EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WORKING TO RESTORE THE AMERICAN FAMILY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the American family is being torn apart at the seams. The liberal leadership has stripped the American people of economic opportunity and has fostered a society dependent on social welfare.

Big government's effort to fight poverty taxes not only our pocketbooks, but the moral fabric of our society—the family. Great society hopes have dissolved into communities infested with drugs, violence and fatherless children. Liberal big government efforts to alleviate these social ills instead fosters a new epidemic, a society absent of values.

I believe we must seize the opportunity to make real changes which offer real results based on the belief that less government is more and that personal responsibility is paramount. That is why I signed the Republican contract with America.

The American people are fed up. While Congress promises solutions, it has delivered very little. Americans no longer trust Congress to get the job done. Republicans are working to restore that lost confidence. Contract with America is a solemn promise to the American people that we mean business.

Republicans are offering more than just words, we promise real changes. We pledge to restore those policies which will once again lead the American people down the road to the economic prosperity and hope. The American family must be saved.

HONORING LEW AND AMY KIRSCHNER

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my very great honor to stand here today to honor my very good friends Lew and Amy Kirschner, who are the 1994 recipients of the Israel Bonds Peace Medal, which is to be bestowed upon them by the Ulster County State of Israel Bonds Committee. I cannot think of two more deserving individuals to receive this honor and I am proud to be able to add my voice to those who will be gathered on October 13 to extend our gratitude to Lew and Amy for all their good work on the behalf of our community.

Lew and Amy Kirschner have worked tirelessly for the people of Ulster County—working for the United Way, Kingston Hospital, the Lion's Club, U.A.R.C., the C.R.C., and on the behalf of a myriad of other nonprofit organizations. Their service to the Jewish community has been exhaustive; they have given of themselves selflessly and graciously. If ever two individuals exemplified the notion of public service it is Lew and Amy Kirschner. All of us in Ulster County owe a most sincere debt of gratitude to the Kirschners.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the contributions and very great public spirit of Amy and Lew Kirschner as I extend my own personal congratulations to them as well on being awarded the 1994 Israel Bonds Peace Medal.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BOWLING

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, today, I commend Michael Bowling, a young American from Duncan, OK, who recently won the Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States for the state of Oklahoma.

Michael, a recent graduate of Duncan High School, is involved in numerous school activities. There, his achievements include: Boys' State Governor, Oklahoma State Lincoln-Douglas Debate Champion, and 1992 U.S. Senate Youth Program Delegate. He stands as an outstanding example of America's young people, and I congratulate him for his extraordinary accomplishments.

I submit for the RECORD a copy of Michael's script, entitled "My Commitment to America."

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

(By Michael Bowling)

During December of 1777 the Continental Army weathered a bleak winter at Valley Forge. On December the 23rd, Commanding General George Washington reported, "We have this day no less than 2,783 men in camp unfit for duty because they are barefooted and otherwise naked." The harsh condition of the winter encampment was the greatest test faced by the American revolutionaries; yet, in the face of these overwhelming odds, the soldiers of the Continental Army persevered, remaining committed to their desire for freedom.

Throughout our history the American people have given to many challenges, embracing change and its effect upon the American ideal. The colonists led a rebellion against tyranny; Unionists battled to free enslaved Americans; and civil rights leaders fought to dismantle prejudice. These generations of Americans, though faced with seemingly impossible tasks, never lost sight of their commitment to America, defining their commitment through their dedication to political freedom and social unity. These commitments changed America, leading the American society to new heights and continuing the evolution of the American ideal.

Today the commitment of our generation of Americans is more important than ever. During recent years the world has undergone immense change. The choices America must make today are unlike any we have before faced. The Cold War, which for five decades had defined American policy, has ended, giving birth to a New World Order, an order defined by renewed freedom and marred by chaos. In this time of change we must both lead and follow, protecting freedom and respecting the sovereignty of nations. We must stand as the lone superpower in a world rife with conflict.

During this time of uncertainty, Americans have also begun to focus attention upon our domestic problems. Crime, environmental degradation, racial tension, economic restructuring—many problems plague the American society. In the face of these problems some have begun to question the American dream and its ideals, wondering if America chases the impossible, if we are committed to an unreachable goal.

It is during this turbulent period in our history when we must be most committed to America. We cannot allow our fear of the future to derail the American dream. We can rescue America from its despair, but in order to do this we must be committed to our ideals wholeheartedly. Our commitment must show through in our actions, as we seek to rebuild America and to renew the American dream.

Through involvement, both politically and socially, my commitment and the commitment of all Americans can begin to restore the American dream. Political activism can begin to restore our faith in government and to rebuild the foundations of our democracy, making the federal government more responsive to the will of the people. Social work through volunteer organizations can help to heal the wounds of our fractured society, restoring our unity and revitalizing our sense of community.

Each one of us can make a difference in the future of America. My personal commitment to America and its ideals can serve to better the future for all Americans. In being committed to America I am committed to America's future citizens, hoping to guarantee to them a free and democratic nation. Through involvement in community service and election campaigns, my commitment will aid in the betterment of our nation; yet, I can be only one link in a chain, a chain that must be wrought of hardened steel, strengthening the American dream. Each one of us must be strong in our commitment to America and its ideals. Our chain will only be as strong as its weakest link, but I have faith that our chain of commitment to America will have no weak links and that we will guarantee a bright future for all Americans.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS FOR CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, history will regard the 103d Congress as having accomplished much during its tenure. One of its most notable achievements is the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act passed as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The 1993 reforms, which were in fulfillment of President Clinton's promise to make college more affordable, are now being implemented by the Department of Education with great success. Students across the country are enjoying lower fees and looking forward to more flexible repayment options. These benefits are available to every student borrower attending an eligible higher education institution and should make a substantial contribution toward enabling our Nation's young people to invest in their own futures through postsecondary education—dollar-for-dollar, the greatest investment they can make.

In addition to these new and substantial benefits that all borrowers now enjoy, students attending the 104 colleges, universities, and trade schools participating in the first year of the Federal Direct Student Loan Program are arriving at their financial aid offices to find that the long lines that typically wind down corridors no longer exist, that they know exactly when they will receive their checks, usually within a day or so, and that their loans are being processed with markedly less paperwork than ever before. $800 million in direct student loans will be issued in this academic year, and the reports coming in from the participating schools are nearly unanimous in their praise for the program.

By eliminating the multiple layers of bureaucracy from the process, the Congress has enabled student financial aid administrators to focus on students and students to focus on their education. Parents are finding it simpler and more reliable, and, because the process of turning around an application is now only a matter of a couple of days, students have had less need for short-term loans. The Direct Student Loan Program is proving itself to be better for parents and for students, reducing anxiety and allowing students to focus on their studies and academic careers.

The Department of Education is to be commended for its dramatic success in instituting this challenging new program. Those who opposed the reforms based on the belief that the Department of Education could not manage such a complex new endeavor must find themselves pleasantly surprised by the widespread reports of the success of the Federal Direct Student Loan Program. Financial aid administrators across the country have found their workload reduced and their students better served. Many financial aid administrators have commented on the responsiveness of the Department, the reduction in paperwork, and the simplicity of the one-stop shopping approach to student loans.

The success of this new program owes much to the Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education and their aggressive and innovative approach. The Office of Postsecondary Education has established an on-line "Direct Loan Bulletin Board" that provides regulatory updates, problem-solving, and idea sharing with other financial aid administrators. The bulletin board also provides financial aid professionals with a public forum area that allows them to ask and respond to questions of other program participants, share implementation tips, and post important program findings.

The dedicated professionals at the Office of Postsecondary Education, led by Assistant Secretary David Longanecker and Deputy Assistant Secretary Leo Kornfeld, have worked hard to ensure that participating school's data control systems are compatible with the Department's and that school professionals are kept informed of all developments and have adequate training in the new software applications. All of this has eased the transition.

The Office of Postsecondary Education is also using this new program as an opportunity to improve its internal systems, update procedures, and institute better oversight and management of the financial aid delivery system. Over the next couple of years, we will see continued improvements in data management and an overall streamlining of the delivery of Federal financial aid packages.

The Department of Education is not completing its selection of schools for year two of the Federal Direct Student Loan program. By this time next year, 40 percent of new student loan volume, $5.3 billion, will be through the Federal Direct Loan Program. The initial success of the program bodes well for next year and for the over 1,300 schools expected to participate. The continued success of this program will assure not only continued savings to students and taxpayers, increased simplicity for school administrators, and greater accountability for an important Government program, but will help to restore the American public's faith in the ability of the Federal Government to carry out its responsibilities and fulfill the promise of its mission.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT D. SILVA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Robert D. Silva of Troop 44 in Glocester, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

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

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

For his Eagle Scout project, Robert supervised the removal and return of the book inventory at the Glocester Manton Library during recent renovations.

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

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

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JULIUS HOLTZMAN

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker. One of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge outstanding individuals of our Nation. I rise today to recognize one such individual, Dr. Julius Holtzman who after years of service is retiring as medical director of Coney Island Hospital.

As medical director he has led the ambulatory care programs and served as medical staff liaison to the community with great success. He was the founding president of the Coney Island Hospital Medical Group PC, and the leader of CIMG–PC's successful implementation of the their hospitals fee for service plan. He was the chief representative and liaison to the Health and Hospitals Corp.

Dr. Holtzman has gained the respect and admiration of all the entire medical staff and community that has benefitted from his tireless service and dedication. As he begins his retirement, I know that his time will be well spent with his wife Rosanne and his three children Joseph, John, and Matthew; but I know that his presence at Coney Island Hospital will be sorely missed.

I'm sure I speak on behalf of many members of the community who have either worked with Dr. Holtzman or have experienced the benefits of his hard work when I thank this remarkable individual.

TRIBUTE TO ERWIN OETTING

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, a good friend through the years, civil leader and public servant died September 29, 1994, in my hometown of Lexington. Erwin Oetting, Lafayette County Treasurer from 1939–56 lived a full life, having scores of friends and serving as an outstanding community leader.

Erwin Oetting was past president of the Lexington Lions Club and past chairman of the Lexington Park Board. He was a member of the Lexington Turners Society. He was a member, elder, and past congregation president of his church and was chairman of its building committee. He was born in Concordia and lived in Lexington most of his life.

Mr. Oetting will long be remembered for his unselfish leadership, dedication to the community, and warm friendship. He is survived by his son, Erwin Oetting, Jr., a daughter JoAnn Tognascioli, his sister, Freda Duensing, four grandchildren, and five great-grandsons, I know that the Members of this body join me in sending sympathy to the entire Oetting family.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MOU-SHIH DING

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to join many of my colleagues in the House in congratulating the Honorable Mou-Shih Ding, Representative to the United States from the Republic of China on Taiwan, on his appointment as Secretary General of the National Security Council in Taipei. Although Representative Ding will be sorely missed, I am certain that his replacement, the Honorable Benjamin Lu, Will continue Representative Ding's commitment to strengthening the important United States-Republic of China relationship.

I wish Representative Ding well in his future endeavors, and I look forward to working with Representative Lu as Taiwan continues to experience significant economic, political, and social development.

TRIBUTE TO EISENHOWER HIGH SCHOOL OF RIALTO, CA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eisenhower High School of Rialto, CA.

Under the guidance of the school's principal, Mrs. Edna D. Herring, Eisenhower High School has continually been recognized as one of the top schools in the Nation. In 1992–93 Eisenhower high School was recognized by the Department of Education as one of the top schools in the Nation and awarded a national blue ribbon schools for excellence in education. More than 500 schools applied for the biannual award, of which 260 were recognized for their academic excellence.

For the 1993–94 schoolyear, Eisenhower was 1 of 40 schools in California to receive the California Distinguished School Award, and this past year Eisenhower High School has been awarded the 1994 National School of Excellence Award.

Mrs. Herring is serving in her sixth year as principal of this ethnically diverse, comprehensive high school of approximately 3,000 students. Previously, Eisenhower served a predominately middle to upper class community and failed to adapt to the changes in the district. Since Mrs. Herring became principal, Eisenhower High School has shown continual improvement in academics as well as extracurricular activities. Since Mrs. Herring's arrival, the Eisenhower High School football team, the Eagles, has become a nationally recognized football powerhouse, sending numerous student athletes to major universities throughout the country. Students and teachers work together in an environment of trust and collaboration, as a result, the dropout rate at Eisenhower has been cut in half.

Through the cooperation of all participants in the educational process—parents, teachers, support personnel, and students, Mrs. Herring has revolutionized the education process at Eisenhower High School and developed a curriculum committed to academic excellence and the development of the total student.

In addition to Mrs. Herring's dynamic leadership at Eisenhower, she also is very active in serving the community students come from. Mrs. Herring is a member of many professional and civic organizations, which include Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., American Association of University Women, and the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

I salute Mrs. Herring and would ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging Eisenhower High School for a job well done.

THE NEW REEMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Congressman PAT WILLIAMS to introduce legislation that begins to reform the Nation's employment and training system. This new version of the Reemployment Act of 1994 would assist over 1 million dislocated workers to become reemployed annually and would begin to improve the existing employment and training system by establishing one-stop career systems.

This bill would provide job search assistance and education or training to all dislocated workers who wanted and needed services. To encourage longer term training, income support for up to 78 weeks would be available. This proposal would also establish a demonstration program to award grants to States and localities to create one-stop career systems that better integrate the existing array of employment and training programs.

Finally, a national Labor Market Information Program would be created to provide locally based labor market information so that all users of the system can make informed choices.

The administration had sent up its "Reemployment Act" earlier this year. Secretary Reich is to be commended for his commitment to improving the reemployment prospects of the working people of this country. Three Education and Labor Committee subcommittees held hearings on H.R. 4050 this spring to hear from the community. While support was voiced for the general principles of the bill, many groups were critical of specific components, specifically competition and privatization. It became clear that major changes to the bill would be necessary.

Congressman WILLIAMS and I have tried to fashion a bill that addresses the concerns raised during the hearings and in written comments sent to our offices. This legislation incorporates the Clinton administration's goals of a single dislocated worker program, additional integration of the array of employment and training programs through a one-stop mechanism, and better local labor market information. In addition, this proposal builds on what works best in the current system, creates more flexibility at the State and local level, and uses the successful School-to-Work approach for establishing one-stop career systems.

Unfortunately, the committee will not be able to act on this legislation this year due to our crowded legislative calendar. The Education and Labor Committee has successfully considered major reforms in school-to-work programs, elementary and secondary education, and direct lending for student loans. Given the late date at which we were given to address this complex bill, the committee will not be able to act on another major reform before adjournment.

I expect that the Congress and the administration will take up this important issue early next year. It is my hope that the committee will use this bill as a starting point for deliberations in the next Congress.

