kill Gerry Adams and Alex Maskey, elected Sinn Fein *pa* officials.

Most of the murders of Sinn Fein officials remain unsolved despite taking place in areas heavily patrolled by British forces. Many of these areas like the Sinn Fein Advice Centre, on the Falls Road in Belfast are under constant visual and electronic surveillance. In a recent example, Sam Marshall, a Sinn Fein activist, was killed coming out of a RUC police station with two companions. A secret camera monitoring the house of one of those companions was discovered days later. The British officials make little effort to investigate these cases or prosecute those responsible for these types of killings. They know the evidence trail would too often lead back to them. Constable John Stalker, who led a British investigation into killings by the RUC, was dismissed precisely for that reason.

In August 1991, Sinn Fein, for the first time ever, won the North Belfast Council seat. Joe Austin's victory gave Sinn Fein nine seats in Belfast making it the leading nationalist party on the city council. No sooner had Austin won than the RUC arrested, beat, and inflicted burns on his son. This resulted in the first urgent action alert that Amnesty International has issued for Northern Ireland.

In the fall of 1992, Sheena Campbell of Sinn Fein was killed as she socialized with friends who were fellow students at Queens University. Just before Christmas, Malachy Carey, a Sinn Fein candidate, and Martin Lavery, the brother of Sinn Fein Councillor Bobby Lavery, were gunned down. On May 17, 1993, just 2 days prior to this year's local elections, a loyalist convoy opened automatic fire on a Sinn Fein Advice Centre, all under the watchful eye of British observation posts.

It must be noted that none of the Sinn Fein victims was involved in any illegal activity whatsoever and that each victim was unarmed.

For Sinn Fein to continually attain electoral successes in the face of such violence and oppression, it must have deep-rooted, popular support. While I disagree with Sinn Fein on a number of issues, the fact is that Sinn Fein is a legitimate voice for a large number of Irish nationalists and must be part of any negotiated settlement in Ireland. The essence of democracy is to encourage political involvement and public debate. By carrying out its policy of state terrorism against Sinn Fein, Britain is debasing the democratic process. By denying Gerry Adams entry to the United States, President Clinton is endorsing that disgraceful British policy.

Mr. Speaker, attached is a partial listing of Sinn Fein officials and workers who have been victimized for their political activities.

ASSASSINATIONS

Jim Murphy, April 24, 1974.
 Paul Best, February 18, 1976.
 Colm Mulgrew, June 5, 1976.
 Maire Drumm (Sinn Fein Official), October 28, 1976.
 Michael McHugh (Sinn Fein Official), January 21, 1977.
 Brendan McLaughlin, February, 1980.
 Peter Corrigan, October 25, 1982.
 Jeff McKenna, November 8, 1982.
 Paddy Brady, November 16, 1984.
 Brendan Davidson (Election Worker), July 27, 1988.
 Aidan McAnespie (brother of Sinn Fein Candidate Eilish McAnespie McCabe), 1988.
 Phelim McNally,¹ November 24, 1988.
 John Davey (Sinn Fein Councillor), February 14, 1989.
 Sam Marshall, March 7, 1990.
 Tmmy Casey, October 26, 1990.
 Fergal Caraher, December 30, 1990.
 Martin McCahey, 1990.
 Eddie Fullerton (Sinn Fein Councillor in the Republic), May 24, 1990.
 Danny McCauley (Sinn Fein Organizer), June 1991.
 Thomas Donaghy (Sinn Fein Worker), August 16, 1991.
 Patrick Shanaghan (Sinn Fein Worker), August 12, 1991.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS

Joe Austin, Sinn Fein Councillor, February 29, 1980.

¹Killed in assassination attempt on Sinn Fein Councillor Liam McNally, his brother.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Alex Maskey, Sinn Fein Councillor, May, 1986.
 Gerry Adams, M.P. Sinn Fein, March 14, 1984.
 Ivan Barr, Sinn Fein Councillor, December 25, 1986.
 Michael Ward, Sinn Fein Election Worker, July 5, 1987.
 F. Tennyson, May 1989.
 Brendan Curran, Sinn Fein Councillor, Portadown, August 10, 1989.
 Tony Discroll, (Attack on Sinn Fein Office—Ardoine), 1990.
 Tommy Casey.
 Brendan Curran, October, 1989.
 Gerald Ramsey, Sinn Fein Worker, August 31, 1991.
 Damien McBride, Sinn Fein Worker, October 15, 1991.
 Sean Keenan, Sinn Fein Councillor, March 14, 1984 and June 90.
 Gerald McGuigan (Sinn Fein Councillor), February 20, 1992.
 Brendan Curran (Sinn Fein Councillor), April, 1992.
 The McGuigan Family, March 23, 1993.
 Joe Austin, Sinn Fein Councillor (Grenade attack on home), April 2, 1993.
 Sinn Fein Advice Center Election Workers, May 17, 1993.
 Jim Carson², August 10, 1991.
 Bernard O'Hagan (Sinn Fein Councillor), September 16, 1991.
 Larry Murchan³, September 28, 1991.
 Patrick Loughran, Patrick McBride, Michael O'Dwyer, (Sinn Fein Workers Killed), February 4, 1992.
 Philomena Hanna⁴, April 26, 1992.
 Dan Cassidy, April 2, 1992.
 Sheena Campbell, October 16, 1992.
 Malachy Carey (Sinn Fein Candidate), December 12, 1992.
 Martin Lavery (Brother of Sinn Fein Councillor), December 20, 1992.
 Peter Gallagher, March 24, 1993.
 Allan Lundy⁴, May 1, 1993.

THE FIREARM VICTIMS PREVENTION ACT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, a 3-year-old toddler, Edvina Blanc, was shot in the head while watching television in her home in Dade County. Eleven children have died of gunshots in Dade County between January and March 1993. At least 11 other children have been wounded by gunfire. For the past 3 years, 24 children have been shot to death, each year.

Every time I read or hear of a child who has become of a firearm victim, I feel anguish. It seems like every day we hear another study about a child being killed or killing with a gun. In fact every day, 12 children under age 19 are killed by guns, and many more are wounded. Nearly 3,200 teenagers fatally shoot each other every year.

This is frightening and unacceptable. We must do everything in our power as legislators

²News agents killed for selling Sinn Fein newspaper An Phoblacht.

³Mistakenly thought to be sister of Sinn Fein press officer Richard McAuley.

⁴Killed while plastering Sinn Fein Councillor Alex Maskey's house.

to see that the mass killing of children in our country is stopped.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 2276, legislation to increase the Federal tax on the manufacture and sale of handguns, assault weapons, and ammunition for these arms, and to increase the license application fee for gun dealers.

The distinguished gentleman from New York, Representative CHARLES E. SCHUMER, and I have introduced this legislation so that the funds generated from a 25 percent tax on the manufacture and sale of these firearms will help offset the public cost of providing medical care to gunshot victims.

