

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE COVERAGE FOR BETASERON

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill, the Multiple Sclerosis Home Treatment Equity Act of 1994, to provide Medicare reimbursement of Betaseron, the only approved biological treatment developed specifically for persons suffering from multiple sclerosis.

It has been estimated that more than 300,000 people in the United States have been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, or MS. The disease usually strikes at the prime of productive life—most people are diagnosed with MS between age 20 and age 40. MS attacks the central nervous system, producing an inflammation in the brain and spinal cord, which in turn causes scarring lesions on the nerves and a multitude of debilitating symptoms. The symptoms of MS are highly individual, but may include fatigue, impaired vision, loss of muscle coordination, tremors, and bladder and bowel problems.

The most serious symptom of MS is the occurrence of periodic flareups, called exacerbations, of symptoms. Without treatment many individuals experience a progressive worsening of these exacerbations, generally leading to steady physical deterioration and permanent disability.

Of the estimated 300,000 people affected with MS, approximately 25 percent have been diagnosed with relapsing/remitting MS. In relapsing/remitting MS, the exacerbations occur less frequently, and recovery from the exacerbations is generally complete or partial. Although individuals experience plateaus of stable impairment, during which they are generally able to perform the functions of normal daily life, they are often partially impaired and are at risk of further progression of the disease.

## FDA APPROVED TREATMENT

The Food and Drug Administration has recently approved a treatment called Betaseron for use by those with relapsing/remitting MS. Betaseron is a revolutionary biological agent which has been shown in clinical tests to be effective in decreasing the frequency and severity of exacerbations in relapsing/remitting patients.

The most significant aspect of Betaseron is that it reduces the formation of lesions on the nerves. Since these lesions are widely thought to be related to the progression of the disease, Betaseron could very well be slowing the physical deterioration of the individual. Individuals afflicted with relapsing/remitting MS may therefore lead more productive lives with Betaseron, and avoid many of the health care costs associated with advancing MS.

Recognizing the profound potential of Betaseron, the FDA used a new accelerated approval process to speed consumer access to the treatment. The Agency approved Betaseron as a generally self-administrable biological agent, meaning that patients who are able can inject themselves with Betaseron at home. Betaseron must be injected under the skin every other day. Unfortunately, the injections, even performed at home, are very expensive, costing approximately \$1,000 every month. Without health care coverage which provides reimbursement for home injections, most people with MS would not be able to afford Betaseron.

There are approximately 17,000 people eligible for Medicare who have relapsing/remitting MS. Currently, Medicare only covers treatments received in a physician's office. Medicare does not cover prescription drugs or self-administered injections, and therefore does not cover Betaseron. This presents a problem for people diagnosed with relapsing/remitting MS who become eligible for Medicare. Many beneficiaries are forced to give up their private insurance upon eligibility, only to find that they are no longer reimbursed for the treatment that is so beneficial. They are then forced to find ways to cover the large expense of Betaseron on their own, although they are unable to work, or forego its beneficial effects.

The tragedy of this situation was highlighted for me by the experiences of a man from my district, Mr. Kevin Cloy. Mr. Cloy is 31 years old, and was diagnosed with relapsing/remitting MS in 1990. Mr. Cloy was forced to quit his job due to the disabling effects of MS. In March, Mr. Cloy became eligible for Medicare, losing his private insurance coverage.

Last December, Mr. Cloy became one of the first people to receive Betaseron after FDA approval. Betaseron treatment has done wonders for Mr. Cloy. He is now able to walk, whereas before Betaseron he was confined to a wheelchair. His wife is now able to go to work without worrying about what might happen to him during the day. Mr. Cloy wants to eventually return to work, to again be a productive member of society. With Betaseron this may be possible.

However, Mr. Cloy and his family can no longer afford to pay for Betaseron. The community of Middleport, NY, recently organized a successful fundraiser. But this offers only a temporary solution.

## NEED FOR MEDICARE COVERAGE

We must change the inequity in the Medicare system, in which some beneficiaries are covered for Betaseron treatments and some are not. Medicare coverage of Betaseron is needed so that all of those afflicted with relapsing/remitting MS can have the potential of returning to a more normal, productive life.

Mr. Speaker, in this historic time when Congress is actively addressing national health care reform, it is clear that our system must provide better care to more people at a lower

cost. One way to accomplish these goals is to focus on preventive care.

I believe that providing access to Betaseron for those afflicted with MS is an excellent example of the financial benefits of preventive care. In slowing the progression of the disease, and allowing these individuals to return to productive lifestyles, Betaseron provides benefits which, in the long term, may far exceed the cost of providing the treatment.

I believe that it is time we act to make this critical treatment available to all eligible Medicare beneficiaries. I urge the Congress to adopt this important legislation.

RETIREMENT OF REV. CANON  
BRUCE A. WEATHERLY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most dedicated citizens from my community whose outstanding service is unmatched. Rev. Canon Bruce A. Weatherly, the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Moorestown, NJ, plans to retire from his duties after 35 years of honorable service.

These are just a few of his many accomplishments. He is the president of Drenk Memorial Guidance Center of Burlington County. He is a charter member and the first president of the Affiliated Community Mental Health Center. In addition, the Reverend is a charter member and the first president of the Youth Activities Council Advisory Board of Moorestown, and he is a member of the board of trustees of Burlington College. Rev. Canon Bruce A. Weatherly has enhanced our community with his many accomplishments.

I am honored to take this opportunity to thank him for his many years of unselfish dedication to our community. He is certainly a role model for many of the younger citizens in my district.

## SALUTE TO JOHN JOSEPH MAINOR

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is John Joseph Mainor of Troop One in Saunterstown, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout

● 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.

Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, John re-set headstones and cleaned up an historical cemetery in north Kingstown.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout John Joseph Mainor. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that John Joseph Mainor will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

#### THE LOUISVILLE ZOO TURNS 25

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend congratulations to the Louisville Zoo as it celebrates its silver anniversary.

For the past 25 years, the zoo, located in my district (and almost in my own backyard), has been dedicated to strengthening the bond between human beings, animals, and the environment. By offering an extensive array of programs that promote education, conservation, scientific study, and recreation, the zoo has been able to demonstrate to all its visitors, young and old alike, the close link between the human species and the animal kingdom and how each is dependent, to a greater or lesser degree, on one another.

In a scenic setting, the zoo exhibits over 1,600 animals representing six zoogeographical areas: the African Veldt, the Asian Plains, the North and South American Panoramas, Aquatics, and Australian Outback.

Family-oriented and accessible for all, the zoo has had an extensive history of involvement in the Louisville and Jefferson County community. In cooperation with Jefferson County Public Schools, the zoo offers an annual Children's Environmental Festival/Earth Day as well as the services of the MetaZoo, a "living classroom." The zoo's commitment to the education of all is demonstrated in its annual programming.

The "World's Largest Halloween Party" provides children and their parents with a fun, safe, and educational alternative to traditional trick-or-treating. And, Kentuckians of all ages look forward to the zoo's summer series of outdoor concerts held in conjunction with the Louisville Orchestra. In addition, the Louisville Ballet, the Kentucky Opera Association, and other local acting troupes have performed at the zoo's outdoor amphitheater.

In addition to providing the community with educational and recreational programs, the Louisville Zoo has long been dedicated to the development of scientific study, most notably in the fields of conservation and endangered animal rehabilitation. In 1988, the zoo received the Edward H. Bean Award for its Woolly Monkey Propagation Program. And, notable scientific accomplishments at the zoo include the successful transfer of a zebra embryo to a domestic horse and a successful raptor rehabilitation program.

Yet despite its many awards and achievements, the zoo is not resting on its laurels. Instead, it continually searches for innovative ways to grow and develop.

The most recent addition was the HerpAquarium, which features over 100 species of reptiles, amphibians and fish, and highlights the importance of conservation and the severe threat of extinction posed by the destruction of the rain forest. The zoo was recently selected to house a captive breeding population of black-footed ferrets, North America's most endangered mammals. And, new plans are on the way for expansion and renovation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me and the Louisville and Jefferson County community in congratulating the zoo director, Dr. William Foster, and the many others who have worked tirelessly to ensure that the Louisville Zoo would become what it is today, a true jewel of our community.

#### L'CHAIM: TO LIFE

#### HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to my constituent, Mr. Michael Herskovitz, a man who captures the spirit not only of survival, but the realization of accomplishment. Mr. Herskovitz's is a story of the terrors of the Holocaust, and of a spirit that refused to be broken. Through Nazi incarceration in the labor camps, to isolated fears in a strange land with unknown customs, to the perseverance of desires, Mr. Herskovitz, a Czechoslovakian immigrant, epitomizes the promise of the American Dream.

Recently, a book recounting the details of Mr. Herskovitz's life was brought to my attention. "Early One Saturday Morning" is written through the eyes of the 13-year-old Michael. Hidden within the simplicity of the words is a horrifying story which can chill you down to the marrow of your bones. It is the tale of concentration camps Auschwitz and Mathausen—a young boy separated from family and friends and the hellish existence created to try

to break the human spirit. After watching the extinction of countless people before his eyes, young Michael still willed himself to live. Recounting the experiences, he observes, "All it takes for evil to survive is for the good people to do nothing." He was one of 90 children of 8,000 to survive. At liberation, he weighed a mere 96 kilos, about 45 pounds. Mr. Herskovitz's story only begins with his hospital recovery.

Following his rehabilitation, Michael was reunited with his uncle, one brother, and two of his sisters—the rest of his family had been exterminated. Overcoming a heavy heart, Michael was educated as an automotive mechanic in Czechoslovakia. Then, he dedicated his energies to the Israeli Independence movement. Working hard and supported by his wife, Frida, also a Holocaust survivor, Michael came to the United States. He spoke no English. In this strange land of foreign customs, he decided that he "want[ed] to stay and bring [his] family here \* \* \* It was heaven because the family was together again, united, and [they] could begin to plan a future." An uncrushable spirit, Michael Herskovitz went from the status of immigrant blue collar laborer, to working in a local gas station, to partner, to sole owner. He essentially lives the American dream. Now as he retires, Mr. Herskovitz is surrounded by the love of his family, grown in the generations. He recounts the horrors of the Holocaust, fearing that silence may doom us to repeat an unthinkable history whose piercing memories cannot begin to penetrate the carnage of body and soul.

Let us remember the past, but also think of the hope and vitality of unlikely heroes such as Michael Herskovitz. He is not merely a survivor but a symbol of hope and dreams. Let us follow the example of this extraordinary man, for I cannot say it better than his own words:

I am so glad to be alive and I try to get every drop of life out of each hour of the days that I have been given \* \* \* Live my life with a clear conscience, do as much good as I can.

#### AS MILITARY PAY SLIPS BEHIND, POVERTY INVADES THE RANKS

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to carefully read the following article recently published in the New York Times. I believe that if you read this article, you will see how the President's cuts in the defense budget are taking a toll on the men and women who bravely defend and put their lives on the line every day for the United States.

I believe it is unconscionable that the U.S. Government is not sufficiently providing for the American men and women who voluntarily make such great personal sacrifices every day to ensure your freedom and my freedom, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to actively oppose further cuts in America's defense budget.



[From the New York Times, June 12, 1994]  
**AS MILITARY PAY SLIPS BEHIND, POVERTY  
 INVADERS THE RANKS**  
 (By Eric Schmitt)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Like other airmen at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu, 21-year-old Jason Edwards worries about tensions faraway in North Korea that could erupt into fighting and involve his base.

