membership in these overseas terrorist organizations, as determined by the Attorney General along with the Secretary of State.

The administration, which has wisely stepped up the activity and rhetoric against terrorism, should also ensure that the rhetoric it uses on international crime, terrorism, and efforts to protect U.S. interests, fully matches their actions. My bill, which I introduce today, gives them a chance to support additional and needed real reform to thwart a growing and dangerous new terrorist threat aimed at America's interests and security, here at home.

I ask that the full text of the bill be printed here at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 650

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

SECTION 1. MEMBERSHIP IN A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION AS A BASIS FOR EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)(II) by inserting ''or'' at the end;

(2) by adding after clause (i)(II) the following:

''(III) is a member of an organization that engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity or who actively supports or advocates terrorist activity,''; and

(3) by adding after clause (iii) the following:

''(iv) TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—As used in this Act, the term 'terrorist organization' means an organization which commits terrorist activity as determined by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State.''.

ANDREÁ MARION: A LIFETIME OF INNOVATION AND INTEGRITY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring recognition to an extraordinary man on the occasion of his retirement as the president of Applied Biosystems, Inc., in Foster City, CA. Mr. André F. Marion has been a pioneer in the emerging and important field of biotechnology and a pioneer in employee and customer relations. As Mr. Marion moves on to the next stage in his life, his intelligence and creativity will be sorely missed.

Mr. Marion, with a handful of associates, essentially began the biotechnology industry. In 1991 he left the research and development staff of the Hewlett Packard Co. to build the first DNA sequencer that began the biotechnology revolution. But even the tremendous financial and business success of his company is not Mr. Marion's true legacy.

During his 12 years as president, chief executive officer, and chairman of the board of Applied Biosystems, Inc., Mr. Marion ran his company with what he himself called ''Values for Success,'' which included absolute attachment to integrity, consideration of the customer, and the highest achievable level of quality. He shared with his employees equally in the profits, stock options, and even the physical setting of the company's campus.

André Marion is a model for all entrepreneurs, executives, and those involved in business and government to follow. I commend him in the strongest possible terms and wish him a long and happy retirement.

COMPEER, INC. COMPEER FRIENDSHIP WEEK

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1995

Mrs. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this year 117 Compeer programs across the Nation will celebrate Compeer Friendship Week from April 23 to April 29, 1995. The goal of Compeer Friendship Week is to provide an opportunity for each Compeer program to increase its name recognition, gain community support and recruit volunteers. Compeer programs will be hosting many special events during this week.

The Compeer Program, which originated in my home district of Rochester, NY, is now in its 22nd year of existence in Rochester, and its 12th year nationwide. Begun as an adopt-a-patient program at the Rochester Psychiatric Center in 1973, Compeer matches caring, sensitive and trained volunteers to those who are isolated, lonely or persons who, because of a mental illness, experience difficulty in coping. Compeer is based on the concept that, through the sharing of friendship, volunteers can offset the sometimes systematized isolation and loneliness of those diagnosed with mental illnesses, and relieve families of their continuous focus on care.

In the past, persons with a mental illness have been discharged into communities where, in theory, they would lead richer, more productive lives than they would in institutions. The reality proves otherwise. People who suffer from illness, who are living both in and out of hospitals, suffer from isolation and loneliness. The majority lack a support system of either friends or family.

Compeer has helped to change this. A unique partnership between volunteer, client, therapist and Compeer staff has enabled hundreds to become fully integrated into society as mentally and emotionally healthy individuals. In an era of health care cost containment, decreased funding for mental illness, skyrocketing costs of psychiatric hospitalizations, and deteriorating traditional support systems, Compeer addressed a national problem by providing cost-effective utilization of volunteers as an adjunct to therapy. Compeer has made a tremendous difference in our country—fostering and nurturing new friendships, filling the gaps of loneliness, and building bridges of understanding and hope.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Compeer Friendship Week from April 23 to April 29, 1995, and in congratulating the volunteers, clients, therapists, and staff of Compeer for their selfless and tireless efforts.

SSI REFORM

HON. BLANCHE L. LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1995

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to begin a series of discussions over the direction of a program that began with the noblest of intentions, but is rapidly turning into a mockery of the Government's ability to help its citizens. I am speaking of the Supplemental Security Income program for children.

The SSI program was created as a part of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 in order to assist aged, blind, and disabled individuals with supplemental cash assistance. At the time that the law was being written, there was debate over whether or not to include children. The House believed that children should qualify and wrote that, ''. . . disabled children . . . are deserving of special assistance in order to help them become self-supporting members of our society.'' The other body disagreed, arguing that the needs of disabled children were no greater than the needs of non-disabled childern—with the exception of health care costs, which were covered under the Medicaid program. Ultimately the House prevailed and disabled children were included.

Mr. Speaker, that was over 23 years ago. After the program was established, 71,000 blind and disabled children received SSI. Today over 700,000 children receive SSI and the question over whether or not they should be eligible is still unresolved.

When the program was implemented both adults and children were eligible after the Social Security Administration compared their disability against a ''Medical Listing of Impairments.'' Adults who did not qualify under the medical listings were entitled to another test called the residual functional capacity test which measured their ability to engage in ''substantial gainful activity''—or work. Because most children did not work, they were not given the option of a second test and were simply denied benefits if they did not meet the medical listings.

For 16 years the process worked in this manner until February of 1990 when the Supreme Court ruled in favor of a plaintiff, a child who had been denied benefits because he did not meet the medical listings. That decision in Sullivan versus Zebley proved to be a watershed moment in the history of SSI for children.

As a result of the Zebley decision, the Social Security Administration was ordered to develop a process that would allow a child to have a separate test administered in the case that they did not meet the medical listings. Experts were called in and meetings were held for months on end. And when the meetings were over, the SSA had created a process known as the Individualized Functional Assessment or IFA.

Because children could not be judged on an ability to work, the IFA was intended to cover specific age-appropriate activities and developmental milestones. Five different so-called developmental domains were established to determine disability which included motor functioning, communicative skills, cognition, socialization, and behavior.

Mr. Speaker, let me say at this point that I agree with the Zebley decision—because I believe that in the context of the original statute,