SUMMARY OF THE NEW REEMPLOYMENT ACT OFFERED BY CHAIRMAN WILLIAM FORD AND CONGRESSMAN PAT WILLIAMS

This legislation incorporates the Clinton administration's goals of a single dislocated worker program, additional integration of the array of employment and training programs through a one-stop mechanism, and better local labor market information. In addition, this proposal builds on what works best in the current system, creates more flexibility at the State and local level, and uses the successful School-to-Work approach for establishing one-stop career systems.

TITLE I: DISLOCATED WORKER PROVISIONS

Allotments: 25% of the annual appropriation is reserved at the Secretary's discretion to carry out national activities, primarily for discretionary grants and disaster relief. 75% of funds must be allotted to the States applying the current formula. At least 70% of a State's allocation must be distributed to substate grantees. Up to 30% of a State's allocation may be reserved for State activities such that not more than 5% is available for

the purposes of administration and not more than 25% is available for other State activities, primarily for the functions of the dislocated worker unit (DWU).

States' Roles and Responsibilities: States must establish a "dislocated worker unit" (DWU) at the state level. The DWU, pursuant to a State plan, must carry out the following activities: rapid response; promotion of the establishment of worker-management transition assistance committees; information collection and dissemination regarding plant closings; program support; and coordination. The Governor may also award grants for special projects. The Governor, after consultation with the State council and local elected officials designates substate areas (SSA) with incentives for areas representing labor markets.

Local Roles and Responsibilities: The substate grantee is the focal point for services to dislocated workers at the local level. Any public or non-profit entity, including the Employment Service, Service Delivery Area grant recipients or administrative entities under the Job Training Partnership Act, community colleges and area vocational schools, community based organizations, are eligible to be designated as a substate grantee in accordance with an agreement among the Governor, LEO(s) and private industry council(s). Substate grantees, pursuant to a substate plan, may provide services directly, or through contract, grant or agreement with service providers.

Services: There are five categories of authorized services for eligible dislocated workers: basic, intensive, education and training, retraining income support, and supportive services. Services can be tailored to the individual to achieve his or her employment goal and no arbitrary limits on the length or cost of training are included. Substate grantees have flexibility to select the types of intensive services to be offered to dislocated workers but must provide for an assessment, counseling, development of an employability development plan (EDP) for eligible individuals, case management, and assistance in the selection of education and training providers and in obtaining income support.

To encourage longer term training, income support is available. Individuals with more than 3 years of tenure with a previous employer or successor employer are referred to the mandatory income support program contained in Title of H.R. 4040. Individuals with 1-3 years tenure with previous or successor employer are eligible for up to 26 additional weeks of income support at UI levels beyond their UI benefit period. To be eligible for income support a dislocated worker must be permanently laid off and have at least one year of tenure with an employer or successor employer; be UI eligible; have exhausted UI benefits; be enrolled in training pursuant to reemployment plan by 16th week of initial unemployment period and be making satisfactory progress. This benefit is paid for with discretionary funds through fiscal year 2000. After fiscal year 2000, this benefit becomes a capped entitlement pending adoption of Title II of H.R. 4040.

TITLE II: ONE-STOP CAREER SYSTEMS

Overview: This title adopts the successful School-to-Work model as a flexible framework for establishing one-stop career systems. This approach involves a bottoms-up, collaborative process that builds on the previous efforts of states, localities, and service providers to integrate programs and services. This proposal would establish an all voluntary national program of grants and waivers to assist States and localities in implementing one-stop career systems. This legislation authorizes $250 million annually for Titles II and III.

The basic components of the one-step career system include:

Integration of employment and training programs;

Universal access to services by employers and job seekers;

Customer choice of information, services and providers;

Accountability of the providers of information and services.

Integration Component: One-Stop Career Systems (OSCS) will integrate employment and training programs by using common intake methodology; coordinated job development and placement; and unified computer systems including uniform management information systems. In addition, OSCS will include at least two of the following: common assessment methodology; cross-training of staff, coordinated employability development teams, joint purchasing and integrated contracting, or individual service accounts.

Customer Choice Component: One-Stop Career Systems will expand customer choice with respect to the point of entry in the system, the types of intensive services provided, and the providers of education and training services.

Universal Access Component: One-Stop Career Systems will achieve universal access into the system by including co-location of services or multiple points of entry. In addition, OSCS will use at least two of the following to improve access to services: telecommunication and computer technology, outstationing of staff, or satellite officers.

Accountability Component: The One-Stop Career Systems will provide for accountability by including the use of performance measures, customer satisfaction methods, and consumer reports.

Application Process: In general, States submit an application to the Secretary of Labor to establish a statewide network of One-Stop Career Systems. However, in those states that are unable or unwilling to apply for a grant, localities may submit an application directly to the Secretary of Labor. Local One-Stop Service Areas are only eligible to receive a grant if the State has not been awarded a grant or is in the first year of a grant. Other features of the application include a collaborative planning process between elected officials, employers, labor organizations, and officials from participating programs.

Governance: A State Human Resource Investment Council or similar entity must be established. The legislation also requires the designation of one-stop service areas and an independent administrative entity. In addition, a local consortium, composed of employers, labor organizations, and officials from participating programs, must be established to provide for overall strategic policy development. The bill also encourages the voluntary participation of approximately 50 employment and training programs. Operating agreements between all participating one-stop service providers are also required.

Waivers: This legislation contains waiver authority for major employment and training statutes including an expedited waiver process to ease the approval process for states and localities. In addition, an interagency task force is established to report back to Congress with recommendations for statutory changes to facilitate integration of existing federal workforce development programs.

TITLE III: NATIONAL LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Title III establishes a National Labor Market Information program to provide access to local labor market information including, information about where jobs are, necessary skills and experience, and location and quality of training programs. The need for a national strategy is outlined, an Office of Labor Market Information within the Department of Labor is established, and the necessary components of such a program are described.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

The bill authorizes $1.465 billion for Title I in FY95. Over the next 5 years, total REA expenditures are estimated at $9.9 billion in discretionary funding for Title I.

The bill authorizes $250 million for Titles II and III for FY95. Over the next 5 years, expenditures for Titles II and III are estimated at $1.25 billion for One-Stop Centers and Labor Market Information.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE REEMPLOYMENT ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Chairman FORD to introduce a new version of the Reemployment Act—H.R. 4050. The Subcommittee on Labor Management Relations held numerous hearings in this Congress both in Washington and across the United States on dislocated workers and the Reemployment Act. I expect that the committee will use this legislation as a starting point for consideration next year.

Many Members of the House of Representatives, as I did, cosponsored the Reemployment Act when it was introduced in March 1994. There was broad-based concern with different parts of the legislation from Governors, mayors, county officials, unions, educators, and community based groups. I cosponsored this legislation in order to move the debate further.

As a result of the concern expressed about the legislation and our own concerns, Chairman FORD and I redrafted the bill. We made a draft available in mid-August to all of the interested parties mentioned above and others who requested the opportunity to review the legislation. As a result of that review, we received numerous comments which we made every attempt to accommodate in the legislation we are introducing today.

The legislation that we are introducing today simplifies the original bill so that governance, program consolidation, money flow, one-stop centers, and conflict-of-interest rules are clarified.

We are introducing this bill today so that interested parties can review our legislation between now and the beginning of the 104th Congress. I join in this effort despite the fact that I remain concerned with the effectiveness of training programs and the lack of jobs in many labor markets.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING "CODE GRABBERS"

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to crack down on criminals who would use "code grabbers" to break into and steal automobiles.

Increasingly, car owners are installing costly auto security systems to deter theft. However, thieves can use code grabbers to completely neutralize those security systems. A small electronic device, the code grabber can intercept the coded signal sent from a car owners' remote transmitter, then repeat the code to disarm the alarm and unlock the vehicle.

Incredibly, current Federal law does not outlaw the criminal use of these devices. My bill would make it a Federal crime to use the code grabber for illicit purposes.

Although time is too short for any congressional action on my legislation this year, I intend to pursue this issue in the 104th Congress. We must ensure that honest law-abiding citizens are protected from the criminal use of these type of devices.

H.R. 4394, THE COMPREHENSIVE ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP] for his leadership on this issue. His belief in this bill and support have made the progress on this bill possible.

I introduced H.R. 4394, the Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act, in response to a pipeline accident that occurred in my district last March. In Edison, NJ, a rupture in a natural gas pipeline caused an explosion that demolished eight apartment buildings and left hundreds of people homeless. The explosion produced a fireball so great that it could be seen in three States, and a fire so intense that it melted the cars parked at the apartment complex.

To the people in my district, the safety of pipelines has taken on a terrible new significance. They were witnesses to a horrible tragedy and they carry with them, even today, fears that they had never before imagined. In a way however, they were also witnesses to a miracle: Only one person lost her life in the accident, tragically suffering a heart attack, and most residents escaped without injury. Certainly, in light of the total devastation of the area, the potential for a greater number of fatalities is apparent.

The Edison accident, like the majority of pipeline accidents, was caused by third party damage. Often times, excavators do not know what is buried beneath their work site. This ignorance can lead to fatal and expensive consequences. H.R. 4394 proposes a simple solution to this problem: Before excavators begin digging they must call a central phone number to learn whether there are any underground facilities at the excavation site. Facility operators, once notified, must come to mark the site. These simple measures can save lives, prevent property damage, and prevent the need for expensive repairs.

More than anything else, one-call is about prevention. One telephone call can prevent explosions like the Edison accident. One telephone call can prevent the death of an excavator digging near a gas line. One telephone call can prevent the contamination of the environment by a ruptured hazardous liquid or sewer line. One telephone call can prevent the need for expensive repairs to fiber optic cables.

By the end of this year 49 States will have some kind of one call system, but Federal action is necessary. Many of the current systems are inadequate: Some allow for exemptions for excavators, fail to cover all underground facilities, and have complex enforcement mechanisms. H.R. 4394 recommends a program that will be successful. Key to this success is the concept of mandatory participation for all excavators and facility operators. Excavators will be assured that they are digging in a safe place, and facility operators have insurance that their lines will not be damaged.

H.R. 4394 requires that States consider establishing a comprehensive one call system. The bill contains no mandate that the States adopt such a system, but does provide for grants to States that do choose to institute an effective one call system. The only burden on the States in this legislation is the consideration of these systems. I believe that once the States delve deeply into this issue they will conclude, as I have, that a comprehensive one-call system is a life-saving device that should be a part of any public safety program.

Today, we have an opportunity to prevent accidents like the Edison explosion in every community in this country. Let us take the explosion that awoke the residents of the Durham Woods Apartment Complex in Edison as a wake up call to us. Pass one-call.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ONE DOLLAR COIN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for the minting and circulation of one-dollar coins. This is a long overdue change which will result in substantial savings for both the Federal Government and the private sector. In addition, this particular bill will provide our Nation's underserved urban and rural communities with much of the funding necessary to address the many problems that they currently face due to a lack of financial resources. Chronic unavailability of credit, coupled with high unemployment and poverty rates, have precluded the potential for economic growth in many of our communities. My proposal, the "One Dollar Coin and Community Development Act of 1994," will help fulfill President Clinton's promise to create a network of alternative lenders that will supply loans and banking services to qualified community development banks, credit unions, and loan funds.

The introduction of a new dollar coin should prove to be a win-win situation for the United States. In addition to providing funds to low- and moderate-income communities in our society, the introduction of a new dollar coin will yield significant savings to both the Federal Government and private industry. According to a 1992 Federal Reserve study, the Government would save $395 million annually, or average, over the next 30 years. A portion of these savings represent printing and distribution savings which accrue because coins remain in circulation for 30 years at a production cost of 8 cents, while most bills must be reprinted every 17 months at a cost of 3.5 cents. Furthermore, in June 1992, the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] projected that a move to a dollar coin would result in deficit reduction of $470 million from 1993 to 1997 and an additional $580 million from 1998 to 1999. According to that same study, the private sector will also realize substantial savings, amounting to $435 million annually. Some of these savings will result in higher profits, hence more tax revenue for the Government.

The dollar coin also makes sense from a convenience standpoint. In today's economy, a dollar buys what a quarter did in the 1950's, the result being that it is difficult to have enough quarters in one's pocket to purchase a candy bar or make a long distance phone call. With increasing automation, and vending machines selling an array of consumer goods, the dollar coin is simply a more convenient way to pay for goods and services.

The private sector has developed its own solution to this problem—prepaid smart cards. Instead of having coins and bills many consumers carry a pocketful of cars, each designed for a specific use, such as a pay phone, transit system, or vending machines. The issuers of the smart card earn money on investments until the card's value is consumed, causing the Government to lose a portion of the coinage profits it makes from selling billions of coins to the public.

I fully recognize that there have been problems with the dollar coin in the past. The Susan B. Anthony coin failed because consumers, given the choice between a note they already use and new coin, resisted change and continued to use the note. Furthermore, the Susan B. Anthony resembled the quarter far too closely. The Dollar Coin and Community Development Act addresses these problems by seeking the immediate elimination of the one-dollar note and changing the dollar coin's visual features to make its denomination much more readably discernible.

By enacting this legislation, the United States will be joining other industrialized nations that have come to terms with past inflation and revamped their currency. Countries such as Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and Spain have successfully put high-denomination coins into circulation and phased out notes of the same values. All of these countries countered initial public resistance to the conversion by establishing a public awareness campaign which proved to be very effective.

The resistance eventually dissipated over time.

But the move to a dollar coin can have even greater benefits. Historically, many low- and moderate-income communities of the United States have been underserved by traditional lenders. As a result, essential community needs such as affordable housing, bridge and highway repair, and public transportation services have been deferred for lack of funding. I believe it is essential to restore and maintain the economics of these communities by developing a coordinated strategy that stimulates increased investment in low-income businesses, housing, commercial real estate, and other development activities. Toward that end, my legislation will further the goals of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act [H.R. 3474]. This act, recently signed by the President, will create a Community Development Financial Institutions Fund [CDFIF] that will be used to channel moneys, via community development financial institutions, to underserved geographic areas. Eligible institutions, will include low-income credit unions, community development corporations, housing revitalization lenders, as well as other community development banks.

In order to provide additional funds for this endeavor, my proposal will utilize the difference between the face value of the coins and the cost of production—the coinage profit—to increase the lending capacity of the CDFIF. Traditionally, coinage profits are accounted as an off-budget receipt and used to finance the deficit. Under my proposal, coinage profits will continue to be utilized to finance the deficit.

However, I believe that these profits can be utilized in a manner that will maintain their function of financing the deficit in addition to meeting the financial needs of underserved communities throughout the country. My proposal would channel coinage profits through a coinage reserve fund in the Treasury to the CDFIF which in turn will lend the money exclusively for community projects at an interest rate equal to that of a Treasury security. Any interest, dividends, and other earnings on investment will be paid to the Treasury to assist in reducing the deficit.

