

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION AMENDING THE SPOUSAL PROTECTION ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Spousal Protection Act so a former spouse's right to a Federal worker's pension is relinquished if the former spouse remarries before the age of 55.

Current law allows a former spouse to receive a portion of the Federal worker's pension even if the former spouse remarries. On the other hand, a survivor annuity stops permanently if the former spouse remarries before age 55. It cannot be restored, even if the new marriage fails.

A Federal worker whose spouse remarries could have a meager pension to live on. This occurs because the former spouse does not have to relinquish his/her right to the Federal worker's pension even if he/she remarries. The law should not be structured so one individual enjoys his/her golden years at the expense of another.

This legislation will not take money from a former spouse who needs and deserves it; it will provide equity to Federal workers who may find themselves in a desperate financial situation in retirement because they are still paying a portion of their pension to a remarried former spouse. Current law leaves the retired Federal employee—and any new spouse they may have—with their pension diminished to protect someone who no longer requires such protection. In 1986, the Congress recognized the survivor annuity inequity caused by the 1984 Spousal Protection Act and voted to rescind the rights of a former spouse in regards to the survivor annuity in the event that the former spouse remarries before age 55. Nothing has been done to protect the employee's pension in the same circumstances.

There is a precedent for this legislation. Former spouses of Foreign Service employees are not entitled to an annuity under 22 U.S.C. 4054 if before the commencement of that annuity the former spouse remarries before becoming 60 years of age.

In this period of Federal downsizing, this legislation would also affect the number of Federal workers taking early-outs or regular optional retirements. These Federal workers are more likely to continue working to receive their higher salaries and increase their pensions. Because of these workers staying in the Federal workforce, younger workers with lower salaries may find themselves more likely to be RIF'd.

I have a constituent who is a Federal employee approaching retirement age. Although his former spouse has remarried a retired business executive with a generous pension, he will be forced to pay his former spouse a portion of his pension. As a result, this employee and his new spouse will need to extend their careers to make up the difference.

Mr. Speaker, I support the Spousal Protection Act, but we need to rethink what the results are for retirees whose former spouses remarry, and that is what this legislation does.

STATEMENTS REGARDING OVERCROWDING PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Jackie Frazier, Kate Greanon, Kay Gerson, Drew McNaughton, Kate McQuillen, Jennifer Arner, Lucas D'Amico, and Charley Hart, high school students from Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

For the record, my name is Jackie Frazier, this is Kay Gerson, Kate McQuillen, and Drew McNaughton. Our discussion is actually, "Overcrowding, or Budget [Problems] and Education."

(Alternating speakers): We've been asked to directly discuss problems that arise within our school, and our students participating in school for seven years—being in a high school—and the problem that most prominently arises for us was the overcrowding problem in our school. What all of you may not know, is that we have 5 districts that come to our school, and we also have people that are paying tuition to come here. As most schools are having a problem with budget now, unless they live—earlier, someone was discussing how in . . . a resort town, they have more money to put into a school system. We have 5 towns, and this school was actually built at one time to support around 750 students; at this point in time, we have close to 910 people, which is not that much over, but each year we are increasing. Two years ago, we had a class of about 80 students, my class is about 130, the upcoming class of 7th grade next year will have around 170; I think it's a substantial increase each year.

If you were to look at a town in your report, you'll see that each year we are increasing drastically in the number of students, but we don't have the budget to increase either space or more teachers. Sometimes we have to actually hold classes in this auditorium, over on the side here, and in the small media room upstairs, which is normally held for just movies. Each year as the budget stays the same, and the capacity stays the same, the students go up; and what we'd like to discuss, and we have a movie to show you, is that each year when the amount of students do go up, the actual grade of the school goes down in standard: in the way we survive, in the air we breathe, and in the rooms that populate. Sometimes the student ratio is 30 students to one teacher, when ideally it's 20:1. So, each time that we do this, we want to show you how it looks, in reality.

Can everyone hear me? (narrating as video is shown): Due to the reduced janitorial staff

over the past few years, and increased student population we see an overall depreciation of the physical condition of the school. There is no classroom space available; this American History class uses a corner of the auditorium as a makeshift classroom for one period each day. One of our stairwells . . . This was . . . one of the Junior High classrooms, and . . . you can see, there are many classrooms in the school which have a severe overcrowding problem. A high school classroom, with a ratio of about 30:1.

All right, so that was a video to show visually what's the matter with it. Now, I want to talk about what the funds are directed towards, instead of building maintenance. By 1997, the future budget is planning on increasing itself by \$617,000, and \$409,940 of which is going to Special Ed. programs. I think if Special Ed. is increasing itself by 85%, and while all of this is going on, U-32 High School is going rapidly down. We already mentioned the American History class, and how it's held over there; but there's also a Spanish class upstairs that has 30 students in it, and the rooms about as big as about a third of this stage. We're all cramped together in it—it decreases individualized . . . one-on-one help with a teacher, so they fall behind, and they can't catch up. The ventilation problem in the school, you've probably already noticed; so when one student gets sick, the whole student body gets sick. So I think on a national scale, U-32 is the representation of the problem, in that . . . we're supposed to be a world power, and I don't think our schools should be run this way. It's a bad way to represent our country.

HONORING THE U.C. DAVIS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the University of California, Davis, School of Medicine, which is celebrating its 25th year of graduating students with the doctor of medicine degree. The U.C. Davis School of Medicine has a national reputation as a leader in the training of primary care medical residents, particularly in family practice with a rural orientation.

Because of its excellent curriculum and rigorous academic standards, the U.C. Davis School of Medicine was ranked second in the nation by U.S. News and World Report among all comprehensive medical schools in 1995. In addition, the school's academic medical center, with its outstanding patient care, superb medical faculty, and state-of-the art medical technology, is consistently ranked among the best academic medical centers in the nation.

Since its inception, the School of Medicine has created an extensive network of affiliated community hospitals, clinics, and physician group practices throughout the Sacramento region. The medical staff consists of over 1,000 primary care and specialty physicians, many of whom have gained national reputations for excellence. In addition the medical center

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

serves as the only level I trauma center in northern California.

I salute the U.C. Davis School of Medicine for its twenty five years of contributions to the community and numerous medical advances. They have truly made our community a better and healthier one.

REV. LOUIS CAESAR CAPPO

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body and the Nation a remarkable individual who has devoted his life to helping others. Rev. Louis C. Cappo is celebrating his 50th anniversary of ordination into the priesthood on June 8, 1996. Throughout his career Reverend Cappo has enriched Michigan's Upper Peninsula economically, socially, but most important spiritually. He is currently Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral parish, a parish known for their poetic liturgies and beautiful music.

Reverend Cappo was born and raised in Houghton County, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. He attended St. Lawrence College and St. Francis Seminary in Wisconsin, graduating in 1943 with a degree in theology. On June 8, 1946, Father Cappo was ordained a priest in Milwaukee at St. John's Cathedral. After ordination he returned to the Upper Peninsula, beginning his ministry in Ishpeming. Reverend Cappo spent his first 25 years of ministry serving parishes, hospitals, and Catholic schools throughout the Upper Peninsula from St. Ignace to Hancock to Escanaba.

In 1972, Reverend Cappo settled in Sault Ste. Marie when Bishop Salatka appointed him executive director of the Tower of History and head of the department of community services and family life for the Marquette diocese. In this assignment, Father Cappo's responsibilities included running various social and community programs, including the Campaign for Human Development, Natural Family Programming, marriage, family, and individual counseling, infant and special needs adoptions, and infant foster care programs. Father Cappo served as director of the department of community service and family life for 13 years. In 1975, he was appointed to his present position, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Reverend Cappo is known throughout the Upper Peninsula not only for his devotion to improving our spiritual life and social programs, but also for the work he has done to help improve the area's economy. One of his most noteworthy accomplishments was in 1966 when he was instrumental in bringing natural gas to the Upper Peninsula. Father Cappo has participated in the International Trade Commission, the U.S. Small Business Administration Advisory Council and the Marquette United Way Board of Directors. He has also been chairperson of the Michigan Tourist Council and is currently Chaplain to the Michigan State police.

Reverend Cappo's devotion is recognized by colleagues, Catholics, and fellow citizens throughout our State. As an example of his devotion, in 1974 he was presented with the Northern Michigan University President's

Award for outstanding citizenship. This remarkable man is 76 years old and as devoted to his priesthood as ever.

Mr. Speaker, in Hebrews it states, "one does not take this honor on his own initiative, but only when called upon by God, as Aaron was, you are a priest forever." Father Cappo has been called by God to be a spiritual leader for all the residents of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. For whenever we have called upon Father Cappo he has been there for us. It is appropriate that we give honor to Father Cappo and as we recognize Father Cappo's achievements, we give honor to God. Honor to God through his priest, who is our priest forever.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of St. Peter's Parish, the Marquette diocese, and the entire State of Michigan, I congratulate Rev. Louis Cappo on this golden anniversary of his ordination into priesthood.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE SIMPSON

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable dedication and accomplishments of a constituent in my district, Julie Simpson of Spring Valley, CA. For the past 16 years, Julie has been employed by the U.S. Navy in San Diego, CA. I would like to take a moment to commend her hard work and dedication.

Julie began her quest for independence in the Grossmont Union High School district's special education program. It was there that she was first introduced to the Navy Defense Subsistence Office of the Pacific Rim. Under this Navy program, Julie was given civil service status and became self-sufficient for the first time in her life. She began as a typist and has since moved up to her current position as a transportation clerk and computer specialist. Julie is responsible for processing the ordering and warehousing of perishable produce for the Pacific Navy fleet. Currently, Julie has a GS-4 ranking, a remarkable achievement for a mentally handicapped person, and has become an invaluable asset to the San Diego Navy Depot.

The Covenant Ministries of Benevolence in Spring Valley has arranged a recognition assembly to honor Julie as well as those who have played prominent roles in her life. The event is scheduled for July of this year in San Diego. Among those who will be honored will be Julie's mother, Beverly, who has served as a constant source of strength and inspiration to her daughter.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when our mentally challenged citizens are so often given a second rate status, individuals like Julie Simpson offer hope and assurance to us all. Julie is an exceptional person who has gained a solid identity and shown her strength and abilities through hard work. I would like to join with the many others in honoring Julie for all of her remarkable qualities and personal achievements.

WINNING ESSAY: "IMPOVERISHED METROPOLISES"

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, when HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros leads U.S. representatives to HABITAT II—the Second U.N. Conference on Human Settlement—in Istanbul, Turkey, the official delegation will include a Michigan high school student whose essay won first place in the 1996 National High School Contest on the United Nations.

In his essay, John Hart, a junior at Kimball High School in Royal Oak, MI, describes the impact of migration, trade policies, and international economics on urban centers throughout the world, and argues for a "new set of priorities," based primarily on free trade and multilateral investment, to promote global prosperity.

Hart's essay, "Impoverished Metropolises," won a \$1,000 first prize and a trip to HABITAT II for both Hart and his history and international relations teacher at Kimball High School, Patricia Estep. The conference focuses on building links among national urban development programs, environmental studies and social service networks.

I compliment John Hart for his accomplishment, and commend his work to the attention of my colleagues.

IMPOVERISHED METROPOLISES

(By John Hart)

The fate of the world is entwined with the fate of its cities. Social critic Lewis Mumford remarked that "the city is a place for multiplying happy chances and making the most of unplanned opportunities." At the turn of the century, roughly five percent of the world's people lived in cities with populations over 100,000. Today, an estimated forty-five percent, slightly more than 2.5 billion people, live in urban centers. Every year, millions migrate to metropolitan areas in search of prosperity. However, bright hopes have been clouded by dim prospects, as rapid population growth has strained resources and ignited economic turmoil. These problems plague the growth of the developing world. Millions of citizens face deplorable living conditions, while others struggle to support themselves. Poverty and unemployment form the core of metropolitan crises; economic and social hardships in developing nations are one of the world's most prevalent ills.