But Airman Edwards has more immediate concerns as well. He is worried about how to feed his 22-year-old wife, Beth, and their two small children on his total pay and allowances of \$1,330-a-month. In desperation, the Edwardses last month began drawing \$228 a month in food stamps to get by.

"It's a very tight squeeze for us," Mrs. Edwards said. "We haven't bought any steaks since we've been here, and whenever I want to cook something with ham, I substitute Spam for it."

In a trend that has senior Pentagon officials deeply troubled, an increasing number of military families are turning to food stamps to make ends meet. Three-quarters of America's enlisted forces earn less than \$30,000 a year, and the gap between civilian and military wages is growing.

To be sure, no one ever joined the military to get rich. But neither did they expect to have to go on welfare. Military officials worry that a growing demand for food stamps and other Government assistance may signal larger personnel problems in a culture that preaches self-reliance and self-discipline.

The overall number of troops on food stamps is very small and difficult to measure because the Government does not track military recipients.

About 3 percent of the 1.7 million service members qualify for food stamps and 1 percent, or about 17,000 personnel, receive them monthly, according to a 1992 study by the Defense and Agriculture Departments. The Agriculture Department manages the food stamp program.

Nonetheless, the Defense Department said the total value of food stamps redeemed at military commissaries increased to \$27.4 million last year from \$24.5 million in 1992, including retired military recipients. Food donation centers are bustling at bases from Hawaii to Florida. And in Georgia's Liberty County, which serves Fort Stewart, 30 percent of the 2,400 households receiving food stamps each month are military families.

Top military officials voice concern that Pentagon budget cuts to quality-of-life issues like pay could impair both morale and retention of service personnel. The Clinton Administration tried to freeze military salaries this year and increase them only by 1.6 percent for next year. Congress instead approved a 2.2 percent increase for this year and will probably approve a 2.6 percent raise for next year, but neither raise will keep pace with inflation, which is about 3 percent. "We cannot expect service members to lay their lives on the line when back home their families have to rely on food stamps to make ends meet," said Adm. William A. Owens, the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The vast majority of service members on food stamps are sergeants or below in the Army, Marine Corps and Air Force and petty officers or below in the Navy. The families usually have more than two children, and the spouse does not work. Very few officers qualify for food stamps.

In a culture that promotes a fierce ethic of taking care of one's own, soldiers' reluctant embrace of food stamps and other financial assistance has wounded military leaders.

"We've always told our soldiers that we'll provide for them a quality of life that's at least equal to the civilians for whom they serve," Richard A. Kidd, the Sergeant Major of the Army, the senior enlisted soldier, said in an interview. "It's getting tough to do that now."

For most people who join the armed forces, the lure is not money but adventure, education and patriotism. The military also offers good medical and commissary benefits.

But since 1982, the gap between civilian and military wages has widened to 13 percent, and is projected to be near 20 percent by the end of the decade. The military wages include housing and other allowances.

Meantime, the rising pace of deployments abroad is placing greater strains on the shrinking number of service members and their families. "There's only so long you can ask them to do more without recognizing it before people just start to leave," said Sydney T. Hickey, associate director of government relations for the National Military Family Association in Alexandria, Va.

In addition, more young people than ever are entering the military with spouses and children—and added financial burdens. Between 70 to 80 percent of all enlisted men and women earn less than \$30,000 a year, including housing and food allowances, according to a study by Senator John McCain, an Arizona Republican on the Armed Services Committee. Among those, 45 percent of the Army and 46 percent of the Marine Corps earn less than \$20,000 a year. Mr. McCain coined a new term for what he calls these people: "the new military poor."

Spec. Kimberly Southworth, a 29-year-old Army truck mechanic stationed at Schofield Barracks in Oahu, Hawaii. She is separated from her husband and living with her three children on post. Specialist Southworth said her monthly income was \$1,700 but after taxes and bills, including \$6 an hour for babysitters, she has about \$50 left over each month.

"I don't like having to apply for food stamps, but I don't have a choice," said Specialist Southworth, who has received \$390 a month in food stamps since January 1992. "The cost of living is so high in Hawaii and the pay for my rank is so low. If I didn't have food stamps, I'd be in debt up to my neck."

At the Navy base in Norfolk, Petty Officer First Class Gary Benfield and his wife, Suzanne, said they and their four children—ages 5 months to 7 years—rely on another Federal program for nursing mothers and children under 5, the Women, Infants and Children program, for \$100 a month in food coupons.

Overall, the value of W.I.C. coupons redeemed at military commissaries increased to \$15.2 million last year from \$12.4 million in 1992. "It bothers me because no employee of the Federal government should qualify for Federal assistance," Mrs. Benfield said.

Eligibility for food stamps is based on a combination of income, other financial resources and household size. Federal officials say as many as 40 percent of military families on food stamps live in free military housing. They qualify for stamps because their incomes are not raised above the cutoff by the housing and food allowances that service members living off-base receive.

Pentagon spokesmen say the issue is not strictly pay, but individual family circumstances. "We don't compensate people for having nine people in their family," said Maj. Bill Buckner, an Army spokesman.

Military officials say they encourage service members with financial problems to take

advantage of food stamps, and a range of other programs, from emergency loans to financial planning seminars. Many families, however, balk at stepping forward for what they consider a handout.

"We've tried to identify them, but they just don't come forward," said Chief Master Sgt. Eddie Morgan, the senior enlisted airman in the 33d Fighter Wing at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. "It's a pride thing."

To get around that, the senior enlisted airmen at Eglin manage a fund called Operation Care that distributes \$10,000 in yearly donations from other service members to needy families, usually around the holidays. Last year, 247 families, some with as many as seven children, received grants of \$25 for each family member.

Some branches of the military are reluctant to discuss the subject at all. When asked to help contact families on food stamps who would be willing to talk about their plight for this article, a Marine Corps spokeswoman, Lieut. Col. Robin Higgins, declined, saying, "The commandant prefers to emphasize the positive things about the quality of life in the Marine Corps." She was referring to Gen. Carl E. Mundy Jr., the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

So painful is the perceived stigma of using food stamps that some service members pay more to avoid being seen using them. A highly decorated chief petty officer in Norfolk, who received \$200 to \$400 a month in food stamps from 1982 until 1993, said he and his wife shopped in supermarkets rather than Navy commissaries, even though commissary food prices are on average about 25 percent cheaper.

"We didn't want to be seen by anyone we knew, so we went to the community store even though it was more expensive," said the chief petty officer, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

Defense Department officials say that about 50 percent of military spouses have full-time jobs to help pay the bills. Since military personnel transfer frequently, however, spouses often must start over each move and miss out on promotion opportunities.

Many service members work part-time as fast-food servers, gas station attendants, grocery baggers and hotel-room cleaners. A 22-year-old combat medic in an artillery unit at Fort Carson, Colo., started his second job today as a security guard in a city park. The medic said he needed the \$4.25-an-hour weekend job to supplement his \$1,000 monthly base pay to support his wife and their three children, a 2-year-old boy and year-old twin boys.

"When I joined the Army, I expected good benefits, decent pay and job security, just like the commercials say," said the medic, a Persian Gulf war veteran who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But it's been a lot harder than I ever imagined."

Commanders expressed concern that working two jobs could hurt military performance. "It's something we pay attention to," said Chief Master Sgt. Mike Burbage, the senior enlisted adviser at Eglin Air Force Base. "But it's tough to tell a guy to quit a job if he needs it to feed his family."

#### TYLER'S 30-YEAR MONSIGNOR

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable man from

the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, Msgr. Milam J. Joseph of Tyler, TX, a wonderful and valued friend of mine.

On May 30, Monsignor Joseph celebrated his 30th year in the ministry, having been ordained by Bishop Thomas K. Gorman for the Diocese of Dallas on May 30, 1964. Milam Joseph then served as the assistant pastor for St. Rita's Church in Fort Worth for 2 years. He served the Dallas/Fort Worth Diocese from 1964 to 1968 as notary to the tribunal and in 1968 as director of vocations.

Monsignor Joseph's exceptional education began at Sacred Heart Elementary School and Jesuit High School in Dallas. He graduated with a bachelor of science degree in commerce from the University of Notre Dame in 1959. He continued his education at St. John's Seminary in Little Rock from 1959 to 1960, at Catholic University here in Washington from 1960 to 1964, and at the University of Dallas in 1961. He received a master's degree in education in 1967 from Catholic University.

This is indeed an impressive resume and list of academic credentials, Mr. Speaker. However, Monsignor Joseph's most impressive work has been as a pastor, living and working with everyday men and women as they go through everyday lives.

In 1969, Monsignor Joseph came to the Immaculate Conception Church in Tyler, TX, in 1969. He served as assistant pastor for 4 years, becoming pastor in 1973. He also served as principal of Thomas K. Gorman High School from 1969 to 1974.

Monsignor Joseph has served on numerous boards, foundations, and charitable organizations in east Texas, including University Park Hospital in Tyler, people attempting to help [PATH], and the Tyler ministerial alliance. He received various awards and honors from church organizations, educational institutions, and civic groups. These involvements and honors are not the result of Milam Joseph's desire for recognition. Rather, they are because people wanted to recognize him for his efforts on behalf of his parishioners and the people of Tyler.

As I said earlier, Monsignor Joseph's most notable accomplishments have been with his everyday works as a pastor—marrying, burying, counseling, baptizing, providing comfort, and sharing joy. A letter from the pastoral council at Immaculate Conception describes Father Joseph: "In good times and bad times, in season and out of season, he has always been there for us. Like the threads of a tapestry, his presence is woven throughout our lives \* \* \* What a testimony."

In conclusion, I would like to note one of Father Joseph's activities. Seeing the rising number of immigrants in east Texas, particularly from Mexico, he recognized that these individuals had special needs and presented unique opportunities for all the congregations in east Texas. Perhaps Monsignor Joseph's empathy for these people came from the fact that his own family members were immigrants to this country. His father, John Joseph, was born in Pittsburgh, PA, of Lebanese descent. His mother, Anne Marpes Joseph, was born in Rachine, Lebanon, and migrated to this country. Nonetheless, Father Joseph saw the needs of newcomers to east Texas. Beginning in 1965, he began to participate in exchange

programs to Latin America. He studied the Spanish language, history, and culture. And then in 1976, he established the Hispanic Social Ministry Office in Tyler. This is indicative of the concerned, proactive work Milam Joseph has been about. As the letter from the pastoral council says, he is "truly a man of vision \* \* \* He has been our voice in East Texas for social justice."

Mr. Speaker, on July 11, Msgr. Milam Joseph began a 6-month sabbatical to reflect, pray, and study. He will be missed in the diocese in which he has served and in the larger east Texas community. In announcing Joseph's sabbatical, Bishop Edmond Carmody called Joseph "a man for all people, the rich and the poor, all ethnic groups, all brothers and sisters of other faiths and traditions \* \* \* I am sure all of those people and all of the members of this body join me in wishing Msgr. Milam Joseph Godspeed."

#### 80TH BIRTHDAY FOR HELENA Z. BENITEZ

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hon. Helena Z. Benitez on the occasion of her 80th birthday. She has long been known as one of the most prominent citizens of the Philippines and a tireless advocate for Philippine-United States friendship.