Our bill also creates a health care trust fund with an estimated revenue of \$625 million a year generated from these fees.

The health care trust fund will make grants to hospitals, trauma centers, or other health care providers that incur the major costs of providing medical care to gunshot victims.

The overall annual cost of firearm injuries to our health care system is more than \$4 billion. The cost to our Nation is too much and the cost to our Nation's children is beyond calculation.

I say it is time to put barriers in the way of children getting guns. If their parents cannot do it, then we need to do it. H.R. 2776 will make it more difficult for those who should not have guns to have access to them. More than 35,000 students in this country carry a handgun to school every day.

Today, all one needs to do to become a gun dealer in this Nation is fill out a simple, two-page questionnaire and send \$30 to the U.S. Treasury. Unless the applicant states on the form that he or she has been convicted of a crime involving at least a 1-year prison term or is an illegal alien, a license will be issued good for 3 years. This person then becomes just one more access point for guns in our country.

At a time when we are struggling to get control of the dollars spent on health care, we must begin to look at the health care costs we are paying due to guns in this country. We are in fact paying a gruesome cost for the easy availability of firearms. A 1989 report to Congress, "Cost of Injury in the United States," ranked firearms third in the economic toll on society, amounting to a lifetime cost of \$14.4 billion. The study found an estimated 65,000 people require hospitalization annually for treatment of firearms injuries, at a very high average per person cost of nearly \$54,000. The average per person cost for a fatality is \$373,520—the highest of any cause of injury. According to the chair of the 1991 Advisory Council on Social Security, the overall cost of firearm injuries to our health care system is more than \$4 billion. The indirect costs of gun-related injuries, such as disability payments, lost-work time, and legal fees are about two times the annual cost of firearms injury. Public funds pay for an estimated 80 percent of the hospitalization costs of firearms injuries.

It is time that we look at the more than 76 million privately owned handguns and assault weapons in this Nation in the same way we look at alcohol. As we search for ways to pay for health care, many are looking at equating the use of alcohol with its burden on our health care system. Some States are raising

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

taxes on alcohol to help offset the cost of providing quality health care to all our citizens. We should do the same at the Federal level with handguns and those firearms most often associated with intentional death and injury.

Identical legislation, S. 868, was introduced by Senator PATTY MURRAY. I urge our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join Mr. SCHUMER and I by cosponsoring this important legislation.

CORRECTED REPORT ON U.S. LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALLY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 21, I inserted into the RECORD a quarterly report

pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act that included a complete tabulation of U.S. arms exports and U.S. licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and defense services. This extension of remarks appeared on pages E-971 through E-973 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In this regard, the original report that was submitted to the Speaker's Office included erroneous information with respect to U.S. licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and defense services to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Officials at the Defense Security Assistance Agency have subsequently reported that this error was the result of administrative error.

For that reason, I am inserting a copy of a letter conveyed to the Speaker which clarifies this error, as well as a copy of the corrected section 36(a) report on U.S. licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and defense services.

DEFENSE SECURITY
ASSISTANCE AGENCY,
Washington, DC, April 30, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Reference is made to reports furnished under the Arms Export Control Act, Section 36(a)(4) on 22 June 1992 (I-01162/92), 3 September 1992 (I-02039/92), 4 December 1992 (I-04665/92) and 3 March 1993 (I-00601/93) in which exports of commercially sold defense articles/services to the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea were erroneously reported due to administrative error. In fact, no sales were made to that country. All sales were actually made to the Republic of Korea. Attached are the corrected tables.

Any inconvenience is regretted. We have installed measures to preclude such errors in the future.

Sincerely,

GLENN A. RUDD,
Acting Director.

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALLY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

[In thousands of dollars]

Country/purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Algeria	6	266	618	473	1,363
Andorra	8	78	12	53	151
Antigua	2	8,174	0	1	8,177
Argentina	4,387	0	6,361	67,427	78,175
Australia	167,416	270,043	78,306	57,439	573,204
Austria	9,446	2,619	9,277	4,717	26,059
Bahamas	2,274	14	87	46	2,421
Bahrain	2,671	5,152	519	154	8,496
Bangladesh	36	1	8	229	274
Barbados	9	25	76	103	213
Belarus	0	0	0	1	1
Belgium	29,436	64,283	38,251	72,507	204,477
Belize	13	31	1	6	51
Benin	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Bermuda	4	12	33	16	65
Bhutan	0	58	15	0	73
Bolivia	391	2,815	584	1,342	5,132
Botswana	11	69	8,188	159	8,427
Brazil	23,439	17,237	24,999	9,077	74,752
British Virgin Islands	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Brunei	3,105	87	589	87	3,868
Burundi	0	17	4	0	21
Cameroon	7	0	0	3	10
Canada	5,592	495	44,197	2,294	52,578
Cayman Islands	7	15,035	52	14,904	29,998
Chad	0	299	0	4,932	5,231
Chile	3,387	3,208	2,846	1,275	10,716
China	565	200	0	4,632	5,397
Colombia	2,768	772	1,946	765	6,251
Congo	0	0	88	0	88
Costa Rica	20	10,863	3,968	168	15,019
Cyprus	16	64	27	3	110
Czechoslovakia	59	161	233	16	469
Denmark	13,635	16,373	14,138	27,590	71,736
Djibouti	0	0	19	0	19
Dominica	1	0	8	1	10
Dominican Republic	180	270	216	499	1,165
Ecuador	942	790	1,129	2,968	5,829
Egypt	60,471	50,211	140,114	200,875	451,671
El Salvador	793	345	19	68	1,225
Finland	27,812	9,722	6,144	4,731	48,409
France	126,288	66,992	154,742	76,507	424,529
French Guiana	9,856	107	48,635	1	58,599
French Polynesia	1	0	0	32	33
Gabon	507	158	0	1	666
Germany, Berlin	0	133	0	0	133
Germany, Federal Republic of	182,963	255,737	379,990	325,121	1,143,811
Chana	4	0	0	5	9
Greece	55,277	175,960	324,902	42,742	598,881
Grenada	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Guadeloupe	0	0	17	0	17
Guatemala	175	576	175	1,173	2,099
Guinea	0	8	2	1	11
Guyana	61	4	17	12	94
Haiti	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Honduras	611	2,114	973	205	3,903
Hong Kong	914	3,642	36,588	37,698	78,842
Hungary	31	172	179	648	1,030
Iceland	23	2	16	3	44
India	52,032	2,766	7,391	8,071	70,260
Indonesia	12,955	15,339	22,407	49,702	100,403
Ireland	390	1,134	1,491	983	3,998
Israel	209,074	121,731	162,094	136,885	629,784
Italy	84,230	67,746	108,517	46,784	307,277
Ivory Coast	2	108	1	(1)	111
Jamaica	84	1,478	1,339	456	3,357
Japan	340,644	547,923	596,058	615,037	2,099,662
Jordan	8,277	8,624	9,144	1,082	27,127

