day of heightened fiscal responsibility, it is outrageous that this Government continues to keep military personnel on its payrolls after they have been convicted of crimes. My constituents and I feel that such irresponsible practices must be stopped. This policy was originally adopted to finance the costs of shipping families of convicted criminals back to civilization during the development of the Old West. However, times have changed and such an outdated policy should be rectified. This Government should not be paying out funds designed to solve problems that existed 120 years ago.

Certainly today no civilian firm would continue to keep on its payrolls convicted rapists and murderers. In summary, I urge my colleagues to sponsor and support this worthwhile bill to correct an existing anomaly in our Government's policy.

TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM BENNETT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Malcolm N. Bennett, outgoing president of the Southwest Los Angeles Board of Realtors, the only African-American board of realtors in Los Angeles. His contributions to the business community have been matched by his commitment to bettering the lives of the less fortunate in Los Angeles.

In addition to being president and founder of International Realty & Investments, one of the largest minority-owned property management firms in the city, Mr. Bennett is also co-owner of one of the largest minority-owned glass installation companies, International Glass Co. Mr. Bennett's knowledge in the real estate field has allowed him to serve as State court receiver for several of the largest banks in California and his activities in the community have received recognition at the State and local level.

Mr. Bennett has also been active in efforts to better the lives of those with special needs. He has taken an active role as a member of the board of directors of the South Central Los Angeles Regional Center for the Disabled, working on special projects and programs designed for individuals with special needs. Mr. Bennett has also served as board member for the Cripple Children's Society, devoting his time and energy to organizing their annual walk-a-thon. Mr. Bennett is president and founder of the Minority Apartment Owners Association, and has led the organization's efforts to reach out to elderly and confined residents in the community.

Malcolm Bennett's success as a leader in the real estate industry in Los Angeles, and his willingness to lend his efforts on behalf of community members in need, deserve our recognition and praise. I am pleased to call attention to Malcolm's accomplishments and his tenure as president of the Southwest Los Angeles Board of Realtors, and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his contributions to the community.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LEE ECHOLS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Lee Echols, who served our country in a number of hazardous positions, died recently at age 87 at a hospital near his home in Bonita, CA. His life proved that truth is indeed stranger than fiction, since no fiction has ever emerged that combined Lee's true life adventures which included service in the OSS; the CIA; special Customs agent for undercover narcotics work; a Navy officer in New York City and special State Department operative in Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

Along the way, Lee became a member of the U.S. Treasury Pistol Team and won the National Pistol Championship in 1941 at the Camp Perry Shoot. He served as western field director for the National Rifle Association for several years. After retirement from 38 years of government service, Lee helped organize the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, which had been started by his old friend, Dave Phillips, who had been Chief of the western hemisphere section of the CIA. Lee became California State chairman of AFIO.

''Hilarious High Jinks & Dangerous Assignments,'' the autobiography of Lee Echols, was published in 1990, and recounts his amazing career as well as outlining some of the many practical jokes he and his associates played on each other. In addition to the autobiography, Lee wrote a book, ''Dead Aim'' about the various shooting matches in which he participated over the years, a book of fiction, and numerous magazines articles.

In his adventuresome career, Lee encountered various smugglers, dealers in narcotics, Communists, revolutionaries, corrupt officials of Latin American countries and Mexico, and others who would have killed him had they discovered his true identity. The amazing thing is that he could operate undercover for our Government for many years and still survive.

One factor that sustained him was his great sense of humor, which led him to organize and take part in various hoaxes of his fellow workers, and for that matter, anyone who came along. It was this facet of Lee's life that attracted men of action to him, including the famous Marine general, Hollands M. ''Howlin' Mad'' Smith. At one of the international pistol shoots, Lee staged a scene where he appeared to have been accidentally shot and killed by another contestant.

In the Dominican Republic, where he worked undercover for our State Department, he obtained information from the revolutionaries that was of great help in protecting American dependents until the United States Government could send in the 82d Airborne and the Marines to evacuate them to United States ships. He also later ran a school for Spanish-speaking countries interested in training efficient national security forces.

His life story, ''Hilarious High Jinks & Dangerous Assignments'' not only tells an incredible true story of his life, but also gives an idea of the efficiency of our undercover operations, of the CIA, the OSS, Customs, and other Government agencies. Having grown up in Calexico, in Imperial County, and worked 10 years for Customs along the border, Lee spoke Spanish fluently and also understood how to get along with our neighbors to the south.

His work lives on in the lives of the young men, Americans and those from Latin America, whom he trained in law enforcement and respect for democracy. Like many others who have helped build America, Lee was a product of his times and his environment, and an inspiration to all who knew him.

U.S. CONGRESS AND GERMAN PARLIAMENT CONDUCT ANNUAL EXCHANGE

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the United States Congress and the German Parliament, the Bundestag, have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about the working of each other's political institutions and convey Members' views on issues of mutual concern.

This year marks the fifth exchange with a reunified Germany and a parliament consisting of members from all 16 German States. A delegation of staff members from the United States Congress will be chosen to visit Germany from May 7 to May 20. During the 2-week exchange, most time will be spent at meetings conducted by Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives from political, business, academic, and media groups. Cultural activities and a weekend visit in a Bundestag Member's district will round out the exchange.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States in July for a 3-week period. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members over the Fourth of July recess.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff members who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staff professionals to the United States. The United States endeavors to reciprocate.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite United States delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the

United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two staff people in their Member's district over the Fourth of July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants will be selected by a committee composed of U.S. Information Agency [USIA] personnel and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a résumé and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are qualified, and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications should be sent to Kathie Scarrah, c/o Senator JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, 316 Hart Senate Office Building, by Wednesday, February 15.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA SUBSURFACE CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1995

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation directing the Department of the Interior to acquire subsurface inholdings in three conservation system units. Under this legislation, entitled the ''Alaska Peninsula Subsurface Consolidation Act of 1995,'' the United States would acquire 275,000 acres of oil and gas properties in the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge in exchange for Federal properties of equal value in Alaska.