The time has come for Members of Congress to recognize that our current system is antiquated. It is my hope that this proposal will act as a catalyst for future discussions and debate that will eventually lead to passage of this or similar legislation in the 104th Congress. I believe that the introduction of a new dollar coin, and increased funding for community development, warrants serious consideration from my colleagues in Congress and I hope, and believe, this bill will be considered seriously in the next Congress.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. ——

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "One Dollar Coin and Community Development Act of 1994".

SEC. 2 ONE DOLLAR COINS.

(a) COLOR AND CONTENT.—Section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the 1st sentence, by striking "dollar,"; and

(2) by inserting after the 4th sentence, the following new sentence: "The dollar coin shall be golden in color, have an unreeded edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible, be minted and fabricated in the United States, and have such metallic, anticounterfeiting properties as United States clad coinage in circulation on the date of the enactment of the One Dollar Coin and Community Development Act of 1994.".

(b) DESIGN OF DOLLAR COIN.—Section 5112(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the 5th and 6th sentences and inserting the following new sentence: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall select an appropriate design for the obverse side of the dollar.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall place into circulation 1 dollar coins authorized under subsection (a)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, which comply with the design requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of such section, as amended by subsections (a) and (b) of this section. The Secretary may include such coins in any numismatic set produced by the United States Mint before the date the coins are placed in circulation.

SEC. 3. CEASING ISSUANCE OF ONE DOLLAR NOTES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—After the date that coins described in section 2(c) are first placed in circulation, no Federal reserve bank may order or place into circulation any $1 Federal reserve note.

(b) REDEMPTION OF $1 NOTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5119(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(F) Federal reserve notes in the denomination of $1.".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which coins minted pursuant to the amendments made by section 2 are first placed in circulation.

(B) NOTICE OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the date on which the amendment made by paragraph (1) takes effect in accordance with subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall produce only such Federal reserve notes of 1 dollar denomination as are required from time to time to meet the needs of collectors of this series. Such notes shall be produced in sheets and sold by the Secretary, in whole, or in part, at a price that exceeds the face value of the currency by an amount that, at a minimum, reimburses the Secretary for the cost of production.

SEC. 4. RESERVE FUND FOR CIRCULATING COINAGE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 5111(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) COINAGE FUNDS.—

"(1) COINAGE METAL FUND.—The Secretary of the Treasury—

"(A) shall maintain a coinage metal fund in the Department of the Treasury; and

"(B) may use the fund to buy metal to mint coins.

"(2) CIRCULATING COINAGE RESERVE FUND.—

"(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain a circulating coinage reserve fund in the Department of the Treasury.

"(B) CREDITS AND DEBITS.—The Secretary shall—

"(i) credit the coinage reserve fund with the amount by which the nominal value of the coins minted and placed into circulation under this subchapter (other than numismatic items) exceeds the cost of the metal; and

"(ii) charge the account with—

"(I) the waste incurred in minting the coins referred to in clause (i); and

"(II) the cost of distributing the coins, including the cost of coin bags and pallets.

"(C) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective for any fiscal year only to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Secretary may lend excess amounts in the circulating coinage reserve fund to the Community Development Institutions Fund for the provision of financial assistance by such Fund through deposits, credit union shares, and loans in accordance with section 108 of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994.

"(ii) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Any loan by the Secretary to the Community Development Institutions Fund in accordance with clause (i) shall bear such rate of interest and be subject to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(D) INVESTMENT OF BALANCE IN ACCOUNT.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest excess amounts in the circulating coinage reserve fund in—

"(i) instruments issued by the Secretary under chapter 31; and

"(ii) other instruments to the extent, and in such amounts, as may be authorized by law.

"(E) PAYMENT TO GENERAL FUND.—Interest, dividends, and other earnings on investments of the circulating coinage reserve fund, including interest on loans to the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury to assist in reducing the deficit.".

(b) TERMINATION OF COINAGE PROFIT FUND.—The coinage profit fund is hereby abolished and any balance in the account as of such termination shall be transferred by the Secretary to the circulating coinage reserve fund established pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (a) as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act.

HONORING AARON AND FLORENCE KLEIN

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. Speaker. I am here to speak on behalf of Aaron and Florence Klein, who will be honored on October 13 with the Shema Yisrael award at the 1994 Ulster County State of Israel Bonds Committee Recognition dinner. Aaron and Florence, as well as their family, have devoted many years of time, service, and generosity to the Jewish community and to the community at large.

At a time in our Nation when service to the public is often derided, Aaron and Florence Klein are wonderful examples to us all, and they renew my faith in the ability of all American's to contribute in positive ways to the betterment of everyone. It is my personal honor

and privilege to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring their contributions to the people of Ulster County.

TRIBUTE TO THE DOMESTIC ASSAULT RAPE ELIMINATION SERVICES [DARES] OF PORT HURON, MI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, next Thursday, on October 13, the Domestic Assault Rape Elimination Services [DARES] of Port Huron, MI is sponsoring their second annual international candlelight march and vigil.

Domestic violence victimizes millions of Americans and threatens all levels of society. Nationally, 3 to 4 million women are victimized each year. It is important to recognize this issue as a major social problem and to support both the victims and those who provide assistance.

In the past year, the DARES shelter services of St. Clair County, MI, provided safe haven to 611 adults and 278 children for over 3,800 nights. On any given day or night, the staff and volunteers at DARES are devoted to meeting the needs of people who have no place to turn. They also support initiatives designed to treat, prevent, and educate people about this serious social issue. Next Thursday's vigil and march is just one example of how they are helping raise the community's awareness.

We all look forward to a day when the need for DARES will be unnecessary; but until then, I strongly support their efforts. As the organizers prepare for the second candlelight vigil and march, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing concern and hope for a future where everyone can feel safe in their home and neighborhood.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OFFICE FOR RARE DISEASE RESEARCH ACT OF 1994

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a companion bill to legislation sponsored in the Senate by my colleague from the Oregon delegation, Mr. HATFIELD. This bill would formally establish within the National Institutes of Health an Office for Rare Disease Research utilizing existing NIH personnel, and would authorize no new spending.

The Office for Rare Disease Research would coordinate NIH research activities in the crucial area of diagnosis and treatment of rare diseases, in the same manner as the existing Office for Women's Health and Office for AIDS Research. This coordination will help ensure that the various institutes working in this area will cooperate with each other, avoid wasted and duplicative effort, and focus scarce governmental resources on high priority research.

Congress has taken action in the past to motivate the private pharmaceutical industry to invest in treatments for rare disorders that represent too small a potential market to provide a reasonable return to investors who might otherwise invest in a cure. Enactment of the Orphan Drug Act in 1983 has proved to be a very successful venture in public policy, focusing private dollars and intellect on these vexing and often fatal diseases.

During the past 10 years, more than 500 orphan drugs have been designated by the FDA, and more than 100 such products are now available for use by patients. This is 10 times the number of orphan products approved for use in the decade preceding enactment of the Orphan Drug Act.

The Office for Rare Disease Research created by this legislation would provide an analogous focus for public sector investment in cures for these poorly understood diseases, which number in the thousands.

One of the reasons why this legislation is needed is that rare disorders affect the human body in many ways that don't respect the institutional pigeonholes that govern how NIH funds are divided up and spent. For example, a rare disease often will simultaneously affect several organ systems, ranging from the brain to the skin to the kidneys, each the special focus of a different institute at NIH. The Office for Rare Disease Research would act to coordinate the expertise of the separate institutes, getting the most bang for the taxpayers' research buck.

In addition, a tragic and preventable fact of life for people afflicted with rare diseases is that they often must see many doctors about their symptoms, but go without a proper diagnosis—let alone an effective treatment plan—for a year or more. One of the important contributions of this new office would be to establish and maintain a rare disease clinical database, to help scientists and physicians understand and treat rare diseases more promptly and appropriately.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to point out that this legislation is supported by the key consumer organization representing those with rare disorders, the National Organization for Rare Disorders [NORD]. NORD's president, Ms. Abbey Meyers, worked closely with Chairman WAXMAN, Chairman DINGELL, and Senator HATCH in securing enactment of the original Orphan Drug Act. Ms. Meyers tells me that she has high hopes that this legislation will provide another major boost to the search for effective treatments for rare disorders.

Without objection, I would request that a letter of support for the Office of Rare Disease Research Act of 1994 from Ms. Meyers be incorporated in the record at the conclusion of my remarks.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR RARE DISORDERS INC.,
New Fairfield, CT, Oct. 4, 1994.

Representative RON WYDEN,
Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYDEN: We fully support the Office for Rare Diseases Research Act, which you are sponsoring in the House of Representatives. As you know, this legislation would establish an Office for Rare Diseases at the National Institutes of Health [NIH].

The Office for Rare Diseases at NIH would fulfill one of the primary recommendations of the National Commission on Orphan diseases. As you know, the Commission found that there is an absence of coordination between the many Institutes of NIH which have responsibilities for orphan disease research, and that precious resources are being wasted through duplicated efforts. The NIH office will create a home for rare disorders at NIH, which will have authority to coordinate activities among the many Institutes.

The fact is, many rare disorders affect different body systems so research on each disease may be in the realm of several Institutes. For example, one disease may have skin manifestations that are the responsibility of NIAMS, neurological symptoms that fall under the NINDS umbrella, renal complications that encompass NIDDK, and genetic research may be pursued at the Human Genome Center. A rare disease center at NIH would be able to coordinate the activities of all these Institutes and Centers so they can plan and execute programs with minimal waste of time and funds. If a treatment is being developed and the FDA must become involved, the office could coordinate FDA's activities with NIH early in the process. This addresses a specific need identified by the Commission when it found that NIH and FDA do not coordinate their activities satisfactorily.

We support your effort for this legislation with the hope that it will spur productive research on orphan diseases, minimize delays and save needed resources. The astonishing advancements of the Human Genome Project make it imperative that the Office be established quickly to coordinate policies on more than 5,000 rare diseases, in a similar manner to Offices on Women's Health, Minority Health, AIDS and Alternative Therapies.

Thank you for your support of this important effort to develop a coordinated federal program for orphan diseases.

Very truly yours,

ABBEY S. MEYERS,
President.

THE CSIS ST. PETERSBURG ACTION COMMISSION

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I want to invite the attention of my colleagues in Congress to a unique international partnership formed by the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], a distinguished policy research institution in Washington, DC. I refer to the International Action Commission for St. Petersburg, on which I serve, and which is successfully increasing investment and business growth and speeding the process of economic conversion in St. Petersburg city and region. Working under the joint leadership of Dr. Henry Kissinger and Mayor Anatoly Sobchak, the 71 commissioners, comprising leaders of business, government, and universities from six nations, play an aggressive and direct role in bringing about an impressive number of positive changes in northwest Russia.

Commission actions are developed and implemented through a framework for cooperation involving 11 joint Russian-Western working groups and a consortium of international universities. These working groups have 26

concrete actions completed or underway in areas ranging from arbitration court development to defense industry conversion and energy conservation. Through these actions, and through the partnership that has created them, the commission has sparked joint venture development, growing private and public investment in the St. Petersburg region, job growth, business education, technical assistance, and the building of structures necessary for a functioning free-market economy and stable economic growth. These significant and tangible results not only provide clear benefits to the St. Petersburg region, but they also serve as a model for economic conversion for other Russian cities and regions, and cement a healthy working relationship between American and Russian leaders.

The intense activity taking place in St. Petersburg through this commission, the enthusiastic involvement of so many senior leaders, and the early successes already achieved in this effort, underscore the critical importance—to both Russia and the United States—of strong, bottoms-up change in this strategic region of Russia to accompany top-down reform efforts led from Moscow.

Under the leadership of its president, Ambassador David M. Abshire, CSIS's effort on this project merits our admiration and support.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1994 Gen. Carl Mundy, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, spoke to the military Order of the World Wars, Greater Kansas City Chapter. This dinner honored foreign officers attending the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS.

General Mundy's remarks were quite appropriate for the occasion, as they reflect excellent military thinking and foresight. I include the remarks made by General Mundy:

REMARKS TO THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS MADE BY GEN. CARL MUNDY

This is the second time this year I've had the pleasure of addressing the Military Order of the World Wars. In January, I spoke to your National Convention down in Charleston—and the warmth and enthusiasm of your welcome there made it hard to resist a second opportunity to visit with you.

Another reason I jumped at the opportunity to come out here is the chance to address an organization that captures so much that's good about America—the remembrance of honorable service rendered abroad from the First World War to today, and, also, a strong sense of ongoing public service. The support you give ROTC, your education programs like the Patriotic Education Foundation, and your regional youth leadership conferences—these are all very important initiatives, and they have a powerful—and positive—effect on the young people of our country.

I'm also pleased and honored to be up here with Congressman SKELTON. I think it's particularly fitting that he be here tonight at this gathering that honors Command and General Staff College students, because he has been one of the true leaders in the Congress on the issue of professional military education.

Tonight, as we honor the International Officers in attendance at Command and General Staff College, I want to take a few minutes to talk to you about our national defense capabilities and the requirements of the post cold-war world.

As you know, I wear two hats—as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and as a Service Chief. I'm going to give you the perspective I have from both of those jobs. The National Security environment is as unclear as it has ever been in my lifetime. Since our victory in the cold war, there have been a number of flashpoints that required U.S. and U.N. intervention. Some of these have been natural disasters—the rest man-made—but all have required the use of U.S. forces. We also have challenges at home that all of us want to address—from crime, to health care, to education. DOD isn't going to fix these latter problems, but we can help to meet the challenges—both foreign and domestic—that face us.

How we defend our Nation in this multipolar, regionally oriented world is both straightforward, yet difficult: we must be ready—both for the rational and the obvious—and also, for the irrational and the unexpected. We can't always choose when and where we'll have to fight. All states don't behave rationally. For example, North Korea in 1950, Iraq in 1990, and most recently, the dictators in Haiti, weren't operating within the same rational calculus that shapes most of our foreign policies.

We must be prepared to meet the requirements that stem from these challenges—from the overriding danger of nuclear proliferation—to the serious threats of major regional conflicts—and to the more likely, almost everyday threats that require deterrence and crisis response. In other words, for every potential Desert Storm, there will be dozens of potential Somalias and Haitis.

In a way, our problems are more difficult because of our own success. Today—tonight—the armed forces of the United States are the gold standard—the standard against which all armed forces are measured.

But that means we're also an open book—and we're being carefully studied by people out there who don't wish us well. We can rest assured, I think, that potential future adversaries will avoid Desert Storm-type encounters. While we may have a superb Army, they'll avoid a direct conventional conflict. Our Air Force is clearly the world's best, but we may find it hard to find attackable targets. All our opponents won't array their forces on a billiard table. In other words, everyone has read the after-action reports on Desert Storm, and, just as we apply those lessons, we can expect our enemies to do the same. It certainly complicates the way we approach future defense issues.