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALLY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPTEMBER 30, 1993—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Country/purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Kenya	131	81	2	163	377
Korea, Republic of	904,008	241,113	233,780	114,077	1,492,978
Kuwait	4,275	52,409	31,143	10,378	98,205
Lebanon	613	47	81	330	1,071
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	2	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	50	50
Luxembourg	4,546	2,982	1,723	3,885	13,136
Macau	17	11	22	173	223
Madagascar	0	0	5	7	7
Malaysia	67,190	219,818	11,372	62,070	360,450
Maldives	0	318	0	0	318
Mali	2	0	0	1	3
Malta	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Martinique	0	0	0	20	20
Mauritania	0	2	0	0	2
Mauritius	2	27	544	0	573
Mexico	216,595	114,742	216,753	153,316	701,406
Monaco	1	0	11	0	12
Morocco	20,121	76	19,096	7,186	46,479
Mozambique	0	59	0	0	59
Namibia	660	609	288	1,383	2,940
Nepal	(1)	0	34	0	34
Netherlands	152,532	62,228	42,698	64,724	322,182
Netherlands Antilles	42	19	3	52	116
New Caledonia	7	39	30	27	103
New Zealand	4,410	11,140	2,318	12,921	30,789
Nicaragua	88	94	11	15	208
Niger	200	0	0	0	200
Nigeria	1,059	897	278	446	2,680
Norway	72,282	21,676	68,997	22,439	185,394
Oman	2,033	549	18,535	1,532	22,649
Pakistan	50,176	52,289	8,867	15,628	126,960
Panama	2,374	818	2,133	349	5,674
Papua New Guinea	1,601	11	1,128	24	2,764
Paraguay	711	2,085	1,677	702	5,175
Peru	5,580	3,912	81	96	9,669
Philippines	18,547	1,924	23,255	2,631	46,357
Poland	150	1	495	135	781
Portugal	3,480	7,185	31,642	8,567	50,874
Qatar	164	995	343	876	2,378
Russia	0	17	8	1	26
San Marino	7	0	0	0	7
Saudi Arabia	240,120	43,448	109,365	232,488	625,421
Senegal	367	274	0	0	641
Sierra Leone	633	1,608	94	32	2,367
Singapore	82,868	15,120	70,772	15,531	184,291
Solomon Islands	0	8	2	0	10
South Africa	0	0	0	25	25
Spain	22,339	74,786	72,207	64,706	234,038
Sri Lanka	1,166	303	39	15	1,523
St. Lucia	20	4	(1)	4	28
Sudan	0	41	0	49	90
Suriname	11	1	11	1	24
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	600	0	0	0	600
Swaziland	4	16	0	0	20
Sweden	62,417	10,418	99,747	65,830	238,412
Switzerland	80,320	7,569	30,380	17,665	135,934
Taiwan	25,264	14,400	9,695	46,251	95,610
Tanzania	(1)	2	559	32	593
Thailand	39,626	10,822	123,093	202,514	376,055
Tokelau	0	23	32	0	55
Tonga	0	0	0	3	3
Trinidad & Tobago	110	21	31	93	255
Tunisia	348	66	168	1,592	2,174
Turkey	101,701	39,390	228,847	289,468	659,406
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	(1)	0	0	1
Uganda	135	18	7	57	217
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	6,034	(1)	6,034
United Arab Emirates	13,617	74,734	132,188	12,376	232,915
United Kingdom	265,261	177,753	386,544	190,595	1,020,153
Uruguay	3,562	6,308	3,005	1,090	13,965
Venezuela	3,040	25,553	10,012	26,679	65,284
Yemen (Sanaa)	1	3	3	131	138
Yugoslavia	0	13,096	0	0	13,096
Zambia	0	16	179	342	537
Zimbabwe	8	13	9	195	225
Classified Totals ²	379,249	113,539	224,863	168,926	886,577
International Orgs	59,900	3,088	368,706	1,485	433,179
Worldwide total	4,359,600	3,182,541	4,832,008	3,645,089	16,019,238

¹ Less than \$500.² See classified annex to CPD.

Note.—Details may not add due to rounding.

131ST FIGHTER WING ANG
HONOREDHON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great praise for the 131st Fighter Wing

Air National Guard of Missouri, based at the St. Louis International Airport.

On Thursday, May 20, Nellis Air Force Base, in the State of Nevada, hosted the Long Shot Competition. This is the first air competition since before the Persian Gulf war.

Long Shot was a long range conventional bombing competition developed to incorporate the variety of fighter and bomber aircraft in Air Combat Command into a conventional combat strike force.

The number and variety of aircraft used in this exercise is a good indication of the complexity of Long Shot and its success shows the versatility of Nellis and the capability of today's Air Combat Command.

The winner of the Long Shot Competition was team 3, comprised of two A-10's, four F-15A's from the 131st Fighter Wing Air National Guard based at the St. Louis International Airport in Missouri, four F-15E's and two B-52's.

Long Shot demonstrated the effectiveness of teamwork and integrated air power.

The Long Shot pilots of the 131st Fighter Wing are: Capt. Daniel E. Barr, Capt. Joseph F. Blake, Capt. Michael W. Harrell, and Capt. Robert W. Hehemann.

The Long Shot crew chiefs of the 131st Fighter Wing are: S. Sgt. John M. Berry, S. Sgt. Michael V. Nabholz, S. Sgt. Robert J. Debrecht, S. Sgt. Bryan H. Durbin, S. Sgt. Gregory E. Essary, S. Sgt. Scott S. Guthrie, S. Sgt. Michael T. Runge, and S. Sgt. William E. Springer.

Mr. Speaker, not only did the crew chiefs maintain the F-15A's, an F-15E was engulfed in flames after landing and the crew chiefs extinguished the fire.

These men represented the 131st fighter wing, the State of Missouri, the Missouri Air National Guard, and themselves very proudly. Congratulations on their achievements.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ROCKY HILL, CT—A SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very important anniversary in the First Congressional District of Connecticut, the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Rocky Hill.

Rocky Hill, a 14-square mile community of 17,000 residents, lies in the center of Connecticut along the banks of the Connecticut River. It is fertile agricultural land once inhabited by the Wangunk Indians prior to English settlement there in 1650. It was known first as the "lower community," and was part of the Town of Wethersfield, first settled in 1634. In 1722, the lower community became a separate parish in Wethersfield; it was called "Stepney," after the London borough.

The parish flourished through the 1700's and early 1800's. A meeting house was built in 1726, and served as the religious and civic center of the growing agricultural community. Stepney Parish possessed a substantial shipbuilding and riverport business handling the diverse farm and livestock trade among Connecticut River towns. Numerous stream-driven grist mills complemented the agriculturally based commerce of the parish. Of historical note is the Rocky Hill-Glastonbury Ferry; established in 1655, it is the oldest continuously operating ferry in the United States.

Stepney Parish shipbuilders contributed to the young American naval fleet during the Revolutionary War. Some of the ships were commissioned by the State of Connecticut as "privateers." This activity led to the establishment of many inns which were patronized by seafarers and travelers alike.