On June 27, 1994, Helena Benitez will be honored at a gala at the Manila Hotel Fiesta Pavilion. This is a fitting honor for a woman who has been a champion of numerous causes and a leader throughout the history of the independent Philippines.

Miss Benitez received liberal arts and education degrees from the Philippines Women's University in Manila and a doctorate in humane letters from the Manhattan College of the Sacred Heart. Her dedication to youth and education is evident, as she also served as president of the Philippines Women's University for 2 years, and currently serves as chairman of that institution's board. In 1940, Miss Benitez was the founding member and chairman of the central committee of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines.

During World War II, Helena Benitez was a heroine. When the Japanese invaded the Philippines and brutally imprisoned countless Filipinos and Americans, Miss Benitez was a leader in the resistance. With prisoners suffering from hunger and disease, she organized a group of young, prominent Filipino women who obtained food and medicine. These women risked their lives by delivering these supplies to prisoners and internees, for which they could have been put to death.

This aid was critical, as the Japanese occupation authorities refused to admit the International Red Cross to the Philippines. Miss Benitez founded the Volunteer Social Aid Committee, which provided life-saving food and medicine to American and Filipino prisoners-of-war. She and her colleagues were recognized by the Congress of the Philippines for their efforts after the war ended.

She continued to be a vital force in the early period of Philippine independence, establishing the Community College of the Philippines Women's University, founding and serving as the first president of the Philippines Home Economic Association. She also founded the Bayanihan Folk Arts Association and the Family Life Workshop. As testament to her great affection for this country, she founded and served as vice-chairman of the America-Philippines Society in New York City.

It was only natural that a woman of her commitment should enter the public arena, and she was elected to the Philippines Senate. She served as vice-chairman of the Committee on Education and represented her country at a number of international conferences. As a Senator, she also served on the National Resources, Urban Development and Resettlement, and Local Government Committees of the Philippines Senate. Miss Benitez also served as a member of the Philippines National Economic Council. She also was active in her government's work at the United Nations, chairing various committees and being given the Romulo UN Award.

Helena Benitez has been recognized for her service with the Soroptimist International Woman Helping Women Award. Currently, in addition to her duties at Philippines Women's University, she serves as international vice-president of the Pacific Memorial Freedom Foundation, which preserves the history of the Philippines during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in saluting the 80 years of accomplishments of Helena Z. Benitez. She is a role model for her fellow citizens of the Philippines and a great friend of the United States of America.

#### WELCOME TO PRESIDENT YOWERI K. MUSEVENI

#### HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome the President of Uganda, Yoweri K. Museveni, to the United States. President Museveni is leading a trade and investment mission including more than 30 representatives of Uganda's private sector of the United States from June 18, 1994, to June 25, 1994. This mission will visit Washington, DC, Minneapolis, MN, and Dallas, TX. I am pleased to report that President Museveni's delegation has received widespread support from the U.S. business community, including the Corporate Council on Africa.

President Museveni is an important leader for Uganda and Africa. His free market policies have resulted in an impressive record of economic growth, and his leadership has brought Uganda from the chaos of war to an unprecedented era of political and social stability. Uganda has significantly improved its human rights record, and continues its progress toward democracy. Uganda recently held Constituent Assembly elections which were declared free and fair by international observers. I am hopeful that President Museveni will ensure equally free and fair



elections for President and Parliament early next year, after the adoption of Uganda's new constitution.

Finally, I would like to recognize President Museveni's vital contributions to conflict resolution and international peacekeeping. His leadership has been especially important in Sudan, Somalia, and Liberia. I am particularly appreciative of President Museveni's efforts to relieve the terrible suffering in southern Sudan and to bring peace to this war-ravaged country. I welcome President Museveni to the United States, and I look forward to working with him to ensure the progress of political and economic reform in Uganda and the other countries of Africa.

IN HONOR OF SHRI AKSHAR  
PURUSHOTTAM SWAMINARAYAN  
HINDU TEMPLE

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to announce that Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Hindu Temple in Milpitas, CA will soon be installing a new idol. This most sacred event will take place on July 16, 1994, and will be performed by Swaminarayan Hindu Temple's spiritual leader, H.D.H. Pramukh Swami Maharaj.

I extend my warmest wishes to Swaminarayan Hindu Temple on this sacred day and would also like to applaud them for their continued commitment to community service. On top of providing a place for Hindus to reach the heights of spiritual excellence, Swaminarayan Hindu Temple organizes frequent antiaddiction and antidrug campaigns and coordinates numerous blood donation and food distribution drives. They also play a very active role in providing emergency relief for the victims of natural disasters around the world.

Swaminarayan Hindu Temple, inaugurated in August 1991, is part of the Bochasanwasi Swaminarayan Sanstha [BSS], a socio-religious organization with over 72 active centers and 11 temples throughout the United States and Canada. The BSS, founded on the peaceful teachings of Lord Swaminarayan, has 3 million members and strives to enrich society morally, spiritually and socially.

Again, I would like to congratulate Swaminarayan Hindu Temple on this very special occasion. The active and positive role they play in our community is truly appreciated and I wish the temple continued success and growth in the coming years.

HONORING REV. BOB AND RUTH  
HAHN ON THE OCCASION OF  
THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
MARRIAGE AND MINISTRY

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to

two outstanding citizens of northern Ohio. This week, Rev. Bob and Ruth Hahn of Port Clinton will celebrate two anniversaries. The first celebrates their 40 year union as man and wife. In addition, they will celebrate Bob's retirement after 40 years of ministry in churches throughout the Midwest.

While their achievements and accomplishments during this timespan are too numerous to mention, both have brought a devotion and caring to Port Clinton that will be missed by all. Commitment to civic service is a hallmark of Ohio and one of the reasons it is such a wonderful place to live. Bob and Ruth's dedication to God has greatly enhanced this commitment and should be commended.

In addition to his work with the United Methodist Church, Bob is also a member of the Rotary Club and deeply involved in all aspects of the community. Ruth has also shared her talents with others. As music coordinator for St. John's Lutheran Church, she has been known to play the organ at St. John's and then slip in the back door of the United Methodist Church to lend her beautiful voice to the choir.

Mr. Speaker, Bob and Ruth Hahn's lives have been a model of excellence and are an inspiration to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to the Hahn's record of personal accomplishments and wishing them all the best in the future.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PARK CLEANUP  
PROJECT HONORED

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize these citizens for their outstanding commitment to community service in my district. On Saturday, June 4, 1994, these citizens participated in a park cleanup project on the North Shore of Camden, NJ. I would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every volunteer for his or her unselfish effort in the cleanup.

Charles A. Derrickson, Vana Bayliss, Brian Marcantonio, Jason Reinert, Niecey Fuentes, BJ Robinson, Joshuel Fuentes, Melvin Fuentes, Jerry Fuentes, Ceferino Fuentes, Marjorie Haulsey, James Haulsey III, Jennifer Haulsey, Jannell Haulsey, Christopher Finger, Eileen Ward, Crystal James, Sydney Francis, Veronica Truluck, Felix Vazquez, Jim Beach, Jean Rivera, John Russell, James Haulsey, Sr., David Torres, May Hyman, Judia Hyman, Isaiah Hyman, Tonya Johnson, Desmond Johnson.

Albert Benjamin, Cary Bowles, Luz Rodriguez, Linda Mateo, Marni Rivera, Donald Myers, Rob Day, Diego Gonzales, Carmen Santiago, Betha Lindsey, Lydia H. Connor, Jacqueline Connor, James M. Connor, Jr., Joeline M. Connor, Jeremiah M. Connor.

Lydia Ireland, Richard O'Brien, James M. Connor, Sr., Madeline Alicea, William A. Klein, Lataya S. Murray, Katrina Cuevas, Susana Alicea, Rosario Alicea, Joshua Brickhouse, Mike, Devlin, Lucille Cruge, Daniel Finger, Denise Finger, W. Robinson.

Michael Haluszka, Jack Shannon, Scott Goldberg, Jeff Swartz, Phil Rowan, Donna

Civa, Dorothy Brown, Jennifer Brown, Jeffrey Albert, Stephanie Albert, Rosie Rosell, Edwin Montgomery, Lydia Ortega, Mr. & Mrs. Francis Haug, Ashley Garzia.

Andres Sustache, Charles A. Derrickson, J. Douglass Griffith, Zandy Candelaria, Yadira Santiago, May Rojas, Luzbette Rojas, Cindy Candelaria, Luz Quinones, Carmen Velazques, Julio Quinones, Sarah Falana, Antonia Falana, Isabel Robinson, Lisa Hood.

Robbie Hood, Lisa Zane, Roger Little, Angel Fuentes, Charles Pollack, Anna Alia Fuentes, Jose L. Martinez, Joseph Mahan, Kathy Meyers, Stella A. Maltman, Jack Swobaski, Yamil Rodriguez, David McBride, Andrea Barany, Jan Hodell.

Yvette Cuevas, Evelyn Sanchez, Pilar Shaffer, Ruben Rivera, Vivian Pandora, B.J. Schaffer, Ramon Martinez, Hilda Rodriguez.

SALUTE TO JASON CLARK

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jason Clark of Troop 1 in Coventry, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jason removed the old tile from the basement floor of St. Vincent de Paul Church, patched the floor and repainted it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jason Clark. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jason Clark will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

## ISRAEL'S 46TH BIRTHDAY

## HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to Israel on the 46th anniversary of its creation as an independent nation on May 14, 1948.

Israel has always been a beacon to democracies around the world, and has long been a friend of the United States. That beacon has grown especially bright now that the long-awaited Middle East peace process has begun. In an area little known for peace, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, have taken an important first step in establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The past 46 years have been challenging to Israel and, while the future may be unclear, Israel and her people have shown remarkable tenacity for surviving and succeeding. May Israel's future continue to be bright and may the bond that has developed over the years between the United States and Israel grow even stronger.

INTRODUCTION OF BOVINE  
GROWTH HORMONE LABELING  
BILL

## HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing national legislation to require the labeling of milk and dairy products produced with synthetic bovine growth hormones, known as rBGH. I am also pleased that the legislation has the support of more than 20 of my colleagues as well as farm and consumer organization across the Nation.

I am pleased because no issue in recent years better illustrates the need for farmers and consumers to join together and take our agriculture and our food supply back from the chemical companies and multinational corporations who now dominate it.

rBGH is a new, synthetic drug injected into cows to force them to produce more milk. But that is not all. rBGH makes cows sick, and it is going to result in higher Federal spending, lower farm income and a loss of family farms.

The legislation we are introducing has three parts. It will require labels on milk produced with synthetic rBGH. It will require development of a synthetic rBGH residue test to help validate label claims and it will provide for an assessment on farmers who use rBGH, so they bear the burden of increased Federal costs that result from its use.

Right now, the dairy industry is being held hostage by the Monsanto Co., producers of the new synthetic hormone. The overwhelming majority of consumers don't want synthetic rBGH. Most farmers don't want synthetic rBGH. But Monsanto is pushing it into the market and into our milk supply. In the process, they are pitting farmers against consumers. In fact, farmers who chose not to inject

their cows with the new drug and who label their milk as free of synthetic rBGH are being slapped with law suits by the Monsanto Co. for "misleading" consumers. And finally, taxpayers and farmers are being forced to pick up the tab for this unnecessary and controversial drug.