We're in a period of reorganizing the Department of Defense, and to help meet those domestic challenges I mentioned before, we've begun a period of steep decline of defense spending. The spending level for defense as a percentage of the gross national product is the smallest since 1948. We're on track to have, by 1997, the fewest number of men and women in uniform in 57 years—the fewest since 1940.

Let me give you a brief example of some pretty dramatic changes in capabilities that we've already undertaken. We no longer have any nuclear weapons under the control of ground forces of the United States, and we no longer deploy tactical nuclear weapons at sea.

At the same time, we've taken all our strategic bombers off day-to-day alert. We've reduced our total active stockpile of nuclear weapons by almost 60 percent—with a goal of almost 80 percent by 2003. We've made significant reductions in our conventional forces as well. These are remarkable changes in capabilities—capabilities that were once critical to deterrence, but are now of lesser value. The world has changed. One thing that won't change, though, is this: at some time and place in the future we'll have to support diplomacy with force.

History teaches us this inevitability. We don't know where, we can't predict accurately when; but on one thing, I'll give a stiff wager. The United States will again commit its young sons and daughters to conflict; and much as we might hope that conflict will be the sterile, precise, video-game, hi-tech, low or no casualty conflict some "silver bullet" strategists would like, it will, unfortunately, involve infantry, and mud, and rifles, and casualties.

And that brings me to the heart of what I want to say tonight. Readiness—the core of our military effectiveness, is people. We fought and won Desert Storm—magnificent victory by any standard—with a force that many of you in this room helped conceive and plan—a force that, to paraphrase general Schwarzkopf, could have swapped equipment with the Iraquis and still beat them. Why? Because it's the people, not the equipment—it's not the tanks—it's not the aircraft—it's not the ships—instead, it's the pilot, it's the infantryman, it's the tanker, it's the sailor—the man or woman who remains the key element of the equation.

As all of you know, that is not a force that represents a cross-section of America—instead, as an all-volunteer force, it's a force that represents something better—our finest vision of national service and self-sacrifice. The quality of our people today is very high, by any standard you care to measure us with—in the number of high school graduates we recruit, in the number of enlisted men and women who earn their undergraduate degrees while in the service, in the fact that we have a drug free environment—consider that. And while we may recruit with a variety of economic incentives, it's not just money that motivates the men and women who stand in our ranks.

This isn't just another job. An excellent editorial that appeared this week described their motivation in this way:

Those who bear arms in the Nation's defense know and feel mysteries beyond the reach of those who do not * * *

Members of the Order of the World Wars—and your guests tonight—you know what I'm talking about.

So I think that while the weapons are going to change—and our potential adversaries are only going to get smarter and tougher—our success will remain directly related to our ability to continue to put the very best America has to offer into our ranks. We're on the razor's edge on this issue—our forces are being ridden hard and put away wet.

Here's an example from the Marine Corps: Tonight, Marines are, of course, in Haiti and in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba—but we're also in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean with 2,000 Marines; offshore Mogadishu; and ashore in Kenya with Marine aircraft supporting our operations in Rwanda * * * while other Marine forces operate in the Mediterranean and in Aviano, Italy, with an F-18 squadron in

support of Deny Flight; and in Croatia as security for our hospital there. These forces are combat ready—or ready for anything else—at a moment's notice. The Corps is at its' highest tempo of operations in my 37 years of active service.

That's a tough pace to maintain, and we've got to look on down the road—not only for today, but for tomorrow as well. While we're healthy today, we may not be healthy 5 years from now, unless we carefully match our capabilities to our requirements, and provide the national resources to sustain them.

This, then, is our future as I see it: an era where all our forces will continue to be used frequently, for diverse and challenging tasks—from major regional contingencies, to peacekeeping, to deterrence, and everything in between—and we'll be doing this in an increasingly austere fiscal environment.

We're going to face opponents who have the book on us, and we'll be employing increasingly complex weapons, all with Rules of Engagement that may be blurred and uncomfortable. In these situations, we won't be saved by our equipment. We will be saved by our people. That's why I jumped at the chance to come out here tonight. In this room, out here in front of me, I can see the people who carried us to victory in earlier wars * * * and the people who will carry us to victory in future battles—those battles that we can foresee, and those battles that we haven't yet dreamed of.

Your charge is to carry this message back to your friends and your neighbors. Tell them that today's military—all the services—remain as ready to serve the nation—to sacrifice if need be—as you were. We must not forget the underlying lesson that America's wars in this century have taught us, a lesson purchased in blood, and that is this: the forces that defend our Nation must have the capabilities to meet not only the crises we can anticipate and prepare for, but also the unforeseeable, uncomfortable hot spots—the threats to freedom—that are sure to arise in this new, uncertain world.

To prevail will require some difficult trade-offs for American citizens, but as we continue our very good start into the post cold-war world, these are lessons that are too bloody to be forgotten and too dear to be re-learned. But in all this, remember: It's the people.

HONORING THE LION'S CLUB OF OLD FORT ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GILLMORE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding service organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On December 14, the Lion's Club of Old Fort, OH will celebrate their 50th anniversary.

The Village of Old Fort, my hometown, is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. In 1944, it was home to five active churches, an active Grange as well as school organizations dedicated to helping others. There was not, however, an agency which could coordinate these services to provide for the entire community. My father, P.M., who served as the club's first president, along with Ralph Blaney, were members of the nearby Tiffin Lions Club. Together, they proposed Old Fort should form a club of their own. After enlisting 41 good citizens of Old Fort, they became charter members and joined Lions International.

It was a good start and the club was active in the community from the very beginning. Throughout its history there has never been a lack of enthusiasm or volunteer labor for its many projects. In addition, the Old Fort Lions Club has been active throughout the years in zone, State and International Lions. Ralph Blaney served as an international director, David Biddle and Ralph Gillmor served as district governors, and the Club has had many zone officers.

Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon a steadfast tradition of service. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. Lions have made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the community and the members of the club have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1944. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Old Fort Lions and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

LEGISLATION TO MODIFY THE LAFARGE PROJECT

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Today the residents of the Kickapoo Valley in Wisconsin are winners. With the passage of the Water Resources and Development Act of 1994, they see an opportunity to lay to rest economic stagnation which has plagued the area for 30 years.

On June 14, Representative PETRI joined me in the introduction of H.R. 4575, a measure which would direct the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the State of Wisconsin lands and improvements associated with the LaFarge Dam and Lake Project—a Corps of Engineers flood control project initiated in 1962. This legislation would deauthorize the construction of the reservoir and dam, while completing other features of the original project.

Prior to 1962, the LaFarge area was a farm community which suffered from severe flooding each spring. Responding the residents' complaints, the Federal Government promised to correct the flooding problem by constructing a reservoir and dam. For environmental reasons, work was suspended in July 1975, leaving 61 percent of the dam uncompleted, while 80 percent of the land was acquired. By 1990, it was estimated that annual losses resulting from the removal of family farms and the unrealized tourism benefits anticipated with the completion of the project totaled over 300 jobs and $8 million for the local economy, further exacerbating poverty in the area.

In March of this year, the Wisconsin Legislature created the Kickapoo Valley Reserve and Governing Board. Having established this entity, the State of Wisconsin is prepared to receive the transfer of land from the Federal Government, pending action by the Congress.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Representatives APPLEGATE, BOEHLERT, and PETRI, and the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environmental staff for their conscientious efforts in bringing this legislation to fruition in the House of Representatives.

I encourage my colleagues in the other body to pass this legislation during the remaining days of the 103d Congress. By doing so, we have seized on a golden opportunity to make a profound difference in the lives of those in the Kickapoo Valley, while sustaining the region's rich environmental surroundings for generations to come.

GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP GIRLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations on an outstanding season to the Gloucester Township Girls Athletic Association Softball program.

As we all know, team sports empower youth in many different ways and develop skills that will last a lifetime. Cooperation, teamwork, and determination are some of the talents developed when playing softball. These skills in turn will equip these young women to face the ever-changing challenges of the world and enable them to succeed in life.

The girls that participate in the Gloucester Township Girls Athletic Association have proven themselves to be a group of dedicated, talented young women who tirelessly took the field with the determination of having fun and bringing the game of softball alive in Gloucester Township.

I am also proud to be associated with an organization that has dedicated itself to teaching the youth of its community. The parents and volunteers should be recognized because without their sacrifice and dedication to the children of our community, sports programs like the GTGAA would not exist.

It is a privilege to honor the members of the Gloucester Township Girls Athletic Association. May they continue to succeed on and off the field.

WHEN POLITICS GIVES THE MARCHING ORDER

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would encourage of my colleagues to read the following editorial by Col. Harry Summers, Jr. (retired), about the dangers of pursuing military adventures to gain partisan political advantage.

The United States is facing very serious difficulties in the world, and I want to be helpful in bringing safety and freedom to other nations. I believe that politics should end at the water's edge and that U.S. foreign policy should be coherent and bipartisan. However, at the moment, I am very discouraged about the current administration's lack of planning.

I am worried about the Clinton administration's insistence on pursuing further reductions in the defense budget while using the military to go more places and do more things. There is a very great danger that the U.S. military is becoming hollow and will be cut too deeply to adequately provide for the defense of United States national interests. We cannot afford to take on more missions without providing sufficient resources to support our military needs.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will take the time to read Colonel Summers' insightful column.

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 18, 1994]

WHEN POLITICS GIVES THE MARCHING ORDER

(By Harry Summers)

One of the dirty little secrets making the rounds in Washington is that President Clinton's dogged determination to restore ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power, even if takes an American military invasion to do so, has little to do with democracy there. Instead it has everything to do with winning the support of the Congressional Black Caucus for passage of his health reform bill.

Shades of Lyndon Baines Johnson, who 30 years ago this August pressed the Congress for passage of the Southeast Asia Resolution (better known as the Tonkin Gulf Resolution), ostensibly to "take all necessary measures to repel an armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." But, as it later turned out, his real reason (and the reason Democratic Sen. J. William Fulbright ramrodded the bill through the Senate) was to derail Republican Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign.

Mr. Goldwater had charged that the Democrats in general and LBJ in particular were soft on communism. And LBJ and partisan Democrats like Mr. Fulbright were willing to pay what turned out to be more than 50,000 American lives to prove him wrong. No wonder that earlier American military strategists like Brevet-Maj. Gen. Emory Upton (who committed suicide in despair in 1881) were adamant that when war starts politics must stop.

Where Karl von Clausewitz had defined "politics" as the interaction of peoples and their governments and had rightly said it was the very engine of war, Upton defined "politics" as domestic politics, the very kind of cynical profiteering for personal political gain with soldiers' lives practiced by LBJ in Vietnam and now by Mr. Clinton in Haiti.

It turned out that Mr. Johnson was too clever by half. When accounts of his duplicities began to surface, a "credibility gap" developed that ultimately destroyed his presidency. The same thing is beginning to happen to Mr. Clinton as more and more Americans question his truthfulness and his motives. You would think that of all people Mr. Clinton would have avoided such a credibility gap, since as a young man he took to the streets to publicly protest that breach of the public trust. But he evidently wasn't reading his own protest placards.

LBJ should have gotten the hint when all of our NATO allies, who had previously sent troops to help us in the Korean War, refused to send any at all to help in Vietnam. Instead he had to invent the "Free World Military Forces" subterfuge and strong-arm our Asian allies to send troops to provide a pretense of multilateral support.

Mr. Clinton should also have gotten the word when all of the members of the Organization of American States, who have a greater stake in democracy in Latin American than we do, rapidly disassociated themselves from a Haiti invasion. Instead of furthering U.S.-Latin American relations, Mr. Clinton risks a major setback. President Carter gave up the Panama Canal to avoid Latin American criticism of U.S. "imperialism" in the Caribbean. Now by proposing a unilateral U.S. invasion of Haiti, Mr. Clinton will sacrifice all that good will and re-establish the United States as the arrogant Big Brother from the North.

Lacking an OAS subterfuge, all Mr. Clinton has is a U.N. resolution, and even his own Senate has told him publicly that dodge won't cut it anymore. As Sen. Robert Byrd, West Virginia Democrat, remarked recently, when he looks to the front of the Senate chambers he doesn't see the U.N. flag there, he sees only Old Glory. And so do the American people.

It was said of the French commander during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 that he had devised a plan that, if successful, would have guaranteed his instantaneous defeat. His descendant must be advising President Clinton today.

If Mr. Clinton persists in his public vow to invade Haiti over the objections of the Congress and the American people, he may, as planned, get the support of the Congressional Black Caucus for his health reform bill. But if one American is killed in action during that invasion in order to gain that domestic political advantage, Mr. Clinton will surely reap, as did LBJ before him, the disgust and contempt of the American people for playing politics with their sons' and daughters' lives.

Garry Trudeau's "Doonesbury" recently announced a contest for a symbol to represent Bill Clinton, with a choice between a flipping coin and a waffle. More appropriate would be a caricature of LBJ as the ghost of Presidents Past, rattling his chains and warning of the folly of sacrificing American soldiers' lives to gain partisan political advantage. To paraphrase Sir Thomas More in "A Man for All Seasons": "To risk one's immortal soul to gain the entire world is understandable . . . but for Haiti?"

SALUTE TO JAMIE KNIGHT, YOUTH AMBASSADOR FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Philadelphia's Youth Ambassador, Jamie Knight, of the 6800 block of North Broad Street in my district. Jamie is a 10 year old, fourth grade honor student at the Ellwood School in the East Oak Lane section of Philadelphia where she is a straight A student.

Jamie is carving a name for herself as the city's fastest rising jazz star. Jamie's magnetic personality and electrifying performance skills have brought her fame as winner of the 1994 Junior Vocalist of the Year Award on Ed McMahon's internationally acclaimed TV show "Star Search". Additionally, she has mesmerized the crowd at the historic Apollo Theater, dazzled the audience at the Philadelphia Jazz Festival and the Cape May, NJ, Jazz Festival, and owned the stage in performances at Carnegie Hall and on ABC's "Good Morning America" show.

Jamie's parents, Darlene and James Knight, have a long history in show business themselves, and have raised a daughter who is a shining role model to her peers. She is bright, talented, studies hard, and has a great future ahead of her. I stand with her friends, family, and the city of Philadelphia in embracing Jamie and proclaiming our great pride in her.

HONORING MURIEL WOJCIECHOWSKI

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I recognize the community service of Muriel Wojciechowski, who is being honored this month by a leading organization in Westchester County, the Aquehung Women's Democratic Club.

This honor is most deserving because Muriel has dedicated much of her life to participation in local political and community activities. For three decades, she has been a member of the Westchester Democratic Party County Committee and for 20 years she served as a ward leader in the city of Yonkers.

Muriel's activities also reach out beyond the political arena. She is a retired guidance counselor at Lincoln High School and a past president of the PTA at Roosevelt High School and Public School 26 in Yonkers; in these roles she helped many students get the best education possible. She is a member of the Yonkers Citizen Union and has volunteered her services to the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Westchester.