In 1820, Stepney Parish submitted a petition to the Connecticut General Assembly requesting separation from Wethersfield. Following numerous failed attempts, leaders like as Rev. Calvin Chapin, the Minister of the Congregational Church, Elias Robbins, and other finally

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

succeeded in obtaining legislative approval on June 10, 1843. In accordance with the charter, Stepney Parish became Rocky Hill. With its first town meeting held on June 23, 1843, the town of Rocky Hill was established. On that historic day, its population totalled about 1,000.

Over the next 150 years, Rocky Hill prospered. It remained an agricultural community, although a few manufacturing concerns sprang up. Because it is only 6 miles from the city of Hartford, Rocky Hill also became home for hundreds of residents who worked in Connecticut's capital city. By 1943, Rocky Hill had grown to 3,000 residents.

Today, Rocky Hill is a thriving suburban town, that has fortunately retained much of its rural and historic character. While housing has developed where farms once stood, there still remain thousands of acres of still-cultivated agricultural land, some adjacent to modern office and commercial complexes.

Rocky Hill has been blessed with steady cultural, religious, and governmental leadership throughout its history. From settlement to development, these individuals have always remained centered on what was best for Rocky Hill. Since the days of George Washington, Rocky Hill has distinguished itself as a dynamic and progressive community. Those virtues hold steadfast today.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to mark the sesquicentennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Rocky Hill, CT.

**MARTHA CAROLINE GROTE
HONORED**

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a birthday tribute to a strong and gracious lady whose life has spanned this century. Born in Zumbrota, MN on May 29, 1903, Martha Caroline Grote's life is a model of dedication to family and neighbors, and it exemplifies the American work ethic.

After attending school in a one-room schoolhouse, she graduated from the eighth grade and went on to work on a registered dairy farm near Red Wing, MN. Her tasks varied widely, 1 day plowing fields, the next cleaning barns, another milking the cows. Her work ethic sprung from the influence of her first employer, a woman who helped in molding her life.

Marriage led to a relocation in Fairbault, MN, where she worked as an instructor and sample maker in a shoe factory. Moving to St. Paul, she transferred to the employ of H. Harris Manufacturing, as both a supervisor and instructor.

Eventually, her hard work paid off, and she was able to purchase her lifelong home on Beechwood Ave., where she still resides. Now celebrating her 90th birthday, she continues to sew, repair, and alter clothing for her friends and neighbors. May Good bless Martha Grote as she begins her 10th decade.

EXCESSIVE BANKING REGULATIONS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, Congress should act now to spur the creation of jobs by lifting the regulatory burden on America's banks.

We've seen the Federal Register of government regulations grow by 27,000 pages already this year.

In 1980, there was one regulator for every three banks in this country—but by the end of the decade, there will be three regulators for each bank.

This regulatory overkill means higher costs for consumers and few loans for small businesses.

I recently visited Richfield Bank & Trust in my district to review the paperwork required by regulatory agencies. I was stunned by the endless paperwork and unnecessary redtape involved in the approval of a simple business loan.

Referring to the Clinton administration's plan to ease some of these regulations, a former head of the FDIC, said, "I don't think the administration's plan will change anything."

Mr. Speaker, Congress must address the problem of regulatory overkill. Congress must quit stifling business growth and job creation.

Congress must act to ease banking regulations now.

THE CASE OF JONATHAN POLLARD

HON. DAVID A. LEVY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, in November 1985, Jonathan Pollard was arrested and charged with spying on behalf of Israel. Seven months later and pursuant to an arrangement with the prosecutors, Mr. Pollard entered a plea of guilty. In exchange for the plea, prosecutors were not to seek the maximum penalty of life imprisonment and were to advise the court of Pollard's cooperation during the investigation. Notwithstanding this agreement, Mr. Pollard was sentenced to a life term.

I certainly do not condone the activities in which Mr. Pollard has engaged and to which he has admitted. Espionage is a serious offense and penalties for those convicted on espionage charges should fit the crime. I do believe, however, that the punishment meted out in the Pollard case was excessive. Further, it completely violated the plea arrangement to which Mr. Pollard agreed.

Mr. Speaker, the case concerning Jonathan Pollard is mind boggling. One hour before Mr. Pollard was to be sentenced in 1987, then Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger sent a hand-delivered letter to the judge, urging the stiffest possible sentence "commensurate with the enduring quality of treason"—totally ignoring the fact that Mr. Pollard was never ac-

cused of treason. At a hearing in 1991, one of the judges asked the prosecutor "How in God's name can you justify Weinberger's use of the word "treason" in his memorandum to the sentencing judge?" In turn, the prosecutor admitted that the word "treason" in Mr. Weinberger's memorandum was regrettable.

Mr. Speaker, I was assured recently that Mr. Pollard's application for commutation of his life sentence is being considered by the Justice Department. I am hopeful that the administration will soon discern this fundamental miscarriage of justice and grant Mr. Pollard the fairness and equity that is afforded every American citizen.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON
CONGRATULATED**

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the President on his decision to renew MFN to China for another year. I find it ironic Mr. Speaker, that President Clinton constantly criticized President Bush for his foreign policy decisions in China and Bosnia but when it comes time to do something he always seems to "stay the course" set by Mr. Bush.

Mr. Clinton's decision represents a victory for people who believe in doing more than grandstanding and showboating to make it look like they care. That's why we won't see MFN bills on the floor of the House this year, they simply were not serious solutions. Our relations with China are complicated and we must pursue separate policies for each problem.

Mr. Speaker, I hope at the least, Mr. Clinton will pursue the concept of annual high level talks on human rights, similar to the annual human rights talks between China and Australia. I also hope he will consider formalizing such talks by establishing a bilateral Human Rights Commission with China, similar in concept to my proposal, H.R. 2254.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK IN NEW BEDFORD, MA

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts House of Representatives recently passed a very important resolution, dealing with a subject on which I am working very hard in Congress. That subject is the creation of a National Historic Park in New Bedford, MA, making the great waterfront of that city more widely known to the public in a manner that will allow more and more people to enjoy it and learn from it.

The waterfront in New Bedford has been an important part of America's economy for nearly all of our country's history. From the whaling days of the 19th century to today, it has been a vibrant, working part of our regional econ-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

omy, while at the same time it is today an extraordinarily vivid example of American history preserved.

An extremely dedicated and thoughtful group of people who have come together in the Waterfront Historic Area League, known as WHALE, brought to my attention the strong arguments for creating a national park here, and with the active help of the city administration, I have been working closely with WHALE to get approval from the appropriate Federal entities, both the executive and legislative, of a national park here.