I am proud that Vermont is the first State to require labeling of milk produced with synthetic rBGH. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maine have also passed rBGH labeling laws and other States are considering similar measures. A number of companies around the country have also begun their own voluntary labeling programs, but they all face expensive law suits.

Our legislation will replace a growing patchwork of State laws and individual labels with a simple label that guarantees consumers the right to know if their milk was produced with rBGH. And it will stop Monsanto's strategy of intimidation and law suits.

Let me outline some of our major concerns with this product.

Synthetic rBGH will cause serious economic problems. The Office of Management and Budget estimates that dairy surpluses caused by rBGH will cost farmers \$1.3 billion in income over the next 5 years, while increasing the Federal budget by more than \$500 million.

Since rBGH was introduced in February, we have seen major increases in milk production compared to last year. The Milwaukee Sentinel reported May 11, on the "sea of new milk, triggered in part by the introduction of bovine growth hormone."

As a result, farmers are bracing for a significant drop in their milk prices. It is estimated that farm prices could drop by as much as \$2 per hundredweight this summer. Since the real price farmers receive for their milk has already declined significantly in recent years, a drop of \$2 per hundredweight is a disaster that will mean an acceleration in the decline of family farms and a weakening of rural economies across the Nation.

Contrary to Monsanto's assertions, there is growing evidence that an rBGH residue test is possible. In fact, European scientists have reported—*Journal of Immunoassay*, March 1994—using a test in their lab and appear to have laid the groundwork for a commercial test.

A residue test confirms a difference in the milk of injected cows. If there were no difference in the milk, if there were no residue of synthetic hormone, there would simply be nothing to test for.

Consumers have the right to know how their milk is produced and what they are consuming. Consumer polls and the action taken by State legislatures, clearly underscore very strong consumer support for labeling synthetic rBGH milk. Right now consumers are being robbed of that right. I am concerned that consumers that do not want to ingest milk produced from cows injected with synthetic BGH feel that they are left with no choice but to avoid milk. We should be promoting worry-free milk consumption. I think Congress should take action to restore it.

Other countries are responding to their consumers. Today, a member of the Canadian Parliament, Wayne Easter, who is an active member of the Agriculture Committee, former

president of the National Farmers Union, and a dairy farmer, asked me to send a copy of this legislation to him so he could present it to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture as a possible solution to the strong negative reaction of Canadian consumers to synthetic rBGH.

Synthetic rBGH injections make cows sick. This is shown in rBGH trials and confirmed by the FDA and the GAO. The POSILAC—synthetic rBGH—label lists a variety [20] of adverse side effects. It also warns that using synthetic rBGH may result in the use of more antibiotics, increasing the risk of antibiotics ending up in consumers' milk. The FDA calls this a manageable risk. The question is, why we are taking any risk at all for a drug that no one, other than the Monsanto Co., needs or wants.

The entire FDA review of rBGH provides a classic example of why the American public is losing faith in the ability of the Federal Government to protect their interests over those of big business. The GAO is currently conducting a review of possible conflicts of interest and bias at the FDA involving its review of Monsanto's product. Earlier, in 1992 the Monsanto Co. was found to have repeatedly violated the Federal laws prohibiting promotion of a new animal drug before its approval. The inspector general is now completing another review of continued violations of that law and we expect it will show that Monsanto continued to violate the law even after warnings by the FDA.

The great majority of American dairy farmers do their very best to provide consumers with pure and wholesome milk and dairy products that they can buy and use with confidence. But this tradition is threatened.

On the one hand we have the Monsanto Co. looking for profits at any cost. On the other hand we have farmers and consumers asking Congress to take action on their behalf.

Outside the beltway the choice is clear. It is our hope now that the Congress will join with us in taking this simple but very important action in support of both farmers and consumers.

## TRIBUTE TO MERLE DOUTHIT

## HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to a Missourian, Merle Douthit of Odessa, MO, who recently passed away.

Formerly a farmer near Odessa, MO, Mr. Douthit was the presiding commissioner of Lafayette County from 1986 until 1990. Prior to that position, Mr. Douthit was a Lafayette County deputy sheriff from 1976 to 1986 and was also former chief deputy.

Mr. Douthit was a Navy veteran of World War II and the Korean war, and a member of the American Legion. He was also a member of the Bee Squares Dance Club, and of the church.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, sons, Michael and James, daughter, Patty Howerston, a twin sister, Melba Hosmer, eight grandchildren, two stepgrandchildren, a great-grandson, and two stepgreat-grandchildren. I urge



my colleagues to join me in bidding a farewell to my friend through the years who was respected by all who knew him.

**SALUTE TO EDWARD AND IRENE  
DOMBROWSKI**

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Edward and Irene Dombrowski, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Dombrowski of Philadelphia will have an anniversary celebration on June 26 as a symbol of the love and devotion they have shared together for a half a century. Mr. Speaker, I join with their friends and family in wishing the Dombrowskis of Philadelphia a very happy 50th anniversary.

**HONORING THE WESTCHESTER  
BLACK WOMEN'S POLITICAL  
CAUCUS**

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor the 20 years of service provided to the community by the Westchester Black Women's Political Caucus, which greatly encourages the participation of black women in all phases of the political process. Its mission is to project, pursue, and support causes, issues, and individuals who help advance the socioeconomic and political position of women and minorities.

Founded in 1974 by Alice C. Scott, the caucus has been led by several noteworthy pioneers, such as Joan Mosley, Gwen Byrd, Ethel Harmon, Cheryl Brennan, Bernadette McWilliams, Ann Grant, Alfreda Williams, Lois Bronz, Ann Grant, Oriol Redd, Ruth Thompson, Marlene Danridge, and many other women not mentioned but no less invaluable.

These women have helped to make the organization a viable, growing component of the true meaning of democracy. Currently the Westchester Black Women's Political Caucus has chapters in the Greater Northern Westchester area, Greenburgh, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. Barbara J. Shealy serves as the newly elected county president.

Since the inception of the caucus, 25 women have been either elected or appointed to various positions such as district leader, commission and board members, town supervisors, city clerk, city council member, county legislator, city comptroller, and State committee woman. The spirit of excellence and equity projected by the caucus continues to expand the participation of black women and minorities in the political process. I applaud this grassroots organization of women on the move.

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
GI BILL**

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the "GI Bill."

These days, the American people look with great suspicion at the role of Government in their lives. They wonder if they are getting their money's worth with big Government programs with large bureaucracies. And many times, the taxpayers are not getting their money's worth.

But the GI bill gave America more than its money's worth. In fact, with the possible exceptions of the Marshall plan and the Louisiana Purchase, the GI bill has been the greatest investment in the history of the American taxpayer.

What did the GI bill do? It simply helped to make the United States the greatest, most stable, and most progressive democracy on Earth.

It educated 20 million veterans. It built more than 14 million homes. It is credited with creating the modern American middle class. It is the financial linchpin of our higher education system and our real estate industry. It transformed our universities from elitist preserves for the wealthy to institutions attainable and affordable to the common man. And it gave the average American family a chance to own their own home.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret why this investment in America's future works and why other Great Society programs do not. The GI program gives veterans a chance to help themselves. The Great Society programs discourage private initiative. The GI bill emphasizes individual achievement, while the Great Society programs emphasize bureaucratic achievement. And the GI bill has proved to be a catalyst to success while the Great Society programs have proved to be a road to defeat.

As I salute the GI bill's 50th anniversary, I should mention my own personal thanks to the American Legion and those who worked so hard to make this bill the law of the land. After all, as a young veteran, I myself put the GI bill to good use in finishing at Bradley University after the Second World War. And I am just one of the millions of success stories spawned by the framers of this historic legislation.

**TWIN BUTTES DAM NEEDS  
REPAIRS**

**HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would address a very serious, even life-threatening situation in San Angelo, TX, which is in my district. Twin Buttes Dam, which is a Bureau of Reclamation

project, was built in the early 1960's. Due to poor design and construction of the dam, it seeps water. Although the Bureau has attempted to correct the problem, the seepage has grown worse over the years to the point where last December the water level of the reservoir was lowered well below conservation level to prevent a breach of the dam.

In fact, Twin Buttes Dam is rated the least safe dam subject to failure in the Bureau's inventory. As you can imagine, repairing Twin Buttes Dam is vitally important for several reasons, not the least of which is the fact that the lives and homes of the 40,000 people who live below the dam are endangered. Also, Twin Buttes Reservoir is the water source for 90,000 residents of San Angelo and the surrounding area. For these reasons, the dam must be fixed as quickly as possible. Furthermore, because it was faulty construction on the part of a Federal Government project, the expense of the repairs should also be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Due to the importance of this matter, I offer this legislative remedy and urge its expeditious consideration.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
DAVID DOLBY**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding American, Mr. David Dolby, a Medal of Honor recipient. The Vietnam Veterans of America Genesee Chapter No. 175 will host a reception for Mr. Dolby, on Wednesday, June 22, 1994 at the Disabled Veterans Post No. 3, in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Mr. Dolby joined the U.S. Army in February 1965, being assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Division. He served in the U.S. Army for 5½ years, doing five tours in Vietnam. During his Vietnam service David earned many medals and citations for bravery. The awards given to David include the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with one silver and three bronze stars, the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with gilt star, the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Honor Medal Second Class, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with "60" clasp, Cambodian Service-Honor Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, the Parachutist Badge, Valorous Unit Citation, Meritorious Unit Citation, the Republic of Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry Unit Citation with Palm insignia. Honorary awards received by David Dolby include the Republic of Vietnam Parachutist Badge, the Republic of Vietnam Ranger Badge and the Cambodian Parachutist Badge.

Sergeant David Dolby was honored with our Nation's highest award—the Congressional Medal of Honor—for his acts of bravery and

leadership displayed during an ambush of his platoon on October 20, 1967. Sergeant Dolby's platoon was advancing tactically when it came under intense enemy fire from the immediate front. Six members of his platoon were critically wounded, including the platoon leader. Sergeant Dolby moved the wounded to a safe location and took command of the platoon. Despite continuing intense enemy fire, Sergeant Dolby repositioned the remaining members of the platoon to engage the enemy. With intense enemy fire and disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Dolby positioned the men to cover the withdrawal of the forward elements, assisted the wounded, and he alone, attacked the enemy positions until his ammunition was gone. Replenishing his ammunition, he returned to the area of intense action, singlehandedly killed three enemy machine gunners and neutralized the enemy fire, allowing friendly elements on the flank to advance. He personally carried a seriously wounded soldier to safety so he could be treated and, in returning to the forward area, he crawled through withering fire to within 50 meters of the enemy bunkers and threw smoke grenades to mark them for air strikes. Sergeant Dolby directed artillery fire on the enemy and succeeded in silencing several enemy weapons.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to this outstanding soldier, Sgt. David Dolby. His actions of unsurpassed valor during 4 hours of intense combat were a source of inspiration to his entire company, contributed significantly to the success of the overall assault on the enemy position, and were directly responsible for saving the lives of a number of his fellow soldiers. I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting the bravery and courage of Sgt. David Dolby.

#### OPPOSE EMPLOYER MANDATES

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my grave concerns about employer mandates to finance health care reform. Employer mandates are just another burden on businesses already straddled with other Government mandates and regulations. This method of financing will have a disastrous effect on our labor force and will result in massive job loss.