The influx of billions of people into metropolitan areas strains the resources, leadership, and infrastructure of dozens of nations. Migration is a continuous trend. Citizens from the poor interior of sub-Saharan Africa travel to Kinshasa, Zaire, despite the collapse of its economy and services. Rapid population growth has pushed Kinshasa to the edge of anarchy. Between 1950 and 1995 the number of cities worldwide with a population of over one million increased fourfold, from 83 to 315. Cities, first and third world alike, are coping with waves of poor newcomers while affluent citizens move out, driven away by crime and a deteriorating quality of life. Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Jakarta, Mexico City, Cairo, Delhi, and Beijing face similar situations. The United Nations estimates that by the year 2025 more than five billion people, or sixty-one percent of humanity, will be living in cities.

Poverty and disease are rampant in hundreds of the world's metropolises. Unsanitary conditions breed infectious diseases, infecting millions chronically. In Poland, the

land and water have been so poisoned by toxic waste that ten percent of babies are born with birth defects. Virulent insects thrive in contaminated areas. Urbanization has produced an ideal environment for the spread of disease. Carolyn Stevens, an epidemiologist at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, notes that poverty is the root cause of such epidemics. Disproportionate numbers of poor people living in cities die from both infectious diseases and chronic illnesses. As migrants flood cities, resulting urban growth outruns the installation of sanitation. Hopeful citizens view metropolitan life as one of opportunity; however, resources are drained quickly and the standard of living falls exponentially. As time progresses, crowded, unsanitary slums will continue to harbor disease, perpetuating massive poverty.

Massive migration also strains rural economies. Millions move toward the cities, abandoning suburban life in hope of metropolitan prosperity. Many of those who migrate in the developing world are farmers. The world's largest nations, including India and China, depend upon massive production of grain to feed their millions. As rural populations dwindle, grain output also dwindles commensurably. Burgeoning city populations, on the other hand, demand widespread resources. Agricultural output fails to fulfill the demand of large metropolises. As a result, much of the third world must import billions of pounds of grain. Although such attempts are successful, many are still left in poverty. Urban growth creates an unprecedented strain on the worldwide agricultural industry, ensuing economic hardship and widespread poverty.

Population growth also strains urban economies. As cities swell from migration and births, workers face crowds of competitors. Economic growth cannot keep up with population expansion. Beijing is home to an estimated one million floating workers in search of jobs. Unemployment rates in scores of African cities top twenty percent and are unlikely to drop anytime soon. Newcomers have fled to Kinshasa, yet recent violence has scared away affluent businessmen and foreign workers. As a result, over the last three years, Kinshasa has seen its economy shrink by forty percent. Thousands of government jobs have disappeared, and the city's infrastructure has crumbled. In Beijing, the banking system is on the brink of collapse, as inflation is rapidly outpacing income growth. Hundreds of cities face similar situations; growing demand outpaces economic supply, harboring unemployment and depression. Metropolitan economies can't keep up with increased pressure.

More and more, the fate of cities determines the fate of nations and regions. In dozens of countries, a single major city accounts for half of the government's revenues and a large portion of GDP. Karachi is Pakistan's financial center, only major port, and has the highest concentration of literate people. Large cities such as these are not only fundamental to the economy of their nation but are also catalysts for political movements. Depression and widespread poverty often spur ethnic or religious conflict. Overcrowded cities harbor violence and civil strife; passions incubate among disgusted peasants. In Pakistan, if factional violence intensifies, unrest could engulf the rest of the populace, leading to international conflicts and large movements of people. Cities are fundamental to economic and social stability.

The problems of the world's major cities demand the attention of policy makers. The international community must work toward creating a new agenda for dealing with rapid urbanization. First, aid must not be

prioritized to the world's few largest metropolises. Most international attention is directed toward the most gigantic cities, although smaller urban centers often face more severe hardships. Future programs must concentrate on assisting cities with the deepest problems, not those with the largest populations.

Moreover, international organizations, such as the United Nations, must support community-based initiatives. These projects, pioneered by the World Bank, focus on small, yet fundamental problems. One of these initiatives, the Kampung Improvement Program in Jakarta, Indonesia, gave citizens an incentive to clean up their community. This method of foreign aid concentrates expertise of foreign workers, yet also gives cities a certain degree of autonomy in the self-improvement process. After the Jakarta program was implemented, Josef Leitmann, a World Bank urban planner, indicated that the "poor began to look at their community as their home. A simple change in psychology produced a change in physical surroundings." By impressing the process of social and economic development, rather than blanketing certain areas with massive amounts of aid, international organizations can improve the welfare of cities dramatically.

The international community must also promote multilateral free trade. Developing countries, such as China and Russia, must be included in the World Trade Organization. Increasing economic relations between all nations helps narrow the North-South gap, the economic and political barrier between first and third world countries. The United States and other major global powers can no longer concentrate trade with a select few large partners; they must open their doors to small, indigenous nations. Such an initiative would boost the economies of struggling cities, as increased exposure to world markets would boost standards of living and calm protectionist unrest.

Current United States policies, such as the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), are contributing to third world city poverty. The program, known as the EEP, allows China to purchase grain from the United States at a substantially reduced price. Although China is the world's largest importer of grain, programs like the EEP, essentially subsidize foreign agricultural industries, killing their ability to compete. Nations such as China are, thus, able to purchase grain from the United States at a cheaper price than from their own farmers. This system pressures the individual farmers, causing millions to move to cities. Mass migration, in turn, strains resources in urban areas, perpetuating poverty and unemployment.

Corporate investment also plays a fundamental role in reaching out to swelling metropolises. Abolishment of protectionist trade barriers must be accompanied by increased investment in fledgling economies. Multinational corporations, or MNCs, must be encouraged to develop new initiatives to boost the infrastructures of struggling cities. Hands-on investment, as opposed to large monetary grants, will pave the way for worldwide metropolitan prosperity.

Cities form the cornerstone of civilization. Recent population growth has dulled the luster of shining metropolises. Migration has strained the developing world, creating millions of unemployed workers, pushing even more into poverty. Industrialized nations must form a new set of priorities, hinging chief objectives upon free trade and multilateral investment. Although the world cannot rectify all urban problems, it must act quickly and decisively in order to promote global prosperity. If positive steps are taken, present-day slums may become, as Lewis Mumford put it, "symbols of the possible."

CASTLETON HOSE CO. CELEBRATES 125 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, anyone who visits my office can't help but notice the display of fire helmets that dominates my reception area. They're there for two reasons. First, I had the privilege of being a volunteer fireman in my hometown of Queensbury for more than 20 years, which helps explain the second reason, the tremendous respect that experience gave me for those who provide fire protection in our rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, in a rural area like the 22d District of New York, fire protection is often solely in the hands of these volunteer companies. In New York State alone they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property. That is why the efforts of people like those fire fighters in Castleton, NY is so critical.

And that's why, Mr. Speaker, in their wisdom, the Castleton Village Board and Board President Frank P. Harder proposed starting the Castleton Fire Department back in the spring of 1871. Later that summer, the first engine House was completed on what is now the corner of Green Avenue and 1st street in Castleton. Clearly, they recognized the importance of protecting the lives and property of their friends and neighbors and established two hose companies to do just that.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, those are the traits that make me most fond of such communities, the undeniable camaraderie which exists among neighbors. Looking out for one another and the good of the whole is what makes places like Castleton a great place to live and raise a family. And this concept of community service couldn't be better exemplified than by the devoted service of the fine men and women who have comprised the Castleton Fire Co. over its 125 year history. That's right, for well over a century, this organization has provided critical services for the citizens on a volunteer basis. As a former volunteer fireman myself, I understand, and appreciate, the commitment required to perform such vital public duties.

Mr. Speaker, It has become all too seldom that you see fellow citizens put themselves in harms way for the sake of another. While almost all things have changed over the years, thankfully for the residents of Castleton, the members of their fire department have selflessly performed their duty, without remiss, since Abe VanBuren took the post as the first Fire Chief back in 1871.

You know, I have always said there is nothing more all-American than volunteering to help one's community. By that measure, Mr. Speaker, the members of the Castleton Fire Company, past and present, are truly great Americans. It will be my distinct pleasure to join the community of Castleton, this Saturday, June 8, 1996, in a parade and tribute to their fire department and the selfless sacrifices of its members over the course of the last 125 years. In that regard, I ask that you Mr. Speaker, and all members of the House, join me now in paying tribute to these dedicated men and women.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HOMEOWNERS RELIEF ACT OF 1996

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Homeowners Relief Act, legislation to provide homeowners with relief from capital gains taxes upon the sale of their principal residence.

This legislation recognizes that a person's home is something more than a simple investment; it's a fundamental part of the American dream, and our Tax Code should recognize this fact. The bill exempts the sale of a principal residence from capital gains taxation. Specifically, the bill excludes from taxation the gains from the sale of a principal residence if, during the 7-year period prior to the sale of the residence, the property was owned by the taxpayer and used as the taxpayer's principal residence for 5 or more years.

Under current law, capital gains liability on the sale of a principal residence is postponed if another residence of equal or greater value is purchased within 2 years. In addition, taxpayers 55 years of age or older may claim a one-time \$125,000 exclusion of the gain from the sale of a principal residence during any 3 of 5 years immediately preceding the sale. Further, taxpayers can also avoid capital gains on owner-occupied housing by holding the asset until death and leaving it to their heirs.

While these exemptions serve to shield most homeowners from capital gains liability, certain circumstances force many homeowners to shoulder a significant capital gains tax bite when they sell their home. Increased home values put many taxpayers, particularly older Americans looking to retire, in the difficult situation of having to pay substantial capital gains taxes. In addition, at a time when corporate downsizing is all too common, often the most substantial asset held by laid-off workers is their home.

The problem is, current law has the effect of locking individuals into homes that, but for the Tax Code, they might wish to sell. Those individuals who can afford to purchase a more expensive home can postpone capital gains liability, while those who need to move to more modest accommodations, because their economic circumstances warrant doing so, must pay a tax.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation will give homeowners needed relief from this inequity, and will put recognition in the Tax Code of the special status of the home. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Homeowners Relief Act of 1996.

IN HONOR OF THE GALVESTON BAY FOUNDATION

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Galveston Bay Foundation and its work to preserve and enhance Galveston Bay. On June 8, 1996, the Foundation will host its sixth annual "Bay Day Festival," a day long enter-

tainment, educational, and recreational event at historic Sylvan Beach County Park in La Porte, TX, to showcase Galveston Bay's many resources.

Galveston Bay is one of southeast Texas' most valuable and most threatened natural resources. Since the 1950s, the Bay has lost more than 30,000 acres of coastal wetlands and 90 percent of its aquatic grass beds. More than half the Bay has been permanently closed for commercial oyster harvesting while the remainder is routinely closed after heavy rainfall. With the completion of Lake Livingston Dam, the Trinity River Delta has been reduced dramatically, eliminating vital wetland habitat.

The Galveston Bay Foundation has played a critical role in helping to reverse this degradation and bring the Bay back to health. The Foundation was formed in 1987 as a non-profit organization made up of commercial fishermen, developers, business people, environmental groups, government officials, recreational interests, and other citizens who sought to increase education and communication about the importance of Galveston Bay to the region.

The Foundation's work to preserve the Bay has four fundamental principals—education, conservation, research, and advocacy. Through these efforts, the Foundation seeks to increase awareness of the multiple uses of Galveston Bay and to increase participation in projects to preserve the natural resources of the Bay.

In 1987, through the leadership of U.S. Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Congress designated Galveston Bay as a part of the National Estuary Program in an attempt to solve problems to the Bay caused by pollution, development, and overuse. The Galveston Bay Plan was developed by a consortium of scientists, corporate and governmental representatives, and local citizens. The Foundation has served as a partner in the effort to restore vital Bay habitats, contain contaminated runoff, and curtail sewage and industrial waste. The success of the clean-up is a testament to the Foundation and its ability to reach consensus on a solution to improve the quality of life on Galveston Bay.