As an example of the wide support which this project has in New Bedford, the three State Representatives who represent the city of New Bedford in the Massachusetts House—Joseph McIntyre, Antonio Cabral, and Robert Koczera—combined to secure passage of a resolution memorializing us to act on this. The resolution does an excellent job of stating the strong case for movement here, and I ask that this memorial be printed at this point in the RECORD so that my colleagues will be able to see it and understand the case.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, New Bedford during the nineteenth century was known far and wide as the whaling capital of the world and in this role provided both the oil that fueled the Nation's lamps and the lubricants that kept the wheels of the industrial revolution turning; and

Whereas, its whaleships and whalers furnished the inspiration for Herman Melville's "Moby Dick," considered by many the greatest of all American novels; and

Whereas, its importance in American history extended beyond whaling into areas such as immigration and black history; and

Whereas, the people of New Bedford have over the years lovingly preserved and restored a host of fine nineteenth century buildings, including the Seaman's Bethel, immortalized in "Moby Dick," and the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, one of the finest monuments to Greek revival architecture in the country; and

Whereas, the city's twenty-acre national historic landmark district has become a model for historic preservation and economic revitalization, successfully integrating tourism and industry in an environment of restored whaling era buildings, streets and sidewalks; and

Whereas, its national historic landmark schooner *Ernestina*, gift of the Republic of Cape Verde to the people of the United States, serves as a symbol both of our country's maritime heritage and of its ethnic diversity; and

Whereas, its whaling museum houses the world's foremost collection of whaling artifacts and documents as well as an extensive collection of art glass and painting created in New Bedford by artist's drawn to the city by whaling era prosperity, and

Whereas, the National Park Service has determined that the theme of whaling is significant enough in American history to merit a national park, and

Whereas, no such park exists in the National Park System today; and

Whereas, New Bedford meets all established Park Service criteria and has been determined by the Park Service to be the best single place to present the story of whaling; and

Whereas, a report evaluating the economic impact of a national park on the Greater New Bedford area concludes that such a park

would spur the creation of hundreds of new jobs and add millions of dollars annually to the local economy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully memorizes the Congress of the United States to recognize the significance of creating a National Historic Park in the city of New Bedford, Massachusetts, in order to interpret and relate the history of the whaling industry in America, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to the members thereof from this commonwealth.

**BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENTS OF
1993**

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will streamline the often lengthy and costly consumer bankruptcy process by resolving several problem areas in the administration of the Bankruptcy Code. This measure reforms the Code by strengthening and clarifying the bankruptcy rights of individual debtors, including homeowners and businesses, while addressing numerous creditors' concerns with the present Code.

As a Member who has been involved in bankruptcy issues over the years, my primary goal in reform legislation is to ensure that the Bankruptcy Code remains balanced between the needs of the debtor and the rights of the creditor. Because much time has passed since Congress has addressed this substantive bankruptcy issue, the law's balance has become endangered and the need for reform is critical. Some of the Code's provisions are outdated, while other problems stem from court interpretations of particular sections.

The problems with the Code have been further exacerbated by the rise in individual bankruptcy filings which in itself is a matter for concern and examination. In addition, the ability of retailers, small businesses, and lending institutions to conduct business will be negatively impacted without bankruptcy reform.

The bill I introduce today takes direct aim at the Bankruptcy Code problems facing consumers. The legislation's major provisions will expand a debtor's eligibility to file under chapter 13; clarify the definition of household goods exempted from the bankruptcy estate; clarify the definition of fraudulent transactions; liberalize reaffirmation agreements; protect purchase-money secured creditors from avoidable transfers by conforming the Code with State laws; eliminate cramdowns for residential mortgages and extend the payment period from 3 to 5 years without having to show good cause.

It is time for the Bankruptcy Code to be updated and streamlined in a fair and balanced manner that allows debtors and creditors to use the Code to its fullest advantage. This bill accomplishes that goal and I urge my colleagues to strongly support the legislation.

GRAPHIC POSTCARD ACT OF 1993
INTRODUCED

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to urge your support for legislation that I have introduced, the Graphic Postcard Act of 1993. My bill, formulated after postcards showing a dismembered fetus were sent unsolicited to four towns in Connecticut, requires that material depicting violent or sexually explicit acts sent through the U.S. Postal Service be enclosed in an envelope emblazoned with a large print warning.

It is not unusual for parents to allow small children to open the mailbox and examine the contents. Bills, letters, and most advertisements pose no threat to young children. Sexually explicit material is already required to be covered when sent through the mail.

The right to free speech is one we all cherish. This legislation will not interfere with free speech; it does not prohibit graphic materials to be mailed, but instead places a simple requirement on their mailing in order to protect children. Like it or not, those responsible for these postcards have every legal right to use the U.S. mail to express their viewpoints. However, I believe that parents have an equal right to protect their children from graphic presentations of frightening violent actions. Requiring an envelope and warning does not infringe on the sender's freedom of speech, it simply guarantees protection for our Nation's children.

This is rational action to stop dangerous behavior. Hundreds of my constituents have called or written to let me know they were outraged by these postcards. The level of violence in our society has reached an unprecedented level and is eroding the values that have made us a strong society. We have a special obligation to protection and this is step one.

I, therefore, urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Graphic Postcard Act of 1993.

THE GROWING IRANIAN THREAT

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House an article dealing with the State Department's Iranian policy which appeared on the front page of the May 27 New York Times. The article cites recent State Department remarks on Iran, reflecting a shift in both attitude and policy. State Department officials have wisely pointed out the ever increasing danger posed by the belligerent policies of Iran toward the United States.

As chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, I am pleased by the State Department's change of attitude toward Iran. For several

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

years, the task force has documented Iran's irresponsible and threatening behavior. For example, the task force reported almost 2 years ago Iran's intention to acquire nuclear weapons. We have also revealed Iran's involvement in the attempt to overthrow the recognized Government of Egypt. And on March 1 of this year the task force connected the shootings at the CIA and the bombing of the World Trade Center to Iran long before either investigators or the media were willing to concede any ties.

The task force has received criticism from some elements of the media and Government for its supposed extreme views regarding Iran. It is now apparent that these views were less extreme and, in fact, accurate reports of Iranian behavior. However, the State Department's long overdue shift in attitude is only the first step in neutralizing Iran's exporting of terrorism to the United States and other Western nations. We must recognize, in all areas of government, that terrorism is a real threat here in the United States. Iran, in effect, is conducting a type of low-intensity war against America and its allies designed to confound our legal system and standards.

Why is Iran doing this? We must recognize that Iran's primary goal is to destabilize the Middle East and the Moslem world so that it can overthrow the pro-United States Government in Saudi Arabia and the other emirates. In the absence of a stable and moderate Saudi Arabian Government, Iran would begin to exert influence on oil production and pricing, thereby increasing its influence worldwide. In such a context Israel would also be much more vulnerable to attack but could not be certain of Western support due to Iran's stranglehold on the world's petroleum lifeline.

By the imperatives of this strategy, Iranian strikes against and in the United States can be used to demonstrate to those regimes dependent on United States protection that not even America can defend itself.