Under the Clinton plan, employers will have to pay 80 percent of the cost of average insurance for their employees. Most of this money will come from a worker's paycheck, not from the employer's profits or by higher prices. The cost of such a mandate would be passed on in reduced wages, or in the case of many lower-income employees, loss of their jobs. A study by the American Legislative Exchange Council projects that in my State of California, 114,000 jobs will be lost while over 2.8 million workers would face reduced wages, hours, or benefits. A very grim forecast.

Who are the workers most fearful of losing their jobs because of employer mandates?

More than 75 percent of the lost jobs will be in industries such as restaurants, retail trade, and construction. These industries employ large numbers of low wage workers, people who would suffer the most from the loss of their jobs if employer mandates were in effect. In the restaurant industry alone, labor costs would rise by more than 19 percent, thus reducing or eliminating many part-time positions, the bulk of their employees.

Mr. Speaker, employer mandates would be one of the worst ways to finance health care reform. Instead of providing employers with new health benefits, it would jeopardize the most important benefit they have: A job. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing employer mandates in any health care reform legislation.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT AUDITORIUM

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, Friday, July 1, 1994, will mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Great Auditorium in Ocean Grove, NJ. The anniversary will be marked by a major celebration involving the entire community of Ocean Grove and numerous visitors from near and far. I look forward to being part of the festivities.

Mr. Speaker, the Great Auditorium is more than a historical monument. It is living history, a link with the past that serves as the focal point of the community to this day. The rafters of this great hall have echoed with the stirring voices of great American statesmen and orators, including seven U.S. Presidents, as well as some of the leading religious leaders of the 20th century and a diverse group of musical artists. During a 1970 visit to Ocean Grove, President Richard M. Nixon called the Auditorium a historic hall with significant memories in the history of our country. The Auditorium has been the meeting place for numerous community functions and civic events. And, of course, the Auditorium has been the scene of regular Sunday services.

The building was dedicated on July 1, 1894. But to trace the history of its construction, we should go back in time another 25 years to the founding of the unique and nationally known community of Ocean Grove. In the summer of 1869, according to the official history compiled by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, 10 families gathered for rest and religious fellowship on the land that is now known as Founders Park. Dr. William B. Osborn had traveled the entire length of the Jersey shore, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, in search of a suitable location for camp meetings. He chose a square mile of oceanfront property with a high beach and a beautiful grove of trees which was free of mosquitoes and named it Ocean Grove. In December of that year, an organization consisting of 13 laymen was formed under the name "the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association."

Over the years, as times have changed, the community of Ocean Grove has strived to

maintain its traditions. Today, the community is designated as a national historic site. Many people still come to Ocean Grove for spiritual reasons. Others come here to enjoy the beautiful beach and to bask in the charm of the stately Victorian homes and oceanfront hotels that make this community so unique.

The first "Preacher's Stand," built in 1870, was an octagon capable of seating 75 ministers and surmounted by a cupola in which was a small bell, according to "A Brief History of Ocean Grove." On the site of the original open-air sanctuary a frame structure was constructed, covered with tree boughs, which created an inspiring effect in dry weather but caused numerous problems when it rained. Finally, in 1876 a permanent roof was installed. A new bell tower with a larger bell was installed, and this bell has heralded services for 119 years. By 1877, this 3,000-seat structure was no longer large enough to accommodate the crowds. In 1891, Dr. Stokes, then president of the Camp Meeting Association, proposed construction of a new 10,000-seat hall to mark Ocean Grove's silver anniversary. Ground was broken in December 1893. It took an average of 36 working men only 92 days to complete the Great Auditorium, and the dedication ceremony took place on July 1, 1894. The full construction cost: \$69,112.16.

There are 262 doors and windows in the hall, which is nearly the size of a football field. The seating arrangement was changed to theater style, reducing the capacity to 6,500, but improving the comfort for the audience. In 1988, a new stainless steel roof was installed at a cost of over \$850,000, with the support of the State of New Jersey and contributions from friends.

Mr. Speaker, as visitors to the Great Auditorium can attest, this landmark is a soaring, monumental, graceful structure. It is amazing to imagine what the construction costs of such facility would be today—if such a project were even attempted. Through the loving care provided by the Camp Meeting Association and the citizens of Ocean Grove, and the generosity of both public and private sources, I am confident that the next 100 years can be as inspiring as the Great Auditorium's first century.

#### THE VANCOUVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1994

#### HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for the long-term preservation and interpretation of the significant cultural, natural, and recreational resources located in the relatively small area of Vancouver, WA. My bill would establish a Federal, State, and local partnership to coordinate the management of public properties that represent some of the most significant and interesting history in the Pacific Northwest.

Vancouver might be described as the cradle of civilization and settlement in the Pacific Northwest. Native Americans built a rich cultural and trading center along the shores of



the Columbia River, and there came into contact with such early American explorers as Lewis and Clark. Later in the 19th century and early 20th century English and American settlements and military forces were headquartered in Vancouver. Since the early 20th century, Vancouver has been home to one of the oldest and most historically significant operating airports in the country. Each of these chapters in the history of the Northwest and the United States are represented by sites and facilities clustered in Vancouver's historic district.

Six principal sites make up the historic area of Vancouver:

One.—Fort Vancouver was founded in 1825 and served as the regional headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company. The fort was seminal to European settlement and commercial growth in the Pacific Northwest and is now the re-constructed fort—a National Historic Site owned and managed by the National Park Service.

Two.—The Vancouver Barracks are immediately adjacent to Fort Vancouver. From the mid-19th century until World War I the barracks were the principal administrative outpost of the U.S. Army in the Pacific Northwest.

Three.—Officers Row is an avenue of 21 elegant houses overlooking Fort Vancouver and the Columbia River. For over 100 years, Officers Row housed some of our Nation's greatest military leaders. Officers Row was recently acquired from the Department of the Army and restored by the city of Vancouver.

Four.—Between the Columbia River and Fort Vancouver lies Pearson Airpark, one of the oldest continuously operating commercial airports in the Nation. Pearson is managed by the city of Vancouver and partially owned by the National Park Service. The airpark has played an important role in the history of military and civilian aviation in the Northwest, including the landing of Valeri Chkalov, the "Soviet Lindbergh," marking the first transpolar flight between Russia and the United States. Today Pearson is a home to a diverse array of historically significant aircraft, and an acclaimed air museum.

Five.—The Columbia waterfront links the history of all these sites. Pieces of the waterfront currently owned by the National Park Service were the site of early Indian activity landings by the explorers.

Six.—The Marine Park is a stretch of mostly wild and undeveloped land along the Columbia River which captures the natural ambiance of the river before the arrival of French, British, and early American explorers.

Mr. Speaker, the concentration of these historic sites—all located in one 366-acre corner of Vancouver, WA—presents both management opportunities and challenges. For example, one of the critical issues facing the city of Vancouver, the National Park Service, and interested parties in the Vancouver area has been the future of Pearson Airpark. In 1972, the city's of Vancouver sold the eastern half of the Pearson runway to the Park Service, which planned, after the expiration of the city lease in 2002, to replace that part of the runway with interpretive plantings around the re-constructed Fort. Since the sale, a growing appreciation for the importance of Pearson's role in aviation and national history along with

the region's demand for general aviation facilities has triggered a reconsideration of the future of aviation at Pearson, as well as a rethinking about the future of the entire historic district of Vancouver.

In 1990 under the guidance of Chairman VENTO, I authored successful legislation to respond to the managerial challenges facing the region by establishing a commission to analyze various management strategies for these historic properties. The commission was composed of representatives of the major entities interested in the area, including the National Park Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, the city of Vancouver, and the State of Washington. The commission completed its work in April 1993 by recommending that a partnership be established to ensure effective, coordinated management of the area.

The legislation that I am introducing today implements the findings of the commission as reported in the April 1993 study. Specifically, it will establish a local, State, and Federal partnership that will draw upon the expertise and experience of the National Park Service as a partner in managing and protecting of this entire area. The bill will protect Fort Vancouver and interpret the period of history that it represents. And it will also preserve and enhance Pearson Airpark, the Vancouver Barracks, Officers Row, the Columbia Riverfront, and the Marine Park, and the equally significant historic periods and events which they represent. Most importantly, by unifying and coordinating the management of all of these historical assets, the partnership will develop the full educational, recreational and historical potential of the proposed heritage area.

What makes this bill exciting is that by creating a partnership and leveraging non-Federal participation, this legislation will preserve and interpret these important parts of our history at a fraction of the cost to the Federal Government of having the Federal Government purchase all the lands in the 366-acre site.

The best history of our Nation isn't written in books, it's in the buildings, lands, and waterways of historic areas. When we visit these areas and when we take our children to them, we understand the past and we connect it to the future. I'm fortunate to have such a historic area in my district. For the people of Vancouver, for the visitors to the Pacific Northwest, and for the children who need to understand their own history; I urge my colleagues to support the Vancouver National Heritage Area Partnership Act of 1994.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF H.R. 1  
THE VANCOUVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA  
PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1994—JUNE 21, 1994

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

The act may be cited as the "Vancouver National Heritage Area Partnership Act of 1994".

#### SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

The proposed heritage area includes sites and facilities in Vancouver, Washington which represent distinct and overlapping historic themes and periods. The purpose of this act is to preserve, enhance, and interpret the significant aspects of the lands, water, structures and history of the proposed heritage area, and to provide a partnership that will develop and implement an integrated management program to achieve these aims.

#### SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS

##### SECTION 4. VANCOUVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Establishes the Vancouver National Heritage Area. The area shall include: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver Barracks, Pearson Airfield and Museum, Officers Row, Old Apple Tree Park, the Marine Park and the identified waterfront area, as well as the indicated path and easements.

##### SECTION 5. VANCOUVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP

Establishes the Vancouver National Heritage Area Partnership to oversee the protection, enhancement, and development of the heritage area. The Partnership shall be composed of five members appointed by the Secretary who represent the interests of the Department of the Interior (National Park Service), the State of Washington, Department of the Army, City of Vancouver, and the general public. Each member shall serve on a volunteer basis, except that their expenses may be reimbursed by the Partnership.

##### SECTION 6. STAFF OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership shall have the power to appoint and fix compensation of such staff as may be necessary to carry out its duties. The Partnership may also accept the services of staff from federal agencies and State and local governments, for which such entities will be reimbursed.

##### SECTION 7. POWERS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

Partnership members will continue to exercise primary management responsibility for the lands and facilities over which they currently have jurisdiction. The Partnership will be authorized to: hold hearings, receive gifts, enter cooperative agreements, establish advisory groups, and perform other actions.

##### SECTION 8. COMPACT BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

Within 12 months after it conducts its first meeting the Partnership shall prepare, sign and submit to the Secretary a compact that identifies the members of the Partnership, the goals of the heritage area, the responsibilities of each member of the Partnership, and the objectives that are likely to be included in the management plan.

##### SECTION 9. HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Within 36 months after it convenes its first meeting, the Partnership shall develop and submit to the Secretary a plan that defines a timetable for the various actions of the Partnership and the development of specific programs and facilities in the heritage area.

##### SECTION 10. PEARSON AIRPARK

The Partnership will develop the Pearson Airpark Viability and Mitigation Plan. This Plan would propose incentives and regulations to encourage a transition from basing predominantly general aviation aircraft to basing historic aircraft at Pearson. This transition shall be completed by April 3, 2022, unless a continuation of general aviation is expressly authorized by Congress. Also included in the Pearson Economic Plan would be a report to Congress regarding the advisability of continuing to base some general aviation at Pearson, and a program to mitigate any conflicts related to the operation of the Airpark and the other activities within the heritage area.