The subsurface properties are currently owned by an Alaska Native corporation, Koniag, Inc., which received them under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. By an accident of geography, Koniag, the regional corporation of the Kodiak Archipelago, was unable to realize its full entitlement of land within the Kodiak area under ANCSA. The prior establishment of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the limitations of the islands forced Congress to redraw the regional corporation boundaries and grant Koniag and other Kodiak corporations rights on the Alaska Peninsula. Most of these rights were exchanged in 1980, but these subsurface holdings remain. Implementation of this bill will finally remove Koniag from the area and allow the Federal agencies better management capability.

Under the terms of the bill I am introducing, after a standard risk adjusted appraisal of the oil and gas rights, Koniag will exchange these holdings for Federal property in Alaska of equal value. In the event that Koniag and the Secretary of the Interior are unable after 5 years to swap lands accounting for the full value of the oil and gas, then Konaig will be given credits equal to the remaining untraded value of the rights. With these credits, Koniag or its assignee may bid on other Federal surplus properties. Any income from the disposal of its assets by Koniag will be shared with other Alaska Native corporations just as oil and gas income is shared under the terms of ANCSA section 7(i).

Mr. Speaker, a version of this bill has been considered and passed the House in 1992. Another version was approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in 1994. But we have never been able to get the bill all the way through the process. I hope to change that this year.

I have made a few changes in the bill which I am introducing today. The major change is to delete the wilderness designations which have previously been part of the bill. It was my hope that moderate wilderness designations in the bill would help the bill's consideration in this body and with the administration. Despite the courtesy and fair consideration by former Chairman MILLER, we were unable to move the bill last year. At the same time, the wilderness provisions drew opposition from other native corporations, local governments, and the State of Alaska.

I have also made minor changes to the sections of the bill regarding the mineral appraisal and the property account in response to suggestions made by the Department of the Interior and Office of Management and Budget. These provisions are similar to those in the bill approved by the Senate last session and were acceptable to the Congressional Budget Office. If there are other improvements which can be made to the bill, I will entertain them during the hearing process.

I look forward to working with the Secretary, with Mr. MILLER and the other members of the Resources Committee. I am confident we can resolve this long overdue issue for the benefit of the Alaskan Native community and for the American people.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ''SOUTHWEST PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY''

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that was passed overwhelmingly in the House but killed by the other body during the 103d Congress. The ''Southwest Public Health Laboratory'' was included in the conference report to S. 1569, the Minority Health Improvement Act of 1994.

This cooperative regional environmental laboratory would supplement existing public health laboratories within the border States. This is necessary due to the fact that State health departments have had difficulty meeting the increasing demands being made on them over the past several years. Basic duties, such as oversight of environmental conditions to reduce and eliminate health hazards, have become increasingly difficult to sustain due to tight budget constraints and increasing public health problems.

A recent incidental discovery of highly toxic fish in the Rio Grande exemplifies the need for additional laboratory capacity and the difficulty in detecting some of these potential health threats. In fact, polluted water and contaminated food cause much higher rates of gastrointestinal and other diseases along the border than in the rest of the United States. For example, hepatitis A is two to three times more prevalent along the border than in the United States as a whole. This is a critical problem in my home county of El Paso. The rate of amebiasis, a parasitic infestation, is three times higher along the border than in the rest of the United States and the rate of shigellosis, a bacterial infection, is two times higher. These diseases don't check with immigration or customs inspectors for either country before crossing borders, nor do they remain at the border. Once these diseases are in the United States they become a public health problem for the entire country.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. This will not only benefit the southwestern border region, but the entire U.S. population.

A SPECIAL ''DEAN''

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, the most recent edition of the Empire State Report, January 1995, contains an excellent article about the Washington based correspondent for the Watertown Daily Times known to those of us in the New York delegation as the Dean. Alan Emory has served his newspaper and the people of the north country for 43 years with distinction, style, and grace.

Recognition from our peers is always a treasured commodity. Last December, Alan was elected president of the Gridiron Club, an association of Washington journalists, because of his long-time service and professional dedication to his chosen field of endeavor. He is respected and admired within the fraternity of journalism as this honor clearly indicates. Among those in Congress who respond to his inquiries, Alan is known for his fairness and integrity. This in itself is the mark of a true professional.

I am enclosing the above-mentioned article for the RECORD. It is a well deserved tribute for one of the true gentlemen in journalism today.

THE DEAN

[By Jonathan D. Salant]

At one of U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's infrequent gatherings for the Washington press corps from New York newspapers, a *New York Times* reporter attempted to sit in the front row.

''No, no, no,'' Moynihan sputters. ''That's the dean's seat.''

The ''dean'' in this case refers to Alan Emory, the 72-year-old correspondent for the *Watertown Daily Times*. Most of the reporters who join Emory weren't born when he came to Washington 43 years ago, the result of an effort by his publisher to give the readers something more in exchange for a price hike. The rest of the New York press corps watches Emory take his seat in front and pour a cup of coffee for the senator. They sit silent deferentially to allow Emory to ask the first question, much as the senior wire service reporter opens presidential news conferences.

Emory began covering Washington before Moynihan, who later served in the administration of four presidents, began his career in public service as an aide to then-Gov. Averell Harriman. Emory has covered Govs. Thomas Dewey, Harriman, Nelson Rockefeller, Malcolm Wilson, Hugh Carey and Mario Cuomo. He has covered Sens. Irving