

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPPOSE PRO-DRUG TELEVISION—
BOYCOTT MTV

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it was recently brought to my attention by the International Drug Strategy Institute that MTV is once again broadcasting pro-drug messages. The MTV network recently broadcast "Straight Dope: A News Special on Drugs," which supported legalization and portrayed pro-drug advocates and users as drug experts. This pro-drug special was assisted by the Drug Policy Foundation; a well financed, pro-drug lobbying organization.

Instead of responding to the concerns of drug experts regarding inaccurate and biased information. MTV repeated the hour-long show six times between August 23 and August 28. The promotion of these pro-drug messages by a network watched regularly by millions of young children and teenagers across this Nation is an outrage.

In response to this programming the International Drug Strategy Institute has joined with Drug Watch International to encourage parents in the United States to "Pull the Plug on MTV." Both of these groups are nonprofit organizations concerned with effective international policies and strategies which discourage drug use, oppose legalization of illicit drugs, and provide accurate scientific information on drug use. Parents are urged to contact their local cable television company and request that a "block" be placed on the MTV channel of their cable service.

Furthermore, parents are also urged to contact the advertisers on MTV to oppose this type of programming. A number of major national advertisers did respond to the calls of concerned parents and drug experts by canceling their support of the broadcasts. According to Eric Voth, M.D., chairman of the International Drug Strategy Institute, "Because of its pro-drug messages, MTV has caused concern to parents in the past. But the network's inaction on this television special tells America MTV promotes drugs to children. Parents can tell the network that they don't want drug use glamorized to their kids in their own homes. They can "Pull the Plug on MTV."

First as a father and grandfather and as a Member of Congress I commend the International Drug Strategy Institute for their concerted efforts to rid our Nation of illicit drug use and to protect our children from the horrors of drug addiction. I urge my colleagues to join me in boycotting MTV and opposing this misuse of television technology. I fear for a nation that delivers this type of message to its future generation of leaders.

PULASKI DAY PARADE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a wonderful annual event in New York City—the Pulaski Day Parade. This year's parade, to be held this Sunday, October 2, will be the Nation's largest, with over one million people attending. I would like to give a special note of tribute to Mr. Thomas Wojcik, president of the Parade Committee and a leading citizen in the Polish-American community and to Grand Marshal Leon P. Klementowicz, director of the Polish and Slavic Center and a resident of my own Greenpoint district. I would also like to add a note of thanks to all my loyal friends in Greenpoint, a large and vibrant Polish-American community. Their continuing support has been wonderful.

Mr. Speaker, the Pulaski Day Parade commemorates that great son of Poland Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Father of the American Cavalry. At the age of 30, General Pulaski came to America on July 23, 1777, to help our struggling Nation in its fight for independence against British tyranny. This heroic son of Poland organized the cavalry forces of our infant Republic and died of a wound received at the Battle of Savannah on October 11, 1779.

General Pulaski's career highlights the special responsibility America has toward Poland—a responsibility which is recognized in the recently announced Partnership for Peace program. However, I do not believe that program goes far enough. Poland had demonstrated her commitment to democracy. The bravery of her people in the struggle for independence inspired the world. I believe that Poland will assume an increasingly vital role in central Europe in the years to come.

That is why I strongly support the NATO Expansion Act, legislation that would guarantee Poland full membership in NATO by 1999 at the latest. I think it is time for America to look to the long-term security and stability of Central Europe. The inclusion of Poland and the other newly reborn democracies of Eastern Europe in NATO is the best means to that end.

I am fighting hard for the extension of many of the benefits of NATO membership to Poland. Poland was the forerunner of the democratic spirit which has swept through Eastern Europe over the past decade. She deserves to be treated just like any other European democracy. America must not repeat the mistakes made at Yalta 50 years ago. We must start bringing Poland into NATO now.

TRIBUTE TO COL. KATHRYN G.
CARLSON, U.S. ARMY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dedicated U.S. Army officer and gentlewoman as she departs from her post after 4 years as a Deputy Legislative Assistant for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the position of commander, Military Entrance Processing Stations, eastern region.

Col. Kathryn G. Carlson deserves our tribute and honor. She has been connected with the Congress in one position or another for over 6 years of her distinguished 20-year Army career. Colonel Carlson's challenges and accomplishments read like an emerging history of the U.S. Army in its third century of service to the Nation as it fully realizes the incredible talent and potential of women in its ranks.

A native of Latta, SC, Colonel Carlson graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of South Carolina in 1970. She also earned a master's degree in counseling from Wayne State University. Her military career began in 1974 when she received a direct commission in the U.S. Army. Upon completing her routine initial training, she acquired an Adjutant General Corps Officer specialty with an additional public affairs qualification. She served two separate tours with the U.S. Command in Berlin, managing protocol, public affairs, and personnel activities. She has also been assigned to key personnel positions at the U.S. Army Infantry Center and Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA, and U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA.

This fine officer has held high level assignments on the Army Staff, in the Army Secretariat, and on the Joint Staff. She served consecutively at the Pentagon as executive officer for the Army's civilian personnel modernization project; personnel staff officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, directing enlisted promotion and professional development programs; Chief of Special Actions Branch in the Office of the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison; and finally in the Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Colonel Carlson is a graduate of the Women's Army Corps and Adjutant General Corps Officer Basic Courses, the Adjutant General Corps Officer Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College. Her awards and decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, multiple awards of the Army Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army of Occupation Medal.

She has been one of the principal liaison officers to Congress for two Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Colin Powell and

● 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.

Gen. John Shalikashvili, during momentous times in our Nation's history—the end of the cold war, Operations Desert Shield/Storm, Provide Promise, Provide Hope, Provide Comfort, Southern Watch, Deny Flight. She has served as the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff principal liaison with the House Foreign Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations, House and Senate Intelligence Committees, and earlier with the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege for me to pay tribute to Col. Kathryn G. Carlson today. It is clear, through her record of accomplishment and her command assignment, that she is a professional soldier with the clear sense of honor, integrity, and purpose found in the finest military officers of this Nation.

I know that the other Members of this body wish her well in her new assignment.

HOW DO YOU SPELL R-E-L-I-E-F?

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, our most distinguished former colleague, Walter Fauntroy, has written an excellent letter to President Clinton. The letter represents Mr. Fauntroy's usual insight and eloquence.

NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Washington, DC, September 19, 1994.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I simply cannot tell you how proud I am of your leadership over the past seven days in rescuing the Haitian people and the American people from what would have been a disastrous situation for all, had we been forced to shoot our way into that tortured nation.

The strategy which you devised in the eleventh hour was simply superb. I say that not just because it included the first two of an eight point plan that I have earnestly tried to get staffers for both you and President Bush to adopt since first this crisis developed three years ago, but also because it really opens the door now for a sharp break in Haiti with its brutal past.

HOW DO YOU SPELL R-E-L-I-E-F?

My first reaction to your success was one of relief. A very ugly, violent and painful situation would have ensued had we launched an invasion. Not only would thousands of anti and pro Aristide supporters been killed by one another and by our forces in the initial period of chaos accompanying an invasion, but it is likely that many of our young men and women would have died as well. There remained the real possibility that shooting our way in would have initiated a war of attrition like that waged against the U.S. occupation from 1915 to 1934, and the one waged against Napoleon's army in the Nineteenth Century. That would have required not only that we remain at least as long as we did after our 1915 invasion, but it would also have impeded the enormous task of recovery for an economy that has been devastated by both the embargo and two decades of decline.

I am relieved as well that the embargo has been lifted. I have always been opposed to the embargo because it devastated an already pitiful economy, punished the poor whom we wanted to help, empowered and en-

riched the worst elements in Haiti, drove out U.S. industries and tens of thousands of scarce jobs, and destroyed years of work that we had invested in reforestation and soil conservation programs.

I'm also pleased that at long last the rest of the formula for resolution of this crisis that I have advocated from the outset, is getting serious consideration. You may recall from several previous letters I have sent you on this subject that, drawing upon my fifteen years as chair of a Bi-partisan Task Force on Haiti in the Congress, I have been pushing an eight point plan, two key features of which had been rejected by both the Bush Administration and your advisors up until last week. The first was my insistence that you appoint a negotiation and medication team composed of experienced people who were knowledgeable of the history and political culture of Haiti, and who I thought could win a negotiated and peaceful settlement. I had been pushing President Carter and General Powell for such a role for months. As late as July of this year, I talked to Colin about offering himself for such a role. In Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, we got the absolutely perfect complement to President Carter and General Powell.

As you see from an enclosed press release that I issued in July of this year, my second appeal was that you make it clear to President Aristide that his posture must be one of reconciliation of all elements of Haitian society, and stern opposition to any form of retribution on the part of his supporters. When in your address to the nation on Thursday night you announced such a position for President Aristide, my spirits were lifted. When I learned later that the Carter delegation was talking "amnesty" for the coup leaders, I breathed a sigh of relief, for I knew we were on our way. Those two things were the only reasons the Governor's Island Accord of July, 1993 was not in fact implemented. What Carter and company were able to accomplish, quite frankly, was the implementation of the Governor's Island Accord, free of signals by Aristide that he would neither allow amnesty nor restrain his supporters from deadly acts of retribution when the U.S. returned him to power.

In short, what began with your speech on Thursday night and ended with the Carter team visit with the Haitian leaders was a skillful and effective negotiation that saved the day; and for that, the American people and the people of Haiti are forever in your debt.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

While we averted an invasion that would have killed a lot of people and made the job of reconciliation and recovery enormously more difficult, that was really the easy part compared to what now must be done. I am comforted that our military has in place the civil affairs and legal units that can manage adherence to the dictates of the Haitian Constitution by all parties in Haiti, including the Aristide government. I am pleased that we have the Military Police units going in to establish a sense of order in the day-to-day on-the-street situation in Haiti. I can't wait to see the dimensions of the program for economic recovery in Haiti that is to be put in place by the United States and other donor nations to undergird the democracy that we are now committed to put in place. I think it will take every cent of the hundreds of millions of dollars that we have saved by not having to go through with an invasion.

May I be so bold, Bill, as to suggest to you what it's going to cost now after the enor-

mous damage done by our failure to follow the eight point program I outlined some nearly three years ago after I had had an opportunity to study the situation. In my view, there are at least five initiatives that must now be taken to give the democratic process any chance of taking root in Haiti:

At least a \$10 million program to get the Port Au Prince port up to competitive standards in the region, \$5 million for the actual physical improvements, and another \$5 million for technical assistance.

At least \$5 million for the provision of the electrical power necessary in the short term to begin the economic recovery process. Only 10% of the population of Haiti has access to electricity now, for example. Haiti desperately needs an energy strategy to replace wood fuels with viable alternatives. Initially I would strongly suggest that we deploy some of our largest warships off the coast of Haiti for purposes of providing power to key cities and regions of the country.

We are going to have to commit at least \$8 to \$10 million in a short term effort to revitalize the Export Manufacturing sector that has been decimated by the embargo. Employment in the export sector dropped from 46,410 workers to less than 15,000 today. We've got to find ways to quickly bring back the firms that left for greener pastures in places like Costa Rica, Honduras and the Dominican Republic as a result of the embargo.

A meaningful rural public works program is going to cost at least \$20 to \$30 million if there is to be any hope of stability and subsistence in those regions of Haiti where the wretchedly poor live. Roads, bridges, wells, latrines, houses, schools and health centers need to be provided as matters of highest priority in Haiti's rural communities.

Finally, agricultural production for both export and domestic consumption needs a \$10 to \$15 million shot in the arm. Only 28% of Haiti's land is now cultivatable to begin with, and 65% of the work force and 46% of the land is farmed—much of it in ways that exacerbate the extremely serious environmental degradation that occurs in Haiti. We've got to concentrate on established crops that have the greatest export potential to assure fast capital infusion into Haiti. I'm talking about the production of mangos, limes, coffee, papayas and rice, for example.

Please take note as well, Bill, of items three through eight of my earlier recommendations.

If I can be of any help to you in defending publicly your noble and sagacious actions in resolving this crisis in a manner that facilitates reconciliation, the building of democratic institutions, tolerance, and economic recovery, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
Member of Congress, 1971-1991.

LOURDES SENIOR COMPANIONS— GREAT ASSETS TO SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on October 21, 1994, the Lourdes Senior Companion volunteers will be honored at a recognition luncheon given on their behalf. The Senior Companion Program was authorized in 1973 as part of the Domestic Volunteer

Service Act and is now part of the Corporation for National Service. The program was established to provide individualized support and create part-time stipended volunteer community service opportunities for low-income persons aged 60 and over. Senior companions provide assistance to elderly adults experiencing difficulty with one or more activities of daily living. As part of a comprehensive care team, they help homebound persons live independently.