In addition, the city of Vancouver shall be required to remove all non-historic, aviation-related buildings and devices from the property of the National Park Service by 2003. The city of Vancouver will rent land

from the National Park Service for the Airpark and the Air Museum, and shall be liable and responsible for the use and operation of these facilities. The National Park Service will be required to approve all structural improvements and additions to the Air Museum facilities on Park Service property.

#### SECTION 11. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The National Park Service shall be the lead federal agency for implementing the management plan, and planning, designing and supervising all common heritage area facilities. Upon request of the Partnership, the Secretary may provide grants and technical assistance to prepare the compact and to prepare and implement the management plan. In consultation with the Partnership, the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

#### SECTION 12. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL ENTITIES

Other federal entities shall cooperate with the Secretary and the Partnership in carrying out their duties under this Act.

#### SECTION 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

There is authorized such funds as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The federal share of the cost for the heritage area in any fiscal year may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the heritage area.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. FATHER LAWRENCE T. GAUTHIER

##### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Father Lawrence T. Gauthier. On the occasion of his retirement from the position of pastor at the congregation of St. Louis the King in Marquette, MI, it is most fitting to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to providing leadership in both education and the spiritual guidance of the people of northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula.

Father Lawrence T. Gauthier started his education at the Salvatorian Seminary, St. Nazianz, WI, and earned his Ph.D. in classical and philosophy studies at St. Francis Major Seminary in Milwaukee. He finished his theological studies at St. John's Seminary in Plymouth, MI, from 1952 to 1955. He was ordained a priest on June 4, 1955, at St. Peter's Cathedral and celebrated his first mass on June 5, 1955.

Since his ordination, Father Gauthier's ministry has included a variety of positions. Not only his primary role as a leader of spiritual lives, but, as well, that of a leader in the greater community and a teacher of children. Notably, his tenure as both a teacher and principal of Loretto Catholic High School, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, as well as a professorship in Dogmatic studies at Marymount College in Virginia. Father Lawrence T. Gauthier continued his service to the community's youth by later assuming leadership roles for the regional Catholic school system. While serving as regional superintendent of Catholic schools,

deputy superintendent and, finally, superintendent of schools for the Diocesan Department of Education, Father Gauthier established himself as a truly dedicated and caring member of the faith.

His later devotion to his parishes of St. Michael's and St. Louis the King, both of Marquette, demonstrated his commitment to the service of his community. In his retirement, my congressional district has not only lost the services of a great leader but, indeed, a great man. It is with great pride and pleasure that I formally congratulate Father Gauthier on the accomplishments of his career, and boldly charge that his legacy of service and commitment be held in the memory of upcoming and future leaders who strive to follow the example he set. Father Gauthier, I thank you for teaching through action and for providing an exemplary role model for your community. I sincerely hope that your influence will linger and that your future holds as many joyful and fulfilling days as your past. Thank you.

#### TRIBUTE TO HELENA BENITEZ

##### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Honorable Helena Z. Benitez. A celebration of Helena Benitez' long years of service to others will be held on June 27, 1994, her 80th birthday, at the Manila Hotel Fiesta Pavilion in the Philippines. Miss Benitez earned liberal arts and education degrees from the Philippine Women's University in Manila and followed with a doctorate in humane letters from Manhattan College of the Sacred Heart, in the United States. She later served 2 years as president of the Philippine Women's University, one of the country's leading institution for girls, and is currently chairman of the board, Philippine Women's University.

In 1940, Helena Benitez was founding member and chairman, central committee, Girl Scouts of the Philippines. When the Japanese invaded the Philippines in 1941, they put all American and British civilians, as well as American prisoners of war, in concentration camps. As the Japanese continued their brutal occupation of the Philippines, civilian and military prisoners began to suffer from a lack of food and medical treatment, which pictures taken soon after the defeat of the Japanese show.

Helena Benitez was one of a group of young, socially prominent women who obtained food and medicine, and then risked their lives by sneaking up to the concentration camps at night and pushing food and medicine under barbed wire. If caught, they were bayoneted by the Japanese guards.

The Red Cross was not allowed into the Philippines by Japanese officials. Miss Benitez, as founding chairman of the Volunteer Social Aid Committee, along with the 12 other survivors of the aid group which provided help to the prisoners of war, was recognized by the Philippine Congress for their heroic efforts in helping the prisoners during World War II.

In 1948, Helena Benitez established the community college, Philippine Women's University, and was founder and first president of the Philippine Home Economics Association. In subsequent years, she founded the Bayanihan Folk Arts Association, the Family Life Workshop, and was founder and vice-chairman of the America-Philippines Society in New York City.

Upon being elected to the Philippine Senate, she was vice-chairman of the Committee on Education as well as head of several other committees: National Resources; Urban Development and Resettlement; and Local Governments. She was also a member of the National Economic Council.

With her unmatched enthusiasm for helping others, Helena Benitez was appointed by a number of Presidents of the Philippines to head national commissions and represent the Philippines in various international conferences.

Among awards given her was the Soroptimist International Women Helping Women Award.

Helena Benitez was also active in the United Nations, serving as chairman of U.N. committees meeting in various parts of the world, and received the Romulo U.N. Award.

She currently serves as international vice president of the Pacific Memorial Freedom Foundation, which is dedicated to preserving the history of the vital American-Filipino joint action against Japanese invaders during World War II.

Helena Benitez stands as an outstanding example of selfless public service. We in the United States of America particularly appreciate her official and volunteer activities in nurturing the historic friendship between the people of America and the people of the Philippines.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN BALL

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 21, 1994*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in special tribute to a law enforcement officer, a community activist, a husband and father, an educator, and a friend. A man whom I respect and admire. A man most deserving of our recognition.

John Ball of Royal Oak, MI.

John Ball has served jointly as the chief of police and director of public safety in the city of Royal Oak for 15 years. He is a member of the Oakland County crisis response team and an adjunct faculty member at Oakland Community College. He has served as president of the South Oakland County Chiefs of Police Association and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police. He is involved in the Royal Oak Area Optimist Club, the R.W. Groves Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Center and the Common Ground Crisis Intervention group. He has served as president of Shrine High School and the Shrine of the Little Flower Elementary School Boards.

But this list of accomplishments and contributions only begin to tell the story of John Ball.



John Ball is a quiet, caring, and committed leader. He is a man who will tell it to you straight and whose judgment is right on the mark.

Just a few years ago, in the city of Royal Oak, we experienced a terrible tragedy at our post office. I remember so clearly walking into John's office that day and soon thinking to myself how very lucky we were to have him at the helm. He provided a sense of stability to the community and moved quickly to establish a network of support for the employees at the post office and restore a sense of calm to the community at large.

And just this year, when I went to my district for advice on the anticrime bill, John Ball was again there for his community. He went beyond telling me what was needed, and actually took the time to show me through a local criminal surveillance team. Along with other chiefs of police in the 12th district, we have joined together to make a difference for suburban communities in the crime bill.

John Ball has always been there, for the community. It has been an honor and privilege to work beside him.

As John retires from the Royal Oak Police Department and prepares to enter into what I am sure will be another rewarding career with the Archdiocese of Detroit, I would like to take this opportunity to wish him the best and to thank him, on behalf of my staff and myself, and most importantly, the entire community.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM T. BROADOUS

#### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Rev. William T. Broadous, one of the giants in the Christian ministry in southern California. For years, Rev. Broadous has been the pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in San Fernando, which has a congregation of over 3,000 members. He is a revered and respected member of the community, both for his utter devotion to God and his commitment to bettering the lives of others.

In addition to Rev. Broadous' regular duties at Calvary Baptist, for the past 4 years he has served as moderator of the Central District Association of the Western Baptist Convention of Churches. This post gave Rev. Broadous greater responsibility and greater visibility: The Central District Association represents approximately 20 churches in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

Rev. Broadous assumed his new role with characteristic vigor and vision. He was influential in bringing new pastors into the district and restored a sense of commitment and movement to the various auxiliaries and departments. He also instituted several new programs, including an annual retreat for district and church leaders and a direct prayer ministry. The next moderator will be hard-pressed to equal the accomplishments of Rev. Broadous.

I am honored to pay tribute to Rev. William T. Broadous, a man of dignity and compassion

who truly loves his community and is beloved in return. His life and career are an inspiration to us all.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMISSIONING OF U.S.S. "WILKES-BARRE"

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre*. This September, the surviving shipmates of the World War II cruiser will gather in Wilkes-Barre, PA to reminisce and celebrate the anniversary. The first reunion of the shipmates began in Wilkes-Barre in 1988, and I am pleased that they will be returning to northeastern Pennsylvania for the 50th anniversary. I especially want to recognize the efforts of Mr. Paul Rogan and his cochair, Mr. Frank K. Cotterall who have undertaken the considerable task of bringing the former shipmates together from all around the country.

The U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* was commissioned on July 1, 1944. The ship served in the Pacific theater throughout World War II and received four battle stars for her service.

The best tribute paid to the captain and crew of the U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* is inscribed on a memorial which is proudly displayed on the grounds of the Luzerne County Courthouse in Wilkes-Barre. It reads:

These anchors and bell are preserved here as a memorial to a valiant ship. The U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* CL 103, was a 10,000 ton Cleveland class cruiser, launched December 24, 1943, commissioned July 1st, 1944 and attached to the Pacific Fleet, Cruiser Division Seventeen.

Becoming a part of task force 38, Third Fleet, the cruiser took part in bombardments against the enemy at French Indochina, China, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and Japan. During the Okinawa Campaign, the U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* aided the stricken carrier U.S.S. *Bunker Hill* and gained credit for saving the carrier.

The U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* received word of the enemy surrender while off Hokkaido and entered Tokyo Bay to cover the landing of American Troops.

The U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* was decommissioned on October 9, 1947.

Perhaps the most incredible fact about this ship is that none of its crew was killed during the war. I always believed that being associated with Wilkes-Barre was good luck, and when I learned of this fact, my beliefs were confirmed.

Mr. Speaker, the hard work of the U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* Association will culminate as their shipmates and wives gather here to celebrate and remember this fall. The U.S.S. *Wilkes-Barre* and her crew served our country proudly and with distinction. I am proud to represent the area which lent its name to such a fine ship and I look forward to the reunion of the crew members of the "Willie-Bee."

#### TRIBUTE TO HELGE H. WEHMEIER

#### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with the Members of the House the remarks of Helge H. Wehmeier, president of Miles Inc., the 1994 recipient of the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Human Rights Award.

The American Jewish Committee has long been active in the Pittsburgh area. This organization hosts an annual Community Service Human Rights Award dinner to provide public recognition to individuals who serve the local community and the Nation by promoting public service and respect for the dignity of each individual.

Helge Wehmeier, of Miles Inc., was selected to receive the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Human Rights Award this year. Mr. Wehmeier and the 1,500 committed employees of Miles Inc., in the Pittsburgh area, have given much to our local community. They have worked as a team to support world-class arts organizations and have provided support for the education of young people, especially in the area of science.

Mr. Speaker, Helge Wehmeier is to be commended for his outstanding public service. I would like to submit the remarks of Helge Wehmeier for the RECORD so that the Members of the House may have an opportunity to review these comments.