The Foundation has also been instrumental in developing environmentally sound approach to modernize the Houston Ship Channel, demonstrating that environmental protection and economic growth can go hand in hand. This innovative plan that will both expand the Houston Ship Channel and contribute significantly to the restoration of Galveston Bay.

This project will use dredged material to restore Galveston Bay's wetlands, creating new wildlife habitats and enhancing recreational benefits. The creation of marshlands, a critical part of the Galveston Bay ecosystem, will provide habitats for thousands of species of plant and animal life, including several endangered species. The three islands to be created under the plan will also provide natural habitats for birds and other wildlife. New boating channels and anchorages will give fishermen and other recreational users increased access to the Bay. The Foundation's role in developing this plan has increased the benefits exponentially for Texas' families and wildlife that rely on Galveston Bay.

I commend the Galveston Bay Foundation for its nine years of service to the committees surrounding Galveston Bay, and I wish the Foundation continued success in achieving its

goals in preserving and enhancing one of Texas' and the nation's most treasured natural resources.

CONTINUATION OF THE SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Amy DeCarmine, Amber Johnson, Beth Carmine, and Nathina Roy, high school students from Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

The Summer Youth Employment Program has kept us off the streets; kept us from the use of drugs, alcohol and violence of any type. The Youth Program has also given us the experience of how living can be in real life, and how to conserve money for our future.

There can be nothing more positive in our lives than the Summer Youth Employment Program; it is a continuance of encouragement of being a responsible young adult. The Summer Youth Employment Program has been the cause of so many young people being employed, and in some cases it may help to slow down the cycle of the welfare generation. It gives us ideas, training for possible future employment, and it gives us a better idea of what we need to do to accomplish our future. Please help us to keep what has been proven to be a wonderful chance to understand what is expected from us as adults.

It has given us a great source of self-pride in our abilities to contribute and know what this is—that this is a great start in life. And with your support in us, you have also given us hope that you believe in all of us. We need this opportunity to prove that we are serious about our future, and need your consideration to allow us this Program to continue. That's it.

Congressman Sanders: Can you tell us what kind of work you did in the Summer Youth Employment Program?

Answer: I've been on the Youth Program for two years now. And, the first year I worked at Project Independence, which is helping elderly people take care of themselves and entertain them. And last summer, I cleaned the elementary school of Williamstown to get [it] ready for school.

Answer: I've only been in this for one year, which was last year, but I worked with Amber at the elementary school cleaning, and I thought it was a really great thing, because a lot of people that are inexperienced, like under 16, [employers] don't want to hire you * * *

Answer: I worked at a hospital as a spot clerk in the basement, and I was in the program for one year. It was a very good skill because I'm going to be working at a hospital after I graduate.

Congressman Sanders: So I think what you're seeing here is an example of a Federal program which meant a lot to you three, and to tens and tens of thousands of other young Americans.

Answer: Yes.

Congressman Sanders: There is a major debate taking place in Congress right now, as to whether this fund, with this program, should continue to be funded. I prefer, strongly, that it should; but we're fighting against people who prefer to put money into

airplanes and bombers that the Pentagon doesn't need, rather than in programs like this. So, I thank you very much for personalizing one of the major debates taking place in Congress. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO THE OTA

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Institute for Technology Assessment.

The Institute of Technology Assessment [ITI] was established as a nonprofit research group by former senior analysts of the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA]. In one of perhaps the most mindless acts committed by this Congress, OTA was eliminated last year. This House voted twice to continue funding for OTA, but the Republican congressional leadership prevailed in the end, and OTA went out of business.

I fought hard for the continuation of OTA, because the objective analysis of issues related to science and technology that OTA provided was an invaluable resource to the public policy efforts of this Congress. So I am glad that this new institute has stepped up to take on OTA's crucial mission.

ITA has just received funding and support from the New York Community Trust, the Garfield Foundation in Philadelphia, the George Mason University Foundation, and the Medical Technology and Practice Patterns Institute in Washington, DC.

ITA will carry out multidisciplinary studies and analysis of the potential economic, social, legal, and environmental effects of technical developments and technology-related projects, programs, or policies.

I am thrilled that the Institute of Technology Assessment has been established, and I am honored to begin my service on ITA's advisory panel.

I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in a bipartisan effort to help ITA maintain the focus on public policy and legislative issues inherited from OTA.

GILBERT "GIBBY" LAFAVE

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and of this Nation the recent retirement of Mr. Gilbert "Gibby" LaFave, director of aging and nutrition for the Dickinson-Iron Counties Community Service Agency. The agency, located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, will truly miss Mr. LaFave who concluded his tenure on May 10, 1996, after 16 dedicated years.

During these times of budget cuts and increased need for social services to our senior citizens, the efforts of so many people to stretch a dollar, to provide more and better services to those who truly need assistance and to improve the quality of life for so many is truly an accomplishment throughout his

years at the DICS, Gibby personified dedication, care, and concern for our seniors in his every effort.

Leading the development of the rural transportation program for seniors and the handicapped in Dickinson and Iron Counties, Gibby's efforts provided a way these seniors could get out of doors and do things for themselves. The program allowed for a degree of self-sufficiency and helped the local economy.

Gibby was also very much aware of the inability of many seniors to perform their household chores due to physical constraints. In response, he was the leading force behind the development of the senior chore service that provides this type of work to be done for seniors by more able-bodied clients of the agency.

For many, many years, Gibby LaFave has also lent his efforts to this community and surrounding area through participating in local government and helping to raise funds for a variety of programs, services, and other noteworthy causes.

Mr. Speaker, the public service of Gilbert "Gibby" LaFave is greatly appreciated. His concern for his fellowman will be long remembered and valued. On behalf of so many Michigan's Upper Peninsula that benefited by his actions, I congratulate Gibby LaFave on his retirement and wish him well.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. ORVILLE SANDAKER

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding service and dedication of a constituent in my district, Lt. Col. Orville Sandaker. His career in the Air Force Association [AFA] as a pilot trainer spans five decades and has included over 15 awards and recognitions. I would like to take a moment to commend Orville's exceptional service to our country.

Orville began his career 60 years ago in Coopertown, ND, flying an OX-5 Travelair. Since then, Orville has logged over 5,000 hours in the air, 3,000 of which included search and rescue missions. On December 1, 1941, Orville became a charter member of the Civil Air Patrol [CAP] and in 1948, went to serve in the Auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. Orville has also worked as a training check pilot since 1951 and as a co-founder of the Flying Samaritans and a charter member of the Baja Bush Pilots, his responsibilities are ever-changing.

Throughout his tenure in the Air Force Auxiliary Service and various Chairmanship positions in the San Diego Chapter of the AFA, Orville has contributed infinitely to the aerospace and flight education of young pilots. It is this continued role as an educator that has earned Orville many CAP and AFA honors, including their top National Achievement awards.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when the U.S. military is often not given sufficient recognition, outstanding leaders, such as Orville, exemplify the commitment our Armed Forces has to superior performance. Orville has dedicated his life to teaching our young Air Force aviators

the necessary skills and tools to serve our country in the best possible manner. As a veteran and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Military Procurement, I would like to commend Lt. Col. Orville Sandaker for all of his efforts and years of service and to the U.S. Air Force and our country.

TRIBUTE TO RANDY HUSK, TROY CITY COUNCIL

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Randall J. Husk, recently retired from the Troy City Council after 18 years of distinguished service.

Known to his friends and family as Randy, he has served most effectively and was honored by his peers with election as Mayor Pro Tem in 3 different years. While a City Councilman, Randy Husk served with distinction representing the city of Troy on the Michigan Municipal League's Workers Compensation Board and on the General Assembly of the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments [SEMCOG]. Prior to his first city council term he was appointed to the planning commission for 3 years and was on the zoning Board of Appeals, holding the office of chairman of each. During his tenure in both appointed and elected city government he was known as a strong supporter of the Troy master land use plan.

Randy Husk's energy and untiring dedication extend beyond City Hall to other areas of the community. His concern for youth is demonstrated by his contributions to the Troy Boys and Girls Club, the Athens High School Athletic Boosters Club, and his service as a volunteer probation worker for the Oakland County Juvenile Department. And he is a member and past president of the Troy Optimist Club, serving the youth of Troy in that role also. The Troy Code of Ethics Committee recognized his commitment by electing him Vice Chairman. He is a past president of the Apollo Homeowners Association, and a past Trustee of the Troy Inter-Service Club Council.

The citizens of Troy were not surprised when in 1977 the Troy Jaycees presented Randy Husk with the Distinguished Service Award. Always outspoken in support of issues he believes in, he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the betterment of the health, safety, and welfare of the Troy community.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we take note of the numerous contributions of Randy Husk to the citizens of Troy, and I offer my best wishes for his continued success in future endeavors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY, RECEIVES GREAT AMERICAN MAIN STREET AWARD

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, only five cities were singled out by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for its Great American Main

Street Award. One of them, Saratoga Springs, NY, is in the 22d Congressional District I have the privilege of representing.

The award was well earned. Saratoga Springs has long enjoyed its distinction as a city of thoroughbred racing and fine mansions. But by the 1970's, the city's charm was starting to fade. Fortunately, Saratogians are justifiably proud of their city, and a group of them decided to restore the city's splendor to its fullest.

About a quarter century ago building facades were crumbling and the downtown was lifeless. Fear that a recently constructed nearby supermall would drain the city's commercial blood, a group of citizens responded by forming what was known as the plan of action. Besides encouraging ideas on renovation, plan of action led to a special assessment district, a group of 82 downtown property owners on and along Broadway who paid an additional tax each year for improvements.

These efforts, in turn, led to a spring flowerplanting program and the gathering of residents 4 days a week to dig up sidewalks and plant 250 trees along Broadway. The city also boasts of a new urban center that attracts tourists even outside the racing season.

To make a long story short, Mr. Speaker, the total value of downtown property was valued at \$15 million in the early 1970's and is valued at \$63 million today.

The summer season of thoroughbred racing and Saratoga Performing Arts Center always drew tourists to Saratoga Springs. But the city's finest sons and daughters were not content until they once again had a city worthy of those two attractions.

As the recipient of a Great American Main Street Award, Saratoga Springs will receive a plaque to display along the street, a certificate, a trophy, and a \$5,000 award to be put in a revolving trust controlled by the city's Preservation Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, the spirit that restored Saratoga Springs is the spirit that made America the greatest country in the world. I'm proud of the city, privileged to represent her residents in Congress, and fortunate to have my major district office on Broadway.

Let us now, Mr. Speaker, add our own voices to the growing chorus of tributes to Saratoga Springs, NY, as one of this Nation's truly fine cities.

A TRIBUTE TO TERRI MCNAIR

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true American hero. Terri McNair, a constituent of mine, is the living embodiment of the spirit of charity and giving that this Nation was built on. She has devoted her career, and much of her free time, to easing the pain and the burden on people who are less fortunate.

As the volunteer president of the Community Center in Katonah, NY, Terri McNair coordinates an operation that provides food, clothing, literacy programs, career counseling, and most importantly, a helping hand and word of encouragement to needy people in my district and hometown. The Katonah Community Center is a place of refuge for many people, and she is a beacon of hope for those people who seek out this refuge.

Terri McNair's commitment to the less fortunate does not end when she goes to her full-time job. She is a social worker who coordinates the Family Violence Program at the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility. As a social worker at New York's only maximum security women's prison, Terri McNair works with inmates who have been both the perpetrators and the victims of violence and she is in a key position to help these women stop this endless cycle of violence.

For her commitment to making her community and our world a better place, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman whose commitment to the less fortunate is unmatched and whose charity and compassion is truly awe-inspiring. Terri McNair, on behalf of myself, my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and all of the people whose lives you have touched, I want to offer you my most sincere thanks. Terri, you truly are an American hero.