The program at our Lady of Lourdes began in 1989 in the city of Camden and now serves older residents of Camden and Burlington Counties. There are currently 92 active volunteers and 20 volunteer stations, serving over 250 clients. When we talk of unsung heroes or heroines, these senior companions come to mind. They provide invaluable person-to-person services.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and congratulate these extraordinary individuals. They are William Addison, John Anderson, Hester Banks, Gertrude Booker, Mabel Boone, Willa Mae Braddy, Gladys Braxton, Mary Brockington, Frances Burch, Marie Carlson, James Carter, Annie Clayborne, Catherine Cook, Geneva Cox, Juanita Cruz, Rose D'Angelo, Nancy Darby, Anna DeLeonardis, Margaret DiNunzio, Josephine Doria, Guillermo Enriquez, Theresa Fahey, Gabriel Ferraro, Sr., Catherine Forgacs, Ophelia Fuller, Hester Funches, Mary Garner, Carmela Gentile, Ramona Gonzales, Doris Grant, Ora Green, Frances Hallman, Helen J. Hannum, Catherine Hansbury, Jean P. Harvey, Elizabeth Helmstead, Theresa I. Hussey, Alice Ingalls, Herbert Johnson, Marjorie Johnson, Mildred R. Johnson, Esther H. Jones, Anita Kalick, Mary Katz, Martha Kersey, George King, Miriam Kyle, Carrie LaBoy, Mae Helen Lee, Galdys A. Lewis, Lena T. Lewis, Miriam Lott, Hannah E. Lovelock, Beauty Lovett, Gladys Mallon, Shahidah Matean, Margaret Menoken, Veronica Meyers, Agustin Molina, Eula E. Moore, Else Mulvenna, Sara Y. Nathan, Clifford Nelson, Estella Pratt, Cecilia Read, Vivian Rhone, Isaac Rodriguez, Annie Rozier, Katie Scanes, Elizabeth Schilling, Sophie Schmidt, Carrie Solomon, Maceo Stewart, Azelda Stovall, Helen M. Thom, Willa Mae Thomas, Hattie Thompson, Madeline M. Thorne, Michael Threadgill, Rose Tragno, Violet Tresvant, Cecil Virgo, Marian Ward, Mary Watkins, Gladys M. Williams, Leslie Wilson, Christine Winger, and Clara M. Wittenberger.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate and commend Catherine Virginia Jerecki and Anne Marie McAdams for their dedicated and caring service to our program and community.

TRIBUTE TO CLAUDE MATTHEWS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an amazing feat accomplished by one of my constituents, Mr. Claude Matthews.

Mr. Claude Matthews of Palisade, CO was recently recognized for his contribution to

highway safety. Mr. Matthews, an employee of Roadway Express, Inc., as a commercial truck driver, was commended for driving 2 million miles without a preventable accident. This performance is a tribute to Mr. Matthews' professional approach to driving and dedication to safety. This achievement is a milestone attained only by a select few professional drivers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all our colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Matthews' for a job well done. He has proven to be an outstanding professional driver and an important member of our Nation's vital trucking industry.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI H. DAVID TEITELBAUM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi David Teitelbaum, an outstanding leader of the 14th Congressional District and Temple Beth Jacob in Redwood City, CA. This year he celebrated his last high holiday services as head of this remarkable congregation as he prepares for his coming retirement.

David Teitelbaum came to Temple Beth Jacob 38 years ago as its third full-time rabbi at a time when it had just 100 active families. Under his leadership, the oldest Jewish congregation in San Mateo County grew to its present size of 480 families. Rabbi Teitelbaum brought to the congregation his devotion to scholarship, his interest in interfaith couples, and his passion for civil rights.

This remarkable man marched with Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Selma, AL, and spoke out early and courageously against America's involvement in the Vietnam war. Rabbi Teitelbaum has always considered it his moral duty to speak out against injustice, believing that the history of persecution of the Jewish people creates in them a special obligation to protect the human rights of all.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his remarkable career, Rabbi David Teitelbaum has preached a message of compassion, justice, and service to others, and every day of his life he has served as a shining example of these values. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this noble man of faith, this passionate community leader, and this inspiring human being.

BIRTH OF TWINS VINCENT AND NICHOLAS DORY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the birth of twin babies. Vincent Edward Dory and Nicholas Edward Dory were born to Edward and Darlene Dory, who reside in Lemont, IL.

Vincent Edward Dory was born at 3:39 p.m. on August 24, 1994. One minute later, at 3:40

p.m. his twin brother Nicholas Edward Dory was born. On an occasion such as this, I join with the members of the Dory family in wishing the newborns all the best for the promising future ahead of them.

I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating the proud parents, Edward and Darlene, on this most joyous occasion. With the new addition of twins, their life together will no doubt continue to be an adventure. May this blessed addition to their lives bring them much happiness in the years to come.

HONORING FATHER CARMELO GAGLIARDI'S 20 YEARS IN THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a wonderful man who will mark his 20th anniversary in the priesthood on Sunday, October 2.

Padre Gagliardi Mario Carmelo was born in the small Italian town of Savoia di Lucania in 1946 to Michael and Maria Mangino. His parents were farmers of modest means, and made many sacrifices for their three children.

From early in his life, Father Carmelo has been dedicated to improving himself, and the lives of those around him. He began his education at Savia di Lucania Elementary School, and continued his education at Vietri di Potenza, nearly 10 miles from his home. Despite the fact that the mountainous roads between from Savoia to Vietri were not paved and difficult to traverse, young Father Carmelo made it to school every day on foot or by bicycle. Years later, Father Carmelo would attend Seminario Regionale di Salerno, where he would receive his bachelor's of science in theology in June 1974.

In 1981, Father Carmelo moved to New York, where he has become an invaluable part of the community, touching the hearts of countless New Yorkers. He is particularly active in efforts to support the religious and social needs of the Italian-Americans at Mount Carmel Church in Brooklyn, NY. In 1987, he founded the Italian Center of New York City, an association for Italian emigrants, where he gives social, cultural, and religious assistance to those in need.

In addition to his involvement with the center he founded, Father Carmelo is also a member of the Foundation for a Brighter America, the Theatrical Association of New York, and European Community of Journalists. Currently, Father Carmelo is a representative, to the International Catholic Education Office at the United Nations. His outstanding work on behalf of Italian community of New York recently earned him a citation from the New York State Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, there is little doubt the world became a better place when Father Carmelo entered the priesthood, and it is New York's good fortune that he decided to make New York his home. I take this occasion to salute his tremendous accomplishments, and wish him well on his next 20 years in the priesthood.

CLINTON'S MILITARY: SITTING ON THE SIDELINES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have said it before and I will say it again, the Clinton administration is bringing this country to the brink of unilateral disarmament.

The latest evidence of this is truly shocking, Mr. Speaker. I still can't believe this. Last week, the commander of the Naval Reserve ordered that all paid drills and annual training for reservists be cancelled for the rest of the fiscal year. So there we have it. While President Clinton is diverting our precious defense resources to an unimportant island in the Caribbean, the Naval Reserve has just folded up shop due to budgetary constraints.

And listen to this: The Navy has also shut down three carrier air wings and six naval patrol squadrons for the rest of the year. I am just aghast, Mr. Speaker. We have a military that cannot operate and train for its real missions—defending America and her interests—because the Clinton administration has got us involved in countless places that are of no strategic interest to the United States, while simultaneously gutting the Defense budget. Add to this the diversion of defense resources for things like aid to Russia, defense conversion, environmental cleanup etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, and it is just no wonder that this is happening.

Mr. Speaker, it turns out that those of us who have been saying recently that we are going hollow were wrong. We are hollow.

A SALUTE TO THE MOBILE, AL, BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to give recognition to an extraordinary program that has boldly taken a leading role in promoting cultural awareness of African-American history in the Mobile area.

As we all know, Alabama has played an important role in the advancement of African-Americans, including its role as the nerve center from which much of the modern-day civil rights movement originated.

However, what most people don't realize is that Mobile has its own special chapter of black history even beyond that movement. It is the purpose of the Mobile Black History Museum to convey this legacy to this generation of African-Americans, as well as all future generations.

Three years ago, Robert Battles began his struggle to make the vision for the Mobile Black History Museum become a reality.

His efforts to enshrine the contributions of the African-American men and women who have come before us into the hearts and minds of the youth of Mobile County are to be commended. Quite frankly, it has become very

easy these days for people to concentrate on only the negative things happening around us. While these factors cannot be ignored, neither should we ignore the positive things that occur each day. Indeed, we should strive to focus our attention on these positive things.

The Mobile Black History Museum is unique in its contribution because it highlights the struggles and achievements of Mobilians. It is important that the youth of Mobile see that there is always room for change and reform, no matter who you are, no matter where you come from.

Young minds need role models, and with the rampant increase in black on black violence, AIDS, drug abuse, and poverty, it is more important than ever before to take time to care for our future as a community, State, and nation.

The museum directs its efforts toward youth, targeting kindergarten through 12th grade. Recently, they sent out over 5,000 pamphlets to schools in the Mobile area in hopes of reaching all of the young people of our county.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Robert Battles, executive director and curator of the museum, for his leadership in making this museum a reality. Soon, young people of all races will be able to learn about African-American history, as well as the many achievements of the black community of Mobile in education, social reform, sports, science, and medicine.

And on behalf of the museum, as well as the people of Mobile, I want to extend a cordial, south Alabama invitation to all visitors who may be in our vicinity, to visit the Mobile Black History Museum and experience history that is truly living.

TRIBUTE TO NORVAL E. "NORV" CAREY

HON. JOHN T. MEYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. MEYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Norval E. Carey is retiring, and his colleagues and his friends on the Hill are sorry to see him leave.

Norv spent 30 years at General Atomics. His distinguished record includes expertise in energy and defense matters and his knowledge, competence, and honesty are well recognized by those who know him. Over those years he accumulated a wealth of institutional knowledge, and I have benefited from his expertise. Norv has been a valuable resource. But now he will sharpen his fishing techniques and get in the time on the water that he has postponed all these years.

Fish, beware.

Norv's friendship I will always cherish. It must be something about the Midwest, but that Nebraska native and this Hoosier learned the value of a dollar early on and shared the same sense of what direction our country needed to go to enhance its future.

Born in Overton, NE, Norv graduated from his hometown high school, earned a degree from Hastings College and received a law degree from the Cumberland School of Law in 1951. A Navy veteran, Norv also is a former FBI special agent. And a great American.

In 1954 Norv went to work for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. In 1964 he joined the General Atomics Division of the General Dynamics Corp. and in 1969 became its Washington office manager. He was made a vice president of General Atomics Co. in 1974 and a senior vice president in 1987.

Norv helped establish the American Nuclear Energy Council and served as secretary and treasurer for several years. He has maintained membership in the American Nuclear Society, the American Defense Preparedness Association, National Security Industrial Association, the Air Force Association, the U.S. Army Association, and the Navy League.

Norv is a good friend. A good husband to Claire, a good father to 5 children, a good grandfather to 14 grandchildren, and an incredible great father. He's a solid citizen. Straight forward. One who speaks his mind. And one whose gentle smile belies a piercing wit.

Well, Norv, in retirement you'll do it right, casting your line ever so smoothly into new waters, listening carefully to the gurgles and the splashes, always ready to extend that guiding hand for those who reach out.

Congratulations, pal, you've earned it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSEL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Offshore Supply Vessel Construction and Development Act of 1994. This bill would grant the Secretary of Transportation, through the Coast Guard, specific authority to establish regulations to allow domestic shipyards and operators to design offshore supply vessels [OSV's] in accordance with the International Tonnage Convention measurement system. This bill will promote U.S. shipbuilding and operators by encouraging the domestic OSV industry to build and operate vessels designed to compete in the world market.

OSV's serve the offshore petroleum industry by delivering supplies, material, workers, and fuel to offshore exploration and production facilities.

Currently, U.S.-flag OSV's must be built in accordance with a statutory definition that is based on the antiquated U.S. regulatory measurement system. The old U.S. tonnage system encourages ship designs that have proven to be less competitive in the world market than vessels built according to the international system. The international system promotes cleaner ship designs, that are more efficient, safer, and more easily maintained than vessels built to the present domestic standards.

This bill would offer ship builders the option of designing to U.S. regulatory or ITC measurement standards. It empowers the Coast Guard to determine the size limitations on the new vessels and any additional safety requirements that the agency might deem to be appropriate.

This issue was the subject of two hearings before the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation during the 103d Congress concerning U.S. maritime regulatory reform initiatives. This bill was developed through a cooperative effort between the Coast Guard and the OSV industry.

This bill has the full support of the Coast Guard's Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection and the Offshore Marine Services Association.

The following report language is recommended to clarify how certain provisions of the bill should be administered by the Secretary of Transportation and the Coast Guard:

First, under the new definition of an OSV, a vessel owner will continue to be able to use the optional regulatory measurement system under section 14305(a)(1) for the inspection of the vessel since chapter 33 is in part B of subtitle II.

Second, in establishing the upper limit for the size of an OSV, the Secretary should consider the established provisions and guidelines of the International Maritime Organization.

Third, in prescribing regulations to implement the amendments made by the act, the Secretary, in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act, should consult with representatives of the private sector having experience in the operation of OSV's and shall consider the unique characteristics, methods of operation, and nature of service of OSV's.

I ask my colleagues to support the Offshore Supply Vessel Construction and Development Act of 1994 and help reestablish our domestic shipbuilding industry.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF ROBERT A. O'NEAL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Indianapolis is closing quickly on the 40th anniversary of a significant public event, the election in 1954 of Robert A. O'Neal as the sheriff of the Indianapolis county of Marion.

Bob O'Neal's election marked the historic demarcation between the old system of political patronage for policing and the new system of professional officers.

Sheriff O'Neal had served as superintendent of the Indiana State Police, and his father served as chief of Indianapolis Police. Steeped in the tradition of professional excellence, Bob O'Neal embarked upon the noble effort of transforming the Marion County Sheriff's Department into a modern organization suitable to the emerging extension of Indianapolis into the suburbs.