In order to effectively combat this Iranian aggression our Government must create a full and complete policy to anticipate, prevent, and, if necessary, retaliate against state-sponsored terrorism against the United States. To prevent future World Trade Center bombings, it is going to require greater commitment and planning than simply calling for further economic sanctions.

The following is the text of the New York Times article:

FEARING MORE HOSTILITY FROM IRAN, U.S.
CONSIDERS MOVES TO ISOLATE IT

(By Douglas Jehl)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Clinton Administration is preparing a broad new effort to weaken Iran by persuading reluctant allies to cut off loans, investment and arms sales to what American officials regard as a permanently hostile Government.

The plan, drafted as part of an intensive policy review, reflects a conclusion that Iran must be isolated if it is to be prevented from emerging as a substantial threat to Western interest. Thus, the plan rejects Reagan and Bush Administration policies that offered to reward Teheran for good behavior.

ABANDONING A BALANCE

Administration officials said the new approach aimed at denying Iran access to the money and weapons needed to complete a military resurgence. They said it was based

on a decision that the United States and its allies should now treat Iran as harshly as it treats Iraq.

For much of the 1980's, the United States sought to play Iran and Iraq against one another. But with United Nations sanctions imposed on Iraq since the end of the Persian Gulf war, the Administration has concluded that the wiser policy is "dual containment."

Secretary of State Warren Christopher hinted at the emerging shift earlier this year by denouncing Iran as an "international outlaw" and a "dangerous country" for its support of terrorism and its pursuit of nuclear weapons. But the new policy is far more sweeping than Mr. Christopher indicated when he said the United States would seek to block loans to Iran by international organizations.

Administration officials say the isolation of Iran should end only if Teheran halts its support for terrorism, curtails its military buildup, stops its subversion of other governments and ends its quest for nuclear weapons.

CATALOGUE OF ACCUSATIONS

Among the antagonistic activities that United States officials attribute to Iran is active support for efforts by the Hamas and Party of God organizations to use violence to disrupt the Mideast peace talks. The officials say Iran has also helped establish terrorist training camps in Lebanon and the Sudan, and has assisted groups trying to overthrow the Governments of Egypt, Algeria, and Tunisia.

The United States already subjects Iran to stiff sanctions that prohibit military and most commercial ties. Administration officials said their new policy could succeed only if other countries could be persuaded to change course.

Among the top priorities, Administration officials said, are efforts to convince Russia and China to cancel deals to provide Iran with weapons and nuclear reactors, and to persuade Japan, Germany and Britain to cut off loans.

None of those countries have shown any willingness to sever such lucrative ties, and Japan in particular has argued that commercial links can encourage moderate elements inside Iran. But while the United States once harbored similar hopes, Administration officials now regard all factions in the current leadership as bound to remain hostile toward the West.

While many deals between United States companies and Iran are already prohibited, the new policy would almost certainly lead the Administration to reject a request by the Boeing Company to sell 20 Boeing 737 jetliners to Iran, a deal worth more than \$750 million, officials say.

The broad outlines of the new approach were described in a speech last week by Martin S. Indyk, the senior director for Middle East policy for the National Security Council, to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, a research group.

Mr. Indyk said bluntly, "If we fail in our efforts to modify Iranian behavior, five years from now Iran will be much more capable of posing a real threat to Israel and to Western interests in the Middle East."

The review of United States policy toward Iran was one of several dozen such studies requested by President Clinton shortly after he took office.

But the atmosphere surrounding it has been intensified by suspicions that Iran might have had a role in the World Trade Center bombing, Government officials say. Investigators have found that tens of thou-

sands of dollars were wired from Iran to bank accounts held by suspects in the bombing.

NO HELP LIKELY FOR REBELS

Final details of the plan await White House approval, Administration officials say. But while Mr. Clinton made overtures to the main Iranian opposition group before he took office, his advisers said there was no chance that the new policy would involve closer ties with the group, the People's Mujahedeen.

The Administration has concluded that the Mujahedeen's ties to Iraq and its terrorist attacks against Americans in the 1970's make it an unacceptable partner.

The officials also expressed little optimism that the organized resistance or other domestic unrest could force a significant change in the Iranian Government. They said they expected President Hashemi Rafsanjani to win re-election to a second four-year term in elections on June 11.

Administration officials also said the United States had rejected seeking an embargo on sales of Iranian oil. The rebels have called for such a ban, but the policy review concluded that it could not be enforced without imposing a military blockade, a step Mr. Clinton's advisers are unwilling to take.

In outlining the effort to isolate Iran, Administration officials acknowledged that the task would be more difficult than the containment of Iraq, which carries the weight of United Nations sanctions.

In March, an initial United States attempt to isolate Teheran failed when the World Bank overrode Washington's objections and approved a \$165 million loan to upgrade Iran's electrical power system. But officials who outlined the new policy said the United States intended to amount an aggressive effort to persuade other countries of the dangers Iran poses.

Administration officials have begun to argue that Iran, which has borrowed \$25 billion in the last four years, is not a good investment. Teheran has already fallen \$5 billion behind on its payments, and the Administration intends to warn countries that go ahead with sales of weapons and nuclear goods that they run the risk of not being paid.

Because of high inflation and unemployment, a senior Administration official said, Iran was "more vulnerable than it has been in the past or is likely to be in the future." But he repeated Mr. Indyk's warning that "this moment will not last long."

The Central Intelligence Agency has warned that Iran may acquire a nuclear weapon by the end of the decade. Its deals with Russia and China for nuclear reactors are regarded with uneasiness by some American analysts, who say the plants may be being used as a cover to acquire sensitive technology.

A simultaneous Iranian buildup of conventional military forces has prompted similar concern. While officials at the Defense Intelligence Agency have said Teheran's \$2 billion military spending spree may be merely an effort to rebuild forces depleted during its eight-year war with Iraq, purchases of Russian submarines and a bid to buy top-of-the-line tanks have persuaded other officials that Iran seeks to become the dominant power in the Mideast.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO E.I. "MIKE" HOCKADAY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding Missourian and personal friend, E.I. "Mike" Hockaday, who died on Friday, May 21, 1993.

Mike Hockaday was born on June 3, 1911, in Pleasant Hill, MO. He graduated from Westminster College in Fulton in 1935 and taught at the Algoa Intermediate Reformatory for 2 years.

On July 1, 1937, Mike Hockaday began his long and successful career with the Missouri State Highway Patrol. In 1957 he was named lieutenant colonel and served as acting police chief of Kansas City during 1961. In November 1965, he was named superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and served as that until January 1973. In addition, Colonel Hockaday held numerous positions with the Missouri Peace Officers Association and the Missouri Police Chiefs Association. In 1983, Colonel Hockaday was elected as presiding commissioner of the Cole County Commission, which he held until December 1986.

Along with his many years of service to the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Mike Hockaday was also active in many community activities. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, past president of the Jefferson City Rotary Club, member of the board of trustees of Memorial Community Hospital, executive board of the Boy Scouts of America, and member of the law enforcement education advisory board.