IN HONOR OF SHELL EXPLORER POST 9999, DEER PARK, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the members of Shell Explorer Post No. 9999 in Deer Park, TX, for their many achievements and contributions to our community.

The Shell Explorer Post is sponsored by the Shell Oil Refinery located in Deer Park, TX, and is part of the East Central Exploring District of the Sam Houston Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The post is open to young men and women, ages 14 to 20, who wish to be part of a vibrant, growing, fun-filled organization that explores career opportunities and encourages community involvement.

Shell Explorers learn the value of community service, develop an awareness of our fragile environment, and establish an understanding of the strength we have as a people that fosters pride in themselves and their ability to do good work, both as individuals and as a team.

During the 1994-95 season, they brought their hard work and dedicated service to a wide assortment of community projects.

To help improve our environment, the Explorers cleaned up a stretch of beach front for the fifth year in a row. They then turned their attention to the Armand Bayou Nature Center where they helped to build gates, repair fences, and clear brush vines. Through such activities, the Explorers learned about the ecosystem and wildlife while helping to beautify our community for all of us.

Senior citizens hold a special place in the hearts of the Explorers, and they go out of their way year after year to help better their lives. Whether it be removing old broken sheetrock, helping a carpenter to install a new kitchen counter and sink, patching or painting, the Explorers are always there to extend their valuable services.

Besides doing handiwork, the Explorers can always be relied on to share a friendly smile. During the Christmas holiday, they delivered hot, hearty meals to homebound seniors in Pasadena, Deer Park, La Porte, and the Deer Park Activities Center. The Explorers also brought Christmas cards and kind words for those who lived far from families and were alone for the season.

The Shell Explorers are particularly proud of their \$1,000 donation to the Boys and Girls Harbor Youth Facility in Morgan's Point, TX. Through several car washes, the Explorers had raised this money to finance their yearly activities. However, they later learned that the Boys and Girls Harbor Youth Facility, which helps orphans and troubled youth, was in need so the Shell Explorers donated the funds to help the Facility.

Career opportunities are also a focal point for the Explorers. They visited KRBE Radio to learn the tricks of sound mixing, the art of promotions, and other career opportunities for those interested in a future in broadcasting. The Explorers invite guest speakers to discuss their careers as well as to instill the value of good study habits and the importance of a college education.

The Shell Explorers provide an example of good citizenship for all of us. Through the years, they have learned that by serving others they serve themselves and each member has gone forth with the knowledge that he or she had made a difference.

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Tedra Guyett and Harmony Hariman, high school students from Washington County, VT, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My name is Harmony Hariman, and I'm a Student Area Coordinator for Amnesty International, and I'm an intern with the Vermont Refugee Assistance.

My name is Tedra Guyette; I'm also a Student Area Coordinator for Vermont, and I'm also an intern with Vermont Refugee Assistance.

The first thing we really want to talk about is a Bill that was passed on March 21st in the House, HR 2202. That's really upsetting to me, because it effectively banned people who have genuine political claims . . . from ever entering the U.S., or ever staying, because . . . When a person flees their country with the fear of safety, and they come here, do you think they're going to come off the plane and say, "Whoops, we better get a lawyer and file some papers?" No, they're worried about their safety. And often spend months trying to save their families, and just getting settled, which pretty much bans them from ever filing. The Bill HR 2202 would ensure that any immigrant or refugee who is caught entering or crossing the border illegally will be permanently barred from ever legally entering the country. Yet there are instances where a refugee has no other option. Immigrants lack knowledge about specific opportunities of become a citizen, and often do not understand the process itself, or how to negotiate the I.N.S. bureaucracy.

There is a section of the bill that says that immigrants who are here illegally, or undocumented immigrants, are unable to receive health care through out public system.

And there's a myth that the reason that the health care system is in the ground is because it's the immigrants, it's the poor people that are just dragging it down. But really, immigrants use health care less than the general public. A 1992 U.S. Dept. of Justice report found that immigrants use federally funded services less than the general population, and there have been several studies that show that it's not immigrants that are pulling us down, it's everyone else's stupidity and ignorance about the immigrants. Most hospital care costs for undocumented immigrants were paid by private insurance, which was 47%; or by the immigrants and their families themselves, which was 45%. That only leaves 8% of the immigrants in the country that were paid for by the government.

This Bill would also deny immigrants benefits under any means-tested programs funded by the federal government, or by state government, as well as being ineligible to receive grants, to receive Earned Income tax credits, to receive SSI benefits, Medicaid, Food Stamps, housing assistance, unemployment benefits, college financial aid, among others. Although, undocumented immigrants alone paid \$7 billion per year in taxes. In 1990, undocumented immigrants paid \$2.7 billion in Social Security, and \$160 million in Unemployment Insurance; and this is according to a publication by the Urban Institute. (signal)

I'm just going to do a quick story about a man that I know. He's 18 years old, and is from Sudan, and is now lost in the "war zone" of the American immigration system. He's actually living in Woodbury; he is apparently some kind of dangerous criminal because he came here with a false passport; so, now he's in jail, and the first time I met him I asked him, "Well, how long will you be here?" meaning, how long would he be staying with family that he was staying with. And he misinterpreted me to mean, "How long will you be in the U.S.," and just said, "immigration," and shrugged his shoulders. And that was probably the saddest thing I've ever seen in my life, was this man—just lost.

Due to time restrictions, we are unable to address all the myths and . . . overstatements, but I can say that to blame immigrants is to scapegoat an easy, unpopular target, and to divert responsibility from more proper parties.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you very much. Let me ask you a couple of questions: what does political asylum mean, and why is that important?

Answer. Well, to me, it means someone who because of their benefits, because of their actions, needs to flee their home, needs to leave, whether it's because they were against their government in this country . . . like the [last] girl was saying, or the wrong color, in the wrong country; come to a place where they can be safe, where they can wake up in the morning and know that, "okay, nobody's going to shoot me today." That's what asylum means.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. Were you immigrants?

Answer. Yes, my family was . . . [there's] a history of immigrants in my family.

Answer. Being that we are white, I think we are all immigrants, in this country.

Congressman Sanders: so, essentially what you're saying is that everybody other than the Native Americans are immigrants if we are in this country?

Answer. That's true.

Answer. That's correct.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. Thank you very much—excellent presentation.

UN HABITAT MEETING: A BOOST FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKEY?

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Habitat II, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements is now underway in Istanbul, Turkey. World leaders, international media, and thousands of NGO representatives from around the planet have assembled to address critical global issues related to sustainable development.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to Habitat II's global significance, the meeting offers an unprecedented opportunity to further develop civil society and democracy in Turkey and raise international awareness of the serious problems which prevent Turkey from realizing its great potential. The gathering affords Turkish NGO's—the building blocks of civil society—an unparalleled opportunity to network, organize coalitions, and develop advocacy strategies. Among NGO's attending the conference, there is a palpable sense that Habitat will catalyze efforts to advance civil society, democracy, and human rights in Turkey. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this important conference will also result in concerted international efforts to support human rights and democracy in Turkey and the NGO's which support these ideals.

Mr. Speaker, Istanbul is an appropriate venue to examine sustainable development. A former seat of empires and home to a multitude of cultures and people, Istanbul is a dynamic urban bridge between Europe and Asia, Christianity and Islam, antiquity and the 21st century. From modern high rises and opulent Ottoman palaces to sprawling shanty towns and exploding garbage dumps, Istanbul encompasses all that is wonderful and frightening about today's urban environments.

Mr. Speaker, Istanbul's unforgettable character owes much to a great Ottoman hero, the 16th century soldier-turned-architect, Sinan. During a prolific career that spanned six decades, Sinan-designed many of Turkey's most well-known landmarks. Yet he also built structures throughout the Ottoman empire which were critical to daily lives, including: bridges, wells, warehouses, tombs, aqueducts, baths, residences, and caravan stops. In Istanbul alone, more than 300 Sinan-designed structures have been identified.

Yet while Sinan's heritage provides an impressive Habitat backdrop, the travails of a contemporary Turkish architect reveal a not-so-proud legacy, one that reminds us that Turkey faces severe strains which threaten democracy and the development of civil society.

Yavuz Onen is general secretary of the Turkish Architect's Association and president of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey. The Foundation documents human rights abuses and operates four treatment centers for victims of torture in Turkey. In 1995, Mr. Onen accepted awards on behalf of the Foundation from the International Human Rights Law Group and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. Foundation leaders and doctors face constant prosecution and harassment. The Turkish Government's persecution of the Foundation and other NGO's reflect a larger effort to criminalize and silence groups

and individuals critical of government human rights practices, military abuses of the Kurdish population, Turkey's founder Ataturk, or state institutions.

Mr. Speaker, a more immediate attempt to silence criticism during Habitat is evidenced by the police closure of a building used by 35 NGO's boycotting the conference to protest government human rights and Kurdish policies. These groups have organized an alternative Habitat to publicly protest the destruction of almost 3,000 Kurdish villages and creation of almost 3 million refugees. These groups rightly contend that such policies are incompatible with the goals of Habitat and reflect serious threats to democracy and development of civil society in Turkey. Yet instead of allowing open discussion of these serious issues, the Government of Turkey has once again chosen to respond with repression—in full view of the international community.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey has ratified numerous U.N. and European human rights conventions, committed itself to OSCE standards and principles, and is seeking closer ties with the West. Unfortunately, efforts by successive Turkish governments to strengthen democratic institutions and institute legal reforms have failed to resolve underlying sources of human rights problems.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey is an important strategic and economic ally. As a NATO member proximate to the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Middle East, Turkey figures prominently in regional efforts to address water, energy, arms control, terrorism, and environmental issues. Yet while Turkey's government and people are poised to reap political, economic, and strategic windfalls, the potential perils for Turkey, should it move back on the democratic path, loom equally large.

Mr. Speaker, these dangers are very real. As Habitat II convenes, Turkey's minority coalition government verges on collapse, incapacitated since its inception by bitter personal rivalries and corruption charges. The Constitutional Court recently invalidated the parliamentary vote which approved the centrist coalition, and a no-confidence vote this Thursday will likely bring down the government. Turkey's military leaders, who seized power on three occasions since 1960, increasingly express dissatisfaction with the status quo and rising popularity of the Muslim-based Refah Party. Coup rumors abound in the Turkish press. As confidence in the government ebbs, support for Muslim fundamentalist and nationalist parties has increased. Should moderate, secular parties lose power, Turkey could turn away from the West, undergo a military coup or face deepening instability and political violence. All these scenarios set back democracy and civil society, threaten regional stability, and pose obstacles to Turkey's moving closer to Europe and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the Turkish Government's intolerance of NGO's protesting village evacuations and other Kurdish or human rights issues has already marred Habitat. While participants in the official and NGO forums will reportedly not be prosecuted for remarks that violate Turkish law, it is unclear whether individuals and groups speaking outside the meeting will face charges. Mr. Speaker, this leads me to ask what will happen after Habitat, when NGO's energized by the experience attempt to utilize newly established links and implement strategies developed during the conference? It will be very important for all Habitat

participants, including U.S. delegation members led by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, to maintain links and support for groups they worked with during Habitat II. As human rights issues and the further advancement of civil society in Turkey have important implications for bilateral relations, this Congress should continue to closely monitor developments in Turkey after Habitat II.

EILEEN PECH RECEIVES WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH HONORS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding journalist in my district who was recently honored for her contributions to her community.

Ms. Eileen Pech, of Berwyn, IL, was recently named Woman of the Year by the Morton Township Women's History Month Committee. The committee recognized Ms. Pech, a reporter for the LIFE newspapers, for her working toward the betterment of the community.

Ms. Pech is widely respected in her community for her fair-minded, thorough, and often entertaining coverage of local events. She shuns the spotlight herself and in accepting the award, said she is "much more comfortable" sitting in the audience writing about the accomplishments of others.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Ms. Pech on receiving this prestigious award, and extend to her my best wishes on continued success.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AERONAUTICS RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the House Science Committee for his help in providing adequate funding levels in the area of aeronautics research and technology. In these times of severe budget constraints there was undoubtedly a strong temptation to slash spending in these critical programs, but the chairman demonstrated a real willingness to listen to and accept my vigorous defense of aeronautics at NASA, especially in high-speed research and advanced subsonics technology. I want to take this opportunity to thank the chairman for his commitment and foresight.