Because of the inspiration of his example, the State of Indiana adopted its first statute guaranteeing merit policing in its sheriffs' departments. And that guarantee of professionalism has endured to this day, a fine legacy of a fine police officer who, now retired from active police work, continues to be a model citizen in our community. He deserves this happy anniversary of extraordinary community achievement.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. MERRILL A. "TONY" McPEAK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to publicly recognize the career of one of this country's great airmen, Gen. Merrill A. "Tony" McPeak, General McPeak will retire from his position as the Chief of Staff of the Air Force after selflessly serving our Nation for 37 years. General McPeak's leadership and vision have prepared not just the Air Force, but our Armed Forces and Nation for the 21st century.

General McPeak has been formulating what type of Air Force we need since his graduation from San Diego State and its Reserve Officer Training Program in 1957. First, he became a superb and skill aviator, flying the F-100 and F-104. He also flew over 260 combat missions in Southeast Asia.

Then, General McPeak built upon this experience by successfully commanding a variety of Air Force organizations, from the historic 20th Tactical Fighter Wing at RAF Upper Heyford to 12th Air Force to our Pacific Air Forces.

But, when we asked him to take charge of the Air Force in October 1990, he recognized, perhaps better than any contemporary military leader, that the post-cold-war era demanded a dramatically different type of military. And, General McPeak set out to reinvent the Air Force along these lines. First, he reshaped the structure of the Air Force, reducing its major commands from 13 to 8. He eliminated an entire management level—the Air Division. He changed the Number Air Forces from a management bureaucracy to an operational, warfighting command geared to support joint operations. In the process, he streamlined, flattened, delayed the Air Force, making it more responsive, more flexible, smarter, and more capable. We have an Air Force today that meets the fiscal and security demands of our new era.

At the same time, his leadership has ensured that our Nation has the tools needed to meet our Nation's international commitments. Our men and women in Air Force blue have provided a continuous air occupation over Iraq, enforcing the U.N. mandate. And, in almost every other operation—from providing relief to Russia, Bosnia, Somalia, and Rwanda—we've turned to the Air Force first. General McPeak has made sure these forces are capable—they've gotten the job done in superb style.

General McPeak has also had his eyes turned to the future. During the past decade, while the Air Force budget has declined about 40 percent, its procurement budget is down over 60 percent. Recognizing that today's modernization is tomorrow's capable Air Force, General McPeak has stressed before this distinguished body the importance of maintaining key modernization programs, like the F-22 to continue our 40-plus year record of never losing a soldier to enemy aircraft attack. There's also the importance of the C-17, needed if we are to keep the pace of our inter-

national operations. Quite frankly, I don't see an end in sight, and General McPeak has been right to push for continued support for this aircraft. General McPeak has also been a staunch supporter of upgrading our space assets—from launch capabilities to ensure we have affordable and available access to space—to the satellites that allows the Air Force to exploit space through monitoring world events and providing critical navigational and communications support to the warfighter. There are a host of other key issues that General McPeak has championed, from taking care of the men and women who wear the uniform, to the need for a modern, stealth bomber with capable, smart conventional munitions that gives our national leadership options.

At the beginning of his tenure as Chief of Staff, he published a watershed document, "Global Reach—Global Power." This document outlined how air and space power now offers the Nation the ability to mass and maneuver in the air. Modern conflict is essentially a contest with which the battle for control of air and space precedes the control of territory. And, General McPeak has detailed how our stealth and precision strike capabilities have given our Air Force the ability to dominate air and space.

During the next 50 years, many in the Air Force and Defense Department will look back on General McPeak as probably the most influential Chief of Staff since Gen. Carl Spaatz first established the Air Force as an independent Air Force. We will miss his stewardship, vision, leadership, and command of so many complex defense and security issues. As the General and Mrs. McPeak leave active duty, I encourage my colleagues to join me in wishing them well and saluting their dedicated service to our Nation.

HONORING ANTHONY BELLINI

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Andy Bellini, a very important member of my community in Astoria, NY.

Andy Bellini has a long history of service, commitment and leadership to his community. This became quickly evident soon after graduating from the Long Island City High School in June 1943, when a young Andy Bellini eagerly joined the U.S. Marine Corps to help out our great country during World War II. From the islands of Hawaii to the Japanese mainland, Andy served this Nation with honor and distinction, and at the end of the war, after the official declaration of peace was signed on the Battleship *Missouri*, Andy's division had the unique opportunity of accepting Japan's formal surrender in Sasebo.

After the war, Andy carried his service and leadership skills to New York City's wine and spirits industry where he has since made a strong mark in the business community through his many accomplishments. Beginning as a retailer in Astoria, Andy later became a

gifted salesman and an outspoken union representative. So much so that in 1981, Charm-er Industries awarded him Salesman of the Year, and his successful qualities as both a great salesman and a union leader easily won him an appointment as executive secretary of the Liquor Salesman's Union, Local No. 2, a position he continues to hold to this day.

During the early 1980's, State Senator Anthony Gazzara recognized Andy's talents and hired him as a legislative aide. Andy soon became known for helping many area residents and community organizations with their problems. He continued his generosity and kindness by later working for Senator George Onorato. For more than a decade, Andy's dedication and enthusiasm as a legislative aide have helped improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods. He is a trusting friend, and his actions show clearly how much he cares for the people and causes that he fights for.

Andy has also been an outstanding member of the Taminent Regular Democratic Club. His diligence and eye for detail have been essential to many of Taminent's successful club functions.

Mr. Speaker, because of his tremendous achievements on behalf of others, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Mr. Anthony Bellini. He deserves our highest respect.

TRIBUTE TO BILL HARTLESS ON BEING NAMED EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to congratulate Mr. Bill Hartless, property technician at Centennial Correctional Facility in the East Canon Correctional Complex, on the occasion of being named employee of the year by the department of corrections.

Employees of the year are selected by their peers on the Department of Corrections executive employee council based on qualities that include job performance, professionalism, and community involvement.

During his 10-year career, Mr. Hartless has been an outstanding employee whose dedication and proficiency has allowed him to earn this prestigious award. Besides being a role model in the workplace, Bill is also an important part of the community. He is active in community affairs, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Red Cross, to mention just a few.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Hartless on his award. I know all of us thank him for his dedication, professionalism, and service to the department of corrections.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD "POOCH" MILLER—THE MAN WITH THE MEDALS

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, my father's most noted constituent, Franklin Roosevelt, had just taken office as President, our economy had no place to go but up, a cup of coffee was a nickel or less and Leonard "Pooch" Miller was about to begin his stint in Washington's restaurant business.

First honing his skills at Harvey's as maitre d', and then at O'Donnells and the National Press Club, "Pooch" was well known to hungry thousands before he joined the House dining room staff in 1971. Since then he has kept us happy and nourished.

"Pooch" is a special fellow: an unruffled gentleman always at his hectic post. Resplendent in the medals and pins representing our States, counties, and towns, he has always been professional and courteous. No matter whether it was for J. Edgar Hoover at Harvey's or any of us in the dining room, "Pooch" did his job for all these years in outstanding fashion.

Now "Pooch" has chosen to retire. I know this was a difficult decision, as it has been for me. I wish "Pooch" Miller, the "Man with the Medals" Godspeed and much happiness.

RETIREMENT OF HON. PHILIP T. COLE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the Honorable Philip T. Cole on the occasion of his retirement. I am especially indebted to this individual because he has dedicated the past 14 years of his life as a U.S. magistrate judge in the Western District of Texas, El Paso Division. Judge Cole's retirement will be effective today, September 30, 1994.

In September of 1994, Judge Cole entered the University of Texas School of Law. While a law student, he worked as a student attorney for the Legal Aid Clinic, a cooperative project with the Travis County Bar Association, providing legal services to the poor. He was employed part-time in the Texas House of Representatives and later as clerk with the Austin law firm of Clark, Thomas, Harris, Denius & Winters. He also served as an associated editor of the Texas Law Review from 1960 to 1962. He graduated with honors on January 7, 1962.

After graduating from law school, Judge Cole returned to his hometown of El Paso. He was licensed to practice on April 23, 1962, and immediately thereafter was appointed assistant county attorney in El Paso. He left the County Attorney's Office to enter private practice in 1964. On March 21, 1980, he was appointed U.S. magistrate in El Paso.

Judge Cole is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Judicature Society, and a former director of the El Paso Bar Association.

Judge Cole's success as a magistrate is based on a combination of profound insight and a prodigious awareness of the law and its place in our society. He is greatly respected by his peers in the legal profession. He is a man of great intellect and wit, and also of great compassion. Judge Cole is to be commended for the exemplary wisdom and dispassionate judgement that he has exercised from his position as Federal magistrate to this Nation.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Judge Cole on the occasion of his retirement and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1994 INDUCTEES TO THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP HALL OF FAME

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the entrepreneurial achievements of a select group of leaders from the Chicago metropolitan business community. I am proud to salute these entrepreneurs and founders of small and mid-sized businesses for their induction into the 10th annual Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame, Thursday evening, October 20, 1994, in Chicago.

The Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies in the College of Business Administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago cofounded and continues to sponsor the Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame, honoring outstanding business leaders whose spirit and success help keep America's business community strong and vital.

The sponsors, the Arthur Anderson Enterprise Group, LaSalle National Bank, and William Blair & Co., have enabled the university to cement this partnership and recognize outstanding entrepreneurs. The program is exceptional because it creates an active partnership between the academic and business communities. Students and entrepreneurs alike benefit from an exchange of knowledge, experience, and creativity.

Today, I would like to congratulate these leaders, each of whom is listed below, for using their imagination and resources to foster an excellent program which enhances the quality of higher education and underscores the value of entrepreneurship in America. I am sure that my colleagues join me in recognizing these entrepreneurial leaders for their important contributions to employment generation, the entrepreneurial spirit, and our great Nation.

The 1994 inductees to the Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame: Bud Greene, Dick Rosenberg, Glen A. Johnson, Larry I. Kane, Thomas Kreher, Lee Loudermilk, Bill McInerney, Roger P. Miller, Seymour H. Persky, Mark S. Pflanz, Theodore H. Pincus, Mark Polinsky, Allen Sutker, John W. Rogers, Jr., Scott Wald, Jay

N. Whipple III, Michael B. Arrington, Diane Asche, Larry L. Asche, Keven M. Clark, Lisa Brandau, Becky Wright, Irwin H. Cole, Sidney J. Taylor, James L. Coxworth, Richard C. Crandall, Jr., Kathleen B. Drennan, Cindy Ellis, Barry Potekin, Mary Nissenson Scheer, Joan Weinstein, and Andrew J. Zahn.

TRIBUTE TO CANTOR HANS COHN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cantor Hans Cohn of Temple Beth Jacob in Redwood City, CA, in the 14th Congressional District. This year he celebrated his last High Holiday services as cantor with this remarkable congregation as he prepares for his coming retirement.

Hans Cohn has served Temple Beth Jacob, the oldest Jewish congregation in San Mateo County, for 30 years. He is renowned for his remarkably beautiful voice, great skill as a teacher, and genuine compassion as a spiritual leader. Succeeding generations of congregation families have benefited from his wisdom, instruction, and longstanding devotion to Temple Beth Jacob.

The life of Hans Cohn is a portrait in courage. A native of Germany, he lost most of his relatives in the Holocaust and as a boy was himself held in a refugee camp in China. Toward the end of his career, this great singer has battled throat cancer with amazing tenacity. Despite this illness, Cantor Cohn was with his congregation this year for High Holiday services, leading the choir.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his extraordinary career, Cantor Hans Cohn has inspired his congregation not only with the beauty of his voice but also with the passion of his spirit. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this blessed man of faith, this gifted teacher, and his shining example of courage.

WE SHOULD TAKE A HARD LOOK
AT PAKISTAN

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in August I expressed my grave concern about Pakistan waging a proxy war in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. Today, I rise to express further concern about Pakistan's ever-growing support of fundamentalist groups in Afghanistan and India.

I would like to bring to your attention two reports which are very timely in revealing a Pakistani link to fundamentalist groups. First is a documentary by Peter Arnett: "Terror Nation? U.S. Creation?" The film, which was viewed on CNN by the American public last month, provides an account of links between Pakistan and the fundamentalist regime of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. It was very disturbing to note that some of the Afghan groups that have had

close affiliation with Pakistani intelligence are believed to have been involved in the New York World Trade Center bombings. In addition, some of the prime suspects of the World Trade bombing center are also said to have been bound together by the holy war headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, the bustling base of operations for the Afghan resistance.

Second, is an article that appeared in the Washington Post on September 12, 1994. The article states that:

Pakistan's army chief and head of its intelligence agency proposed a detailed "blueprint" for selling heroin to pay for the country's covert military operations in early 1991, according to former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

The report provides considerable detail on the degree to which Pakistan's military leaders have been involved in their pursuit of a nuclear bomb and export of fundamentalism to India.

Mr. Speaker, growing evidence of a correlation between these reports and reports of Pakistani involvement in the heinous bombings in Bombay, India, last March cannot be ignored. A prime suspect in these bombings has recently been arrested with documents, including a passport, drivers license, and birth certificate, provided to him by the Pakistani intelligence organization. Pakistan's encouragement and support of these fundamentalist groups and their destabilizing effects on Afghanistan and India should not be condoned.

I believe that it is important for the United States to look into this situation before another crisis occurs. I would ask the State Department to investigate these reports and share its findings with the committee's of jurisdiction. If the investigation does support the reports cited above, then Pakistan should be placed again on the State Department's watch list of nations suspected of supporting terrorism. We should address this situation in the interest of preserving security in an increasingly volatile region.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
JUDGE GEORGE C. STEEH III

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Circuit Court Judge George C. Steeh III. In 2 weeks, on October 12, Judge Steeh will be honored at the 10th annual Daughters of Isabella Queen of the Skies Circle fundraiser.