It is clear that Muriel Wojciechowski is the type of citizen who gives of herself for the betterment of the community. Hers is an example we can all do well to emulate, and I congratulate the Aquehung Women's Democratic Club for choosing such a worthy honoree.

A CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, an important change is taking place this month in the representation of the Republic of China to the United States. Representative Mou-Shih Ding, a good friend of many Members and staff here in the Congress, is leaving his post as the senior ROC diplomat in the United States and is returning to Taipei to assume the duties of Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

It scarcely seems possible that more than 6 years have already passed since Representative Ding left his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs and came here to Washington as the de facto Ambassador from the ROC. The years he spent with us were very productive and served to expand and strengthen the ties of friendship and common purpose between our two great nations.

I know all Members join me in extending fond farewell wishes to Representative Ding as he goes home to take up his important new responsibilities as the coordinator of national security policy for his government.

A very able successor to Representative Ding will be coming to Washington later this month. Benjamin Lu is well known to many Members thanks to his earlier tour of duty here as director of the ROC's economic affairs division in the United States.

Once again, I know all Members will want to join me in extending a hearty welcome to Representative Lu. I trust his service here will be as fruitful as that of Representative Ding. And may our two countries continue to go forward together as friends, trading partners, and most importantly, as democracies.

TRIBUTE TO MALA AND HENRY DORFMAN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to Mala and Henry Dorfman who will receive the first Holocaust Memorial Center Legacy Award for "exemplary leadership and life-long philanthropy" at the 10th anniversary dinner of the Holocaust Memorial Center in Detroit.

The Dorfmans have been tireless and unstinting supporters of the HMC and its educational outreach programs. Both Holocaust survivors, they were instrumental in stimulating community interest in creating America's first Holocaust Center. Henry Dorfman began raising funds for the HMC in 1979 when he became chair of the endowment committee for a future museum.

After the Holocaust Memorial Center was built, Henry Dorfman served as chairman of its executive committee, a position he held from 1984–94. He is now the president of the HMC; he and Mala Dorfman and their children continue to be active and generous supporters.

Henry Dorfman was born in Poland and survived the Holocaust by jumping with his father off a train carrying the family to Treblinka. Father and son lived underground until the end of the war. Three years after his arrival in America, he founded Thorn Apple Valley, which grew to be a Fortune 500 company.

Mala Dorfman survived the Holocaust in a labor camp. She and Henry met after the war and lived in Germany before immigrating to the United States. Both continue to be active in the Detroit Jewish community and are very generous to many organizations, both with their time and money.

I wish them many more years of service in good health and contentment.

CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF ROSENDALE

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the town of Rosendale, which will celebrate its 150th anniversary this October with a celebration scheduled to last for 10 days. As we begin this commemoration of Rosendale's history and contributions to the life of the Hudson Valley region and the State of New York, it is a honor and a privilege to recognize the tremendous contributions and achievements of the town and its supervisor, Beatrice Havranek.

I have been glad to call supervisor Havranek my friend and colleague for many years and I am confident that I am merely echoing the sentiment of my many friends in Rosendale when I praise her many good works. Over the years Bea has been a dynamic voice for the people of Rosendale and has represented their interests with great distinction, intelligence, and compassion. While I walk these halls, I often reflect upon the true meaning of public service and can cite without hesitation Bea Havranek's commitment and dedication to serving her constituents and her township as a fine example of selfless public service.

So as we gather in Rosendale on October 14, 1994 to honor Rosendale's 150 years of incorporation, we will all pause to thank Bea Havranek for her exemplary efforts and service, and I thank my colleagues for allowing me this opportunity to celebrate her efforts and the township's history.

A TRIBUTE TO MOU SHIH DING

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mou Shih Ding has recently completed 6 years of service as the representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, Taiwan's unofficial representative office in the United States. In his capacity as Taiwan's unofficial ambassador to Washington, Mou Shih Ding worked tirelessly to improve the level of dialogue and understanding between the United States and its fifth largest trading partner, Taiwan. During his tenure, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs helped to facilitate an ever growing relationship between the United States and Taiwan.

Many of our colleagues have traveled to this bustling island off the Chinese mainland, to learn, firsthand, how the 23 million residents have transformed Taiwan from a largely rural economy to an industrial and technological powerhouse in less than 50 years. Today, Taiwan is the world's 14th largest trading nation. Its annual per capita income exceeds U.S. $10,000. Its foreign exchange reserves are greater than U.S. $80 billion and it has become the world's seventh largest outbound investor. Taiwan is on the cutting edge of major industries such as steel, shipping, and computers.

Mr. Speaker, during the past 6 years Mou Shih Ding has worked to make certain that the bonds between the United States and Taiwan have grown even stronger. A thoroughly professional diplomat, Mr. Ding has guided the Coordination Council with an even-handedness and a quiet resolve which have yielded several important successes. Among these successes has been the growing movement in the U.S. Congress to change the nature and level of our government's relationship with Taiwan to more accurately reflect Taiwan's increased economic stature in the world order, as well as its longstanding friendship with the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Mou Shih Ding is returning to Taipei to assume a new assignment as Secretary General to the National Security Council. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Mou Shih Ding and his lovely wife, MeiChange Shih, congratulations on a job well done and best wishes for continued success in his important new assignment. As chairman of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee, I look forward to seeing Mr. Ding on a future visit to Taiwan and to welcoming him back to Washington on a future visit to our Capital.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATE FORMS OF ALLERGY TESTING

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some important information that I hope will become part of next year's congressional debate on health care reform. I recently became aware of an alternative method of diagnosing allergies that may both save money and reduce patient discomfort for the 24 million Americans who suffer from this condition.

I am referring to a form of allergy diagnosis known as radioallergosorbant, or RAST testing. This procedure screens a simple blood sample drawn from a patient and can indicate if that person has allergies. RAST testing differs from the more common form of diagnosis currently practiced in this country, using skin pricks, scratches and injections in the patient's arm and back.

Allergies are a significant and growing problem, costing Americans a billion dollars a year in medical bills, with Medicare and Medicaid paying millions in Federal funds, loss of output at work, and countless hours of physical irritation. Therefore, how allergy is diagnosed and treated in this country should receive consideration during next year's health care reform debate.

Every year thousands of men, women and children are misdiagnosed as having allergies. In other words, their symptoms while real and uncomfortable, are caused by something other than allergies. The resulting needless expenditures on immunotherapy costs the government, taxpayers and insurance companies millions of dollars annually. It's possible these

costs could be significantly reduced by greater use of RAST testing as a screening procedure by allergists and other physicians that can more accurately identify through a simple blood test, whether or not a patient has allergies.

RAST testing is a cutting-edge medical technology that can save patients time and money, as well as ease the level of discomfort normally associated with the diagnosis of allergy. If more widely used, it could also reduce reimbursement expenditures by the government and insurance companies on immunotherapy on patients who have been misdiagnosed.

As we continue to consider health care reform issues in the next Congress, it is my hope we can explore what obstacles exist to the greater deployment and utilization of RAST testing as a method to change and improve the way allergy is diagnosed and treated in this country.

DYSTONIA AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, recently former New Jersey Governor Jim Florio declared Dystonia Awareness Week in New Jersey. I would like to call your attention to the plight of dystonia sufferers and ask my colleagues to recognize this week as Dystonia Awareness Week for the entire nation.

Dystonia is a neurological disease characterized by severe involuntary muscle contractions, which frequently causes sustained abnormal posture. There is no definitive test for dystonia, and most doctors have very little knowledge of the disorder.

One third of the estimated 250,000 dystonia sufferers in the United States are children. Treatments include drug therapy, injections, and surgery, but there is no cure.

Mr. Speaker, too often we take our health for granted. During this time of lost health care reform, we need to acknowledge how many sick Americans out there need our help and our attention. It is imperative that we never loose sight of individuals in need.

A medical condition such as dystonia keeps this in perspective. So many children and adults are affected in the United States each year, that we can no longer turn our backs on the pain that these victims endure.

IN MEMORY OF HARTWELL D. REED, JR.

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, at the very time that we were debating the conference report on H.R. 6, amending and extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, a man who had an essential and important role in the original construction of that law and its improvement over the years was being interned at Arlington Cemetery. Hartwell D. "Jack" Reed retired in 1984. He had served the Committee on Education and Labor for 23 years.

He made a vital and impressive contribution to all of the important social legislation of that era, including Economic Opportunity Act, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and vocational education. He had a detailed knowledge of the substantive aspects of all of this legislation. He was an imaginative and extraordinarily good draftsman. His quiet good sense caused most members of the committee to seek his advice and counsel.

Jack drafted many of the amendments to our committee rules that marked the liberalization and the democratization of the committee process in the 1960's and 1970's.

As his ashes are interned in Arlington, there are many of us who miss him. He was a professional; he contributed much to the legislative process.

TRIBUTE TO ERIC S. ANDERSON

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Eric S. Anderson of Troop 44 in Glocester, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

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

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

For his Eagle Scout project, Eric removed debris and cleaned up a historical cemetery on Snake Hill Road in Glocester, RI.

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

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

IN RECOGNITION OF VINCENT ALBERICI

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly the outstanding citizens of our Nation.

I rise today to honor Vincent Alberici for his outstanding record of community service. Mr. Alberici has been Secretary of Glendale Civilian Observation Patrol [G–COP] for many years. He is also serving as President of the Kiwanis Club of Glendale and has been chairman of the Anti-Graffiti Volunteers Committee [A.G.V.] for 4 out of it's 6 years existence. If more people followed his belief that services has no boundaries and no limitations, our country would surely be in better shape.

Anyone who lives in a city knows that graffiti isn't just a visual blight, it represents a loss of control over the very neighborhoods in which we live and work. It is no wonder that his successful program to keep our streets clean are famous throughout Queens and all of New York City. I hope that his important work along with Detective Keith Casey of the 104th Police Precinct in Queens and G–COP vice-president, Frank Kotnik, will continue to be a model for community service across New York and the United States.

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased once again to offer my support for S–21, which incorporates most of the provisions formerly in H.R. 518, on the part of those who appreciate the special qualities of the California Desert we have the opportunity to grant to present and further generations a unique and beautiful ecosystem for their benefit and enjoyment. The desert is a fragile system. It requires and deserves our protection.

As a native of southern California, I grew up in the desert. Over the years, the expansion of communities in southern California has brought many benefits, but as a result the fragile desert ecosystem in this region has come under increasing pressure. I have long believed that unless we acted to protect this special resource that it would be destroyed.

In 1978 I had the honor of sponsoring the original bill in Congress that sought to establish the east Mojave as a national scenic area. While this bill was not enacted, in 1980 this region of the California desert was designated the Nation's first national scenic area by the Secretary of the Interior. the east Mojave is of

critical importance to the numerous species that inhabit the area.

I feel a special attachment to these lands as a native Californian. I think that all people to some degree feel that they belong to the land and that the land belongs to them. Especially the land of the region in which they live. But we must remember that the land which is the subject of this debate is land which is owned by all of the American people and not only by the citizens of California. I realize that not all of us will be able to enjoy a completely free range of activities on these lands. Some of us will bear a disproportionate part of the immediate costs of these restrictions. But, I believe that the preservation of this delicate system, complete with its specialized array of plant and animal life will in the long run provide an immeasurable benefit to the majority of us. This debate and the passage of this legislation can serve as a first step in the creation of alternative and lasting possibilities in this region. As the populations of southern California grows and our communities expand we need to explicitly reserve areas for contemplation, reflection, and recreation. We need these national parks and wilderness areas.

There are those who suggest that we may be the last generation to have the privilege to make choices about resource use and protection. Let us choose to pass on the mystery and beauty of the California desert to our children and theirs by passing the California Desert Protection Act without weakening amendments.

A TRIBUTE TO LAPORTE COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an outstanding group of people providing an invaluable service to my constituents in LaPorte County, IN. The LaPorte County Emergency Medical Service, which provides emergency care to the people of north central Indiana, has been awarded the 1994 State of Indiana Paramedic Provider of the Year Award by the Indiana State Emergency Management Agency.

The LaPorte County EMS has won the award twice in the past 5 years, demonstrating their unrelenting commitment to quality paramedic care. Of the approximately 350 EMS providers in Indiana, the LaPorte Country EMS is the only paramedic service to win the award twice.

The selection criteria for this award included a commitment no only to personnel and patients, but also to the community served by the provider. The LaPorte County Emergency Medical Service has shown their commitment to the community through the numerous special programs they have implemented. For instance, with their teddy bear program, EMS staffers comfort small children being transported to the hospital by providing them with a teddy bear to calm their fears and soothe their pain.

The LaPorte EMS was also singled out for demonstrating those "qualities which serve to elevate the standard of professionalism and the quality of patient care throughout the industry." Ira Mills, EMS Director, credits the award to the "dedications and professionalism of the employees and the strong management techniques of these supervisors."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend a personal vote of appreciation and congratulations to Mr. Mills and his team of 41 professionals and 140 volunteers. Their hard work and personal sacrifice in providing the people of LaPorte County with first rate health care services help to make LaPorte County the outstanding community it is today.

TRIBUTE TO H. LOUIS CHANDLER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker today I wish to honor H. Louis Chandler, an outstanding Missourian, for his dedicated services to the Boy Scouts of America. For the past 56 years, Mr. Chandler has not only been an active member but a constant participant in Scouting.

Mr. Chandler joined scouting in the late 1930's and received the Eagle Scout Award in 1941. Throughout his lifetime involvement with the Scout troops, he has been an assistant scoutmaster, a member if the troop committee, and has served as a unit commissioner. His recent involvement in the Scouts is with the district committee of the Blue Elk District. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Omega National Scouting Services Fraternity and has been a church organist for several churches throughout the Independence area.

He has received many awards from the Scouts. From the Catholic Church, he has been given the Scouter's Award, the Bronze Pelican, and the Adult Religious Award. In 1993, he was given the Award of Merit and in 1994 was awarded the Paul D. Ahred Award for distinguished service to scouting. Other awards include the Silver Beaver, and the Silver Wreath Award.

Initiated as a brave into the Tribe of Mic-O-Say in 1941, his greatest achievement has been an honor camping program at the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation near Osceola, MO. In 1970 he was made medicine man and in 1980 he was bestowed the title of senior medicine man.

Through the years, Mr. Chandler has shown dedication to all that he has done with the Boy Scouts of America. I urge my colleagues to join me in commending this great Missourian for all that he has done.

HONORING CHEF LUCIE P. COSTA

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 1994 Culinary National Championships which were held in San Francisco, CA. The Championships are staged by the American Culinary Federation's National Convention and they honor twelve outstanding chefs who work in partnership with food service professionals across the Nation to develop dynamic new menus for school lunches. I would like to particularly honor and recognize Lucie P. Costa, one of my constituents, who was among the twelve finalists in this year's competition.