E.I. Hockaday is survived by his wife, Cereese McQueen Hockaday; 2 daughters, Joanne Czarlinsky of Jefferson City and Karen H. Avery of Overland Park; a sister, Isalind Terril of Pleasant Hill; 6 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

E.I. Hockaday will not only be missed by his family and friends, but by his community as well.

COLONEL HOCKADAY DIES AT AGE 81

E.I. "Mike" Hockaday, 81, former superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol and presiding commissioner of Cole County, died Friday at Meadowbrook Manor Nursing Home in Jefferson City.

He was born June 3, 1911, at Pleasant Hill, a son of I.H. and Isa Oren Hockaday.

On June 27, 1929, he was married at Horton, Kan., to the former Cereese McQueen, who survives at the home.

A graduate of Pleasant Hill High school and a 1935 graduate of Westminster College in Fulton, he taught school at the Algoa Intermediate Reformatory for two years prior to his appointment to the Missouri State Highway Patrol on July 1, 1937.

He was placed in charge of the patrol's crime laboratory in 1940, promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1940 and to lieutenant in 1943.

He was a graduate of the FBI National Academy in 1944. He also attended various seminars on police work and lectured at the Missouri State Highway Patrol Academy.

Col. Hockaday was a guest lecturer at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville.

On July 1, 1946, he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in command of the patrol's general headquarters in Jefferson City. He was promoted to the rank of major and named assistant superintendent of the patrol on May 1, 1953. He was named lieutenant colonel in 1957.

From April of 1961 until September of 1961 Hockaday served as acting police chief of Kansas City, appointed by the later former Gov. John M. Dalton.

Upon the death of Col. Hugh Waggoner, Col. Hockaday was named superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol on Nov. 16, 1965, by former Gov. Warren E. Hearnes.

Col. Hockaday served as patrol superintendent until January of 1973, when he was replaced by Sam C. Smith, who was appointed by former Gov. Christopher S. Bond.

Col. Hockaday held numerous positions with the Missouri Peace Officers Association and the Missouri Police Chiefs Association. He also was a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He was president of the Missouri Peace Officers Association in 1970 and executive vice president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1972.

Col. Hockaday was a member of the Missouri Academy of Squires. He also received the Westminster College Distinguished Alumni Award.

Col. Hockaday was elected as presiding commissioner of the Cole County Commission. He served from January of 1983 until December of 1986.

Active in several organizations, he was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church; a member and past president of the Jefferson City Rotary Club; a member of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Community Hospital, a member of the executive board of trustees of Memorial Community Hospital; a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America; and a member of the Law Enforcement Education Advisory Board.

Col. Hockaday was a past president of the Jefferson City Salvation Army, a member of the board of directors of the Cole County Historical Society and a member of the board of Alumni Council of Westminster College.

In addition to his wife, Col. Hockaday is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Joanne Czarlinsky of Jefferson City and Mrs. Karen H. Avery of Overland Park; one sister, Mrs. Isalind Terril, Pleasant Hill; six grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Private graveside services and burial will be at Riverview Cemetery.

Visitation will be at the First Presbyterian Church from noon until 1 p.m. Monday.

A memorial service will be at 1 p.m. Monday at the First Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. R.W. Beard officiating.

Memorial contributions may be made to the First Presbyterian Church or to the Rotary Foundation.

Arrangements are under the direction of Freeman Mortuary.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE THROUGH WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1993

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce bipartisan legislation

which would direct the Army Corps of Engineers to fully consider the prevention of the loss of human life when planning water resources projects.

Mr. Speaker, currently the prevention of loss of life is not one of the main criteria in deciding whether to proceed with a water resources project. As my colleagues may be aware, economic and environmental factors are weighed more heavily than the consideration of how many lives a flood control project could potentially save. In practice, this means that if you live in an affluent area prone to flooding, your area is more likely to qualify for a flood control project than a poor area. Conversely, if you reside in a poor area with low property values, that area probably would not qualify for a flood control project. My legislation would simply help even this disparity by including the value of preventing the loss of life when the Army Corps does its cost/benefit analysis of a water resources project.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps an even more disturbing fact is that the Army Corps factors in the cost of livestock when deciding whether to build a flood control project, yet the Corps does not quantify human life in the same terms. In this century alone, tens of thousands of Americans have perished in floods. My colleagues may recall that recently four people in Texas and Oklahoma died due to severe flooding. Clearly, if the Corps can consider the loss of animals when determining the viability of a water resources project, the Corps can also at least equally weigh human life.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congresswoman SHEPHERD, and Congressmen GALLO, SAXTON, MENENDEZ, MICA, and JEFFERSON have joined me in introducing this legislation. I invite my colleagues to help rectify this inequity in the law by also cosponsoring this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. RICHARD H. MOY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Richard H. Moy, who is stepping down as the founding dean of the Southern Illinois University [SIU] School of Medicine in September. Dr. Moy was selected to head Illinois' downstate medical school in 1969. He is presently the senior ranking dean among deans of the Nation's 126 medical schools.

Dr. Moy's mandate for the school to provide humane and caring physicians for Illinois has created many revolutionary ideas that are now standards for medical school accreditation. Dr. Moy is an active member of the Association of American Medical Colleges and also serves on the U.S. Medical Licensing Examination Committee and the National Board of Medical Examiners.

Though he is giving up his position as senior dean, Dr. Moy will become dean emeritus and continue to serve at SIU. I am thankful for his contributions to SIU's School of Medicine and to medical education in Illinois. I wish him

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

well in his retirement. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for joining me in recognition of Dr. Richard H. Moy.

STEVE D. VALDIVIA HONORED

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend, Steve D. Valdivia. Steve is retiring from the Community Youth Gang Services after 10 years of dedicated service.

In 1970 the barrios of East Los Angeles were in serious turmoil. Gang vendettas took lives in ever increasing numbers. In a move to neutralize hostilities a group of gang leaders and I arranged a truce in order to use the period of peace to talk things out. We left town and took a weekend retreat in the San Gabriel Mountains. It was there that we reached agreement to work together and rebuild the Maravilla housing project. Central to this peace was the Cleland House and the 18-year-old youth counselor Steve Valdivia.

Steve has dedicated 10 years to the development and betterment of Los Angeles' youth. In 1970, he began his career as a youth counselor at the Cleland House, an antigang community organization in East Los Angeles.

In 1972, Steve was appointed executive director of Cleland House at age 22, then the youngest executive director in a Los Angeles County social service organization. Under his direction and guidance, Cleland House became widely recognized as the leading institution involved in antigang programs and activities. In addition, through the cooperation of community residents, foundations and corporations, Cleland House raised over \$4.2 million for its reconstruction and renovation.

In 1983, Steve was appointed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to serve as the executive director of Community Youth Gang Services. In this capacity, he implemented the Community Youth Gang Services target area strategy which offers a multifaceted target area approach and combines gang intervention, community action, educational and prevention activities in Los Angeles neighborhoods. Steve also initiated the Reduction of Street Violence Program [RSVP], which focuses on the education, prevention, and enforcement of antigang programs and services.