Judge Steeh has been a leader in our community since at least 1965 when he was captain of the Mount Clemens High School football team. George went on to distinguish himself both as an undergraduate at the University of Michigan and in law school where he graduated with honors. He continues to distinguish himself in Macomb County as a circuit judge.

Outside the courtroom, George has dedicated his time and talents to such organizations as the March of Dimes, Catholic Social Services, and Comprehensive Youth Services

where he serves as an officer and member of the board of directors. George's involvement within the community exemplifies his commitment to service. I believe his ongoing efforts provide George with experience that well qualifies him to serve as judge. We are fortunate that Judge Steeh is willing to continue serving our community.

Each year the honoree of the Daughters of Isabella testimonial/roast selects a charity to receive proceeds from the dinner. This year the recipients are Turning Point, a domestic violence shelter, and the Interfaith Center for Racial Justice. Because of the concern and generosity of the organizers and the honoree, this event will promote greater understanding within our community and provide assistance to victims of abuse. I applaud their efforts to make Macomb County a better place to live.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Judge Steeh and the Daughters of Isabella. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting their commitment to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STAFF
OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL HOSPITAL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, there has been much said in this House about the topic of health care during the 103d Congress, but, unfortunately, words alone—even those from Members of Congress—do not make people healthier.

While we have been talking about health care reform, a dedicated group of health care professionals and local officials in my district have been hard at work doing something to improve the quality of health care for the citizens of Riverside County, CA. Working together, they have begun preparations for construction of the new Riverside General Hospital-University Medical Center.

For more than 100 years, Riverside General Hospital has served the needs of the citizens of Riverside County, and is currently the only county-funded hospital in Riverside County, and the only hospital to serve people without benefits and others unable to pay for their health care.

First established in 1893, Riverside General is currently a 358 bed facility, owned and operated by the County of Riverside, and governed by the county board of supervisors. It treats all persons, regardless of age, race, sex, creed, or ability to pay, and it offers training programs for nursing students, medical residents and allied health professionals attending Riverside Community College, Loma Linda University and other regional colleges.

As a Level II Trauma Center, Riverside General treats more than 60,000 patients in its emergency room each year, and provides special services for neurosurgery, neonatal intensive care, pediatric intensive care, high risk obstetrics, child abuse and neglect, and hemodialysis.

In addition, this wonderful medical facility provides more than 120,000 outpatient visits

each year with a staff of 1,500 and an operational budget of approximately 200 million dollars.

On October 13, a "Field of Dreams" groundbreaking ceremony for the new Riverside General Hospital-University Medical Center will take place in Moreno Valley in Riverside. I want to offer my congratulations to the Riverside General Board of Supervisors and to the administrators and staff of Riverside General on the beginning of an exciting new era of health care delivery in our county.

When this magnificent new facility is opened in 1997, the excellent staff of doctors, nurses and other health care providers at Riverside General will have a facility worthy of their skills and talents—a facility which will enable them to better serve the health care needs of the people of our county.

Thanks and congratulations to all who have made the "Field of Dreams" a reality.

QUAKER SPRINGS UNITED METH- ODIST CHURCH CELEBRATES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it used to be called "the little church by the side of the road."

But the Quaker Springs United Methodist Church in Schuylerville, NY is much more than that, Mr. Speaker. Like many of the fine, old churches in our 22d Congressional District, Quaker Springs United Methodist has been not only an important center of worship, but a virtual museum of local history.

And on November 6, 1994, Quaker Springs United Methodist Church will be celebrating its 150th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, a few years before Quaker Springs United Methodist Church was founded in 1843, a Frenchman by the name of Alexis de Toqueville visited the young United States. One of the things that stood out among his impressions was the religious fervor of Americans. He remarked that America would be great as long as she was good, and America's natural goodness he attributed to the numerous churches that formed the core of the Nation's community life.

I mention this story, Mr. Speaker, because Quaker Springs United Methodist Church has been exactly the kind of church Mr. de Toqueville had in mind. The present building was erected in 1844 and dedicated in 1845. The church was incorporated under the laws governing churches in New York State in 1880.

From the beginning, the church has been a center of faith and social life for generations of area Methodists, and an enduring monument to the legacy of religious freedom our forefathers fought and died to preserve.

Mr. Speaker, America is still great because she is still good, and she is good because in communities across this Nation, churches like Quaker Springs United Methodist play such important roles.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in congratulating Quaker Springs United Meth-

odist Church on this occasion, and to recognize it's 150 years of outstanding service to the community.

MALONEY PRAISES SHARE-A- WALK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will be taking place in my district on Sunday, October 2.

Mr. Speaker, every year for 4 years now, I have participated in a march to raise awareness about one of the most important issues which face women in this country: breast and ovarian cancer. Since 1991, the annual Share-a-Walk has focused the attention of New Yorkers and others on these devastating diseases.

There is no more pressing concern for women than finding a cure for these terrible women-killers. That's why I am so pleased that, for the first time, Congress has allocated significant funding for breast and ovarian research—over \$300 million.

This year alone, it is estimated that 182,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and that 46,000 will die. Over 22,000 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer. These numbers merely indicate the severity of the problem; they cannot explain the human tragedy behind each statistic: the families which are torn apart, the children who lose their mothers. But the work of coping with the breast and ovarian cancer epidemic doesn't stop with funding research.

That's why Share, Self Help for Women with Breast or Ovarian Cancer, is so important. Share helps women cope with the emotional and social problems associated with these diseases. They also provide support to the families of women so that they can understand and manage better under such difficult circumstances.

Thanks to the phenomenal success of Share-a-Walk and the thousands who turn out every year, Share has been able to expand its services throughout New York City. Today, Share offers support groups and hotlines in English and Spanish, numerous education and wellness programs, and of course advocacy opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, because of the efforts of Share and the volunteers of Share-a-Walk, and of women across the country, the days of silence are over. Never again will women's health concerns be swept under the mat. As a mother of two young girls, I will be there on Sunday to march for the future of another generation of women who should not have to live in fear of breast and ovarian cancer. As the representative of thousands of women who have been diagnosed with these diseases, I hope my colleagues will be able to join me in thanking each and every participant in Share-a-Walk.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MAJ. JAMES JUSTIN HEINZLER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize Command Sgt. Maj. (retired) James Justin Heinzler for serving over 42 years in the Missouri National Army Guard. He served from April 22, 1952, to September 11, 1994.

Command Sergeant Major Heinzler's most recent service with the Missouri Army National Guard was with the 1st Battalion, 128th Field Artillery. He served in this position for his last 16 years. Throughout his career, he has strongly committed himself to all that is required. He has gone beyond to provide guidance and support for his fellow soldiers.

He has received numerous military awards throughout his career. The awards are the Army Service Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with silver oak leaf cluster, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with three 10-year devices, and the Army Commemoration Medal. He is submitted for the Meritorious Service Medal.

Command Sergeant Major Heinzler has not only provided faithful and dedicated service to the Missouri National Guard, but to his country as well. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his service.

TRIBUTE TO VIOLET EFFINGER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mrs. Violet Effinger. Vi, as she is known to everyone in Copper Mountain, CO, has diligently worked 19 years for the U.S. Post Office.

Violet is the epitome of the Postal Service motto. Through sleet, snow, rain, or shine, Vi has been there for the people of Copper Mountain. If the U.S. Post Office is ever in search of a national spokesperson or role model for efficiency, they should look no further than Copper Mountain and Violet Effinger.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in thanking Violet for her years of dedication, professionalism, and selfless service to the citizens of the United States of America. May her remaining years with the U.S. Post Office be as rewarding as the past 19 years.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLA SULLIVAN AND SHAUNDA BRIGHAM

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the accomplishments of two of my constituents in Paris,

TX. Charla Sullivan and Shaunda Brigham, both of Troop No. 55 in the Red River Valley Girl Scout Council, have completed the demanding requirements for Girl Scouting's top achievement, the Girl Scout Gold Award.

The Gold Award is a nationally recognized award presented to girls based on their efforts and outstanding contribution in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. Charla Sullivan and Shaunda Brigham have successfully completed these goals and made significant contributions to their communities.

My colleagues, who have served in the Girl Scouts or worked with their daughters in the Girl Scouts, understand the commitment and dedication it takes to reach the Gold Award. I want to extend my sincerest congratulations to these Gold Award winners and encourage them to continue their efforts for the Girl Scouts and the Paris community.

RESIDENTS FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL PORT WASHINGTON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the members of Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington and the people of the Fifth Congressional District in honoring Myron Blumenfeld, a most unique and dedicated individual.

In a time when we search for heroes and look for leaders willing to take on the responsibility of upgrading our daily existence, it is reassuring to note that Mike Blumenfeld is available to the residents of Port Washington. Beginning in 1969, Mike and a handful of Port Washington residents who were concerned about environmental conditions in the area brought this wonderful organization into being. With no headquarters, no staff, and a next to nonexistent budget, Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington began its operations. Through Mike's exceptional leadership, the organization now has over 1,000 members, a cadre of highly active volunteers, a staff, and a large group of architect and engineer volunteers.

Under Mike's leadership, residents undertook an approach for dealing with the environment that can readily serve as a yardstick by which all such community action can be measured. Its history reflects what can be done under effective leadership in preserving and upgrading the economy. In 1970, residents successfully opposed a plan by the town of North Hempstead that would have dumped incinerated garbage into Hempstead Harbor. In addition, through the residents' efforts, LILCO has moved its utility lines underground and over 500 trees have been planted to enhance the area.

Mike and his group did not stop here. They gained national attention by appearing with Mike Wallace on "60 Minutes" in publicizing and demanding government action on a town-owned landfill that was generating methane gas. As a result of residents' efforts, the landfill was put on the Federal Superfund's list of most hazardous waste sites.

Mike and his residents have gone beyond the stage of reacting to existing crises and have undertaken an intergenerational program to create positive understandings and actions toward the environment. In conjunction with the Port Washington Board of Education and the School District Administration, residents have contributed thousands of dollars to fund projects which will provide students with an understanding and desire to maintain and enhance the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here today to join with me in recognizing the most necessary and effective contributions that have been made by Mike Blumenfeld and Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington.

TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL AGENT PHILIP G. REILLY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today on behalf of Special Agent Philip G. Reilly who is retiring after a long and distinguished career with the U.S. Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Philip G. Reilly was born and raised in Rhode Island and graduated from LaSalle Academy and Providence College. Upon graduation, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and left the corps as a first lieutenant after 3 years of exemplary military service. After completing his military obligation, Special Agent Philip Reilly was selected for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in February 1964 and was initially sent to the Kansas City Division. Subsequent division assignments were in Savannah, GA and New York City. In March 1976, Special Agent Reilly was assigned to the Boston Division/Providence Resident Agency.

Over the course of his public service career, Special Agent Philip Reilly received numerous letters of commendation recognizing his professional and outstanding conduct in performance of his duties. He has been involved in many investigations spanning a wide range of cases and is well respected by his peers in law enforcement. The people of Rhode Island have been well-served by his devotion to duty, professionalism, and many years of service to our country and I am proud to honor him on the occasion of his retirement after three decades of service.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my home State of Rhode Island, I would respectfully ask my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring an outstanding member of the F.B.I. from my district, Special Agent Philip G. Reilly.

"K.I.A."

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, the song—Killed in Action or K.I.A.—is a composition dedicated to

the memory of those who were killed in all of our Nation's conflicts. The words and music were written by Robert D. Lynch from who resides in the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana. K.I.A. was scored and arranged by Georrianna Judkins. K.I.A. is a song worth listening to. I am inserting the words of K.I.A. into the RECORD so that others may benefit from reading the verses.

The words of the song follow:

K.I.A. [KILLED IN ACTION]

For freedom's sake they fought and died in battles far away.

They gave all of their tomorrows that we might have today.

Not asking any quarter going bravely to the fray, they gave all of their tomorrow that we might have today.

The fought on every continent in the air, on land and sea.

Surrendering their precious lives to keep our nation free.

Standing at the great white throne they heard the master say, "You gave all of your tomorrow come live with me today."

All of your tomorrow in paradise you'll stay."

Throughout our country's history in peril or in strife.

They opted for their liberty without regard for life.

Then before the great white throne the Master bade them stay.

"For giving your tomorrow. Paradise is yours today."

CONGRATULATIONS TO CH2M HILL

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the international consulting engineering firm CH2M Hill for receiving the American Consulting Engineers Council [ACEC] Honor Award for the design of the Wisconsin Avenue Viaduct project in Milwaukee. CH2M Hill's many offices include a long-time presence in the city of Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Avenue Viaduct was originally built in 1911, and was a vital transportation link between the city and its western neighbors. When the bridge became too expensive to maintain, the city wanted a new structure as impressive as the old one: a 1,500-foot-long open-spandrel arch viaduct with eight graceful spans. The firm designed a precast concrete strutted-arch bridge, the first of its kind in the country. The use of precast concrete saved the city some \$2 million and shortened the construction period.

I congratulate CH2M Hill for winning this important award.

MALONEY HAILS GROUNDBREAKING OF DAG HAMMARSKJOLD PARK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in my district on Wednesday, October 12. On that day, residents of the East Side will gather to celebrate the groundbreaking of Dag Hammarskjold Plaza Park, a long-awaited development which will mark the implementation of a beautiful park design and the first step in the creation of a splendid new public space.