Competitions such as these serve as an inspiration to all parts of the food service industry to work together to provide American school children with menus that meet present standards for quality of food and service. By creating such networks within this industry, we can help raise the current Federal standards and provide 92,000 children with lunches that are nutritionally sound and cost effective.

It is likely that this program will have a positive impact on lunchroom diets in schools nationwide and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Chef Costa for her commitment of time, energy, talent, and creativity in helping to ensure that our children are well taken care of at school.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO OKLAHOMA ARTIST SANDRA VAN ZANDT AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NAVAL AVIATION IN PENSACOLA, FL

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to salute Talala, OK, sculptress Sandra Van Zandt whose bronze sculptures of wild and domestic animals grace collections throughout the United States. Based on Ms. Van Zandt's exceptional artistry, the Naval Aviation Museum Foundation selected her to cast in bronze a larger-than-life tribute to the history, courage, loyalty, and honor of naval aviators.

The detail and craftsmanship of Ms. Van Zandt's creation, the Naval Aviator Monument, has captured the noble history of naval aviation and will keep it alive for generations to come—as the centerpiece of a $9-million expansion to the National Museum of Naval Aviation in Pensacola, FL. It is one of the three largest air and space museums in the world and is toured annually by more than half a million visitors.

Future museumgoers will cast their eyes upon the 9-foot-tail bronze sculptures that honor naval aviators at five significant stages in naval aviation history—the early years and World War I, World War II, early postwar and Korea, Vietnam, and Desert Storm and the modern years.

The Naval Aviator Monument will be unveiled the evening of Dec. 6—Pearl Harbor Day—at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, DC, at a ceremony honoring Ms. Van Zandt and the monument's sponsors.

This Oklahoma artist—who, by the way, has also designed The Cherokee Kid monument to Will Rogers to be dedicated at Oologah, OK, on the 60th anniversary of his death—has preserved for posterity the spirit of naval aviation

and those naval aviators whose sky-high courage has helped and continues to keep Americans safe and our country free.

Many Americans will have the opportunity to appreciate Ms. Van Zandt's artistry as the monument tours the Nation during 1995. I hope by calling attention to this exceptional Oklahoma sculptress that many more will make plans to see the Naval Aviator Monument following its installation in late 1995 in its permanent home at the National Museum of Naval Aviation in Pensacola, FL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JOE CANCHOLA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Joe Canchola, who has served as the mayor of Nogales, AZ for the past 2 years.

Nogales, home to approximately 20,000 citizens, shares its border with the State of Sonora, Mexico, 60 miles south of Tucson. While the city has a colorful and proud history, it is not without its problems, many of which derive from its location on the border. The array of Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the border issues both in the United States and in Mexico often cause confusion. Mayor Canchola has worked diligently with the Federal, State, and local agencies in getting the government to be more responsive to the needs of Nogales and other Arizona border communities.

In addition to improving the quality of life for those residing in Nogales, AZ through his position as mayor, Mr. Canchola spends a substantial amount of his personal time volunteering in the community. A few of his activities include raising funds for the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the March of Dimes and providing scholarships for both Mexican and American students.

Mr. Canchola has received numerous awards and honors over the years including being selected as one of the five finalists for the national retailer of the year. He is a former chairman of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and is currently chairman of the U.S. Border Mayors Conference. In addition, he serves on the board of directors of Tucson Electric Power, the advisory board of the Northern Trust Bank of Arizona, and is a member of the Executive Board of the Hispanic professional action committee, a founding member of the Ronald McDonald House in Tucson, and a member of the McDonalds Corp. national operators advisory board.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Canchola has been a dedicated and successful mayor. Although, the people of Nogales will miss the leadership that Mayor Canchola brought to his job as mayor, we all look forward to his continued work in the community. Again, I would like to reiterate my appreciation to Joe Canchola for all of his hard work.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA TO WASHINGTON, DC AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS MISSION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the 20th century there have been two major nonviolent revolutions. One occurred in our country, the other in South Africa. Ours was the civil rights revolution. South Africa's was the overthrow of apartheid.

The sporadic violence that attended both cannot detract from the ultimate triumph of human rights over war and fratricide. We are in good company as President Nelson Mandela comes to Washington today. South Africa now needs to solidify its revolution. This requires continuing U.S. aid and especially investment from U.S. companies.

Ten years ago, I did not expect to be an advocate for aid and trade with South Africa. In 1984, along with 3 others. I entered the South African Embassy and helped light the spark that led to sanctions.

Today, the call for divestment has been turned on its head. With a market economy and a nonracial democracy, South Africa is marching forward. We must join the new South Africa as it now moves on to an economic revolution.

THE NUCLEAR WASTE CAUCUS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the formation of the Congressional Nuclear Waste Caucus and invite Members to join in resolving the important energy and environmental issue of moving forward with the Nation's spent nuclear fuel management program.

Electricity customers across the country have paid more than $10 billion to date for the Federal Government's spent nuclear fuel program, which was mandated by Congress in 1982 and reaffirmed in 1987. Although approximately $4 billion has been spent, Federal Government is nowhere near meeting its congressionally mandated 1998 responsibility to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel from utilities and either storing it permanently in a repository or temporarily at a federally managed interim facility.

This is of no small consequence to our Nation's energy security, the environment or to electricity customers. Without progress on the nuclear waste program, 23 of the country's nuclear power plants will have exhausted their spent fuel storage capacity by 1998, leaving these facilities with two options: build expensive temporary on-site storage facilities or shut down prematurely. At risk is 18,000 megawatts of electricity, or enough to serve more than 11 million homes for 1 year.

Our Nation's electric utilities, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, the U.S. Congress and others agree that it is preferable to have spent nuclear fuel at one location—in a federally managed and protected facility—than at more than 70 locations throughout the United States.

This is an issue of equity and responsibility. The Nation's utilities entered the nuclear energy era with the promise that the Federal Government would meet its obligation for the ultimate disposal of spent nuclear fuel.

Electric utility customers have fulfilled their part of the agreement and have funded the spent nuclear fuel management program since the mid-1980's through a surcharge on their electric bills. Continued delays will compound the costly situation as utilities are forced to build temporary on-site spent fuel storage or face prematurely shutting down these important electric generation stations. America's utility customers would be forced to pay for spent fuel storage a second time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the Nuclear Waste Caucus. The caucus will serve as a clearinghouse for knowledge and opinion, will host briefings, and will work to resolve this important national issue. Addressing the problem of nuclear waste promises to be an important debate in the 104th Congress. Regardless of your views on the subject, I hope you'll look to the Nuclear Waste Caucus as a source of good information.

NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN FACE RESTRICTIONS

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a recent article in the esteemed and distinguished Enterprise Sun, a daily newspaper that serves with great credit and distinction the communities of Marlborough and Hudson in my congressional district, on the serious problems facing our New England fishermen.

The Enterprise Sun describes what is taking place all over the world in the fishing industry, largely the result of overfishing, and suggests the possible substitution of other fish species for New England's beloved haddock and cod, pending the replenishment of scarce fish off Georges Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I see what is happening in Canada as an omen of the trying times ahead for our New England fishermen and their families. Boat seizures, confrontations at sea, even gunfire, smaller and smaller fish hauls, a growing number of bankruptcies—all these are problems facing us today, not tomorrow, and that is why I urge my colleagues to consider and enact needed legislation to bring relief to our sorely beset New England fishing industry.

The magnitude of the problem is well evidenced by what is happening in Canada. Canadian catches of cod in 5 years, 1988 to 1993, dwindled by an astonishing 90 percent. This big drop, a result of overfishing and a shift in climate cooling of local fishing waters, has resulted in a Canadian embargo on cod fishing. This ban has just about devastated Newfoundland, one of Canada's poorest provinces and one that is greatly dependent upon the fishing and canning industry.

The future, indeed, looks bleak for some 30,000 fishing industry workers in Newfoundland affected by Canada's moratorium on cod fishing. Even the more optimistic in the industry doubt that the cod will come back in any great numbers in this century.

It is quite understandable that our New England fishermen are not at all happy with Federal proposals to close down Georges Bank, long the favorite fishing ground for maritime nations with its almost endless supplies of cod and haddock, or so it seemed. Government subsidies and easy financing, here and abroad, have encouraged bigger, better, and more hungry fishing fleets to the point that there are more than a million trawlers roaming the world's oceans for fish.

Mr. Speaker, it is also quite understandable that quotas also make fishermen unhappy, but quotas are around and will continue to increase drastically with so many fishing boats closing in on dwindling and disappearing fish stocks. Our fishermen have cause for concern with what is happening in Canada and what happened in Alaska after quotas were set on halibut. With 5,000 or so fishing boats going after halibut, it now takes only 36 hours to catch the fish limit in Alaska. A much smaller fishing fleet just 20 years ago worked four months before reaching today's halibut limit.

The material from the Enterprise Sun follows:

There is growing uncertainty in the fishing industry with ever more gloomy reports and studies showing that the oceans of the world have just about been fished out to their limits. Now there are intensifying Federal pressures to close down Georges Bank or at least limit catches of cod, haddock and flounder in the once-rich fishing ground until stocks are replenished.

Bigger boats, highly technical and sophisticated gear to locate and net fish, and ever growing fishing fleets equipped with icing and freezing ships, the so-called fish factories at sea—all these have contributed to the decline of marine life, resulting in growing confrontations at sea, including gunfire, between fishing nations.

The decline in the world's fish stocks indicate that stricter limits on fishing, far beyond the tentative American and Canadian steps now under discussion, are inevitable. Already, the decline in fishing hauls has meant rising wholesale prices.

Prices for fresh North Atlantic haddock and cod have been on the rise for months. The trend is likely to continue indefinitely as limits on catches are forced on the industry. In the meantime, supermarkets are trying to hold their customers, price-wise, with imports of frozen haddock and cod from Norway and Iceland. That's why you're seeing more "previously frozen" or "thawed for your convenience" signs lately at your supermarket fish counter.

Over the years, fish prices have kept pace with the increased consumption of fish. George Berkowitz, owner of Legal Sea Foods, in his cookbook recalls the beginning of his business in 1969 when haddock was selling at 15 cents a pound wholesale.

Back in those days, I was working in Washington and our family had to manage on frozen cod and haddock. During regular visits home to Marlborough, my mother-in-law, bless her, would greet us with whole baked haddock for our first evening meal, even though she was never particularly fond of fish. I also have fond memories of the late Al Wellen, fish and meat expert and noted Frico and Rotary chef, going out of his way, against store policy, to put aside a whole haddock for me to take back to Washington on ice. For good reason, Al's employer had decided that there was more money in haddock fillets than in the whole fish. I can understand why—whole haddock was then 29 cents a pound retail.

Today, inexpensive fish is a thing of the past. It's quite possible here in New England, with its special fondness for haddock and cod, that there will be new and strange species of fish to replace these dinner favorites. Pollock, hake and cusk, now mostly ignored, soon may be more in demand with appropriate price increases.

Farm-raised fish products, such as salmon, trout, catfish and mussels are showing steady market growth. Promotional hype could soon make some new species sufficiently popular to excite New England palates. Monkfish, once a throwaway fish, is a good example of how tastes can be changed by the right promotion.

CORRECTION OF PRINTING OF H.R. 5057

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 19th, I introduced H.R. 5057, the "Federal Nuclear Waste Responsibility Act of 1994," to rid my State and many other States of high-level nuclear powerplant wastes. I learned yesterday that there was a glaring misprint in the printed version of the bill, one that changes its meaning significantly. This sort of thing happens here on Capitol Hill and the usual reaction is to have the bill corrected and reprinted. Since we are at the end of the 103d Congress, however, I see no reason for the taxpayers to pay for another printing. H.R. 5057 will be corrected, expanded and reintroduced at the beginning of the 104th Congress. For now, a corrected version follows:

H.R. 5057

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Nuclear Waste Responsibility Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The transportation, storage, and disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel is a matter of national urgency that is the responsibility of this generation.

(2) The utility generators and owners of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, together with their customers, have met their obligations under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to provide for the cost of siting, licensing, construction, and operation of a Federal Waste management system for the transportation, storage, and disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

(3) Some utilities have now exhausted their spent nuclear fuel pool storage capacity, a total of 26 nuclear power reactors will reach their spent nuclear fuel pool storage capacity by the end of 1998, and approximately 80 nuclear power reactors will be without spent nuclear fuel pool storage capacity by 2010. As a result, utility rate payers face significant costs associated with expanding storage capacity at reactor sites, and continued delay is unacceptable.

(4) Federal efforts to site, license, construct, and operate disposal facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 have not met the timetables contemplated by such Act.

(5) the Secretary of Energy has an obligation to take title to and possession of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel beginning not later than January 31, 1998.

(6) Notwithstanding the passage of 12 years since enactment of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, the payment of more than $8,400,000,000 into the Nuclear Waste Fund during such period, and the additional programmatic direction provided by the Congress in the 1987 amendments to such Act, the projected date of commencement of operations at a repository is, under the most optimistic of assumptions, 2010.

(7) Until a repository is operational, interim storage will continue to be required for high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS REGARDING HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.

Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or other law, the terms of the contracts entered into pursuant to this section, or the commencement of operations of a repository, the Secretary shall, by not later than January 31, 1998—

"(i) take title to the high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel covered by such contracts;

"(ii) begin taking possession of such waste and spent fuel in accordance with the Federal Integrated Spend Nuclear Fuel Management Program established in section 162; and

"(iii) establish an interim spent nuclear fuel storage facility at 1 or more Federal sites.

"(B) The Secretary shall provide not less than 30 days advance notification to the Congress of any inability of the Secretary to meet any deadline specified in subparagraph (A).".

SEC. 4. FEDERAL INTEGRATED SPEND FUEL AND HIGH-LEVEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E of title I of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10172 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"FEDERAL INTEGRATED SPENT FUEL AND HIGH-LEVEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

"SEC. 162. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish and administer in accordance with this section a Federal Integrated Spent Fuel and High-Level Waste Management Program as a means of fulfilling, in a safe, efficient, and cost-effective manner, the responsibility of the Federal Government to take possession and provide for the removal from existing storage facilities of, and take title to, high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel as provided in section 302(a)(7), and to provide for the management of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in accordance with subsection (b).

"(b) COMPONENTS OF PROGRAM.—The Federal Integrated Spent Fuel and High-Level

Waste Management Program shall include the following components:

"(1) Development and use of a multipurpose canister system or systems for the transportation, storage, and disposal of spent nuclear fuel.

"(2) Development of the transportation infrastructure required to carry out the storage and disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in accordance with the Program.

"(3) Establishment of an interim storage facility for high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, consistent with applicable licensing and environmental protection requirements, by not later than January 31, 1998.

"(4) Disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in a repository developed under this Act.