Aeronautics research and technology helps promote a high-technology industry, one that is of critical importance to our national economy and international balance of trade. Even conservative estimates show that the aerospace industry has annual sales of over \$60 billion and produces a positive balance of trade of \$25 million. In Ohio alone, the aerospace industry is responsible for approximately 300,000 jobs and injects \$13.5 billion into the State's economy.

But it's not just a question of dollars and jobs. Aeronautics research and technology

helps address safety, fuel efficiency, and environmental impact concerns. Anyone who has ever expressed concern about air travel can fully appreciate the importance of this scientific work. Research and development in the areas of aging aircraft safety, air traffic management, advanced technologies, and wing and engine icing are just some of the ways in which aeronautics directly touches our lives. Moreover, scientific work in aeronautics has also led to the development of thousands of spinoff technologies that we see every day. The NASA Lewis Research Center in my district in northeast Ohio, along with Wright Labs at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, are responsible for developing or refining many everyday conveniences such as medical equipment, orthopedic advances, microwave ovens, automotive brake discs, high-temperature paints, fire-resistant fabrics, and graphite composite sporting goods.

Despite all of the industry's successes and contributions to our way of life, the future of America's preeminence in aeronautics is threatened. Our trading partners continue to pour billions into their domestic research and development programs, while our national effort, led by the extraordinary work of the men and women at NASA, has suffered from declining levels of investment. The President's budget request for NASA, in fact, recommends a cut of \$4.9 billion over the next 4 years when compared to this year's funding. Although I take a back seat to no one when it comes to battling our budget deficit, I have serious reservations about making such deep cuts in an agency that is at the forefront of technology research and development on which our Nation's future competitiveness depends. The House Budget Resolution, by contrast, represents some \$2 billion more than the President over the same time period by making responsible choices in establishing agency priorities, and targeting resources to where they will best be utilized.

While there might be a temptation to cut aeronautics research and technology resources in the pursuit of short-term budget savings. I believe the long-run interests of our Nation require that an adequate level of investment be made in aeronautics. That is why it is so important that the funding levels recommended in the House Budget Resolution be honored.

CELEBRATING THE EDWARDS/WARD FAMILY REUNION

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, family reunions are an important part of the American fabric. I recently sent a letter to Ms. Allene Farmer Hayes concerning the reunion her family has planned for July. Many of the family members live in my congressional district, and I want to share with my colleagues the text of my letter to Ms. Hayes.

It is my understanding the Edwards/Ward Family will hold its sixth family reunion during the weekend of July 4th, in Washington, D.C.

As you gather to celebrate, remember the ties that bind you. Your theme, "Family

Matters" is an excellent one. I am convinced that you cannot move ahead in life if you do not know from whence you came. All too often, we forget those who came before us, their struggles, and even their achievements, even though it is they who have helped mold the future of those in attendance.

This occasion at this time in our Nation's history reminds us of the rewards of toil and hard work. Your family reunion marks yet another step in your commitment to continue to build upon a strong and solid foundation. It also reflects the value of loving husbands and wives, devoted fathers and mothers, attentive grandfathers and grandmothers, dutiful sons and daughters and loyal uncles, aunts, cousins and other family members. This reunion is but another stepping stone in a brilliant path that the family has blazed, leaving a legacy from which all can learn.

At this special time, permit me to borrow from the words that are found in Saint Matthew 16:18, "And I say also unto thee . . . upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." We face difficult and uncertain times as many are challenging the very foundations that have made this Nation strong. It is important, now more than ever, that the family stand together and assert your rightful role. Ecclesiastes 4:12 is instructive, "And though a man might prevail against one who is alone, two will withstand him. A threefold cord is not quickly broken." This reunion should be a time for rekindling the spirit, reigniting the energy and reestablishing the unity that has made your family a pillar of strength.

I am a strong believer that family is one of the most precious gifts we have; a gift that we must treasure. So, as you gather together, reflect into the history of the Edwards/Ward Family, and learn from that history. And remember, that it is the past which brought you together, but it is the future generations that will keep the Edwards/Ward Family together.

Please know that as a member of the North Carolina Congressional Delegation, I am proud to be of service to such celebrated citizens and to have the opportunity to greet you and the distinguished members of your family. May you be richly blessed as you strive to perfect that which God has bestowed upon you.

Congratulations on this event. I wish for each of you many years of health, happiness, and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE CORWIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute to our good friend Bruce Corwin, whose company, Metropolitan Theaters Corp., is this year being given the H.E.L.P. Group's Corporate Philanthropy Award for ongoing dedication to children with special needs everywhere. Anyone who knows Bruce and his work knows that he is an ideal choice for this award. We can think of few others who have done so much for children and the larger community.

This is the second time Bruce has been honored by the H.E.L.P. Group; in 1988, he received its humanitarian award. Indeed, the

list of those organizations and associations that bestowed awards on Bruce through the years is extraordinary. Among the more notable: in 1986 Los Angeles Children's Museum named Bruce its Man of the Year, 3 years later he was named Man of the Year by the Temple Sinai Jewish Community Center of the Desert. Not to be outdone, in 1993 the Channel Islands Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Society named Bruce its Man of the Year.

Bruce's wide range of philanthropic and volunteer interests is truly remarkable. It is hard to imagine how he finds both the time and energy to do so much. For example, Mayor Bradley appointed Bruce to the Los Angeles Fire Commission, where he served as president for 2 years. He is also on the advisory board of Bet Tzedek, a member of the advisory committee of the Los Angeles conservancy, and a member of the executive board of the Will Rogers Hospital.

Finally, Bruce is general partner of the San Diego Padres baseball team, which this year is the surprising leader of the National League's West Division. It would not surprise us if somehow, in some way, he has played a part in the Padres' success.

We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Bruce Corwin, as well as his wife, Toni, and sons, Daniel and David. His selflessness in a shining example for us all.

CASH GRANTS UNDER THE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1996, I wrote to Secretary Perry about a proposed cash grant to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine under the cooperative threat reduction—Nunn-Lugar program. On May 28 I received a reply from Deputy Secretary of Defense John White, and I would like to bring the corresponding to the attention of my colleagues. The text of the correspondence follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, April 2, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM J. PERRY,
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PERRY: I write with respect to your letter of March 19, 1996 concerning a proposed obligation of \$10.3 million of the FY95 Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) funding as a cash grant directly to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

As you know, I have been a strong advocate and supporter of the CTR program from the outset. I believe that this program is in the national interest of the United States, and that it has made important contributions to U.S. national security over the past 5 years through the destructive and dismantlement of nuclear weapons systems.

What concerns me is your proposed cash grant. I have consistently opposed, as the State Department well knows, all types of cash grants to NIS states as inconsistent with the authorities of the FREEDOM Support Act. In November 1994, Secretary Christopher wrote to me pledging that no future cash grants from FREEDOM Support Act

funds would go forward. I have also felt that any U.S. assistance must be tied to identifiable reforms.

My views with respect to CTR funds are the same. I would appreciate a detailed explanation of the reasons that you seek to proceed with such a cash grant, and why you cannot achieve your purposes through the U.S. articles or services. I would also like a description of your oversight mechanisms for the monitoring the use of funds from this proposed cash transfer, how you will monitor whether funded activities are accomplished, and what specific reforms this assistance is tied to.

I would respectfully request from you a commitment that this proposed cash transfer is not a precedent for future CTR activities. I would also seek from you a commitment on prior consultation if, at any time, a cash transfer from CTR funds is under future consideration.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, May 28, 1996.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Secretary Perry has asked me to respond to your letter of April 2, 1996 regarding DOD's proposed obligation of up to \$10.3 million of the FY95 Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) funding as a cash grant directly to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. First, let me clearly state that the Secretary and I share your concern about providing CTR assistance in the form of grants: though the authority has existed for some years to use grants, we have given clear direction that grants will not be normally provided. DOD is proposing an exception to this policy in this case because it is required to facilitate the final denuclearization of Ukraine, a paramount national security goal for the United States.

The activities the grant will support involve sensitive activities to include removal of nuclear warheads and nuclear support equipment and the defueling, removal from silos and partial neutralization of SS-19 missiles, as well as road repair and construction on sensitive areas of missile bases. All of these expenditures are non-recurring costs associated with the final removal of all warheads and related equipment from Ukraine. Ukraine's agreement with Russia under which the warheads will be returned prohibits any foreign presence when these activities are underway. Therefore, the U.S. cannot use normal contracting methods.

Although cash grants cannot be audited as closely as goods and services the U.S. provides to Ukraine, I want to assure you that Ukraine will provide invoices, records of payments made, and summary reports for most activities under the Grant. We will verify that the invoices relate to effort covered under the Grant and we will be working with the Ukrainian banks to ensure that payments are actually made by the Ministry of Defense to legitimate third parties. In addition, the invoices and reports will be measured against information available to us from national technical means of surveillance, through which we can determine that the activities for which the assistance has been provided have in fact occurred. Until we have these reports and confirm independently that work has taken place, the full amount of assistance will not be provided to Ukraine.

Let me stress the Secretary approved the use of grants in this instance only because the activities involved are critical to achiev-

ing one of our paramount security goals. This exception is not intended to set a precedent for future CTR activities. DOD does not now envision another exception to our established policy of not providing direct financial assistance to foreign governments under the CTR program. However, I will make sure you are contacted in advance if another exception is considered.

Your support for the CTR program is vital and I want to add my personal thanks for the help you have provided. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

ANDREA JAQUITH ON GANGS AND STREET VIOLENCE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Andrea Jaquith, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

The phenomenon of gangs and gang violence is widespread throughout this country, and is spreading rapidly and fast becoming a societal problem of great magnitude. Some people blame the gang problems on the poverty that this country is struggling with. With the possible exception of some states in the Northeast, every state now has some sort of gang problem. In 1961, there were about 23 cities in the U.S. with known street gangs. Today, there are at least 187 different cities with known street gangs. In 1992, there were an estimated 4,881 gangs in the U.S.

L.A. County in California is the gang capital of the nation. In 1991, there were 150,000 persons in 1,000 gangs in L.A. County. John Pole of *Emergence Magazine* said, "If you could eliminate the narcotics problem tomorrow, you would still have a significant gang problem. If the next day you eliminated the gang problem, you'd still have a significant crack problem."

Guns, "gas traps" or "toolies"—whatever you choose to call them—firearms are a major part of gangs and violence, in general, today with American youths. Gunshot wounds are the leading cause of death for all teenage boys in America. Guns kill 14 kids in America every day. It is estimated that one out of 25 African-American male children now in kindergarten will be murdered with a gun by the age of 18. In a recent survey conducted, it was found that one in five H.S. students carry a weapon with them. The vast majority of juveniles get guns from their own homes, and the majority of accidental shootings occur in homes where kids can easily get guns. In a 1989 poll, nearly three out of five Americans own a gun.

So many youths have firearms because of the perceived absence of any other kind of power necessary to attain status and wealth. 5,000 kids are killed by a gun every year in the U.S. There's a trend that appears to be a weak economy and scarcity of legitimate jobs for these young minority men—that's why they tend to join gangs. Basic needs that kids get by joining gangs are: structure, nurturing, economic opportunity and a sense of belonging. Most kids join gangs because that's what there is to join where they live—there aren't sports teams that they can join,

and there aren't jobs that they can get because of the weak economy—so that's why they turn to gangs.