At a time when the city is paring its budget, it is comforting to note that we still have the will and the vision to improve our open spaces. Dag Hammarskjold Plaza was always intended to be an impressive gateway to the United Nations; at long last this concept is on its way to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, there are many individuals who deserve to be thanked for their tireless work on this project. But I would rather focus on this project as the product of the efforts of the entire community. The new park will stand not only as a testimony to the wisdom and courage of the great statesman for whom it was originally named, but also to the ability of a community to unite behind a vision and see it through.

In particular, the Turtle Bay Association and the Friends of Dag Hammarskjold Plaza should be singled out for their leadership. Collectively, they recognized that the problems of vagrancy and vandalism only escalate when a park looks neglected. By providing the community with an open space of which they can be proud, the creation of the new Dag Hammarskjold Plaza Park will ensure future generations respect and care.

Mr. Speaker, I couldn't be any more pleased that this project will finally get under way on October 12. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in congratulating all those who made this wonderful day a reality.

TRIBUTE TO LAURENCE WEISS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 2, 1994, at the Victoria Manor in Edison, NJ, the Middlesex County American-Hungarian Democratic Organization will pay tribute to one of New Jersey's leading citizens, Mr. Laurence S. Weiss of Perth Amboy, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Larry Weiss is one of the great American success stories. Born in Hungary, he immigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of 3. The Weiss family settled first in Jersey City, then Carteret, where Larry went through the public schools and graduated from the high school. After attending Middlesex County College and operating a service station in Newark, NJ, Mr.

Weiss enlisted in the Army in 1940. After training at Fort Dix and Fort Jay, he was selected to go to Officers Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA, and was subsequently commissioned a 2d lieutenant, infantry. He served in the Pacific, through the campaigns on New Guinea, Leyte, Luzon, Bataan, and Mindanao, earning promotions to 1st lieutenant and company commander. He took part in the original landings on Shikoku, Japan, in August 1945 and remained there until his return to the United States. He joined the Army Reserve and was recalled to active service during the Korean conflict. He remained a member of the Reserve until 1958. His list of citations includes the Purple Heart, Bronze and Silver Stars, American, Asiatic, and European Theater Ribbons, and two Presidential Citations.

Upon his return, Mr. Weiss joined his former employer, the American Petroleum Corp., of Perth Amboy, NJ, and became the company's president in 1960. He served as a member of the Woodbridge, NJ, Library Board for 5 years, including service as the board's president and was instrumental in completing their building program. He also served as a member of the Middlesex County Planning Board.

Laurence Weiss was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in 1977, and went on to compile a remarkable and distinguished 14-year career for which he deserves the lasting respect and gratitude of the people of New Jersey. He served on the committees on agriculture, State government, education, oversight, and the legislative commission. But it was in his capacity as a member for 12 years of the senate finance, revenue, and appropriations Committee for which he is perhaps best remembered, particularly the 6 years during which he served as chairman. During my tenure as a State senator, I had the honor and privilege of being a member of Chairman Weiss' committee, and I was consistently impressed by his command of the facts, his fairness to all sides of an issue and, most importantly, his commonsense respect for how we spent the people's hard-earned tax dollars. He worked hard for balanced budgets. He consistently spoke for the adoption of a "rainy day fund," a mechanism to force all administrations to put money away in times of plenty to be used in times of meager income so that taxes would not have to be raised to cover budgetary short falls. His type of no-nonsense approach to protecting the taxpayers could sure come in handy these days.

Larry Weiss and his wife, Edith, whom he married back in the 1940's while he was in the Army, have two grown children: a daughter, Patricia W. Fisher, who works for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, and a son, Dr. Steven A. Weiss, an engineer who lives in Florida. They have two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to pay tribute to Mr. Weiss in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I look forward to joining his many friends and admirers for Sunday's tribute.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the fourth anniversary of the World Summit for Children. At the 1990 summit, 159 nations, including the United States, pledged to achieve a set of global goals by the year 2000. These goals include: reducing child deaths by at least one-third; reducing maternal mortality and child malnutrition by half, and providing all children access to basic education. Investments in child survival activities and in basic education provide some of the highest impact and most cost-effective assistance possible, as demonstrated by successful community-based programs such as ASAPROSAR and the Bangladesh rural advancement committee.

Despite such proven benefits, the administration has cut funding to key programs which would help reach the global goals set at the summit. In fiscal year 1994, child survival and basic survival and basic education programs were cut by \$40 million and \$30 million respectively, below their 1993 levels. The fiscal year 1995 foreign aid appropriations bill recently passed by Congress calls on USAID to reverse the cuts and transfer funds from projects that are not achieving results to child survival and basic education programs.

Mr. Speaker, the goals established by the World Summit for Children are vitally important, and we must continue our commitment to ensure they are met.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH ZEMLOCK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to congratulate Mrs. Ruth Zemlock for her dedication, devotion, and service to the community of Glenwood Springs and Valley View Hospital in particular.

Although Mrs. Zemlock has been retired for about 5 years from the coal, sand, and gravel company she and her husband Andy ran, she has not slowed down one bit when it comes to working. For the past 9 years, Ruth has been a volunteer at Valley View Hospital. Ruth has selflessly given countless hours of time to other such worthy agencies as the Professional Advisory Council to Valley View's Home Health Care Agency and Lift-Up.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Ruth Zemlock. I would also like to join her son Marty, daughter Dawn, and her four grandchildren in saying that Ruth's dedication, professionalism, and service to the community of Glenwood Springs does not go unnoticed. Again, thank you, Ruth, for everything.

GINETTA SAGAN: A HEROIC
WOMAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Ginetta Sagan for her lifelong work to promote and ensure basic human rights for people everywhere. Her voice raised against tyranny and human cruelty has saved many from death, torture, imprisonment, and other suffering, and her now legendary story serves to inspire many others to work and care for the cause of human rights. On October 2, 1994, a special luncheon is being held by Amnesty International and her friends in order to honor Ginetta for all that she has done.

My wife, Annette, and I have known and worked with Ginetta for over a decade. She is a person of great courage, dignity, and compassion, and her efforts have immeasurably advanced both the concept of the need for guaranteed human rights, and their actual realization in many places and situations.

Ginetta was a member of the Italian Resistance during the Second World War. She helped run an underground railroad that smuggled many Jews and other persecuted groups out of Italy to safety. In 1945, while she continued with this work, she was captured by Fascist secret police, imprisoned, and then brutally tortured. She was 19 years old. A doctor who had also been tortured and knew he would die wrote Ginetta a letter. It said, "Do everything you can to survive. There will be other human beings in the same condition as we are. Let your voice be heard." As we all know, there were others, and since then Ginetta has continuously spoken out to the world on their behalf.

In 1967, Ginetta was one of the founders of Amnesty International USA, and several years later she was instrumental in the development of the organization on the west coast. Since then, on two separate occasions she has served on the national board of directors, and in 1994 was named honorary chair. Also in recognition of her contributions, Amnesty International has created an annual award in her name that is given to people who have furthered the power and commitment of membership-based human rights organizations.

Ginetta also founded and runs the Aurora Foundation, which she created following the Vietnam war to document, study, and monitor the situation of political prisoners and reeducation camp detainees in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. She was one of the first to bring attention to the needs of those who continued to be persecuted in Vietnam. Since then Ginetta has broadened the work of the Aurora Foundation to intervene on behalf of human rights all over the world often at great risk to herself.

Ginetta has been honored extensively for her work. She was named Italo-American Woman of the Year, has received an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from the Starr King School of Religion, and is a recipient of the Jefferson Award, the Humanist Distinguished Service Award, and the Albert

Schweitzer Award. In addition, she was recently nominated by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, considered the Nation's highest civilian honor.

It is with great pleasure that I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this wonderful person, whose dedication and respect for human life has helped and touched so many.

KILDEE SALUTES 75 YEARS OF WORSHIP AT BETHANY PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating the 75th anniversary of Bethany Presbyterian Church serving my hometown of Flint, MI. The anniversary will be marked with the installation of two former pastors of the church, Rev. Bert Clark and Don Lomas as Pastors Emeritus. The celebration will continue with a potluck dinner to be held after services on Sunday, October 2, 1994.

The long and very distinguished history of Bethany Presbyterian Church began in October 1918 when Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seaton started a Sunday School in the 1700 block of Delaware Ave. On May 11, 1919, a committee of Flint Presbyterians met and formally organized Bethany Presbyterian Church with 21 charter members. The Rev. George B. Crawford was installed as the first pastor of Bethany, with William Mrohs and Robert Seaton serving as the first elders. In 1921, Bethany purchased four lots at the corner of Delaware and Franklin Aves. and the first building was completed in 1923.

The Rev. E. Gordon Black became pastor in June 1930. Under Rev. Black's guidance, work began on a new building at the corner of Nebraska and Minnesota Aves. during the summer of 1948. Many members of the church generously dedicated their time, talents, and resources to complete this building. The proud members held their first worship service in the new building on March 13, 1949 and the dedication ceremony was held on May 15, 1949.

Throughout its history, Bethany has been truly blessed to be served by such dedicated servants of the Lord. When Reverend Black retired after 29 years of distinguished service, Rev. Donald Hart Gordon became pastor after serving as associate pastor for 2 years. In August 1962, Rev. Donald F. Lomas became pastor. In response to the continued growth of the congregation and the need for new education facilities, a fully graded program was established in the new Church School in the mid-1960's.

The Reverend Bert E. Clark was called as pastor in 1970, following Reverend Lomas' retirement. Reverend Clark served Bethany as pastor for over two decades. His dedication and commitment to serving the Lord was and remains an inspiration to his congregation and the community as a whole.

Reverend Clark retired on January 1, 1991, and the church was served well by Rev. George McMican and Rev. Harry Capps, until Rev. James Offrink was installed as pastor of Bethany on March 1, 1992. Reverend Offrink, his wife, Sally, and their three children, Laura, Andrew, and Benjamin are welcome additions to the Bethany family.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the 75 years of service, love, and spiritual support from Bethany Presbyterian Church. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the congregation of Bethany Presbyterian Church for a wonderful, fulfilling 75 years, and in extending our best wishes and prayers for even greater success in the years ahead.

AMERICANS LOSE AS CONGRESS CLOSES THE BOOK ON HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week Senate majority Leader GEORGE MITCHELL declared health care reform dead. This is regrettable, and it could have been avoided. The 103d Congress made real progress in this debate, and it is a shame that it failed to enact health care reform legislation this year. Even incremental measures which would not have fully accomplished all the worthwhile goals the President set out to achieve initially would have started us in the right direction. According to an ancient Chinese proverb, "A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step."

During this session, Congress had a truly historic opportunity that may not be repeated soon. Not since the enactment of Medicare nearly 30 years ago had health care been given such attention in Congress. And never has there been so much public information and education about the issue. Such a big investment of time, effort, and money should not have gone to waste.

Even though nothing was passed, the current problems of cost and access won't vanish; they will continue to worsen. And they will get harder and more daunting to solve. By starting now to improve access to coverage and to get increasing health care costs under control, Congress would have been more able and willing to put forth additional effort in the future.

Most Americans want access to coverage at reasonable rates; they want their health insurance to cover them without tricky exceptions; and they want assurances that they will not lose their coverage if they change jobs or become ill.

There is general agreement in Congress that it should enact insurance reforms to solve these problems. And it is possible to do so without significant negative consequences. By requiring insurers to accept and keep anyone who applies for coverage, by applying pre-existing condition limitations only if people fail to maintain coverage, and by allowing rates

within a community to be reasonably adjusted for age, insurance reforms can attract young and healthy people into the system, keeping costs down.

In addition, purchasing groups for individual and small employers will achieve economies of scale that will bring costs down and help compensate for the cost-increasing tendency of sicker people on average to purchase insurance in a voluntary system.

Competition created by empowering consumers with appropriate incentives and information will also be a powerful cost containment tool. Many employers contribute more on behalf of employees who choose more costly plans. Congress could have enacted a rule that requires employees who contribute to their employees' coverage to contribute the same amount whichever plan an employee chooses. This way, the employee would get the savings from choosing a less costly plan.

In combination with rules for standardized benefits and quality reports that will help people compare plans, such reform would provide strong incentives for cost containment.

Incremental reforms could have also expanded options for elderly Americans by allowing them to apply their government payment to the private sector health plan of their choice. Under this proposal, beneficiaries who choose an efficient private sector plan would get more value for their money, with less paperwork, and better benefits, including prescription drugs, with the savings from more efficient care.

Similarly, changes in rules for Medicaid could have allowed States to contract with the most efficient private sector managed care organizations without requiring them to jump through bureaucratic hoops to obtain a special waiver permitting them to do so.

Incremental reforms would have improved access and started to bring costs down. As a result, fewer people would have been uninsured. For those remaining uninsured, there would be some safety net with county hospitals. Congress could have monitored this system under incremental reform and worked to improve it as necessary.

While incremental reform is not synonymous with universal coverage that can never be taken away, it would have been a valuable and important first step in a process of making much-needed improvements in our ailing health care system.

These steps would have been small but important. They would have affected millions of Americans and laid a foundation for a larger health care debate next year in the Congress and across the country. Thoughtful Americans understand fully the importance of reforming our Nation's health care system. The 103d Congress, however, did not grasp this, and it squandered an important and single opportunity to start the job.

LENOX HILL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE—A CENTURY OF CARING SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure this evening to bring to the attention of my colleagues the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Lenox Hill Neighborhood House, a multifaceted service organization located in the Manhattan portion of my congressional district.

One of the booklets put out by this stellar organization poses the question "Who needs a social service agency on the Upper East Side?" The answer is more than 52,000 people, ranging from 13,750 older adults living alone to 1,300 homeless people who avail themselves of the myriad services offered by Lenox Hill Neighborhood House.