[At the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Human Rights Award Dinner, May 17, 1994]

#### REMARKS BY HELGE H. WEHMEIER

Thank you very much, Tom. Mayor Murphy, Mr. Moses, ladies and gentlemen, good evening.

When I was informed that I had been selected to receive the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Human Rights Award, I felt many emotions.

Of course, I was proud that the Committee had deemed worthy of recognition my personal efforts and those of the employees of Miles to make our community a better place in which to live.

As you know, Miles' commitment to the community began long before I ever knew Pittsburgh was to be my future home. And I want to acknowledge the role of Konrad Weis in these efforts. It was Konrad's two decades of leadership, at our company and in our community, that helped pave the way for this evening's recognition.

Next, among my feelings, I was aware that I would join a long list of past recipients of this award. Their patronage and activities on behalf of organizations dedicated to improving our community in so many ways have proven to be of the highest caliber. And I was pleased to be joining the ranks of this highly regarded group.

Not least among these is my friend, Tom O'Brien. His contributions to the economic, educational and civic well-being of Pittsburgh have set a standard of excellence aspired to by all who follow him as recipients of this award.

But, foremost in my emotions, I felt deeply honored by the acknowledgement of a group as highly principled and esteemed as the American Jewish Committee—an organization dedicated to promoting understanding

and acceptance among the greatly diverse groups that make up our everyday world.

But honor does not adequately express my feelings. I am, of course, German. I was born in 1943, making me a part of the first generation of Germans to follow World War II and the first generation to live abroad since then.

All of us here undoubtedly consider ourselves to be persons of principle and tolerance. But I know that, as a German, I carry a heavy legacy. I was personally reminded—and deeply moved—in this respect with my recent visit to the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.

Although I have made it a point to read the history of the Nazi era and to understand what occurred, the Holocaust Museum made me feel this terrible time.

Unfortunately, we cannot undo a single action of the past—not as nations; not as individuals. But we can try to make certain that we acknowledge and learn from the past so that we do not repeat it.

In a speech some two years ago in Dusseldorf, Germany, Richard von Weizsäcker, Federal President of Germany, noted: "Reconciliation among people cannot succeed without truthfulness. However, truthfulness without the prospect of reconciliation, is inhuman. The strength for insight in one's own weaknesses, failures and guilt can work miracles. It does not mean exclusion. Instead, it offers a very profound approach to opening up an opportunity for a new beginning. It is of vital importance for the future."

Since its founding, the American Jewish Committee has demonstrated, most admirably, strong courage and willing responsibility in building bridges based on reconciliation and understanding—and in the process strengthening our sense of community and providing to us always an exemplary model of tolerance.

A case in point is the Committee's effort to help develop a solid foundation for human rights in post-war Germany, an endeavor epitomized by a paraphrase of the ancient proverb: "It is better to light a candle rather than curse the darkness."

Through decades of diligent effort, you have succeeded. And, along the way, thousands of personal relationships between Jews and Germans have been nurtured—building relations between peoples and bringing out the best in the world's communities.

The ties between America and Germany were so close for so long. In the decades before World War I, Germany had contributed significantly to our world in so many ways. And much of the credit for highly regarded German work in the fields of philosophy, literature, chemistry, physics and the arts was due to German Jews.

And, because of such contributions, so many people of German descent in America at that time proudly acknowledged their heritage.

Tragically, World War One began the unraveling of the cord binding our cultures. Certainly, the Nazis era and World War Two severed that cord.

As a post-war generation German, I ask myself: What kind of world do I want to leave to my two daughters? What kind of world do you and I want to leave to our children? We cannot let Hitler determine our relationship, thereby giving him an ill-deserved victory.

I would wish for us to revitalize our common roots: mighty roots like Albert Einstein, Felix Mendelssohn, Sigmund Freud.

The fruits produced by our common roots will always be laced with the bitterness of

the fate of Anne Frank and millions of other victims. But the bitterness is sweetened by the hopeful adage: Not forgetting, but forgiving.

The personal lesson I have taken away from having to live with the consequences of our common history is this: We fail our communities, our fellow citizens and ourselves when we, as individuals, choose not to live up to our inherent obligation to all our neighbors, to all members of our community and to the world in which we live.

It is with purpose that I choose the word "individual." We are individually responsible for advancing the collective well-being of our communities—as we are called to see the individual in each person among us.

And it is as individuals that we consciously choose to join with others and work against exclusion, against discrimination, against the broad-brushed painting of any group as uniquely possessing this or that negative characteristic.

We need to accept—and allow to flourish—the diversity, the plurality, of our community. And we need to create and nurture the positive, helpful human environment that makes this possible.

All of us have, according to our unique talents and means, an obligation to further such a goal: by personal example; by judicious use of our positions; by generous sharing of our time and financial resources.

For me personally, I hope that I am, in some small way, helping to meet my own obligations in this regard by sharing with you, in this important forum, my private thoughts on such matters.

But I speak also for Miles and its fifteen-hundred employees in the Pittsburgh area, as well as our 22,000 colleagues throughout the United States. As a company—and as individual employees—we work hard at meeting our obligations to this community and the many others in which we work and live.

In Pittsburgh, our employees do this through support for community service agencies dedicated to ensuring that the everyday needs of all of our neighbors are met; through support for the world-class arts organizations that add so much to the cultural richness of life in our city; through support for the education of our young people, especially in science, so that they are better prepared to contribute as adults in an increasingly technologically sophisticated world.

And these efforts are not just through monetary contribution. Much of our employees' work is "sweat equity"—through service that calls for time, talent and, in some cases, hard physical labor.

For Miles, joining in efforts that benefit so many different peoples in our community is easier, perhaps, because of the nature of the worldwide Bayer company, of which we are a part. For a global enterprise like ours, diversity of cultures, races and beliefs is fundamental to our success.

We operate in markets throughout the world and, accordingly, draw our employees from around the globe.

We need the talents and unique perspectives these persons bring to our company. Indeed, we could not succeed in a world where we find, more and more, diverse groups and cultures taking on important roles in commerce.

For us at Miles, then, doing what is right—that is, seeking out and respecting plurality in our employees—also has proven to be the right way to succeed, as well. I suspect this holds true, ultimately, for any enterprise—whatever its purpose.

We are better and stronger persons—and our community is better and stronger—for

acknowledging, nurturing and embracing the very best that each unique person might contribute to or endeavors.

But to gain that contribution, we must build bridges—if you will allow me this Pittsburgh analogy—and keep them in good repair. At times, the bridge-building might seem like a one-sided effort. But, even if unrecognized by us at the moment, the benefit to us surely comes back in untold ways.

And herein lies our future success—not only for us in Pittsburgh but, more broadly, for our global community, as well. With the American Jewish Committee's example of involvement and responsibility before us, I have no doubts about a better tomorrow.

Thank you so much.

## EMPLOYER MANDATES

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, the American people have heard a lot about mandates. They have heard about mandates imposed on States by the Congress to fund Government programs. And they have heard about State legislatures mandating services to be funded by local governments. Well today let me tell the American people about another mandate: the employer mandate.

The employer mandate is the means which President Clinton has chosen to fund his health care plan. Simply stated, an employer mandate is a tax levied on small business by Uncle Sam. In other words, employers will be forced to fund their employees' health care premiums.

Unfortunately, if Congress enacts President Clinton's employer mandate, forcing all small businesses to fund health care reform, two things will definitely happen.

First, millions of jobs will be lost.

And second, American workers' earnings will fall.

If you do not want to take my word for this, maybe we should take a look at what other people are saying about the effects of an employer mandate on jobs.

In fact, several weeks ago, I requested that the Republican staff of the Joint Economic Committee look into what people are saying about an employer mandate that forces small business to pay for its employees' health care and the resulting effects on jobs.

And, so I am here this afternoon to release the study that the JEC/GOP staff has completed.

The report, entitled "A Mandate for Destruction: Survey of Job and Wage Destruction That Will Result From Requiring Employers To Pay for Workers' Health Insurance," examines 41 different studies of the Clinton health care proposal and particularly the effects of employer mandates on jobs and wages.

In fact, all economists agree that an employer mandate will raise the cost of labor. Firms will have to shift as much of the mandated costs back onto workers in the form of lower wages. And, to the extent that they are unable to shift the cost increase back to employees in the form of reduced wages, they will hire fewer workers and in some cases lay off others.



Thus, employers and employees face a nasty trade off—job destruction or wage reduction.

The JEC staff analyzed over 40 studies that vary widely in their methodologies and assumptions yet their findings are consistent and unambiguous. Employer mandates kill jobs—a lot of them.

And as many of the reports show, it is the lowest wage earners who are most at risk of losing their jobs.

As the charts show, estimated job losses range from a low of 600,000 to a high of 3.8 million, with an average probable loss of 1.0 million jobs and an average potential loss of 2.1 million jobs.

The Clinton administration itself admits that as many as 600,000 jobs could be lost. And we all know that if the White House is willing to admit this amount, that the true impact on jobs must be much higher.

Specifically, one of the studies in the JEC/GOP Survey broke out estimates of the effects of a State-by-State basis and found, for example, that in 1998 New Jersey would lose 32,200 jobs, \$3.6 billion in wages and benefits and \$520 in income per person.

In addition, the Governor's office in the State of California conducted a study that concluded that the job loss in California from the Clinton health care mandate would be so severe that they would exceed all the California jobs lost from defense cuts and would postpone the California economic recovery for years.

And, the study finds that forcing all employers to pay insurance premiums would reduce wages—a lot—with the middle class taking a big hit. Americans making between \$14,000 and \$30,000 per year stand to suffer most of the estimated wage reductions from an employer mandate by losing \$1,450 a year, on average.

The verdict is in and the evidence is clear and convincing. Beyond a reasonable doubt that forced employer paid health insurance is a wage batterer and a job killer.

The following is the introduction to the JEC/GOP survey:

**MANDATE FOR DESTRUCTION—A SURVEY OF JOB AND WAGE DESTRUCTION THAT WILL RESULT FROM REQUIRING EMPLOYERS TO PAY FOR WORKERS' HEALTH INSURANCE**  
INTRODUCTION

This Survey reviews 41 sources, most of the studies and reports known to the Joint Economic Committee Republican (JEC/GOP) staff, that deal with the employment and wage effects of an employer health insurance mandate. For analytical purposes, most of the studies treat an employer mandate like an increase in the minimum wage or as a payroll tax increase.

The studies that offer the most direct empirical estimates of the cost of an employer mandate are summarized under "Top Ten Sources"; the "Useful Sources" section reviews studies and reports that offer analysis, theory, or insight but few numbers; and reports that do not deal directly with employer mandates are classified under "General Background Sources."

The Top Ten studies estimate probable job loss under an employer mandate similar to that contained in the Clinton health plan. Five of these studies (Sources 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8) restrict their analysis to the impact of an employer mandate alone. The five other

studies (Sources 1, 5, 6, 9 and 10) consider the effect of the Clinton plan in its entirety.

