

CLEAN WATER LEVEL OF EFFORT GRANTS

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, along with the other Members of the Wisconsin delegation, I am introducing the Level of Effort Clean Water Bonus Fund Act of 1995. This bill would amend the Clean Water Act to set aside 20 percent of the amount provided annually for federal capitalization grants under the State Revolving Loan Fund [SRF] Program and use those funds to provide grants to States that have devoted financial resources to the SRF or other wastewater treatment grant programs beyond the minimum required under the program.

States which have made clean water a top priority and have invested resources toward wastewater treatment beyond what is required under the Clean Water Act naturally have seen significant improvement in their water quality. Unfortunately, since Federal funds are distributed through a formula which is based in large part on needs, these States find that the Federal response to their hard efforts is to reduce their Federal funds. States which have not devoted the resources necessary to make real improvements in their water quality, for lack of effort or other reasons, will receive an increase in Federal funding.

This is an approach which does not make sense to me. Too many of our Federal programs contain disincentives for States to invest their own funds beyond the minimum required. An incentive grant program would recognize the hard budget choices and efforts made by States which overmatch the required SRF contribution and it would encourage other States to invest greater resources in this program in the future. I believe this is a more rational policy than rewarding States which do less by giving them more Federal money.

As Congress begins the Clean Water reauthorization process, I hope that we will take a look at how we spend our Federal dollars and use those dollars to provide incentives to States so that overall spending on clean water will increase, and our water quality will improve as well.

WELSH-AMERICANS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, today is a very special day for our country's Welsh-American population. On March 1 of each year, Welsh-Americans gather to celebrate the great tradition of St. David's Day.

This holiday recognizes the life and legend of St. David, a Welshman who lived in the most holy manner possible. His crowning achievement was when he was canonized by Pope Callixtus II in 1120 A.D. as the Patron Saint of Wales.

At the time of his death, it is said his last words were, "Be joyful brothers and sisters. Keep your faith and do the little things you have seen and heard with me." Then, as the story has it, angels carried his soul to heaven.

His guidance has served as a model for people of Welsh descent worldwide for more than 8½ centuries. Here in America, we have been truly graced by the Welsh community, which has produced a long list of outstanding Americans, including Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

For our Nation's entire Welsh-American community, I wish them a happy St. David's Day.

URGING SUPPORT FOR H.R. 1079, THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday—along with our colleagues, Mr. LIVINGSTON of Louisiana and Mr. JOHNSON of Texas—I introduced H.R. 1079, the Smithsonian Institution Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act. Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. JOHNSON, and I are privileged to serve as members of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents and to be involved in the planning process for the Institution's 150th anniversary celebration, which will take place next year.

Created as a Federal trusteeship by act of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution is today the largest research and museum complex in the world. The various museums of the Smithsonian were visited more than 25 million times last year while thousands more utilized the vast repository of knowledge and artifacts to assist in myriad research and scholarly activities.

As a preeminent national cultural institution, the Smithsonian is charged with preserving and interpreting human culture and the physical and biological worlds through conservation of the national collections that represent our cultural heritage, active presentation of exhibitions and public programs, and scholarship in the arts, science, and history.

ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORY

James Smithson, 1765–1829, a British scientist who never visited the United States, drew up his will in 1826 naming his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, as beneficiary. Smithson stipulated that should the nephew die without heirs—as he did in 1835—the estate would go to the United States to found "at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

On July 1, 1836, Congress accepted the legacy bequeathed to the Nation by James Smithson and pledged the faith of the United States to the charitable trust. In 1838, following approval of the bequest by the British courts, the United States received Smithson's estate—105 bags of gold sovereigns, then the equivalent of \$515,169. On August 10, 1846, an act of Congress signed by President James K. Polk established the Smithsonian Institution in its present form and provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and the Secretary of the Institution. The Board of Regents is comprised of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representa-

tives, and nine citizen members appointed by a joint resolution to Congress.

SIZE AND SCOPE OF THE SMITHSONIAN COLLECTIONS

From that initial bequest an open-ended mandate of James Smithson, the Smithsonian has grown to include 14 museums, the National Zoological Park, and research facilities located in 8 States and the Republic of Panama.