The Lenox Hill Neighborhood House was founded 100 years ago as a kindergarten school for immigrant children. From those modest beginnings, LHNH has grown with the needs of its community.

Today, Lenox Hill Neighborhood House provides Head Start and after-school programs for young children, vocational training for at-risk teenagers, and counseling programs for families in crisis. For older East Siders, Lenox Hill Neighborhood House provides transportation for the disabled, a senior center with numerous activities and in-home care for those who are unable to leave their residence. This home care is comprehensive with trained assistants providing assistance with bathing, dressing, feeding, shopping, cooking, laundry, and cleaning. For the homeless, Lenox Hill Neighborhood House provides the kind of comprehensive, supportive services that are a model for helping homeless people back on their feet, permanently.

One of the greatest accomplishments of Lenox Hill Neighborhood House is that it achieves so much through the use of volunteers from the East Side. Many times, these volunteers are people who, at one time or another, made use of the services provided by LHNH.

Mr. Speaker, Lenox Hill Neighborhood House truly represents what is best about our community and truly reflects the ideal of service to our neighbors. I would hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating this wonderful institution on its 100th birthday.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate one of the monumental events in the global struggle against tyranny that was led by American forces in Africa, Europe, the Atlantic, Asia, and the Pacific from 1941 to 1945. This October marks the 50th anniversary

of the Battle of Leyte Gulf—one of the largest naval engagements in the history of the world—the battle that cleared the way for the liberation of the Philippines and destroyed forever Imperial Japan's naval power.

I would like to focus on one small, but significant portion of this huge action—the outstanding combat record compiled by the U.S.S. *Orestes* AGP-10, a PT-boat tender that found itself in the very thick of the battle.

The U.S.S. *Orestes* was commissioned on April 25, 1944 and distinguished herself supporting the New Guinea Campaign. She was assigned to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippines invasion forces, taking part in the historic Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Serving as the flagship of Task Group 77.11, the *Orestes* led a convoy as part of a diversionary feint during the invasion of Luzon. Noted naval historian Samuel Eliot Morrison described the mission of TG 77.11 as "three days and nights of hell." The convoy downed over 200 Japanese planes and was called by one historian, the "most kamikazed convoy of the war."

Upon reaching Mangarin Bay, Mindoro on October 30th, 1944, the *Orestes* was hit by a kamikaze. The ship was badly damaged and many of its crew killed or seriously wounded. Later, the *Orestes* was again attacked, this time struck by a 500-lb. anti-personnel bomb. One of my constituents, Edward Uher of Farmingdale, was a survivor of that attack. He heroically carried a badly wounded fellow seaman off the stricken ship to a field hospital.

The *Orestes* played an immeasurably valuable role in the success of the liberation of the Philippines. Throughout its service in the Pacific, the ship's crew suffered a casualty rate of 52 percent, with 59 KIA's and 106 WIA's.

The *Orestes* was the only ship of its class to suffer so high a casualty rate and the only PT boat tender authorized to carry the Navy's Amphibious shield. The *Orestes* was honored for its participation in four island assaults and its gunners credited with the destruction of 15 enemy planes.

The men of the *Orestes* crew symbolized through their courage and devotion to duty, the commitment and determination of the millions of Americans who served in World War II.

Next week, on October 6, 1994, the *Orestes* will be remembered by members of its crew in a ceremony at Battleship Cove in Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know that every Member of this House joins me in saluting these brave men and their fallen comrades.

LEGISLATION ADDRESSING FEDERAL PRINTING POLICY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that we have reached an agreement with the administration to collaborate during fiscal year 1995 on legislation addressing Federal printing policy. This agreement also maintains the status quo regarding present printing and duplicating arrangements between the Government Printing Office and the executive branch.

I particularly wish to express my thanks to Acting Director Alice Rivlin for issuing a memorandum to executive agencies setting forth the goals we seek to achieve. Specifically, we recognize that legislative reform must achieve several goals. First, it should improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of Government printing and duplicating by maximizing the use of private-sector printing and duplicating capability through open competitive procedures. Second, it should limit Government-owned printing and duplicating resources to only those necessary to maintain a minimum core capacity. By crafting legislation to meet these goals, we hope to be able to improve the efficiency of Government printing and save the taxpayers money.

Finally, it should enhance public access to Government information by improving the information dissemination practices of the Federal Government. In this regard, I particularly note the fundamental contributions of the Depository Library Program toward meeting this goal, and want to ensure that the Depository Library Program's role continues in the future.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, September 19, 1994.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

From: Alice M. Rivlin, Acting Director.

Subject: Procurement of Printing and Duplicating through the Government Printing Office.

BACKGROUND

Information technology is changing the way words and images are put on paper, blurring traditional notions of printing and duplicating. As a result, the framework of laws governing these aspects of government publishing has become outdated.

In his July 22, 1994, statement accompanying the Fiscal Year 1995 Legislative Appropriations Act, the President expressed his eagerness and resolve to accomplish a comprehensive reform of Federal printing. The leadership of the Congressional committees of jurisdiction has agreed to work with the Administration to produce a legislative approach to solving this problem next year. Accordingly, we have agreed to maintain the status quo regarding present printing and duplicating arrangements during Fiscal Year 1995 to allow this initiative to go forward.

We have agreed that legislative reform of government printing must strive to achieve three goals. First, it should improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of government printing and duplicating by maximizing the use of private sector printing and duplicating capability through open competitive procedures. Second, it should limit Government-owned printing and duplicating resources to only those necessary to maintain a minimum core capacity. Finally, it should enhance public access to government information by improving the information dissemination practices of the Federal government. I am certain you share these goals. We look forward to consulting with you as this legislative program is formulated.

POLICY

Accordingly, as a matter of Administration policy, Executive departments and agencies are to carry out their printing and duplicating activities during Fiscal Year 1995 in accordance with the following:

The procurement of printing and duplicating services from private sector sources shall

continue to be the preferred method of fulfilling agency printing and duplicating requirements.

All procurement of printing and duplicating from private sector sources shall be through the Government Printing Office, except for individual printing or duplicating orders costing not more than \$1,000, if such orders are not of a continuing or repetitive nature and cannot be provided more economically through the Government Printing Office.

Existing agency in-house printing and duplicating operations and agency cross-servicing arrangement (e.g., GSA's provision of duplicating services to other agencies in field locations) may continue to operate normally.

Agency printing and high speed duplicating capacity shall not be expanded. This is not intended to affect the ordinary maintenance and replacement of existing equipment capacity.

Existing agency plans to downsize internal printing and duplicating capacity shall continue to be carried out.

Agencies should ensure that all government publications, as defined in 44 U.S.C. Part 19, are made available to the depository library program through the Superintendent of Documents.

I must emphasize that agency compliance with these policies, and cooperation with Congressional oversight, is essential to the ultimate success of a comprehensive legislative initiative to reform government printing.

DOD APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today we passed the conference report on H.R. 4650, the Department of Defense appropriations bill. I wish to recognize the distinguished chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee for his dedication and hard work in bringing together a bill which so well addresses our national security needs while accommodating the difficult fiscal environment in which we must operate.

Among the programs funded by the bill is the Navy's new attack submarine, or NSSN. The report language addressing this program cautions the Navy that above all, controlling costs of the NSSN must remain paramount as the Navy proceeds with this vital program. I am in full agreement with the conferees on this issue, and I can assure my colleagues that no one will be more diligent than I in monitoring the Navy's progress in keeping the NSSN affordable.

Included in the language accompanying the conference report, however, are some statements which should be corrected. This is necessary in order that the record accurately reflects the intentions of the Congress. For example, the recommendation of the Deputy Secretary of Defense is to remove the third NSSN, scheduled for authorization in 2001, from the Defense plan, not the second NSSN as stated in the conference report. Also, the House actually reduced funding for this pro-

gram by \$100 million, not the \$200 million as stated in the report. Finally, it should be noted that the construction cost of the first NSSN has been stated by the Navy to be \$2.3 billion, not the \$3.4 billion mentioned in the report. Apparently the development costs were included in the procurement cost stated in the report.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my appreciation for the tireless efforts of our subcommittee chairman in bringing to fruition the Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1995.

APPRECIATION TO REPRESENTATIVE MOU-SHIH DING

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bid farewell to a distinguished public servant from the Republic of China on Taiwan, the Honorable Mou-shih Ding, and to offer congratulations on his recent promotion to the post of Secretary General of the National Security Council in Taipei. Representative Ding has spent the last 6 years at the Coordination Council for North American Affairs effectively dealing with all aspects of U.S./RoC relations. From the executive to the legislative branches of our government, Mr. Ding has represented his country in a most honorable and praiseworthy manner.

Many of us in Congress have had the pleasure of working with Representative Ding, not only during his tenure in the United States, but also earlier when he served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has been an important leader in the impressive economic, social and political transformation that has occurred in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

We are approaching October 10, which is widely observed as National Day, commemorating the date in 1911 when the Republic of China was founded by Sun Yat-sen as the first republic in Asia. On this anniversary, it is appropriate to note that U.S./RoC relations over the past several years have taken many positive, cooperative steps—a continuation of the sincere friendship and respect that have long existed between the people of our two nations. And on the world stage, the increasing impact and influence of the Republic of China on Taiwan is obvious.

Yet, there is a matter that remains unresolved. As one of the world's leading economic powers, the Republic of China on Taiwan deserves a seat in the United Nations. I encourage my colleagues to support this initiative, which would have a positive effect on the U.N. and its various international organizations. It is a goal that many of us share with the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan and with the man who has represented them with distinction in Washington for the past 6 years, Representative Mou-shih Ding.

ISLAMIC HOLY WAR IN KASHMIR

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to an article in the August 26 London Times: "Kabul Paymasters Aim for Jihad in Kashmir."

The article is unsettling for those of us in Congress who are concerned about the rise of terrorist acts being perpetrated against Indian citizens in the Province of Kashmir.

According to Times correspondent Christopher Thomas, Pakistan's foreign policy on Kashmir has been taken captive by foreign Islamic terrorists who are determined to wage a holy war of terrorism on Kashmir.

Thomas notes that no Pakistani Government has ever been fully in control of its Kashmir policy.

Rather, until recently Pakistan's Kashmir policy has been directed largely by the Pakistani Army, which has contributed significantly to the unrest in Kashmir by training, supplying, arming, and underwriting Indian Kashmiris who have fought to overthrow the Indian Government and establish an independent Kashmir state.

Evidence is mounting, however, that in recent months, this military support has given way to foreign Islamic extremists allied with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

These extremists are using Pakistan as a base to channel greater and greater amounts of funds, armaments, and soldiers into Kashmir.

The attack on Kashmir has now evolved from a secular independence movement into a religious holy war with a goal of making Kashmir a part of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, this is an ominous development.

First, Pakistan has declared war on India three times over the past four decades. Each of these wars has involved Kashmir, an Indian state over which Pakistan continues to claim territorial sovereignty.

Second, former Pakistani Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, recently stated publicly that Pakistan has for some time possessed nuclear weapons, despite statements to the contrary to the world community for the past 7 years. Former Army Chief of Staff General Mirza Aslam Beg also has said publicly that Pakistan would be prepared to use these weapons against India in any future war between the two nations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, India is anxious to return self government to Kashmir, which had substantial control over its own affairs prior to this outbreak of terrorist aggression 4 years ago. However, India remains unable to return decisionmaking to the local level in the face of ever-widening terrorist attacks in Kashmir and Islamic fundamentalists in Pakistan, who have gained control of Pakistan's Kashmir policy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the Times article closely.

The issues raised in this important article cannot be ignored by the U.S. Government.

I ask that the article be included in the RECORD at this point.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Times of London, Aug. 26, 1994]

KABUL PAYMASTERS AIM FOR JIHAD IN KASHMIR

(By Christopher Thomas)

Pakistan appears to have lost control of its Kashmir policy to foreign Islamic extremists who are channeling increasing amounts of money and weaponry into India's only Muslim majority state. This makes a peaceful solution all but impossible, despite India's apparent readiness to offer significant political concessions.

Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister, could not halt the flow of funds, men and guns across the mountainous border, even if she wanted to. No government in Islamabad has ever been fully in control of Kashmir strategy, which has been directed largely by the armed forces, but events have now moved well beyond the present government's reach.

Kashmir valley has become irrelevant, since the important paymasters are Islamic groups that see this as the next jihad (holy war). The sophisticated weapons entering the valley are proof of the escalating resources being committed to the conflict.

Groups within the Pakistani military continue to support the rebellion, but training, financing and supplying Indian Kashmiris is now mostly the business of foreign Islamic groups, primarily those in Afghanistan with most limitless resources from narcotics sales. Afghanistan rivals Burma as the world's largest supplier of raw opium.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the nominal Prime Minister of Afghanistan, is close Hizbul Mujahidin, the biggest rebel group in the valley, which is fighting to reunite the former Kashmiri kingdom under the Pakistani flag, something the Muslims of the valley fear. The secular groups that launched the rebellion in 1989 wanted independence both from Pakistan and India, but such organizations are now almost irrelevant. What began as a nationalist uprising has been hijacked by Islamic extremists who have more money and better weapons.

Mian Nawaz Sharif, the former Pakistani Prime Minister, yesterday defended his claim that Pakistan has a nuclear bomb and that his government, which lost power last year, gave substantial funds to help the Kashmir uprising. In a written statement, he said his remarks were designed to stop Mrs. Bhutto from giving in to foreign pressure to curb the nuclear programme.

