

The 321st Missile Wing was redesignated the 321st Missile Group on July 1, 1994, due to a command-level reorganization. On 12 August 1994, Security Police from the 321st Missile Group placed third out of eleven teams during the 1994 Peacekeeper Security Police Competition. In November, the 321st underwent its first 20th Air Force Combat Capability Assessment under the revised inspection system. The 321st did well with particularly high marks by the Codes and Pneudraulics flights, Operations Support Squadron Security Police, and with all Missile Combat Crews passing evaluations.

On April 4, 1995, the 321st Missile Group welcomed a group of Russian inspectors as one of the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) inspection took place. The inspection was a multilateral arms control treaty between the United States and successor states to the former Soviet Union. The inspection marked a significant day in the history of Grand Forks Air Force Base.

On July 7, 1995, the 321st Missile Group dedicated the headquarters building in honor of the first commander of the 321st, Brigadier General Robert D. Knapp. The dedication was in conjunction with a 321st Association Reunion, and the annual "Friends and Neighbors Day." Twentieth Air Force Commander Major General Robert Parker presided over the 321st Association Banquet as 321st veterans and retirees were honored.

In 1995, the 321st Missile Group was directed to realign its Minuteman III force, and now has a dual mission. Its mission now is to both operate, maintain and secure combat-ready ICBM forces for the National Command Authority; while at the same time, safely and securely transfer its alert responsibilities to the 341st Missile Wing at Malmstrom AFB, Montana. The mission realignment involves the transfer of 120 missiles to Malmstrom, and 30 missiles to the Ogden Air Logistics Center, Utah. This process started in October 1995 and is expected to take three years to complete.

OUR MISSION

Professional Warriors Operating, Maintaining, And Securing Combat Ready ICBM Forces For the National Command Authority.

OUR VALUES

Integrity—Commit to truth, morality, and honesty in all that you do.

Courage—Physical, moral, and mental bravery to make the right decision.

Competence—Strive to be an expert.

Tenacity—Stubborn persistence to mission.

Service—Dedicated to a higher purpose and to customer satisfaction.

Patriotism—Sacrifice for greater good and do what is best for our most important customer.

Teamwork—Respect and commitment to each other, above self in mission.

Loyalty—Faithful allegiance to yourself, to each other and the mission.

Pride—Take delight in both your actions and the actions of your teammates.

Self-Discipline—Display and require the correct pattern of behavior at all times.

Openness—Willingness to listen and consider the views of others.

OUR KEY RESULT AREAS

KRA 1—reliable weapon system.

KRA 2—mission ready people.

KRA 3—safe practices.

KRA 4—secure weapons system.

OUR STRATEGIC GOALS

Maximize our ICBM combat capability.

Enhance safety and nuclear surety.

Embrace our environmental responsibility.

Practice a healthy lifestyle.

Nurture professional development.

Foster a quality improvement culture.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the afternoon of Tuesday, April 16, 1996, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber and therefore missed rollcall vote No. 120—deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the vital, ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and rollcall vote No. 119—to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for increased taxpayer protections. I want the RECORD to show that if I had the opportunity to be in this Chamber when these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" for both rollcall vote No. 120 and rollcall vote No. 119.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MACRI

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, surely in God's eyes greatness is measured mostly by kindness. By that measure John Macri was one of the greatest of God's children ever to live.

His restaurant, the Italian Village, was not only a landmark in Indianapolis, but an institution and a legend as well.

Few serve humanity better than restaurateurs. They provide not only food and drink, but very special occasions especially for those who have to count their pennies and save up for the proverbial night out—no cooking and no dishes to wash.

Indianapolis mourns his death and celebrates his wonderfully kind and generous life.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Mar. 30, 1996]

SILVO JOHN MACRI, RESTAURANT OWNER AND NUMEROLOGIST

Services for Silvo John Macri, 70, Indianapolis, retired owner of Italian Village Restaurant and numerologist, will be April 2 at 1 p.m. in Flanner & Buchanan Broad Ripply Mortuary and at 3 p.m. in Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Calling will be from noon to 8 p.m. April 1 in the mortuary.

He died March 26.

Mr. Macri owned and operated the restaurant 43 years, retiring in 1994. When the restaurant was located in Carmel, it was called The Macri Family Italian Village.

He was a professional numerologist for thousands of people, including pianist Liberace, mentalist the Amazing Kreskin and actress Rita Moreno. Mr. Macri was an instructor of numerology and held workshops throughout the country. He also co-hosted the John and Jan Show of WIFE radio in 1980-81.

He founded Realities Inc., PSI Inc., Perceptions Inc., A course in Miracles Central Indiana study group and The Seven Inc. He co-founded Indianapolis Meals on Wheels and Indiana Growth Center. He was a charter board member of Indianapolis for Free University and a council member of Unity and Indianapolis Diversity.

He was the author of Message of the Numbers.

He was an Army veteran of World War II. Memorial contributions may be made to Hear My Voice. Protecting Our Nation's Children, P.O. Box 314, 2138 Broad Ripple Ave., Indianapolis 46220.

Survivors: children Toni Macri-Reiner, Gina Hayden, Victor, Katelyn Macri, Giovanna Macri-Russell; sisters Vera Agostino, Ida DeBlase; brother Joseph Macri; nine grandchildren; three great-grandchildren.

SALUTE TO THE U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE SALT RIVER PROJECT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Salt River Project [SRP] for their historic commitment to secure water resources for the economic vitality of central Arizona.

These two organizations worked together at the turn of this century to build the Theodore Roosevelt Dam, located about 80 miles northeast of what is today downtown Phoenix. On April 12, SRP and the Bureau, along with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, a coalition of six Phoenix-area cities and the Tonto National Forest, will rededicate Roosevelt Dam. Over the last 5 years, these parties have worked together to add 77 vertical feet to Roosevelt Dam, providing for flood control and safety of dam storage as well as additional water conservation storage.

This \$430 million reclamation safety of dams project, the largest in the Nation, will provide the metropolitan Phoenix area with additional water-storage capacity and a greater margin of safety from natural disasters like earthquakes and flooding.

On this historic occasion, I would like to review the background for this important Federal legislation. On the morning of June 5, 1976, Teton Dam, built in a steep-walled canyon 40 miles northwest of Idaho Falls, ID, failed. Thousands of farms and homes were washed away. Eleven people died. More than \$400 million of property damage was done.

Though nothing could compensate for the destruction and pain caused by the Teton Dam failure, this disaster did result in a thorough review of all Bureau of Reclamation dams. That review led to the 1978 Federal Reclamation Safety of Dam Act. In its original form, the legislation appropriated \$100 million to modify dams needing repair. By 1983, the estimated cost to repair a select group of dams had risen to \$650 million.

Throughout the early 1980's, many in Congress argued persuasively for that \$650 million appropriation for the dams needed repair in their States. Through their hard work, they succeeded in convincing skeptical colleagues that the repairs were indeed needed and that local entities would pay their fair share. The principle of cost-sharing with local entities was introduced and codified in reclamation law.

In Arizona, most of the dam modifications called for in the Safety of Dams Act have been completed, and without question, they have demonstrably improved the quality of life in central Arizona, which was subject to raging floods in 1978, 1980, and 1993. These modifications do not mean that Arizona will never