The total number of objects, works of art, and specimens at the Smithsonian is estimated at 140 million, most of which are in the National Museum of Natural History—about 120 million specimens. Another significant portion of the Institution's collections is the National Postal Museum's philatelic collection which comprises more than 16 million objects.

Many artifacts are donated to the Smithsonian by individuals, private collectors, and Federal agencies; others come to the collections through field expeditions, bequests, exchanges with other museums and organizations, and purchases. More than 480,000 objects and specimens were acquired to 1993.

Artifacts not on display are stored in collection study areas in the museums and are either loaned to other museums or used for research. Air and spacecraft are conserved and stored in the Paul E. Garber Facility in Suitland, MD, about 6 miles from the National Mall. Suitland is also home to the Smithsonian's Museum Support Center which houses research collections and will also be the site of the National Museum of the American Indian's research collections center.

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

The Smithsonian's sesquicentennial commemoration in 1996 provides the opportunity to both celebrate the past great accomplishments of the Institution while also looking to its future role and mission as it prepares for the next millennium. The central goal of the 150th anniversary year commemoration, however, will be to increase the sense of ownership and participation in the Smithsonian by all Americans. The Smithsonian is truly an institution of the people as the Nation's designated steward for the preservation and exhibition of the national collections. The 150th anniversary activities will focus on forging a stronger relationship between the institution and its benefactors and beneficiaries—the American people.

During 1996, the Smithsonian will undertake a series of programs and stage a number of events that will commemorate its founding and explore new ways in which it can serve the public in the future. These activities, while extensions of the existing framework of Smithsonian programs, will require significant financial resources. Recognizing the existing budget constraints under which the Federal Government must operate, the Smithsonian's Board of Regents concluded it would not seek any additional appropriated funds in support of sesquicentennial programming. Rather, turning to the private component of the public-private partnership, the Smithsonian will concentrate its efforts to raise support and funding for the anniversary programming for non-Federal sources.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

One avenue available to the Institution in raising a significant amount of the necessary funds is through the issuance of coins commemorative of the anniversary year. The coins

would be issued on August 10, 1996, exactly 150 years from the actual date of the act of Congress which established the Smithsonian Institution. The issue of Smithsonian sesquicentennial commemorative coins will provide an opportunity for the American public to obtain a valued memento while at the same time supporting the Institution mandated to preserve its cultural and historical patrimony. Just as importantly, the funds derived from the issuance and sale of these commemorative coins would transfer the financial responsibility for sesquicentennial activities from the American taxpayer to voluntary collectors.

Funds raised through the coin sale will enable the Smithsonian to showcase its 150-year service to the Nation and will also, hopefully, help the Institution meet the anticipated budgetary challenges which could threaten the current level of service to the public. It will assist in continuing education programs that reach all strata of our society. In addition, the legislation would authorize that 15 percent of the total proceeds remitted to the Institution would be designated to support the National Numismatic Collection at the National Museum of American History. This component of the legislation is strongly supported by the numismatic community and in a very tangible way demonstrates appreciation for their support of all congressionally authorized commemorative coin programs.

Without exception, we all have constituents who visit, communicate with, and otherwise benefit from the Smithsonian every day. From eager first graders to learned scholars and researchers to out senior citizens, the public is consistently served by the vast resources and expertise of the Smithsonian and its staff. Successful enactment of this legislation will guarantee the American people the benefits and wonder of, as well as continued free access to this multifaceted institution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join with me and with Congressmen LIVINGSTON and JOHNSON in sponsoring this legislation, so important and beneficial to Americans throughout our great country.

IN MEMORY OF RUBY ODESSA
CAESAR

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to announce the passing of Mrs. Rubye Odessa Caesar. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great woman who made significant contributions to the people and communities of the city of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Caesar first moved to the city of Philadelphia in the early 1960's with her husband. The Caesars were active members of the New Central Baptist Church and later the Good News Baptist Church. After her husband's death in 1974, Mrs. Caesar continued her activity at Good News. She received much recognition and many awards for her devotion to her church.