Mrs. Bhutto was seeking a compromise with the United States on the nuclear issue in the hope that Washington would restore military and economic aid, which had ended in 1990 because of suspicions that Pakistan has assembled the components for a nuclear bomb. After Mr. Sharif's comments on Tuesday, the Prime Minister cannot afford to be seen to offer any concessions on the nuclear issue.

Commentators suggested yesterday that Mr. Sharif's remarks were made at the behest of the Pakistani military, which is deeply committed to the nuclear programme as a defence against India's superior conventional forces and feared it might be rolled back under a pact with the United States.

Tensions on the line of control dividing Kashmir, which is heavily patrolled by troops on both sides, have risen amid rumours that some senior Indian army officer favour a policy of hot pursuit across the border. The Indian government has firmly ruled out such a policy, aware that it could spark war. In the latest atrocity in Kashmir yesterday, eight people were killed and 29 injured in a bomb on a school bus in a Hindu-majority region of Kashmir.

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Delhi is ready to return substantial powers to Kashmir, which used to enjoy special status that gave it control over most of its own affairs, if peace and democracy can be restored. The government concedes that elections are impossible in the foreseeable future. Kashmiri Muslims fear that any elections would be rigged, as in the past, and their leaders have said they would order a boycott of any poll.

TRIBUTE TO FIVE CONGRESSIONAL BASEBALL GREATS

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, the congressional baseball game dates back to 1909. Since then, Democrats and Republicans have taken the field to battle each other in a true game of political hardball to benefit charities. While the players and outcomes have varied throughout the years, one thing has remained constant: help from people who love the game. In recent years, five individuals have given undying support for the congressional baseball game. They are: Kenny Burkhead, Shepard Hill, Joseph Foley, Chinch Wollerton, and Wilmer "Vinegar Bend" Mizell. Today, we rise in recognition of their contribution of time and effort.

As our colleagues and teammates polish their skills at our early morning practices, these gentlemen patiently catch, throw, hit, and coach. Their dedication is remarkable. They come back year after year, continuing to help out wherever they can. It is because of their consistency and loyalty to this congressional tradition that we honor them today.

The congressional baseball game stands out as an institution of Congress that contributes to bipartisan cooperation and literally gives back to the Washington, DC community. This year alone, the game raised over \$30,000 for local charities. This simply could not be accomplished without these five gentlemen. We urge all of our colleagues to join us in recognition and appreciation of their efforts.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to mark the celebration of the 125th birthday of a great revolutionary and social reformer, Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was one of those unique individuals that sets out on a course to touch every life they come across in a positive manner, using their talents to promote change and progress.

He was born in a seacoast town in the Kathiawar Peninsula, north of Bombay, to a wealthy family. He practiced law, using both his intellectual abilities and deep religious beliefs to bring equality and justice to society.

In 1893, he accepted an offer from a Moslem firm to represent it in Pretoria, in the Union of South Africa. While traveling in a first-class train compartment in Natal, he was asked by a white man to leave. He spent the night at the train station meditating on the incident and made the momentous decision to devote his life toward eradicating prejudice. He helped to launch a campaign to improve the legal status of Indians in South Africa who, at the time, suffered the same discrimination as blacks. Gandhi knew he faced a monumental task; in fact, when he reached South Africa, an angry mob stoned and attempted to lynch him. But he continued to fight for equality and justice for Indians in South Africa, eventually winning a law declaring Indian marriages valid in South Africa and abolishing the tax on former indentured Indian labor.

Then he turned his eyes to his homeland. Gandhi knew how to reach the masses, working with them to spread the idea of a new and free Indian individual. He also moved his people toward a spiritual regeneration of the nation, raising awareness and activism.

One technique he used in his effort to promote progress and change was the fast. He undertook a 21-day fast to bring the Hindu-Moslem communities together, believing that together they could accomplish much. In 1930, he began his famous 24-day salt march to the sea. At that time, a British law taxed all salt used by Indians, creating a severe hardship on the very poor. Several thousand marchers walked hundreds of miles to the coast, where Gandhi picked up a handful of salt in defiance of the government. This helped to start a nationwide movement against the tax, and made the British aware of Indian unrest.

In August 1947, India finally celebrated its independence. Gandhi is still regarded as the most influential force in making this possible, through his teaching of nonviolent civil disobedience and his work in bringing the Indian people together for the betterment of the whole nation.

In January 1948, Gandhi began his last fast, praying for Indian unity. He was shot and killed for his beliefs, but his ideals and works live on. Gandhi believed, as I do, that one person CAN make a difference. His followers joined with their hearts and minds to make their country better, not just for themselves, but for future generations. I join my friends today in remembering this great man and his work to bring the ideals of equality, justice and freedom to reality.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF DR. BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST, DIRECTOR OF THE HARRY S TRUMAN LIBRARY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise to pay tribute to Dr. Benedict K. Zobrist who will be retiring next month as director of the Harry S Truman Library in Independence, MO.

For nearly a quarter of a century, Dr. Zobrist has been at the helm of the Truman Library—

overseeing its growth over the years and sharing the Truman legacy with countless thousands. He leaves behind a proud record of service and dedication to one of our Nation's most treasured landmarks.

Mr. Speaker, after leaving the White House, Harry Truman focused much of his efforts on establishing the Truman Library to help educate the country about his life, his work, and his times.

He never wanted the library to be a temple for tribute, but, instead, a place for people to read, to listen, to learn, and to judge the period and Truman's work for themselves.

As director, Dr. Zobrist made sure the library was run just the way Truman had envisioned it—and I know of no higher compliment than that.

Researcher after researcher, author after author, have singled out the library and Director Zobrist for praise. In his Pulitzer Prize winning work—Truman—David McCullough probably said it best when he cited Dr. Zobrist and wrote, "In my experience there is no more agreeable place in which to do research than the Truman Library."

Through his work as director, as an adjunct professor of history, as a lecturer, and in numerous other roles, Ben Zobrist has been a leading force in our community. He has helped open people's eyes and minds to the life and times of one of the greatest public figures of the 20th century.

Over the course of my years in Congress, Dr. Zobrist has also been an important source of information and assistance to me and others who have worked on congressional efforts to preserve and enhance the Truman legacy.

Even though Dr. Zobrist is technically retiring, I know that he will continue to carry on his work, including his important service on the Missouri State Historical Records Advisory Board.

I wish Dr. Zobrist all the best as he looks back on a long and distinguished career and looks forward to the challenges ahead.

SELECTIVE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, at the same time Democrats viciously attacked Christian Republicans, apparently fearing a breach in the infamous wall separating church and state, President Clinton attended a church service and called passage of his boondoggie crime bill "the will of God." It is just another example of the misunderstanding of that overused remark made by Thomas Jefferson.

The Founding Fathers did not advocate a federally run church in the United States. In fact, the wall to which Mr. Jefferson refers is designed to protect churches from the government, not vice versa. At the time of this Nation's founding, States ensured that their Christian population would be well represented as Members of Congress were required to sign pledges affirming their Christianity.

While much has changed in the more than 200 years since then, America undoubtedly re-

mains a theistic society. Although some Members of Congress cringe when children have a moment of silence to pray or reflect in public school, we still start our legislative days with a prayer. Although Democrats fight for the rights of atheists, the leader of their party can call on a Christian God to help pass his legislation. Although Democrats can accuse Christians of radicalism, their leader speaks about the need for family—that is Christian—values.

A recent article by nationally syndicated columnist Joseph Sobran addresses this convenient use of religion by the Democrats and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

SELECTIVE SEPARATION OF CHURCH, STATE

"The will of God," as Mr. Clinton called his crime bill in an unexpected seizure of piety, has been accomplished. If I may be allowed a little pun, it was an arresting phrase.

The crime bill will do for the crime problem exactly what the war on drugs has done for the drug problem. But never mind that for the moment.

My keen-eyed colleague Cal Thomas has remarked that the liberal media found nothing amiss in Mr. Clinton's stepping into a pulpit to equate his agenda with the purposes of the Almighty. Usually the media are on the qui vive for breaches of the separation of church and state, but not this time.

As a matter of fact, the liberal Democrats always have used the churches when it has served their purpose. The civil rights and antiwar movements have featured many clergymen who used their stature and charisma to advance political causes: Martin Luther King, the Berrigan brothers, William Sloane Coffin, Ralph Abernathy, Robert Drinan, Jesse Jackson. This is fine with me, and it was fine with the media.

But when "reactionary" clergymen get into politics—Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, the Religious Right in general—we hear dark media murmurs about the danger to the American tradition of separationism.

You can gauge how deeply the media care about religious freedom by the extent of their coverage of the oppression and persecution of Christians under communism: just about zero. Christians have never made the liberal honor roll of accredited victims.

And it isn't just the news media. Education is now assumed to mean exclusively secular subjects, even though throughout most of Western history religion was the central subject of education (as it still is in the Islamic world), most of our great universities were founded as Christian institutions, and most of our greatest art and music is Christian.

The Canadian writer John Muggerridge recalled in a recent speech that he had once taken a course in French literature that included no religious writing at all. And he was astonished, when he read on his own the same writers he had read in his courses, to find that many of them had written religious and devotional works. It was as if he'd taken a course in English literature without learning that Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Donne, Bunyan, Swift, Dr. Johnson and T.S. Eliot were devout Christians.

We talk about "multiculturalism" at the same time we are systematically ignoring the core of our own culture. An Italian priest observed to me recently that America has "In God we trust" on its coins, and even chaplains in Congress yet won't provide for a moment of prayer in its public schools.

Nobody can claim to be fully educated without some awareness of religious experience. Not everyone can have faith, but no

mind can be well informed without an in-kling of it. Christianity is still at the center of many if not most Americans' lives.

Yet the majority of journalists show little interest and less sympathy for it. They seem to feel no obligation to become acquainted with it before reporting on it. No wonder their reporting shows a tin ear for the inner life of faith. Christians, when they are not simply ignored, are usually portrayed as hypocrites and fanatics—unless they are liberals. The churches are portrayed as tyrannical for trying to maintain their own traditions, but the Democratic Party is permitted to escape criticism when it won't allow anti-abortion speakers like Gov. Robert Casey of Philadelphia to speak at its national convention.

Jacques Barzun has said that if you don't know baseball, you don't know America. He has a point. But the point applies even more strongly to religion. No newspaper would send a reporter who was ignorant of baseball to cover the World Series. Why do they send ignorant and even hostile skeptics to cover the activities of Christians?

COMMUNITY GROUPS WORKING TO STOP THE VIOLENCE

HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Racine, WI, various community groups and concerned citizens are gathering to call for peace on the streets and in the schools.

That's because 40 of Racine's young people have lost their lives to violence in the last 3 years alone.

Think about it.

That's a classroom of kids who are no longer with us because of violence.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, President Clinton signed into law a tough and smart crime bill to try to prevent this type of violence. But we all know that Government can't stop the violence by itself. Stopping the violence starts in the community.

The Promoters of Peace in Racine, WI, have begun that fight. This weekend, on October 1, the Promoters of Peace and the Second District Action Coalition are holding a Community Awakening Gospel Festival at the Duke Hamilton Park in Racine. They have invited the entire community to participate in this event. The Community Awakening Gospel Festival is being dedicated to all of the young people in Racine, WI, who have lost their lives to violence.

I commend the Promoters of Peace and the Second District Action Coalition in their fight against violence. I hope that communities across the country will follow this example and end the senseless killing that is robbing this great Nation of our future.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APPLETON FIRE DEPARTMENT IN APPLETON, WI

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the Appleton Fire Department for 100 years of service to the people of Appleton, WI. Generations of Appleton residents have benefited from the brave and valiant service given by these firefighters.

The Appleton Fire Department was initially founded in June, 1854, with the enactment of the city's first fire protection ordinance. It was given responsibility for the prevention and fighting of fires in Appleton, the summoning and recruitment of volunteers, and the coordination of water supplies.

However, the department did not become a full-time operation until November, 1894. At that time, it had only 10 full-time fire fighters, and just one fire station.

Today the Appleton Fire Department is staffed by 89 heroic men and women working in 5 fire stations. They serve over 68,000 individuals with the same rigor and dedication as their forefathers did one century ago. In addition to selflessly risking their lives on behalf of others when fighting fires, they spend countless hours teaching children and others about fire safety.

In recognition of the many good deeds of the department and its firefighters past and present, a memorial is being dedicated in the memory of fallen comrades and to honor the current firefighters who serve their community so well. A brief dedication ceremony will be held on October 12, 1994, to unveil the memorial and to place a historical time capsule.

The firemen and women of the Appleton Fire Department are still providing the same admirable service as was given years ago, namely, to protect the citizens and city of Appleton from the ravages of fire. They do their jobs with bravery, honor, and true dedication.

I honor those who have served the people of Appleton for so long and so well. Congratulations once again to the Appleton Fire Department for 100 years of service to the city of Appleton.

TITO PUENTE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Tito Puente who was recently honored at the Hispanic Heritage Awards Dinner for Excellence in Arts.

Born to Puerto Rican immigrants, Mr. Puente grew up in New York's Spanish Harlem. He later served in the Navy and through the GI bill was able to attend the Julliard School of Music where he studied conducting, orchestration and theory. Since the 1950's, he has traveled the world sharing his musical gift.

He is best known for his musical style that brings together the Latin mambo rhythms and salsa mixed with jazz and the big band sound.

Mr. Puente has recorded over 100 albums earning him numerous Grammy awards and a Hollywood star. In addition to his musical career, he appeared in "The Bill Cosby Show", the feature film "The Mambo Kings" and he hosted a show on Hispanic television. Throughout his career, Mr. Puente has not only given us the gift of his music but has committed himself to supporting the musical talents of Latino youth. The Tito Puente Scholarship Foundation has provided over 80 underprivileged youth with the opportunity to develop their musical talent.