Estimated job losses range from a low of 600,000 (RAND Corp. [5]) to a high of 3.8 million (CONSAD Research Corp. [6]), with an average probable loss of 1.0 million jobs. If, for example, each restaurant in the country reduced employment by just one worker, 300,000 jobs would be lost. Table 1 summarizes the major findings on the impact of an employer mandate on jobs.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF AN EMPLOYER HEALTH CARE MANDATE

Study—Author/organization	Probable job loss	Potential job loss
Office of Planning & Research/ State of California [source 1]	2,600,000	3,700,000
DR/McGraw-Hill/CSE [2]	659,000	908,000
O'Neill & O'Neill/EPI [3, 7, 8]	780,000–890,000	2,300,000
GOP Staff/JEC [4]	710,000	807,000–1,200,000
Klerman & Goldman/RAND [5]	600,000	
CONSAD Research Corp./NFIB [6]	850,000	3,800,000
Fiscal Associates/NCPA [9]	677,000	783,000
Vedder & Galloway/ALEC [10]	1,000,000	
Average	1,000,000	2,100,000

The range of the job loss estimates in Table 1 reflect the uncertain manner in which an employer mandate will affect employers and workers: An employer health insurance mandate will raise labor costs to employers but they will backshift as much as possible of their increased labor costs onto workers in the form of lower wages. The less employers are able to shift their increased labor costs back onto employees, the more jobs will be destroyed. The corollary finding is that the only way employers can refrain from reducing employment in the face of an employer mandate is to offset the increase in their labor costs by reducing wages. Thus, employers and workers face a nasty tradeoff: Job Destruction or Wage Reduction.

The RAND study [5], which finds the smallest employment effect of an employer mandate, assumes that 85 percent of the increased labor cost resulting from the mandate is successfully shifted back onto workers in the form of reduced wages. CONSAD [6] estimates that 23 million affected workers will experience a \$28 aggregate annual wage reduction. Vedder & Galloway [10] estimate that the Clinton plan will decrease wages by \$93 billion in 1998, and the O'Neills [7,8] estimate a \$27 billion wage reduction per year. The State of California [1] predicts a \$68 billion loss in wages per year.

While the lowest wage workers are most at risk to lose their jobs as the result of an employer health care mandate, workers making between \$14,000 and \$30,000 per year stand to suffer most of the estimated wage reductions, losing on average \$1,450 a year. Table 2 summarizes the major findings on the impact of an employer mandate on wages.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED WAGE EFFECTS OF AN EMPLOYER HEALTH CARE MANDATE

Study—Author/organization	Annual wage loss (aggregate)	Annual wage loss (per affected worker) <sup>1</sup>
Office of Planning & Research/State of California [1]	\$68 billion	\$1,660
CONSAD Research Corp./NFIB [6]	28 billion	2,120
O'Neill & O'Neill/EPI [3, 7, 8]	27 billion	660
Vedder & Galloway/ALEC [10]	93 billion	2,300
Average	54 billion	1,450

<sup>1</sup> JEC/GOP staff calculation assumes 41 million affected workers.

<sup>2</sup> CONSAD calculation assumes 23 million affected workers.

Several of the studies also estimate the impact of an employer mandate on economic output. For example, DR/McGraw-Hill [2]

predicts that in the year 2000 GDP will be down by \$53 billion, and Fiscal Associates [9] estimates that GDP will fall \$90 billion by 1998 because of an employer health insurance mandate.

The studies in the Survey differ in crucial aspects. They employ different statistical models, different wage elasticities of labor demand and labor supply, and they treat premium-shifting by employers differently. The studies make different assumptions about the rate of growth of insurance premiums, and posit different levels of assumed savings from health care reform and other key variables. Yet, the studies' findings are consistent and unambiguous: Employer Mandates Destroy Jobs—a lot of them. Employer Mandates Reduce Wages—a lot.

CONSAD Research Corp. [6] examined five major plans introduced in the United States Congress and found that only the Clinton plan produces substantial effects on employment because it is the only plan that requires employers to pay workers' health costs. Moreover, Andrew Dick [26] examined the Hawaiian health care mandate of 1974 and found that the employer mandate in that state did not significantly expand insurance coverage to the uninsured.

## SCHOOL TO WORK OPPORTUNITIES ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have comments concerning the conference report on the School-to-Work Opportunities Act which passed some time ago.

Why do we need this school-to-work initiative? About half of our young people do not go on to college; 75 percent never earn a college degree. And yet today's typical high school education is geared toward the college-bound student and not the vast majority of students who go directly into the workforce. Unless these young people, who will either never go to or finish college, have the skills to produce quality goods and services in a technologically oriented and fast changing consumer marketplace, America will not prosper in the global economy. In fact, the United States is the only advanced Nation that does not have a comprehensive formal system designed to help students prepare for and enter the workforce.

The school-to-work initiative helps bring such a system about. Its goal is the development of a comprehensive school-to-work transition system that is driven by States and local communities. This system is aimed at creating an education environment in which work experience is an integral part of the regular school curricula and to make that work experience real and meaningful by having it be part of a planned job training program. We already have a similar program at the college level. We call it cooperative education. Under it, college students get real life work experiences while enrolled in college that will assist these students in making intelligent future career choices. School-to-work takes this concept and extends it to the local school level.

There were a few areas of disagreement between the House and Senate versions of

this legislation, but I am satisfied that we have worked these out responsibly. One major area of disagreement was about the issue of governance. This conference report represents a reasonable resolution of that issue, and I am confident it will result in both the involvement and concurrence of duly elected officials in every State in the development and implementation of each State's school-to-work plan. Many States have State constitutional structures that place supervision and control over certain programs—such as education—in the hands of State elected officials other than Governors. The conference report before us today preserves the integrity of those State decisions.

The conference report also requires that the program be implemented consistent with the regulatory requirements of the General Education Provisions Act. What this means is that regulations for this program will have to be developed and published, and interested parties given a reasonable amount of time to review proposed regulations and comment on them. This is a responsible approach to take when we are introducing a new initiative of such importance to our Nation's schools and the American public.

This is an important piece of legislation that can complement existing Federal and State occupational training efforts.

#### AMERICANS ARE LESS FREE THAN MANY

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, looking back through the history of our Nation, it is clear that Americans have steadfastly fought for liberty. But, as Anthony Lewis points out in last Friday's New York Times, there remain examples of how Americans are still less free than many.

I commend to you Mr. Lewis' comments.

[From the New York Times, June 17, 1994]

WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE?

(By Anthony Lewis)

BOSTON.—If there was one thing we expected from Bill Clinton's Presidency, it was a common-sense respect for civil liberties. No longer, we thought, would Government lawyers automatically try to assert their power over individuals when there was no real Government interest at stake.

That expectation has been dashed. Or so we have to conclude from two current cases of Government overreaching: outrageous cases.

Col. Margaret Cammermeyer, a decorated veteran of the Vietnam War, was dismissed from the service two years ago. She wept on that day. So did her commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Gregory P. Barlow.

Colonel Cammermeyer was discharged because, in 1989, she was being considered for the Army War College and an interviewer asked her about her sexual orientation. She answered that she was gay.

Two weeks ago in Seattle, Federal District Judge Thomas S. Zilly held Colonel Cammermeyer's discharge unconstitutional. He ordered her restored to her job as chief nurse of the Washington State National Guard.

This week the Justice Department asked Judge Zilly to stay his order—hold it up—while a Government appeal from his decision was taken. In support of its motion, the department advanced a parade of horrors.

Restoring Colonel Cammermeyer to her position, a brief said, "is likely to have adverse effects on the ability of the military to maintain morale, efficiency and mission focus." It would "have adverse effects" on "unit cohesion and readiness."

Moreover, the department warned, Judge Zilly's order forbade the military to punish Colonel Cammermeyer for stating "her homosexual orientation." That meant she could disregard military policy, the brief said, which "will undermine respect for military authority throughout the armed forces."

To the brief was appended an equally amazing affidavit by Edwin Dorn, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. He said that Colonel Cammermeyer's "open disobedience of the policy on homosexual conduct" might encourage members of the armed forces to violate any policy "they do not believe should apply to them."

The argument comes to this: A woman who never did or said anything against policy, except answer an official question truthfully, will destroy the armed forces if she is reinstated while the Court of Appeals considers the case. She actually served for three years after the 1989 interview while her superiors tried to stop her discharge, and the military suffered no harm then.

Attorney General Janet Reno has spoken of her admiration for Attorney General Robert Kennedy. I knew Robert Kennedy, and I know what he would have done if he had seen such a document in draft. To put it politely, the motion would not have been filed.

Ten years ago, by a vote of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court upheld a Reagan Administration order designed to keep Americans from going to Cuba. The order was a Treasury regulation forbidding Americans to spend money on travel to Cuba.

The decision was criticized as an example of the Court's growing tendency to exalt Presidential power. It did so by a strained interpretation of Congressional statutes.

Since then Congress has in various ways promoted the freedom to travel. Just last month it passed a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that "the President should not restrict travel or exchanges for informational, educational, religious, cultural or humanitarian purposes . . . between the United States and any other country."

A group of 200 Americans is planning to go to Cuba next Thursday for a week's visit. The trip has been planned by an organization called the Freedom to Travel Campaign.

But this week the Treasury Department blocked the group's \$43,000 bank account. An official sent a letter to the bank warning it against grave violations: a letter from the same Government that says it is trying to advance democracy and human rights in the world.

Is our faith in our system really so fragile that we fear our citizens visiting Cuba? Or perhaps the question is: Do the people at the top of our Government know the folly that is being committed in their name?

#### SUPREME COURT DECISION NOT TO HEAR SPUN STEAK CASE

#### HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to note an important action by the Supreme Court. Yesterday, the Supreme Court refused to review a brief filed by the EEOC regarding the Spun Steak Co. of San Francisco. On June 3, prompted by the Clinton administration, the EEOC filed a brief on a pending case involving the Spun Steak Co. The case concerned a meat processing company whose employees were bilingual, but all shared English as their common language. The owner set a policy that English should be used during the performance of work-related duties in response to charges that two Hispanic workers were making derogatory remarks about an Afro-American and Chinese-American employee in Spanish. In order to reduce conflict, the owner required that all daytime employees speak the language that they all understood, English. Employees were permitted to use the language of their choice on work breaks and on personal time.

Opponents of the workplace policy called this discriminatory, even though all the affected employees spoke English and were not deprived of the ability to communicate with each other.

Frankly, I find it unbelievable that the EEOC thinks that it is the Federal Government's job to police the private sector work force in efforts to encourage the use of foreign languages in the workplace. Proficiency in the English language is the key to opportunity and prosperity in America. Illiteracy and limited English-language skills are major problems that directly affect the labor force today. If anything, we must encourage workers to learn English in efforts to foster productivity and growth. In answer to this increasing problem, I have introduced legislation that will provide tax credits to employers for the cost of providing English language instruction to their limited English-proficient employees. Providing an incentive for employers to make English-language training available is an essential step in realizing 100 percent literacy among American adults and in providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary for becoming responsible citizens and productive workers. For the adult learner in the workplace, the first step toward retaining their jobs, acquiring promotions or increasing performance levels, is the acquisition of sufficient English-language skills. How can the Federal Government support the goals of increased productivity in the American work force and then discourage the use of English on the job?

In addition, there is the issue of workplace safety. In many instances, worker safety could be compromised by an atmosphere in which directions or warnings could not be understood. The ability to share a common language is crucial to safety in the workplace. This benefits not only the employer, but also the employee.

In conclusion, I would like to say that this is yet another example of Government intrusion into private business' affairs. It is outrageous that certain Government agencies continue to had down excessive regulations that serve only to hinder the productivity of business. Responsible Government is not accomplished by a bureaucracy sitting in Washington and publishing burdensome standards and regulations so fast that the hardworking citizen cannot