Steve also volunteers his time as chairman of the Prevention Committee of the Los Angeles Inter-Agency Task Force; vice-chair of the Los Angeles County Public Health Violence Prevention Coalition; member of the California District Attorney's Association; member of the Mayor's After School and Education Committee; and as a member of the executive committee of the United Way Roundtable on Gang Violence.

Steve has been recognized as an expert in the dynamics, prevention, and control of gang activity. His expertise has resulted in gang prevention legislation at the local and national levels. In addition, Steve assisted in establishing the City of Los Angeles Youth Opportunities Unlimited [Y.O.U.] Program; and managed the Sweep Up Los Angeles Program.

Mr. Speaker, on June 3, 1993, family, friends, civic leaders, and the community of Los Angeles will be gathered to honor Steve D. Valdivia. It is with great honor and pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Steve for his tireless and unselfish devotion to the youth of Los Angeles County.

CELEBRATING DR. TONY GONZALES' 40 YEARS IN EDUCATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay tribute to a man who has given so much to the people of California, Dr. Tony M. Gonzales. After dedicating 40 years to the field of education, he will retire this June. His gift has been perhaps the greatest of all: The gift of knowledge.

A resident of Union City, CA, Tony served his country by spending both 3 years in the U.S. Air Force, and 2 years in the U.S. Army. Through education, he has received almost as many letters as the alphabet; Tony earned degrees from B.A. to M.A., and Ed.S. to Ph.D.

Tony has dedicated his professional life to sharing knowledge with others through continuous involvement in the educational process. A lifetime member of the National Education Association, he taught high school for 8 years, was an assistant high school principal for 4 years, and principal himself for another 4.

Tony's dedication and commitment is exemplified through his work in the field of bilingual education. He both chaired and coordinated five northern California bilingual-multicultural conferences. Tony also cochaired the first California Association for Bilingual Education [CABE] held in San Francisco. And 18 years were spent hard at work as a director of bilingual education.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Tony Gonzales on the eve of his retirement. After 40 years in education, he deserves both our warmest wishes and profound thanks.

NATIONAL PREVENTIVE STRATEGY FOR ADULT IMMUNIZATIONS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has spoken often about the need for increased childhood immunizations, and I'm thankful for his voice in that critical area, however there is another area that must not be forgotten. Thousands of adults in the United States die every year because of diseases that can be prevented by vaccines.

Partnership for Prevention, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to ensure that health promotion and disease prevention receives the same attention given to treatment

and diagnosis in addressing the Nation's health care needs, has prepared a report which I and Senator DAVID PRYOR are distributing to our House and Senate colleagues.

The report contains some disturbing information. The report states that up to 60 times more adults die from vaccine-preventable diseases than children. The most alarming fact about this is that these deaths are preventable, and yet only 32 percent of Americans over the age of 65 receive an annual influenza vaccine.

Why are so few Americans properly immunized? The report states that there are a number of reasons, and heading the list of reasons is the fact that adult susceptibility to infectious diseases is not a national priority. There is no well-organized, widely accepted advocacy effort at the national level to promote adult immunization coverage as there is for children.

We can do our part by informing our constituents about the need for those over the age of 65, as well as adults with chronic conditions, to visit the doctor or clinic to get a flu shot annually.

Secretary Shalala has taken a significant first step by expanding Medicare coverage to include annual influenza vaccinations, but in order for this to be truly effective, we must have a mechanism for informing each beneficiary that this benefit exists.

I also believe that there is more the Federal Government can do, and I look forward to working with my House and Senate colleagues to establish a national strategy which includes a national tracking system which will enable health care providers to determine who has and has not received vaccinations.

I would like to call on my colleagues to join me in this fight, ensuring that our Nation's elderly and our Nation's children receive timely vaccinations saving thousands of lives.

**IN TRIBUTE TO DOMINGA VELEZ
FOR HER 25 YEARS OF DEVOTED
TEACHING**

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

MR. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman whose 25 year career

as a paraprofessional at Public School 48, is a model of selfless—and joyful—devotion to the children of her South Bronx community.

From her start in October 1967 until her retirement last spring, Dominga Velez played an increasingly important role in furthering the academic goals and supporting the emotional well-being of the children of her school.

While her day-to-day responsibilities entailed assisting in bilingual and monolingual reading programs and helping the youngest pupils in kindergarten and prekindergarten adjust to school life, Mrs. Velez also worked closely with administrators, counselors, teachers and parents to coordinate the most healthy and productive learning environment for the youngsters.

Dominga Velez' contributions extended well beyond her professional activities. An open and loving woman, Mrs. Velez developed strong and lasting bonds of affection with students of all ages who turned to her in times of joy and sorrow, confusion and confidence. The youngsters of P.S. 48 could always count on Mrs. Velez when they needed her warm advice or sympathetic ear.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the people who know Dominga Velez I would like to express to all of my colleagues the profound respect and appreciation we will always have for her.

OPPOSING INCLUSION OF PAKISTAN ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S LIST OF TERRORIST STATES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1993

MR. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to join our esteemed colleague who spoke earlier, the gentlelady from Michigan, the Honorable BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS, in urging the administration to change its unfair treatment of a longstanding ally and friend of America—the nation of Pakistan.

I, too, am deeply disturbed that the State Department has threatened to classify Pakistan as a "terrorist state," indicating an intent to throw Pakistan into the same unsavory

camp inhabited by the oppressive, anti-Western regimes in Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Syria.

Although the longstanding conflict between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir has spawned allegations that Pakistan supports militant separatists involved in terrorist activity in India, Pakistan has staunchly denied such allegations. If concrete, irrefutable evidence exists that Pakistan provided material support to terrorists, surely the country should have been listed in the State Department's April 1993 report to Congress on global terrorism. Pakistan's absence from the Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism certainly indicates that the picture on Pakistan is not clear.

Furthermore, Pakistan, by her recent actions, has shown that she abhors the thought of being stigmatized as a terrorist state. During the Afghanistan war, Islamic fundamentalists from throughout the Arab region converged in Pakistan in preparation to joining the battle. After the war, many of these Islamic fundamentalists remained in Pakistan and some may have become independently involved in terrorist activity. To show her good faith, however, the Pakistan Government since April has been rounding up and deporting these Arab fundamentalists en masse.

Given that Pakistan has never advocated support for anti-American propaganda nor anti-Western rhetoric, and given that Pakistan has always been a staunch ally of the United States in multilateral peacekeeping operations, including Desert Storm and Somalia, I believe that our friends in Islamabad should be given the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Speaker, I would strongly urge the administration to take another look at Pakistan. Our great Nation's present policy toward Pakistan is unfair, and I urge that we remove Pakistan from the State Department's "active continuing review" list and stop these threats to label Pakistan a terrorist state.