As a long time fan of Tito Puente, I am indeed honored to recognize his achievements. He is truly an exceptional artist who has played a pivotal role in disseminating the artistic and musical traditions of the Latin beat.

RAHALL SALUTES BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Bluefield State College of West Virginia, located in my third congressional district, on the occasion of the centennial year of its founding in 1895. I am very proud of Bluefield State's designation as an historically black college, and I honor it for its original mission, to educate talented African-American students in the coal fields, as well as the mission it now has to serve all students in an everexpanding range of educational and cultural learning experiences.

For an entire century, Bluefield State College has been committed to providing quality education in southern West Virginia. The history of the college is the heroic story of remarkable achievement in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, establishing a legacy that provides an inspiration and challenge to those who follow.

Bluefield State College was created to provide better educational opportunities and services for African-Americans in the region. To serve the racially segregated public schools in turn-of-the-century coal camps, progressive citizens established Bluefield Colored Institute. BCI's first president, Hamilton Hatter, overcame enormous challenges and ran the institution with no legislative appropriations for 2 years.

Later, Bluefield State College adopted formal teacher training, as the college distinguished itself in the preparation of educators to carry traditions of excellence throughout the coal fields.

The college expanded, and in the 1920's and 1930's was involved in the explosion of black American culture known as the Harlem Renaissance.

In 1954, Bluefield State College observed another landmark, as white students seeking high-quality, low-cost, fully accredited higher education began to join the black students attending classes at BSC.

Curricular changes led to the creation of new academic areas such as engineering technology and computer science, business administration, and health sciences.

Mr. Speaker, as Bluefield State College celebrates its centennial, its president, Dr. Robert Moore, the dedicated faculty, and staff, merit high praise for their very significant accomplishments and for their vision and creative spirit in providing ever-expanding educational opportunities.

Bluefield State stands proud of its strong past, and exceptional willingness to meet the changing needs of the region it serves in what promises to be a dynamic future.

CLINTON'S MILITARY BUDGET—A DEFENSE DISASTER

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot in good faith support this Defense budget which still remains a Clinton blueprint for dismantling our military.

I include for the RECORD a recent memo by DOD asking the services to terminate or delay vital new weapon systems such as the RAH-66 Comanche V-22 Osprey and F-22 Lightning II.

Many of these systems are funded in this report, yet these research dollars could be wasted if Mr. Clinton has his way.

The memo states that we need to fund other areas such as the pay raise. It is Mr. Clinton who originally cut the pay raise for the military. It is Congress, not DOD, who restored this raise.

If you want to find additional savings Mr. President, then consider cutting items such as: Summer Olympic support; humanitarian assistance; and foreign aid to the former Soviet Union.

These are not DOD areas of responsibility. I also include for the RECORD my dissenting views to the Defense authorization bill, a draft letter to Secretary of Defense Perry protesting new Defense cuts, and an article outlining how the Navy has run out of money to train reservists this year. The Clinton Defense budget is a disgrace.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, August 18, 1994.

[Memorandum for members of the defense resources board]

Subject: Additional DRB Program Alternatives.

The Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) for the first phase of the Fiscal Years 1996-2001 Program Review covered initial adjustments to the Military Department Program Objectives Memorandum (POM), as well as funding changes and policy guidance in other programs such as Ballistic Missile Defense and Chemical Demilitarization.

DMI, however, did not address several areas, particularly the possibility of funding a military pay raise at the ECI minus 0.5 percent level. Because the desire for the pay raise and for improvements in other areas such as readiness, sustainability and quality of life may require us to shift resources from some POM priorities, we need to review sev-

eral programs. What follows is a list of the program options that the relevant Department of Defense component should prepare for review by the Defense Resources Board (DRB) in September. Each of the components should provide a written summary of its program options to me by September 7, 1994, and be prepared to brief the DRB. This effort should not interfere with submittal of the Budget Estimate Submission (BES) as scheduled on September 9, 1994.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Comanche helicopter program. The Army should develop a program alternative that terminates the Comanche.

Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS). The Army should develop a program alternative that terminates AFAS and replaces it with additional upgrades to the Paladin system.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) program. The Air Force should develop at least two program alternatives for JPATS: (1) deferring introduction of the JPATS trainer for up to seven years and (2) reducing cost by increased reliance on commercial practices, a slower procurement profile, and enhanced joint training.

F-22 fighter program. The Air Force should develop a program alternative that delays the initial procurement of F-22 fighters by up to four years.

Precision-Guided Munition (PGMs). The Air Force should develop at least two alternative programs: (1) cancelling the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM) and procuring other PGMs to perform the mission and (2) retaining TSSAM, but adding \$100 million per year to near-term PGM programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Medium Lift Replacement. From the September Defense Acquisition Board meeting on medium lift programs, the Navy and Marine Corps should submit for DRB consideration the most promising alternative that cancels the V-22 and replaces it with a helicopter alternative.

DDG-51 Destroyers. The Navy should develop two program alternatives for DDG-51 procurement in the FY 1996-01 period: (1) 2.5 per year beginning with two in FY 1996 and (2) two per year beginning in FY 1996. (In both alternatives procurement would return to three per year after 2001.

New Attack Submarine. The Navy should submit an alternative NSSN program that does not include a submarine in FY 2001.

Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV). The Navy and Marine Corps should develop a program alternative that cancels the AAAV.

JPATS and PGMS. The Navy should develop alternatives that reflect the impact of the different Air Force JPATS and TSSAM alternatives on the navy.

OTHER DOD COMPONENTS

In addition to the options prepared by the Military Department, the DoD comptroller should identify potential reductions in overhead and infrastructure. These options should include personnel reductions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and related defense support activities and operating agencies greater than four percent per year.

JOHN M. DEUTCH.

I also insert for the RECORD my extended remarks and a letter to Secretary Perry that I am circulating for signatures.

"WHY I OPPOSE THE 1995 DEFENSE BUDGET"

It is with some regret that I find myself, as a member of the House Armed Services Com-

mittee, opposing the recent House-Senate Conference Report on the FY 1995 Defense Authorization Bill. While there were some very positive steps taken by both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees towards maintaining and even improving U.S. military combat readiness, I fear that Congress has again lost a "golden" opportunity to influence the short-sighted policies of this present Administration with regards to the U.S. armed forces.

The military policies and budget set forth by this Administration simply do not make sense. During a time of drastically declining defense resources, when we should be requiring the highest standards of performance and capability from those few retained on active duty, this president has decided to turn the military into a social laboratory. From lifting the ban against homosexuals to opening up combat positions to women, the president has sought to use our military as a domestic political tool rather than even addressing whether or not such policy decisions would improve combat readiness.

In addition to these narrow minded political decisions, there is a dangerous hypocrisy resulting from a mismatch between the president's vague but growing foreign policy initiatives and continuing cuts to already reduced defense forces. Without clearly defining U.S. national interests or specific military objectives, the president has decided to offer U.S. military forces as the on call "911" forces of the U.N. and the rest of the world. Meanwhile, as the tempo for operations for our military continues to increase, including time away from home and family, the resources devoted to rewarding, training, and equipping these personnel continue to diminish at alarming rates.

This Administration supposedly cannot find enough funding within the Federal budget to provide our military with a modest 2.6 percent pay raise; it cannot provide enough dollars for Army tank battalion commanders to exercise units above the platoon level; it cannot buy additional B-2 bombers to replace aging B-52 aircraft. However, in spite of these defense budgetary constraints, the president can find more than enough funding from the Department of Defense for humanitarian assistance, foreign aid, and defense conversion projects. How do these programs directly improve U.S. combat readiness? How do these programs help our forces cope with the ever increasing tempo of operations as a result of increased foreign commitments? If the president wants to use our military forces as instruments of his foreign policy, then he must give them the funding necessary to perform their mission including adequate pay, adequate training, and new and improved weapons systems. If the Administration continues to gut the defense budget, then it must not continue to offer the U.S. military as the "911" force of the U.N. and the world!

What then, should Congress do to correct such shortcomings on the part of the executive branch?

First, we should demand that the Administration utilize some type of solid criteria before using military force and endangering lives. Any time we send troops abroad, whether it be for peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, or direct combat, we must anticipate that the result could eventually be armed conflict. While we do not want to prohibit the President from acting as commander in chief, we do want to ensure that U.S. troops are not sent into areas where there are no vital interests or specific military objectives (i.e. Somalia and Haiti). I

would suggest using criteria first outlined in a November 28, 1994 speech by then Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. I have expanded on his six guidelines in developing my own ten commandments for the use of U.S. military force. Included in these commandments are:

Thou shall not commit U.S. combat forces unless the situation is vital to U.S. or allied national interests.

What, for example, are the specific national interests at stake in Haiti?

Thou shall not commit U.S. combat forces unless there are clearly defined political and military objectives.

If we send troops to Bosnia, some estimates as great as 25,000, what will their objectives be? What do we specifically intend to accomplish with military force? When can these forces depart?

Thou shall not commit U.S. combat forces unless under the operational command of American commanders or allied commanders under a ratified treaty.

Clinton foreign policy, including PDD-25, seeks to expand U.S. involvement in international peacekeeping operations under foreign command. Lessons of Somalia clearly indicate that such command arrangements can be disastrous. Unless such command arrangements are with long-standing allies such as NATO countries, foreign command should not even be considered.

Next, we in Congress must address the growing threat of proliferation of ballistic missiles and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons/warheads. No other weapons can so directly threaten the United States, our allies, and forward deployed forces, as can these devastating weapons of mass destruction. Fortunately, the only direct defense against such weapons is now within our grasp, ballistic missile defense (BMD). However, both this Administration and this Congress have failed to provide adequate funding for even near term/low cost systems such as sea-based missile defense. We should immediately provide additional dollars for the handful of promising technologies that could deter, and if necessary defeat, the growing threat of ballistic missile attack from North Korea, Iraq, and elsewhere. Upper-tier sea-based systems on board Navy Aegis ships, Army theater high altitude area defense (THAAD), and Air Force boost phase intercept systems, all are technologies that should be developed and deployed now, not later when it may be too late.

In addition, we should immediately seek to repeal the outdated Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (a treaty with an evil empire that no longer exists) which threatens, as an

obsolete political document, to limit the capability of even these modest BMD systems.

Finally, we must be more selective in approving which programs will relieve scarce defense funds. We should evaluate every defense dollar and policy decision in terms of combat readiness. If a program or proposal does nothing to enhance our military's ability to deploy, fight, win and survive on the field of battle, we should consider opposing the program. In a tight budgetary period and a rapidly evolving world political environment, we cannot afford non-defense issues or programs to interfere with the much more pressing demands of troop morale, combat training, and weapons modernization.

Perhaps George Washington, our first President and first great military leader, said it best: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Congress should heed Washington's advice and ensure that every precious defense dollar is used to train, equip, maintain, and prepare our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines for war.

OCTOBER 5, 1994.

Hon. WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary of Defense,
The Pentagon,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are extremely concerned over recent efforts by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify additional weapons modernization programs for possible delay or outright cancellation in order to achieve additional cuts to an already greatly reduced defense budget.

An August 18 memorandum from Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch to the Defense Resources Board (DRB) identifies nine programs in the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force that would be considered for delay or termination. According to the memorandum, "Because the desire for the pay raise and for improvements in other areas such as readiness, sustainability and quality of life may require us to shift resources from some POM priorities, we need to review several programs."

We find the stated rationale for cutting these programs absurd. First, it was this administration which initially cancelled the regularly scheduled pay raise for members of the military in both 1993 and 1994. It was then only through congressional action that this pay raise was fully restored.

Next, no apparent consideration is being given to identifying other potential sources of cost savings that could be used instead of cutting back combat systems which address

clear military requirements. There are an increasing number of programs currently funded by the DoD that are more properly the function of other agencies or departments and could be reduced or eliminated with far less consequences for DoD's combat mission.

For example, a September 1994 Congressional Research Service report identifies over \$11 billion in FY 1995 defense funding that may not be directly related to traditional military capabilities. Included in this report are non-defense operations and maintenance programs (\$1.4 billion), environmental activities (\$5.6 billion) and defense conversion programs (\$3.4 billion). In this era of rapidly declining defense resources, we should consider every defense dollar and policy decision in terms of combat readiness. If a program does nothing to enhance our ability to deploy, fight, win and survive on the field of battle, we should consider terminating that program before considering further modernization cuts. We simply can no longer afford non-defense programs to drain resources from the much more pressing demands of troop morale, combat training, and modernization.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the administration's current defense budget plan cannot pay for the Bottom-Up Review two MRC (major regional contingency) strategy and associated force structures. Therefore, the operative consideration should be how to properly resource the Department of Defense budget, not how to make further reductions.

We remain committed to providing our armed forces with the best and highest quality troops, training, and technology possible. This requires continued pay raises to recruit and retain highly motivated young men and women, increased funding for combat training and equipment maintenance, and continued development and fielding of new weapon systems designed to improve the effectiveness and survivability of U.S. armed forces on the battlefield. We believe any attempts to cancel or delay the few remaining systems still left in the current DoD acquisition plan instead of first cutting non-defense programs or increasing the overall defense budget, to be shortsighted and directly counter-productive to promoting combat readiness.

We therefore urge you to immediately reconsider cancelling or delaying these new weapons programs and instead consider other available alternatives to address pressing Department of Defense budgetary shortfalls.

Best regards,

ROBERT K. DORNAN.