There are two well-known gangs in Western U.S.; they're known as the "Crips" and the "Bloods;" the Crips and the Bloods are rivals in the Western U.S.—the Crips wear blue and the Bloods wear red. There is a lot of hatred between these two gangs; a Blood will not ask for a cigarette because the word begins with a c, as in Crips. Instead, they ask for a figarrette." Parents are very fearful for their children's lives when they go out to play or go to school; if they are caught wearing the wrong colors, they could be misinterpreted for belonging to a gang, and get hurt or killed. Parents dress their children carefully in brown, yellow or other neutral colors, and they avoid buying British Nike's brand sneakers, because the initials have come to mean "bloodkiller," a sign of disrespect in a Blood neighborhood. Nearly 50% of the Black male population age 21 through 24 is involved in some sort of gang activity. More than 200,000 people live in South Central L.A., and most have turned their homes into what look like jails: heavy metal-grid bars across the windows and doors, their yards turned into military compounds with wrought-iron fences, etc. They do this to protect their property, their family and themselves from gangs involvement.

Solutions to ending the gang problems of the U.S. are difficult to come up with. Trying to attract the interest of teenagers is also hard to do. Some suggestions have been: recreational activities for the students to participate in after school so they can stay off the streets. A way to bring teenagers into the picture of helping out is by way of teacher training. They need training to recognize gang members (signal), and discourage their activities. Other than recreational activities, there should be also an alternative for those nonathletic students. There should be tighter security—security officers at schools to deal with troublesome students; increased discipline would mean stricter enforcement of existing disciplinary rules. Metal detectors are also a way of weeding out weapons, and in some schools there's a truancy court that deals with people with high absenteeism. There is also . . . alternative schools with programs for disciplinary problem children. Former gang members participate in community awareness campaigns. And one last solution would be to control the unemployment by making . . . more jobs available for students and young people.

Congressman Sanders: Andrea, thank you very much; that was excellent. I'd like to ask you a very brief question, one question: in your judgment, has the government or other interests done a good job of controlling or eliminating youth gangs in America?

Answer. I don't think so, because there's a lot of unemployment out there, and that's why these teens are turning to gangs, because they don't have anything to do. So I think that the government should create more jobs for the students to get involved with.

Congressman Sanders: Are you familiar with the Summer Youth Employment Program?

Answer. A little bit.

Congressman Sanders: The Summer Youth Employment Program is a Federal program which allows low- and middle-income students to have summer jobs. It's a very important program, in districts such as you were speaking about in Los Angeles, where unemployment is very high. One of the things that I should tell you, a little bit sadly, is we were fighting this fight, but we think that the leadership in Congress is going to eliminate the funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program, which I

think addresses some of the concerns that you've raised.

REVISION OF UNITED STATES- PUERTO RICO POLITICAL STATUS ACT, H.R. 3024

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am submitting for the RECORD a revision of H.R. 3024, the "United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act." The purpose of the revised version is to enable Members of Congress to consider the actual language of the political status option which was presented to voters as the definition of the "Commonwealth" political status option in a 1993 plebiscite conducted by Puerto Rican authorities under local law. The local political parties in Puerto Rico formulated the ballot definitions in that plebiscite.

On December 14, 1994, the Legislature of Puerto Rico adopted Concurrent Resolution 62, requesting the 104th Congress, if unwilling to accede to and implement the definition of "Commonwealth" from the 1993 ballot, to state ". . . the specific status alternatives that it is willing to consider, and the measure it recommends the people of Puerto Rico should take as part of the process to solve the problem of their political status." Before responding to Concurrent Resolution 62, on October 17, 1995, the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs, Committee on Resources, and the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Committee on International Relations, conducted hearings on the 1993 plebiscite results in which representatives of each principal political party testified and persons of all persuasions were afforded the opportunity to submit statements for the record.

Based on the record of that hearing (see, Joint Hearing Report, Serial No. 104-56 (Committee on Resources)), Chairman DON YOUNG and I introduced H.R. 3024 along with 13 other cosponsors to the request of the Puerto Rico Legislature in Concurrent Resolution 62. H.R. 3024 reflects the best judgment of its sponsors with respect to how Puerto Rico's political status can be resolved consistent with the U.S. Constitution and this Nation's commitment to self-determination. The definition of "Commonwealth" on the ballot in the 1993 plebiscite was not included in the bill as introduced for reasons which include those set forth in the letter of February 29, 1996, from Chairman DAN BURTON and I as the two subcommittee chairmen who conducted the joint hearing on October 17, 1995, signed as well by our respective full committee chairmen. See, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 6, 1996, E299-300.

On March 23, 1996, a comprehensive hearing on H.R. 3024 was conducted by the Committee on Resources in San Juan, PR. Again, all parties were afforded an opportunity to testify or submit written statements. On the basis of the exhaustive record now before the committee and extensive consultations with interested individuals, political parties, and elected officials in Puerto Rico, the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs is prepared to consider further H.R. 3024.

Obviously, it would be unfair and irresponsible to allow the deliberative process of Congress regarding H.R. 3024 to be held hostage by those who, for whatever reason, may prefer to delay or prevent a considered and unambiguous Federal response to the 1993 plebiscite. However, to accommodate the widest possible range of rational and responsible views on this matter, Chairman YOUNG has taken the time to consider the record carefully, and he has agreed to support revisions to the bill based on comments and recommendations made in hearings and during consultation with some of our colleagues, representatives of the major parties, and other concerned parties.

Thus, for example, we are prepared to ensure that a valid definition of "Commonwealth" consistent with applicable rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court is included in the democratic process under this bill—even though the present status would not have changed under the original version unless the voters approved a new status. In addition, the revised version of H.R. 3024, with the 1993 "Commonwealth" definition prepared by the local political party which supports that status option, is being made available for consideration by the subcommittee and interested Members of Congress.

The constitutional, fiscal, and political obstacles to implementation of both the core elements and most provisions of the 1993 "Commonwealth" definition remain, as indicated in the February 29 letter cited above. Still, Chairman YOUNG has demonstrated exceptional sensitivity toward the difficult issues which arise from the inclusion of this "best of both worlds" definition on the 1993 ballot, and its approval by a slight plurality but less than a majority of the voters. Under the U.S. Constitution only Congress can determine what political status options it is willing to consider as requested by Concurrent Resolution 62, but Chairman YOUNG's decision to present the 1993 definition to Congress for its consideration reflects his commitment to the most open and bipartisan approach possible.

I want to express my admiration for the conscientious and careful approach which Chairman YOUNG has taken in this matter. While some of the people of Puerto Rico and even some Members of Congress may well prefer this legislation not be considered on the merits, there is no credible basis for further delay. The process of hearings and accommodation of the views of others which Chairman YOUNG has overseen has been exceptionally fair, and, by ensuring that people in Puerto Rico know that the 1993 definition of "Commonwealth" is considered by Congress in the original form without alteration, Chairman YOUNG has demonstrated unprecedented flexibility and openness.

That is why some 60 Members, including Democrats and Republicans, are now cosponsors of the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act, H.R. 3024. That is why we are going to move forward without further delay.

The revision to H.R. 3024 is made by inserting the following language on line 22, page 9, of H.R. 3024 as introduced on March 6, 1996:

(3) A path of Commonwealth, in which—

"(A) the Commonwealth is a mandate in favor of guaranteeing our progress and security as well as that of our children within a status of equal political dignity, based on the permanent union between Puerto Rico

and the United States encompassed in a bilateral pact that cannot be altered except by mutual agreement.

"(B) the Commonwealth guarantees—
 "(i) irrevocable United States citizenship;
 "(ii) common market;
 "(iii) common currency;
 "(iv) common defense with the United States;

"(v) fiscal autonomy for Puerto Rico;
 "(vi) Puerto Rico Olympic Committee and our own international sports representation; and

"(viii) full development of our cultural identity, under Commonwealth we are Puerto Ricans first;

"(C) we will develop Commonwealth through specific proposals to be brought before the United States Congress; and

"(D) we will immediately propose—
 "(I) reformulate section 936, ensuring creation of more and better jobs;

"(ii) extend the Supplementary Security Insurance to Puerto Rico;

"(iii) obtain Nutritional Assistance Program allocations equal to those received by the States; and

"(iv) protect other products of our agriculture, in addition to coffee."

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARY VEREEN ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable educator whose exemplary life of commitment represents a genuine consecration to the ideals of service on behalf of thousands of students. Mrs. Mary Vereen is retiring from the Dade County Public Schools after serving 31 years of continuous teaching, educating and motivating countless boys and girls to choose the path of academic excellence and personal achievement.

In her own quiet but dignified way she epitomized the noble qualities that ordinary Americans, the unsung heroes and heroines of our Nation, have always engendered into their charges time and time again. I would not feel right at all if I did not share with Congress the legacy of excellence and sacrifice this humble educator bequeathed to benefit the lives of so many children in my community.

A salient description of what Mrs. Vereen meant to many homes in the inner city is so compelling as to tug at the heartfelt simplicity and relentless commitment she gave to these children. Nurturing them into becoming responsible and productive members of society, she transformed her covenant of service into one that bespeaks of her utmost caring and encouragement for their future. She also veritably became an oasis of hope and support for their parents who have had to weather the storms that constantly challenged them along the way.

In her stint as a teacher and then as an administrator, she created ample opportunity and brought so much joy to so many students who were eager to meet the challenges she posed to them. With this basic methodology Mrs. Vereen went on to guide her charges, both children and their parents, counseling them to abide by the tenets of common discipline and personal responsibility. She instilled into their value systems no less than the love of learn-

ing and the mastery of the basic skills, demanding moral excellence and communal courtesy in their dealings with one another. Mediocrity was unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, my community will sorely miss the guiding hand of Mrs. Mary Vereen. Her legacy exemplifies a genuine stewardship reflecting an admirable fusion of utmost professionalism and personal integrity that will long be remembered and admired in the annals of educational leadership. I wish her a well-deserved retirement and success and happiness in her future endeavors.

NO DEAL ON TOBACCO INDUSTRY PROPOSAL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, recently two tobacco industry giants, Philip Morris USA and United States Tobacco [UST], presented a gift to the American people: their approach to how the industry and the Federal Government could work together to reduce youth smoking. Their present was beautifully wrapped with an agreement to ban cigarette vending machines, to restrict mail distribution of tobacco products, and to prohibit billboard advertising of tobacco products within 1,000 feet of schools—all of which would be greatly effective in decreasing youth smoking, an injurious activity that one out of every three American high school students take part in. But once we tear away the ribbons and packaging on this present, we find that all that's left is gag gift from the tobacco industry. The Philip Morris/UST proposal mocks the health and welfare of our Nation's children and the tobacco industry gets the last laugh.

The Philip Morris/UST proposal is an utter sham compared to the FDA's proposed rule:

The FDA proposed rule bans tobacco sponsorship of any athletic, musical, artistic or other social or cultural event. Under their proposal, the tobacco industry can sponsor motorsports and rodeo, two events that the tobacco industry is heavily invested in. These sporting events are the most commonly attended sporting events in the country.

The FDA proposed rule restricts tobacco advertisements to publications with an adult readership of 85 percent or more and less than 2 million readers under 18 years old. The industry proposal changes readership to subscribers. Since most children and youths do not subscribe to magazines, this provision becomes ineffectual.

The FDA proposed rule requires each tobacco manufacturer to contribute to a \$150 million public education campaign to discourage youth from tobacco use. The tobacco industry doesn't even bother to include this provision in their proposal.

But most importantly, the Philip Morris/UST proposal eliminates FDA jurisdiction over tobacco products. This would effectively shut down the FDA's ability to regulate tobacco at all with disastrous effects: It would preempt the FDA from ruling that nicotine is a drug. It would preempt the FDA from ruling that nicotine is addictive. And it would preempt the FDA from ruling that a cigarette is a device used to transmit an addictive drug. With no

FDA jurisdiction over tobacco, there is no agency with authority over nicotine-containing tobacco products.

We cannot allow the tobacco industry to go unregulated especially in the area of youth smoking. The threat to our Nation's children is too great. For example, in California alone:

Over 29 million packs of cigarettes are sold to California children annually, generating \$62.5 million in sales revenue for the tobacco industry.