In addition, Mrs. Caesar contributed greatly to her community working as a volunteer with the Headstart Program and working to stop gang activity in North Philadelphia. Mrs. Caesar worked hard to improve her community

and was especially proud of the establishment of the Lower Tioga Community Council Emergency Food Referral and Kitchen Cupboard, one of her greatest accomplishments, which will live on into the future.

Mrs. Caesar provided for and nurtured many young people in Philadelphia as a crossing guard and as a foster parent. She also served as the judge of elections for the 43d ward, 10th division and helped organize many voter registration drives. Mrs. Caesar always responded to calls for help from many political leaders and candidates.

Although she suffered from many illnesses, Mrs. Caesar maintained a positive spirit and believed that more work could always be done to improve the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our most sincere condolences to her brother Mr. Joseph Battle, Sr., her sisters Mrs. Lois Wyatt and Mrs. Doris Elizabeth Eaddy, her sisters-in-law, her children, Mr. Eddie Reni Battle, Ms. Serita Caesar, Ms. Jeanette Mash-Battle, Mrs. Tanya Irene Stewart Caesar and Mrs. Arlene Daniels Caesar. Mrs. Caesar is also survived by her companion of many years, Mr. Eldridge Robbins, and many grandchildren and other family members. Mrs. Caesar will be greatly missed by all who knew and loved her.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-
SIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes:

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strongly oppose this bill to punish the American people for the management errors of Congress and the Pentagon. Of course we need to fund military readiness, and of course we have to pay for our peacekeeping operations. But it is not acceptable to do this by stealing money from environmental cleanup, defense conversion, job training, and school funding for our kids. We are punishing the children and punishing our communities because Congress can't find enough money in the \$260 billion defense budget to pay for readiness.

I oppose cutting these programs because they are not the reason we might be short on readiness funding. Let me tell you what has really been damaging readiness:

The Trident D-5 nuclear missile, a \$5 billion cold war relic, designed to hit targets which no longer exist in the former Soviet Union.

The Star Wars Program—a Reagan dream which hasn't given us a single concrete result after \$36 billion worth of wasteful spending since 1984—more than the entire annual budget for the Department of Education.

And, Mr. Chairman, if you truly want to be intelligent about paying for readiness and peacekeeping, you should do it by cutting the inflated intelligence budget.

We wouldn't have a readiness problem if Congress and the Pentagon could just stop wasting billions of taxpayer dollars on these cold war relics. These are the programs we should be targeting to offset this supplemental appropriations bill.

Instead, H.R. 889 attacks programs that are essential to the future of our children and the health of our economy. I am truly ashamed that despite the end of the cold war, and despite the fiscal crisis facing our public school system, we are now considering a bill which takes money away from the \$30 billion Department of Education budget and puts it into the \$260 billion military budget. We're finally beginning to see the fine print in the contract on America.

Not only does this bill propose to cut important domestic programs to make up for military waste, it cuts important programs within the defense budget as well—programs that are vital to the economic future of California and the rest of the Nation.

I am not the only Californian who feels this way. Allow me to read a quote about H.R. 889's cuts in environmental cleanup funding from California's Republican Governor:

The continued erosion of cleanup funding inevitably will threaten the health of armed services personnel and civilians who work at military bases where contamination is present. It will also exacerbate economic suffering in communities that are struggling to redevelop closing bases.

The cleanup of military bases is not a partisan issue, Mr. Chairman. It should be recognized as an essential ingredient in the economic recovery of California and the rest of the Nation, and it should not be cut.

Another essential ingredient is the technology reinvestment program, the cornerstone of President Clinton's landmark defense conversion initiative. In two short years, this program has moved California's economy forward by helping defense firms produce goods and services that can be used in the civilian sector. Despite the TRP's importance for California's economy, and indeed America's economy, H.R. 889 slashes funding for this as well.

This bill, along with the National Security Revitalization Act which was passed last week, is sending the military budget back to the Dark Ages by preserving cold war relics and cutting the programs that are vital to our economic future. I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 889, and to fund readiness and peacekeeping by cutting the truly wasteful military programs.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND "RED"
FULARCZYK

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to my long-time friend, Raymond "Red" Fularczyk.

Red and I have a lot in common. We were both born in Milwaukee and attended Don Bosco High School, on the city's south side.