"(c) PROGRESS REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, a comprehensive progress report with specific details of how the Secretary is implementing the Federal Integrated Spent Fuel and High-Level Waste Management Program. Each report shall also include a list of recommendations for the continued successful implementation of the Program and any proposed implementing legislation. Prior to submission of any such report, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of the availability of a draft of the report, and shall solicit comments from interested parties.".

SEC. 5 PERMIT AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 185 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2235) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"c. (1) Notwithstanding any other law, no construction permit or combined construction and operating license may be issued for a utilization facility used for the generation of electricity for commercial sale until—

"(A) there is a facility licensed by the Federal Government for the interim storage or permanent disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel generated by the utilization facility; and

"(B) the Secretary of Energy certifies that the storage or disposal facility has, or is reasonably expected to have, an adequate volume of capacity to accept all of the high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel that will be generated by the utilization facility during the reasonably foreseeable operational lifetime of the utilization facility.

"(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any construction permit or combined construction and operating license for which an application is filed before the date of the enactment of this subsection.

THE CONSUMER ACCESS TO LONG-TERM CARE ACT

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 5162, to increase access to long-term care for seniors. This legislation ends the tax penalties imposed on older Americans who try to access the equity they have worked to build up in their homes and retirement funds.

Roughly 75 percent of senior citizens over the age of 65 own their own homes, with an estimated $1.1 trillion in home equity. Most older Americans have additional savings tied up in IRAs and other pension funds. Unfortunately, they are often unable to access these critical resources without suffering severe tax penalties.

H.R. 5162 completely eliminates the capital gains tax penalty for the sale of certain assets used for long term care services. It allows seniors to make tax-free withdrawals from Individual Retirement Accounts [IRAs] and other pension funds to pay for qualified long term care expenses. It also allows seniors to take an unlimited capital gains exclusion on the sale of a residence where the proceeds are rolled over into a qualifying long term care fund or used for entrance into a continuing care retirement community.

For seniors who do not want to sell their homes, H.R. 5162 eliminates many of the restrictions currently imposed on reverse mortgages. Under this legislation, seniors will also be able to access their home equity through a reverse mortgage program without suffering a loss of eligibility from government programs.

I believe that older Americans who have worked and saved to provide for their own care and retirement should not be penalized for their responsible behavior by a punitive Tax Code. H.R. 5162 is a critical first step in allowing seniors increased access to long-term care services.

HOW TO REALLY HELP RUSSIA

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, for the past 2 years, I have actively supported providing financial assistance to Russia and other former Soviet states because I believe that we have a historic opportunity to help make the world more stable and more secure for our children and grandchildren.

However, I would ask that all of my colleagues take a look at the following article from the September 9, 1994, Wall Street Journal, by Robert Keatley which has some valuable lessons about how a truly effective assistance program should work. The Financial Services Volunteer Corps is not a Government-run bureaucracy but rather a very lean and extremely capable private group of experienced volunteers who are committed to helping bring a democracy and private enterprise to the people of the former Soviet Union. I believe this is the type of assistance which we should be supporting because it will be the exchange of ideas and the people-to-people contacts which will make the long-term difference in the United States' relationship with the former Soviet States.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 9, 1994]

WALL STREET VOLUNTEERS IN EX-SOVIET BLOC SHOW HOW TO MAKE FOREIGN AID A SUCCESS

(By Robert Keatley)

NEW YORK—Wall Street is well known for many things, but running a free foreign aid program isn't among them.

Yet it has one. It's managed by a small organization called the Financial Services Volunteer Corps, founded four years ago by a lawyer and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and investment banker and former Deputy Secretary John C. Whitehead. Its difficult mission is to help spread sound financial systems across the former Soviet empire and speed the countries' integration into the world economy.

$40 MILLION WORTH OF TIME

The corps has achieved persistent if moderate success by dispensing unpaid advice from normally high-priced people, but only when asked. So far, it has persuaded about 400 bankers, lawyers and other well-paid specialists to donate time—some $40 million worth in dollops of days or weeks—to projects in Russia or other lands once dominated by Moscow.

It stands apart from profit-seeking advisers who roam ruins of the Soviet empire in search of hard-currency contracts financed by foreign-aid programs. Although many of them do excellent work, others produce indifferent advice of limited usefulness at a high cost. No wonder officials in the former Soviet Union sometimes compare them to swarms of locusts, devouring limited resources and leaving little of worth behind.

The volunteer corps sends people only where invited, and there isn't any charge to recipients. Moreover, its specialists don't draft grandiose plans for revising whole economies, but focus on narrow issues that have practical solutions. If Slovenia's fledgling stock exchange wants to promote initial public offerings, for example, the corps sends Ljubljana a securities lawyer and an investment banker to explain how IPOs are done.

"We deal only with financial services in all these countries," says Mr. Vance, the group's co-chairman. "One thing holding them back is the lack of sound systems."

TEACHING BASIC CONCEPTS

That's no minor matter. None of these nations has a particularly reliable way of mobilizing local or foreign capital for investment, or a banking system, and none can grow much without them. Shortfalls range from not understanding basic concepts of Western finance (loans should be repaid) to a lack of its basic tools (credit cards). But unless investors trust the financial system and laws that govern it, they won't risk much cash in Eastern Europe. That's especially true when other regions, East Asia and Latin America among them, are so attractive.

Rudolf Filkus, finance minister of Slovakia, seems to understand this. He gave creation of a competitive Slovak capital market top priority and asked the FSVC for help. He wants to begin privatizing 2,600 state-owned companies by year's end.

So, the volunteer corps has helped write a plan for developing a capital market and reorganizing government agencies to oversee it. The FSVC also sent him advisers with clout, including a retired IBM chairman, an executive vice president of the New York Fed and a securities lawyer from the New York firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell. Their advice: Introduce more liquidity and transparency, or investors, even local ones, won't take part.

But they weren't vague about it. Their many recommendations included how to upgrade accounting standards, make stock transactions public in a timely fashion and avoid insider trading. Without "aggressive action," the team warned last month, "Slovakia will not be able to develop a viable capital market."

Herbert Okun, a retired U.S. ambassador who directs the program, finds that financial

experts often welcome a chance to play useful roles in emerging economies, and he has a long list of would-be volunteers. "It appeals to your sense of wanting to do good," says Bradley Sabel of the law firm Sherman & Sterling, who has helped draft Russian bank legislation.

There is an obvious U.S. interest in all this, so aid funds cover most of the low running costs. The volunteers also have reason for promoting Western financial practices: Contracts made now could bring business later. But the FSVC has strict conflict-of-interest rules, and won't let its experts treat assignments like sales trips.

The volunteer corps stays lean, keeps focused and is realistic about what it can do. Big official programs have more complex missions, but even so, there may be lessons here for other aid providers.

MEAT INSPECTION LAWS

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's meat inspection system has come under attack in the media as allowing unsafe meat and poultry products to be sold to the consumer. Many of these attacks have little foundation in fact. Our Nation's meat is safe. Our inspection system is sound. But it could be better.

The E. Coli outbreak in the Pacific Northwest was a tragedy. But what we sometimes forget, the deaths that occurred were the result of a restaurant chain not following basic health standards—and more importantly, USDA's rules—on proper cooking and handling procedures for meat.

The news media and certain public officials blamed our Nation's system of inspecting meat. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that 97 percent of food-borne illness results from mishandling food—77 percent in food service and 20 percent in the home. That's right—less than 3 percent of food-borne illness can be traced back to a breakdown in our inspection system.

Our meat inspection system does produce a safe product. But we can do better. We need to move beyond a meat inspection system that relies on visual examination of each carcass and instead relies on a system that is based on sound science. In fact, the meat industry would like to make changes and move to a sounder scientific approach.

They have repeatedly asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture to adopt a hazard analysis and critical control point [HACCP] inspection system that relies on microbial testing to check for pathogens. Instead of approving HACCP, the Department last year installed the policy of "zero tolerance" for the red meat industry. Industry sources tell us that this program may be increasing bacteria counts on beef, not reducing them. Now the Department is proposing to extend the "zero tolerance" rule to the poultry industry. If "zero tolerance" is not benefiting public safety, the question is "Why?".

The Department is currently soliciting comments on the proposed regulations as they impact the poultry industry. It is interesting to note that the Department, in proposing the rule, said it would only cost the industry $7 M. The Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association contends that the cost of the regulations will exceed $240 million in the first year and $180 million in subsequent years.

Mr. Speaker. We need a referee. Someone to wade through the press releases and look at the facts. Someone to analyze the science involved in proposed changes to the meat inspection system.

Several years ago when the pesticide industry found itself at loggerheads over the use and regulation of pesticides, the Congress created the Scientific Advisory Panel to review issues of science and make recommendations to the Administrator of EPA. The SAP has worked very well to bring some manner of calm and reason to the pesticide regulatory process.

Given the success of the SAP for the pesticide industry, there is merit in applying that concept to the meat inspection system. We need a panel of scientists with expertise in meat and food science to look at the issues of meat and poultry inspection and make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for changes in our meat inspection system. These recommendations should be based on the collective wisdom of scientists who have knowledge of the issues impacting the meat industry and how proposed changes relate to public health questions.

I am introducing legislation creating the Safe Meat and Poultry Inspection Panel to review proposals for inspection system improvements and make recommendations in a timely manner to the Secretary of Agriculture on new procedures, petitions from the industry, processes, and techniques that could be used by the meat inspection system to make our food supply even safer. This panel could also address the issue of how we need to train our cadre of Federal inspectors.

I am optimistic that the Congress, in the next session, will update our Nation's meat inspection laws. The USDA has asked for the Congress to clarify their authority when it comes to microbial testing and we will be working with all the parties involved to craft a meat inspection bill that will address some of the issues that have surfaced in the last few years. The Safe Meat and Poultry Inspection Panel would provide, on an ongoing basis, scientific input in the meat inspection system. I will be pushing for its inclusion next year in any meat inspection reform legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ORVILLE T. MAGOON, THANKING HIM FOR YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE PROTECTION OF THE COASTS OF THIS COUNTRY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Orville T. Magoon, who will be stepping down from his presidency of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association after 8 years of service.

Mr. Magoon has received prestigious awards for his work in the coastal world, including the William Wisely Award, the Moffatt & Nichol Award, the Willington Prize, the Decoration for Meritorious Civilian Service Award, election to the Gallery of Distinguished Civilian Employee, the Benchmark Award from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and many others.

Mr. Magoon retired after 30 years in Government service in the field of coastal planning, design, construction and rehabilitation of coastal structures, and become president of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association. He later became the president of the International Coastal Zone Foundation, where he produced eight conferences, bringing together up to 2,000 coastal professionals from 22 countries at one time to discuss and promote solutions to problems of coastal erosion.

Mr. Magoon has dedicated his career to the protection, preservation, and restoration of the Nation's economically important coastal zone. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues for his accomplishments in this field.

GATT IS IMPORTANT TO U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, later this week my colleagues and I will have the opportunity to vote on H.R. 5110, legislation implementing the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. In the last 5 years, international trade has been the driving force behind U.S. economic growth, accounting for 50 percent of economic expansion during that period. For this reason, passage of H.R. 5110 is important to ensure that American companies will have access to foreign markets, thereby facilitating future U.S. economic growth and job creation. As my colleagues prepare for the upcoming debate on H.R. 5110, I commend to their attention the following editorial from the September 25, 1995 issue of the *Chicago Tribune* by the United States Ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman. I urge my colleagues to consider Ambassador Harriman's conclusions on the importance of the GATT agreement to our country and to support the passage of H.R. 5110 later this week.

OUR ECONOMY NEEDS GLOBAL ATTENTION

(By Pamela Harriman)

Within the next two weeks, Congress will vote on a matter of great importance, one which will shape the economy of the United States and the world far into the future. Yet the issue—approval of the global trade agreement known as the Uruguay Round—has received relatively little attention in these tumultuous months in Washington.

It took seven years of negotiations to bring the Round to a close. During long, hard bargaining, particularly during the concluding weeks, our national interests were pressed strongly and successfully. From my vantage point, representing the United States in France—a crucial player in the

world trading system—the very difficulty of the last months of negotiations demonstrates how finely wrought the agreement is, in order to advance both our own economic interests and the interests we share with our trading partners. In the end, we were able to forge an accord because they came to agree with us on three fundamental points.

Growth in international trade is essential for national economic health.

The trading system needs rules for areas such as agriculture, services and intellectual property.

And disagreements over trade will not disappear, even in free trade areas; it is better to have in place a set of principles and a mechanism to resolve disputes.

Any agreement negotiated among 128 nations involves compromise; each of the parties can find things in the package to criticize. But the benefits of the Uruguay Round far outweigh any problems. Congressional approval is critical for two reasons: our economy needs it for future growth and our leadership in the world demands it.

The accord provides a stronger, more reliable trading system that plays to American strengths. It cuts foreign tariffs on manufactured products more than one third, the largest reduction in history. It greatly expands export opportunities for our farmers by eliminating all non-tariff barriers, including quotas, and significantly reducing tariffs. Firms and workers who make pharmaceutical, entertainment, software and other products gain new protection for their intellectual property. American exporters of services, such as accounting, advertising, computer services, tourism, engineering and construction are guaranteed more open foreign markets as well. Finally, the agreement streamlines the process for dealing with trade disputes, ensuring that all countries live by the same rules—a major objective set for U.S. negotiators by the Congress.

The U.S. recently emerged from a deep recession. Our companies and workers went through a painful restructuring, but they are now the most efficient and competitive in the world.

Predictably, much has been made of the possibility that the World Trade Organization might decide against us in a trade dispute. Some claim will diminish our sovereignty. That is a caricature, that membership in the World Trade Organization raised every so often against international advances from the League of Nations to the International Monetary Fund to the U.N. In fact, the World Trade Organization rulings will set guidelines for our practices, but will not dictate specific action on our part.

Even more important, a loss of nerve now—whether a defeat this year or a delay until next year while the rest of the world moves ahead—would deal a body blow to markets worldwide. Negative repercussions would be felt across the American economy and, indeed, around the world.

Such failure or hesitation would also be read as a retreat from our historical commitment to free trade. The current global trading system arose from the trade liberalization treaties that the United States began negotiating even before World War II, as we recovered from the isolationist disaster of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. We have been at the center of every round of trade negotiations since then because it has been in our nation's interest—and in the world's interest—that we lead.

The trading system of the past was not up to the challenges of an expanding global economy. In the Uruguay Round, sectors that caused the most difficulty, including trade in agriculture, textiles, services and investment, will be dealt with realistically for the first time. We are committed to deal with the remaining challenges, such as aircraft, financial services, steel and audiovisual products.

Many of these are issues of particular difficulty here in France, where some fear their economic system may not have the flexibility necessary to compete on an equal footing in the kind of global market that is emerging. But France has accepted the Uruguay Round accord. It would be much more difficult, if not impossible, to make progress on these and other important issues with the French—and with our other trading partners—if Congress were to reject it, or treat it as partisan issue. Other great accomplishments—winning WWII, rebuilding Western Europe, staying the course in the Cold War, even NAFTA—were accomplished by Democrats and Republicans working together. History will judge harshly those who would turn our nation's place in the global economy into a political football.