Teens under 18 can successfully purchase tobacco from one out of three tobacco retailers in California.

Smoking among youth in California is increasing from 9.1 percent in 1993 to 10.9 percent in 1994.

And California is one of the leaders in anti-smoking efforts. I could only imagine how bad the statistics would be if even our few laws weren't in place.

Philip Morris and UST know that their public support has been reduced to ashes. Since today is World No-Tobacco Day, I urge Congress to embrace the FDA proposal, a comprehensive approach to reduce youth tobacco use and reject the tobacco industry's sham proposal. No deal for Philip Morris and UST. Our children's health is non-negotiable.

THE OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of urgency that I introduce the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Improvement Act. On May 10, 1996, a tanker moored in Delaware Bay spilled 10,000 gallons of light grade crude oil. Strong winds pushed the slick toward the beaches of Cape May, NJ, posing a threat to wildlife and migrating waterfowl. The tanker had been anchored 17 miles off the Cape May Shore in an area known as the Big Stone Anchorage. It was involved in a process known as lightering. A tanker lighters by pumping some of its cargo into a smaller barge. This is usually done because there is insufficient depth of water to allow the tanker to safely make passage to secure oil terminals. Transferring oil over open water between two or more vessels is a risky process which greatly increases the possibility of spills or more serious accidents.

While the Cape May incident was a relatively minor accident and the environmental impacts were quickly contained, I am greatly troubled about the prospect of an accident in the New York Harbor. Thirty billion gallons of oil of every type are shipped through the Port of New York and New Jersey each year. One billion gallons is lightered from deep water anchorages beyond the Verrazano Narrows. That is 100 times the amount of oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez off the Alaskan coast. These barges are often single hulled and sometimes have no crew or anchor. The situation in the New York Harbor is doubly dangerous because of an institutional failure to dredge. The lightering process is used to reduce the weight of oil tankers and thereby lessen draft to enable these great ships to negotiate the shoaled-in channels and berths of

the upper bay and the connecting channels in the Kill Van Kull and the Arthur Kill. It is only the exceptional skill and dedication of the pilots serving the Port of New York and New Jersey that have prevented a catastrophe, but there have been a number of near collisions.

To reduce this threat, this legislation requires the Coast Guard to develop requirements for lightering and towing operations. It provides incentives for converting to the use of double hull vessels. The bill will also reduce the economic hardship on the victims of oil spills, particularly in fishing communities. This bill is a good starting point at improving the Oil Pollution Act and improving the safety of barges that move a commodity that is essential for our economy safely and without harm to the environment.

INTRODUCTION OF RABBI DAVIS

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to my colleagues, Rabbi Edward Davis, who will be giving today's opening prayer. Rabbi Davis leads the Young Israel Congregation of Hollywood, FL. Yet, Rabbi Davis is far more than just the spiritual leader of his south Florida congregation. After serving as Young Israel's rabbi for over 15 years, he has emerged as a well-respected leader throughout the community. He is a man that people can turn to in their time of need and someone people seek out to share in their joyous occasions. Moreover, he has become a dear friend whose ability to enrich people's religious experience is a treasure and a gift.

Rabbi Edward Davis is married to Meira Davis and is the father of nine children. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Rabbi Davis on all that he has accomplished and I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming Rabbi Davis to the floor.

STATEMENT REGARDING STUDENT VOICE AND EMPOWERMENT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by several high school students at Champlain Valley Union High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Through our high school years, we have discovered the power and voice that we as students have in our school; and we have realized that this power of student voice is an incredibly valuable and meaningful learning experience.

It's important to recognize that education reform, especially when it concerns the students that say their education . . . can be very slow. And we hope that some of the ideas that we present today will be a springboard for further action on the part of both students in the audience as well as for Vermont.

It's our hope that . . . we be more of a voice, both in schools and on a national level. And, for that reason, our presentation is both for Congressman Sanders and for the teachers and the students in the audience.

We believe that student voice is fundamental to provide the necessary quality of education to our nation's youth. Student voice empowers our students, instilling confidence and providing opportunities for participation in the democratic process. Student voice gives students control over their own education, getting them interested and excited about it, and making it more meaningful.

Student voice improves the tone and level of respect among students, teachers and administration and other members of the school community, building a stronger community. Incorporating student voice into the educational experience is a tool for developing contributing members of a democratic society.

We attended a national conference last November, where we came together with students and teachers from across the country re: policy changes for student voice. And we came up with a general policy at that conference. This first handout that we've given Congressman Sanders (and if anyone else we would like to copy, we'll have them available afterwards) is kind of our own version of general policy that we created. It's something you can bring back to your own schools, and share with other people. The following is the policy:

School government: schools should incorporate a democratic decision-making process where all students can be recognized; all people in the school community should have equal opportunity to be heard; there should be a commitment to building this process by making it accessible, and by providing students and staff with the time necessary to plan and implement the school's plan of action.

For curriculum, students need to have a voice in what and how they learn; open dialogue should exist between teachers and students, about teacher and student evaluation.

For school tone and culture: a school should have an atmosphere that reflects its values of student empowerment; this includes allowing students to help shape the atmosphere of the school; the climate of the school should be one of open communication between all its members; students and faculty should feel equally comfortable in discussing concerns and suggestions. The first step towards creating a school culture that allows for Student Voice lies within each individual, and . . . we want to stress that each person is responsible for speaking out, and listening, and encouraging the voice of others. The school atmosphere should reflect the democratic ideals of our society. In an ideal world, as well as a democracy, every person has a voice, and so each person's voice should be listened to and respected.

And the most important thing is "how" and "what can you do;" and that's the second handout that we have available if you want it. (signal) We're just going to go through reading this is all. Here are some suggestions:

Create more funding for education; let's think about the future; if students are empowered today, we will be prepared tomorrow to contribute to society in an active and productive way. But this cannot be accomplished on a shoestring budget. . . . What is more important than education, what is more important than our future?

Encourage students to teach each other; everyone is good at something; finding strengths build upon them by creating opportunities for students to teach their peers. Through this teaching process, students will gain confidence in leadership skills. Invite

students to serve on national committees and panels concerning education skills. Create positions for students to advise the Secretary of Education: a student representative in Washington.

And the final suggestion today: create charters for student rights within your local schools, and send these charters to other schools, and encourage them to create their own charters. Let's begin a grassroots Student Voice Movement. (APPLAUSE)

Congressman Sanders: I would strongly encourage all of the schools here to get copies of these very excellent documents. The second I'd like to ask you: to what degree are these principles in existence now at CVU—are they in existence?

Answer. I think we're here because we have gotten these principles from our school and from our education; and that's not to say that every student at CVU has gotten the same things that we have. I think that our school does an excellent job of providing opportunities for students, but it doesn't do quite as well in making . . . sure that all students realize and recognize that opportunity.

Congressman Sanders: Let me ask you the last question: in the last election nationally, only 38% of the American people came out to vote. What do you see as the relationship between student democracy and democracy within our country as a whole?

Answer. It's building on the future; if we start in schools. The problem with our democracy today is that as students grow up in our educational system, they don't learn that much about it. Then once they get out there into the real world they haven't had very much practice with it, and don't know what to do. One of the best ways to remedy that problem is to start dealing with democracy in the schools.

HONORING JOSEPH JACOBSON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues, and the members of the Harry Van Arsdale Jr. Memorial Association as they present their Humanitarian Award to Joseph Jacobson. The Memorial Association recognizes individuals who pay tribute to educational and social projects that express the lifelong philosophy and personal commitments of Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., the long time, and much beloved labor leader.

Throughout his life, Joe Jacobson has strived to help others. In 1921, Mr. Jacobson was initiated into the Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. From there he held a position on the Board of Directors of the Electrical Workers Benefit Society. He has served as president to the Electrical Welfare Club, and the Bronx Acorn Social Club. Mr. Jacobson was also a representative of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and an employee representative of the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry, and of the vacation committee.

While becoming active in the community, he still remained a loving husband to his late wife Rose, and a father to his son Stanley, who has blessed the Jacobsons with three grandchildren and one great-grandson.

This is not the first time Mr. Jacobson has been honored with such prestigious recognition. Mr. Jacobson's accomplishments were

also acknowledged by the Electrical Industry Division of the State of Israel Bonds, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Electrical Sign Division, and the United Jewish Appeal and the Bronx Council of Scouting.

The dedication of this man to better his community continued even after his retirement on March 1, 1967. He was instrumental in organizing the thirteen chapters of the Retirees Association of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He served as their first treasurer in 1969, and has served as president since 1975, while continuing to remain a board member on the National Council of Senior Citizens. He still remains active in his community, always putting others before himself. There is no doubt in my mind that this country would benefit by having more people like Joseph Jacobson.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost sincerity and gratitude, that I pay tribute to this man, and thank him for the generosity he has proffered on others throughout his life. He is an outstanding citizen and an inspiration to us all. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to rise with me, and the people of the Fifth Congressional District, as we extend to Joseph Jacobson our sincere appreciation for his life's work and dedication to others.

SERVING NEW JERSEY'S VETERANS BETTER

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3376, a bill which authorizes major medical construction projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs in fiscal year 1997. Among these projects, there is one which is special importance to me and to my constituents: an allocation of \$21.1 million for a new building on the grounds of the Veterans Medical Center at Lyons, NJ.

Lyons Medical Center has served New Jersey's veterans since 1930. The Center started life as a long-term care facility with 400 beds for the mentally ill. With over 1,000 nursing home and hospital beds and outpatient visits totaling over 90,000 a year, Lyons is now the largest medical center in the VA's health care system.

H.R. 3376 will provide Lyons with the funds for a two-story building that will replace an aging building currently on site. This new building will enable the Center to provide better service in a more cost-effective manner. The Center will be able to consolidate the hospital's emergency department, diagnostic and treatment services, and ambulatory care clinic.

I regard this work at Lyons as one small part of our country's ongoing commitment to its veterans. My father served during World War II as a fighter pilot. He and his generation successfully met the challenge of defending democracy against the fascist threat.

I think our generation now is confronted with another kind of threat, one from within—that is, our every-growing national debt. In light of this problem, we must review our Nation's spending priorities. The 1997 budget resolution reaches a balanced budget in 2002 while increasing spending for Veterans Affairs from \$37.8 billion in 1996 to \$39.9 billion in 2002.

This Congress stands firm in honoring our obligation to veterans, while also honoring our commitment to future generations of Americans by passing a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, with H.R. 3376 and its proposed spending to upgrade the Lyons Medical Center, the House continues to honor its obligation to New Jersey's veterans. I commend Chairman STUMP for this excellent bill, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3376.

NATO ENLARGEMENT FACILITATION ACT OF 1996

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as an outspoken supporter of NATO expansion, I am pleased to join Chairman GILMAN and others in introducing legislation designed to move this important process ahead in a timely manner. Regrettably, the Clinton administration's professed commitment to expansion of NATO has not been adequately matched by concrete deeds. The Partnership for Peace program, meant to deepen and strengthen the links between the Alliance and the emerging democracies of East Central Europe, appears stalled. The legislation we introduce today is designed to move the program forward, making much-needed resources available to Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and others, helping them to meet the obligations which NATO membership would entail.

The United States must provide the determined leadership necessary to advance NATO enlargement and check those bent on blocking the inclusion of new states in the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, the peoples of East Central Europe have made tremendous strides in working to overcome the legacy of communism. Many of the countries have undertaken significant steps to consolidate democracy, to protect human rights, and to rebuild economies based on market principles.

At the same time, my endorsement of an expanded NATO is tempered by a recognition of the fact that progress in the region has not been even. There is room for further improvement in each and every one of the states concerned. I would note that all 27 states which have joined the Partnership for Peace to date are participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]. That membership has committed each to act in accordance with all OSCE documents, including the Helsinki Final Act.