In France this summer, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of a liberation largely won by the blood and sweat of a generation of Americans convinced that their country needed to play a positive role in global affairs, and optimistic that they could make a real difference. They were right then, and the same principles are true today. The future of the international economy will be molded by our decisions now. Our industry and our agriculture are the world's most efficient. We will prosper in the world, or fall behind. But we cannot opt out. It is time for decision, not delay.

THANKING LARRY BENNETT FOR HIS YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to celebrate the years of selfless service that Assemblyman Lawrence Bennett has provided the people and State of New York. I have been privileged to call Larry my friend for over 15 years now. He has been an outstanding colleague, legislator, friend, and representative to the people of the 96th Assembly District in New York. Looking forward to the occasion of his retirement dinner on October 19, 1994, I humbly ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Larry Bennett for his selfless commitment to serving the public.

I know of no more accessible or generous man than Larry Bennett, who has worked tirelessly to advance the causes and interests of his constituents. His commitment to serving the public as an assemblyman is augmented and enhanced by his dedication to other community and church affairs. A life member of the VFW, a past commander of the American Legion, and an honorary member of numerous fire companies, Larry's contributions to our community are legendary and greatly appreciated.

It is with a heavy heart that those of us who have called on Larry for advice, guidance, and support over the years gather to acknowledge his retirement from public office. It is, however, with great hope that we wish Larry much continued happiness in the future and best wishes in all his future endeavors. I ask that my colleagues join me now in celebrating the contributions of Assemblyman Larry Bennett.

DON'T DENY COVERAGE TO THE WOMEN WHO NEED IT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Mental Illness Awareness week this week—October 2–8, 1994—I rise to draw attention to the fact that the health needs of women are often neglected, and women's mental health is no exception. Most health care program limit the number of outpatient visits and inpatient hospital days patients may have in a calendar year for mental health and substance abuse treatment. These limits have an especially disproportionate effect on women.

Women are two to three times more likely to suffer from depression than men and this depression often peaks during childbearing years. Although some depression can be treated effectively with medication, pregnant and nursing women cannot take medication.

A significant portion of mental illness in women is a result of violent crime or domestic violence. In fact, approximately one-third of women have a history of sexual abuse. Many of those traumatized develop symptoms of emotional illness. One of every five rape victims is so emotionally traumatized that she attempts suicide. Who would deny these women their needed care?

In order for women to receive the necessary care, mental health and substance abuse benefits must be comprehensive, without arbitrary limits. As Dr. Judith Herman, training director of the Victims of Violence Program at Harvard Medical School's Cambridge Hospital says, "society does not adequately protect women. For God's sake, at least please let me treat them."

A TRIBUTE TO PAT RISSLER

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 103d Congress, the House of Representatives will lose one of its finest and most respected staffers, Pat Rissler, who is retiring from her position as staff director of the Committee on Education and Labor. Her departure will be sorely missed by all Members who have had dealings with that committee.

Pat Rissler is a credit to herself, this institution, and to the State of West Virginia. She was born and raised in Charles Town, WV, and her first memory of the Nation's Capital was a visit here with her father in 1953 when she was 9 years old to see the late Representative Harley Staggers, Sr. Pat is a self-made woman, starting her career working for

the security department of the Charles Town Race Track. She then earned a scholarship to attend business school at the Monroe College of Business in Winchester, VA. Armed with the secretarial skills learned there, she moved to Washington, DC in 1963.

During her 31 years in Congress, Pat worked for Senator Pat McNamara, Senator Phil Hart, and for the last 21 years, for Representative BILL FORD. During the last 4 years, she served as staff director of the Committee on Education and Labor. Prior to that, she was the staff director of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned that Pat will be missed by all of us who have a concern with legislation involving education and labor issues. Indeed, as a chief proponent of legislation to provide just compensation to coal miners who suffer from the crippling effects of black lung disease, I have found Pat's counsel and guidance to be invaluable.

In fact, I well remember the committee markup on the black lung bill earlier this year. While not a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I attended the markup session in order to lend whatever assistance I could to Chairman BILL FORD. Indeed, Pat Rissler was not shy at all in putting me to work. I soon found myself, at her direction, in the committee's offices making phone calls to Member's offices in order to urge them to appear at the committee session for the purposes of achieving a quorum so that the bill could be reported to the House.

At the end of this Congress, Pat will retire from her staff position and may enter the private sector for the first time since her days working for the Charles Town Race Track. She brought to the House of Representatives the type of strong work ethic, honesty, and integrity that is so typical of West Virginians. I wish her continued success and the best of wishes for whatever new occupation she takes on.

Thank you, Pat.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today is the National Day of Remembrance for Victims of Domestic Abuse and their Families. Also, October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

That is why I rise to commemorate the victims of this senseless and often silent crime. We must raise awareness about the magnitude of this problem and the larger problem of violence against women, which is increasing at an alarming rate and affects women in all walks of life.

Mr. Speaker, every 15 seconds a woman is beaten by her husband or boyfriend and every 6 minutes a woman is forcibly raped.

Since 1974, the rate of assaults against women aged 20–24 has increased almost 50 percent.

One out of every four female college students will be sexually attacked before graduating and one in seven will be raped.

African American women are almost twice as likely to be raped as white women, yet these crimes are less likely to result in prosecution, conviction and stern sentences.

The murder rate for women aged 65 and older has climbed by 30 percent since 1974, while the murder rate for men in the same age group has dropped by 6 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the women of California's 14th Congressional District, which I represent, are among the victims of this epidemic of violence. In San Mateo County, CA, 3,258 domestic violence cases were reported in 1993—an increase over the 2,870 cases reported in 1992. The San Mateo County Battered Women's Services has had an increase of 54.4 percent of domestic violence calls this year alone.

Mr. Speaker, with such statistics women who have not been victims of violence are plagued by the fear of becoming one. It is not fair that more than half of this country is terrorized by such a high likelihood of becoming victims of brutality, serious injury, and death.

That is why I am pleased Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act this year. This landmark legislation was signed into law by the President as part of the omnibus crime bill.

This bill authorizes $1.62 billion over the next 6 years for State and local grants to reduce domestic violence and sexual assault crimes.

The majority of these funds will assist police and prosecutors at the State and local levels. It will allow law enforcement authorities to more effectively prosecute crimes against women.

The legislation also creates a national domestic violence hot line, increases funding for domestic violence shelters, increases Federal penalties for repeat sex offenders, encourages mandatory arrest policies for abusive partners, and includes training money for State and Federal judges to increase awareness and sensitivity about crimes against women.

Mr. Speaker, in California's 14th Congressional District, San Mateo County and Santa Clara County both have innovative and effective community task forces on violence against women. They are poised and ready to utilize this funding at the local level.

Passage of the Violence Against Women Act is long overdue. It is my hope that its provisions will provide the essential first step to ending the devastating physical and emotional damage caused by domestic violence.

TAIWAN'S BIRTHDAY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, happy birthday to the Republic of China on Taiwan. May the ROC rejoin the United Nations in the near future.

One of our largest trading partners is the Republic of China on Taiwan, which has one of the world's strongest economies and the largest foreign exchange reserves, valued at approximately $92 billion. Ironically, Taiwan, a truly democratic nation and a world economic power, is excluded from the United Nations.

Economically, Taiwan has a great deal to contribute to the world body. Taiwan could easily pay the assessed dues and help defray some of the U.N. expenditures in Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti, and other places in need of U.N. peacekeeping and/or humanitarian efforts.

I was happy to see that last month friendly nations submitted a proposal to establish an ad hoc committee, for the second year in a row, in the U.N. General Assembly to discuss Taiwan's lack of representation in the United Nations. This year, 12 nations forwarded the proposal to the General Assembly with three other nations as cosigners. Seven nations spoke on behalf of the ROC during a 90-minute discussion by the U.N. General Assembly. It seems apparent to me that more and more nations are sympathetic to the Republic of China's campaign to re-enter the United Nations. I hope to see more member nations discuss the issue of inviting the ROC back to the United Nations next September.

The Republic of China has many of the qualifications necessary to be a member of the United Nations, and given the opportunity, I believe that it would contribute a lot to the future success of the United Nations.

One of the active advocates for the Republic of China's campaign to re-enter the United Nations was the former Ambassador Mou-shih Ding of the former Coordination Council for North American Affairs. During his tenure in Washington, Ambassador Ding actively articulated his country's case for returning to the United Nations. Ambassador Ding's successor, Ambassador Benjamin Lu will most certainly continue to build on the achievements of his predecessor to secure the support of the Congress and the Clinton administration in the ROC's bid for the return to the United Nations.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY COMES A TIME OF CHANGE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of our colleagues the departure of one of the best foreign representatives in Washington, the Honorable Mou Shih Ding, Representative to the United States from the Republic of China on Taiwan. For the past 6 years, Representative Ding has served as the head of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, Taiwan's unofficial embassy in Washington. During this period we have seen a continuation of the impressive record of Taiwan's economic, social, and political development, now placing it as the 14th largest trading nation in the world. I believe Representative Ding's strong leadership has greatly contributed to Taiwan's advance, and will be missed by many of us here in the Congress.

Representative Ding will continue his service to his country. He has been appointed to serve as Secretary General to the National Security Council where he will work to further the current strong United States-Republic of China relationship. I would like to congratulate

Representative Ding on his appointment and wish Representative Ding and his wife Shih Mei-Chang well in all their endeavors back in Taipei.

I also would like to extend a warm welcome to Representative Ding's replacement, the Honorable Benjamin Lu, who recently arrived here in Washington. Representative Lu has a long, distinguished career in Taiwan's foreign service, and I am sure he will continue the good work of his predecessor. Having served as the past director of Taiwan's Economic Affairs Division in the United States, I am confident Representative Lu will perform well in this most important post. I look forward to working with him to build upon the continued good relations between the United States Congress and the people of Taiwan.

On a final note, I would like to say a few words about Taiwan's recent efforts for full participation in the United Nations. Given that Taiwan's October 10th National Day Celebration is right around the corner, I feel this is an excellent time to make mention of this situation. As my colleagues know, the Congress has just received the Administration's recent report on United States policy towards Taiwan, and I for one would like to go on record stating that, while the report shows some progress, I do not believe that report went far enough toward making our relationship with Taiwan reflect reality. Taiwan is currently the United States' 5th largest trading partner; its gross national product is the world's 20th; its annual per capita income exceeds $11,000; its foreign exchange reserves are the largest in the world and exceed $80 billion; and it has become the world's 7th largest outbound investor. Taiwan enjoys an active democratic government, its citizens' basic rights are respected, and Taiwan has developed into a major international contributor for relief efforts around the world. In the face of these outstanding achievements, I find it sad that a country of 21 million people is not afforded proper representation in the United Nations. I urge my colleagues in this body, and in the administration, to look again at the unjust treatment Taiwan has been given with regard to high level contracts, diplomatic recognition, and their United Nations bid. In that regard, I am proud to cosponsor House Concurrent Resolution 148, and I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 148, which puts Congress on record in support of Taiwan's campaign to obtain a seat in the United Nations.

A TRIBUTE TO DEDICATED CONGRESSIONAL STAFF: PATRICIA F. RISSLER

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while, Members of Congress are provided special services by Congressional staff who exemplify what public service in our Nation is at its highest levels. I've known many fine staffers during my tenure in the House, but a few special ones deserve a gold star from this former educator. On the Education and Labor Committee, Members have been privileged to serve with staff in this category from both sides of the aisle. On the minority side, Dottie Strunk is a good example of a staffer who served with distinction for over two decades while Jack Jennings of the majority staff, who will retire at the end of this Congress, is as fine an example of this form of service as one will find.

Equally, Pat Rissler has served the institution of Congress with distinction since 1963—that's over three decades on Capitol Hill. She has served with Rep. BILL FORD since 1973, most recently as his full Education and Labor Committee Staff Director.

Roll Call noted Pat amongst an elite group of "Hill Climbers" in a 1993 story. When asked if she had plans for another 30 years, Pat said, "Oh God, no. My husband would divorce me."

Yet, as Members know all too well, that is the sacrifice that many make in Congress as they serve their country and the public. Late nights and long hours are the norm, and other personal priorities often get pushed aside.

Pat Rissler, however, has undertaken her responsibilities with a thorough sense of perspective, balance and fairness. No doubt she reflects the strong ideology of her boss, BILL FORD, yet every minority staffer who has encountered her will attest to the value of her word as well as her straight-forward and candid style. I cannot remember a single instance of staff complaining that they were "stabbed in the back" by Pat Rissler. In an institution where many play politics as a game, rather than a business, this is a tremendous credit to Pat's character.

As with Dottie Strunk a few years ago and now Jack Jennings, I personally will miss the opportunities to work with exceptional staff like Pat Rissler. I wish her well in her future endeavors and thank her for the special service she provided to Members and fellow staff alike.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MONTH

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the victims of domestic violence and abuse to commemorate October as National Domestic Violence Month. Domestic violence in this country is a silent scourge. It is the leading cause of injury to women aged 15–44, according to recent research by the surgeon general and the American Medical Association.

In this country, a woman is physically abused every 9 seconds. More women are severely injured by beatings than by car accidents, rapes and muggings combined. Almost four million women are physically battered every year, and two-thirds of the attacks are committed by someone a woman knows, often a husband or boyfriend.

And for every woman who is assaulted, there are thousands who must live with the fear of assault. This fear forces women across America to alter their lifestyles, often at significant cost and inconvenience. Every single day, women must consciously think about how to maximize their safety, and that of their children.

Domestic violence is terrorism that spans generations. Seventeen percent of women interviewed in public prenatal clinics reported being assaulted during pregnancy. Battering is learned behavior that has been accepted over time. Violent youth are four times more likely to come from homes in which their fathers beat their mothers than are nonviolent youth.

Domestic violence is everyone's business. As Co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women, I worked for passage of the Violence Against Women Act, which establishes a toll-free domestic violence hotline, provides funds for strengthening legal advocacy programs for victims and educating judges about domestic violence. The Violence Against Women Act also creates Federal penalties for anyone who travels across State lines and violates a protection order or injures their spouse or partner.

Domestic violence is not a private crime. More than one in three Americans have witnessed an incident of domestic violence, according to a survey conducted last year by the Family Violence Prevention Fund. People can make a difference. Instead of remaining silent, provide help. If you see or hear an assault, call the police. If you know someone who is being abused, listen and provide support. Let her know that physical violence is never acceptable in any relationship. Explain that domestic violence is a crime.

Let us all remember the victims of domestic violence during October, National Domestic Violence Month, and work toward the eradication of this heinous crime.