As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I am convinced of the fundamental role of human rights in advancing genuine security and stability, and, as such, must be an integral aspect of the expansion process. The human rights record of prospective candidates for NATO membership deserves close scrutiny. In fact, I would argue that a country's record should be subjected to more—not less—scrutiny the closer that country comes to being admitted into full membership in NATO. I would emphasize that none of the countries seeking NATO membership, including those considered to be leading contenders, is without problems.

The Government of Poland, for example, still has an arcane defamation law that pro-

vides criminal penalties against those who allegedly "slander" the state, similar to the laws previously used by Communist regimes to silence their opponents. In response to a letter from members of the Helsinki Commission on this issue, authorities in Warsaw have recently indicated their intention to repeal this provision as part of a general overhaul of the penal code. This step will, in my view, remove one of the last remaining vestiges of the Communist system from Poland's generally outstanding human rights record.

In the case of Hungary, there is continued concern over the use of excessive force by police, including harassment and physical abuse of Roma, Hungary's largest minority group. Some human rights organizations have suggested that Roma are also kept in pretrial detention more often and for longer periods than non-Roma.

The Czech Republic, although a human rights leader in many respects, passed a citizenship law after the dissolution of the Czechoslovak Federation that leaves thousands of people without citizenship. Regrettably, a recently passed amendment to the law failed to resolve this problem. Also, the Czech Republic has used a criminal defamation law to restrict free speech.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the tremendous progress which each of these states has made since the revolutions of the late 1980's and early 1990's which toppled the dictators of East Central Europe and the former Soviet Empire. I urge the leaders of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to take concrete steps to address the remaining human rights concerns in a manner consistent with OSCE principles as they pursue their goal of full NATO membership.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has sought to play an active and constructive role in moving the NATO expansion process forward. The NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act, which we introduce today, demonstrates our firm commitment to the people of East Central Europe, including those from the Baltic States and Ukraine, as they strive to overcome the legacy of Communism and pursue democracy rooted in respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3562, WISCONSIN WORKS

HON. MARK W. NEUMANN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of H.R. 3562, a bill to authorize the State of Wisconsin to implement the "Wisconsin Works" welfare reform plan. I am also submitting a list of the 88 Federal waivers requested by the Governor of Wisconsin, plus a summary of the Wisconsin Works plan, for the benefit of Members of Congress.

The Wisconsin Works plan was researched, written, debated, and passed into law by the citizens of Wisconsin through their elected representatives. The plan underwent the scrutiny of numerous public hearings and 18 months of public debate. The plan passed the Wisconsin state legislature with bipartisan support—both the State Assembly and State Senate passed the plan with at least a two-thirds

vote. Finally, the President of the United States enthusiastically endorsed Wisconsin's plan in a radio address to the Nation on May 18, 1996.

H.R. 3562

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT WISCONSIN WORKS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon presentation by the State of Wisconsin of the document entitled "Wisconsin Works" (as signed into State law by the Governor of Wisconsin on April 26, 1996) to the appropriate Federal official with respect to any Federal entitlement program specified in such document—

(1) such official is deemed to have waived compliance with the requirements of Federal law with respect to such program to the extent and for the period necessary to enable the State of Wisconsin to carry out the demonstration project described in the document; and

(2) the costs of carrying out the demonstration project which would not otherwise be included as expenditures under such program shall be regarded as expenditures under such program.

(b) LIMITATION OF COSTS.—Subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to the extent that—

(1) the sum of such costs and the expenditures of the State of Wisconsin under all programs to which subsection (a) applies during any testing period exceeds

(2) the total amount that would be expended under such programs during such testing period in the absence of the demonstration project.

(c) TESTING PERIOD.—For purposes of subsection (b), the testing periods are—

(1) the 5-year period that begins with the date of the commencement of the demonstration project, and

(2) the period of the demonstration project.

(d) RECAPTURE OF EXCESS.—If at the close of any testing period, the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that the amount described in subsection (b)(2) exceeds the amount described in subsection (b)(1) for such period, such Secretary shall withhold an amount equal to such excess from amounts otherwise payable to the State of Wisconsin under section 403 of the Social Security Act (relating to the program of aid to families with dependent children) for the first fiscal year beginning after the close of such period. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent such Secretary is otherwise paid such excess by the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. NO EFFECT ON CERTAIN OTHER WAIVERS GRANTED TO THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

This Act shall not be construed to affect the terms or conditions of any waiver granted before the date of the enactment of this Act to the State of Wisconsin under section 1115 of the Social Security Act, including earned waiver savings and conditions. The current waivers are considered a precondition and can be subsumed as part of the Wisconsin Works demonstration.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO PARTICIPATE UNDER SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Federal law is enacted which modifies the terms of, or the amounts of expenditures permitted under, any program to which section 1 applies, the State of Wisconsin may elect to participate in such program as so modified.

WISCONSIN WAIVERS (88) SUBMITTED MAY 28, 1996

GENERAL

1. New fraud penalties

2. Dual agency administration of medical assistance and food stamps

3. New performance standards for agencies

4. End entitlement to cash, health, child care

5. Fair hearing rights

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

1. Definition of dependent child

2. Definition of AFDC

3. Benefit for dependent children of parents receiving SSI

4. No entitlement to job positions

5. 60 day residency requirement

6. Assistance group definition

7. End income/resource exemptions

8. Refusal of offer of employment

9. Time-limited participation

10. Early imposition of time limit clocks

11. Flexible use of AFDC and medical funds

12. Agency review of welfare cases

13. Privatization

14. Performance standards for agencies

15. Two month delay in closing cases

16. Changing assets limits

17. Lump sums

18. Benefit calculation

19. End AFDC needs standard

20. Elimination of child care disregard

21. Learnfare sanctions

22. Non-custodial parent eligibility

23. Sanction for child support noncooperation

24. Paying child support directly

25. Treatment of stepparent income

26. End medical assistance extension

27. Eligibility of sponsored aliens

28. Deeming income of sponsors

29. Fraud penalties

30. Minors required to live at home

31. Statewide eligibility criteria

32. Quality control

33. Filing federal fraud reports

34. Benefits under trial jobs

35. Placement for unsubsidized jobs

36. Trial jobs

37. Community service jobs

38. Work required for parents of children under age 6

39. Transition

40. Job access loans

41. Flexible use of cash/medical funds

42. Child care copayment requirements

43. Community steering committee

44. JOBS program provisions

45. AODA participation

46. Work exemption for parents of children under age 1

47. Employment category sanctions

48. Applicant job search

49. Extensions of time limits

50. CWEP participation

51. One parent participation in work program

52. Emergency assistance

53. Displacement

54. Recoupment of overpayment

55. Garnishing benefits for medical premiums

56. Automatic data processing

MEDICAID

1. Entitlement status of medical assistance

2. End of medical assistance extension

3. HMOs

4. Maintain effort on medical assistance

5. No public health benefits if employer plan

6. Health plan premiums

7. Medical assistance income eligibility limits

8. Income disregards

9. Assets

10. Privatization

11. Treatment of stepparent income

12. Minor parents required to live at home

13. Agency review of cases

14. Sanction for child support noncooperation

CHILD SUPPORT

1. Paying child support directly

2. Child support disregard

3. Mandatory cooperation on child support

4. Continued eligibility for child support

5. Child support services for welfare families

6. Earning incentives on child support

CHILD CARE

1. Eligibility age for child care

2. Financial eligibility for child care

FOOD STAMPS

1. Certification

2. Graduated benefit levels

3. Employment and training program exemptions

4. Work requirements

5. Nutrition education

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE WISCONSIN WELFARE REFORM PLAN (WAIVER SUBMITTED MAY 28, 1996)

1. Cash assistance is available only through work or participation in a work activity (such as community service or a sheltered workshop for the disabled).

2. There is a 5-year lifetime limit on assistance (with limited individual extensions such as for poor local economy).

3. Teen parents must live at home or in a supervised alternative living arrangement like kinship care or group homes.

4. Health care coverage (replacing Medicaid) will be obtained from certified HMOs through benefits packages resembling those offered by employers, with recipients paying premiums on a sliding scale and standard copayments. Under the Wisconsin plan, health care spending grows from \$445 million in FY 1997 to \$475 million in FY 1998.

5. Child care is available to all eligible families who need it to work, with funds focused on lower-income families and recipient copayments linked to the cost of care. Under the Wisconsin plan, child care spending grows from \$158 million in FY 1997 to \$180 million in FY 1998.

6. The Wisconsin plan includes five food stamp waivers, linking food stamps with other benefits, encouraging work (by maintaining food stamp benefits as work and income rises, by limiting exceptions to required work, and by reducing benefits for failure to work), and requiring nutrition education for participants. Food stamps would be replaced with cash, increasing flexibility and recipient self-esteem.

7. Even though child care and health care spending grows, other expenses such as subsidized employment expenses, office costs, and state administration fall even more, resulting in lower total welfare spending (\$1.063 billion in FY 1997 and \$1.042 billion in FY 1998).

**JACQUES STALDER YEAGER, SR.
PRESENTED UCR AWARD**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifetime achievements of Jacques Stalder Yeager. Jacques has a long history of community service which includes public leadership and the raising of many thousands of dollars for community projects.

On June 5, 1996, Jacques is being recognized by the Citizens University Committee at the University of California, Riverside for outstanding service to the University and the extended community. His service to UCR includes University of California Board of Regents 1988-94; Citizens University Committee,

past chairman and membership chairman, with continuous CUC membership since 1969; UCR Foundation Board of Trustees; founding life member of the Chancellor's Associates; and Chancellor's Executive Roundtable.

In addition to his strong support of the university, Jacques is a noted businessman and community leader. A native of Riverside, Jacques joined the family construction business in 1947 after returning from military service in World War II. In 1957, he became president of E.L. Yeager Construction Co., Inc., then chairman/CEO in July 1993. Last year, he sold the company to six of its senior managers, and Jacques now serves as a director on the company board.

Jacques has always proved to be a reliable advisor who shows his love for the community by involvement in transportation planning and water resource management issues, and by his commitment to coordinated economic planning in the region. He has also been actively involved in charitable foundations, including the Red Cross, the Arthritis Foundation, and arts and museum foundations.

I join the Citizens University Committee in the celebrating of Jacques Yeager's distinguished service to the university and to our community.

STATEMENT REGARDING STUDENT-CENTERED HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by several high school students at Peoples Academy in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Our topic is: changing the education system. We don't have any great solutions, or anything, but we just want to increase the awareness of the fact that there's too much emphasis put on getting good grades, and having a good score. And the desire to learn is gone; or if it's not gone, it's not there very much, or whatever. The result of this is that students just go through school just . . . playing the motions, getting good grades, having tests, memorizing and they're not necessarily learning anything; or discovering . . . how they are self-learners, like what is the best way for them to learn, which they can carry with them throughout life.

Another thing that we think is that teachers seem bored. They're teaching the same thing again and again and again, and . . . becomes monotonous; it makes learning more of a chore. . . .

Along the same lines, we think that perhaps there could be more courses—there's a lot of courses out there that are trying to help teachers learn how to become better educators; but many times the teachers themselves don't have the desire to become better educated. If those teachers could, instead of going to classes and things like that and learning how, we could find the teachers that are considered good teachers, that actually want to help someone . . . I dare say, that the majority of people that become teachers don't necessarily become a teacher and say, "Well, I want to go out there and help better the education of our youth,

and . . . become better people. They say, "This'll be a good paycheck for me."

And that's another thing that is a real problem with the way the system is set up right now: that money and getting a good paycheck is how things are judged by, and if you want to become a doctor, or whatever, it's not because you want to help cure disease, it's because you want a BMW. And, if these things are taught in the school, then that's obviously how it's going to be presented, but if we could . . . help people understand what they would enjoy doing, and less emphasis on money. Perhaps trying to help people understand that, "Well, hey, money's not the only thing out there, you know, you've got to go to a job 40 hrs./week, making \$50,000/yr., and hate my job, that's not something that's going to make your life happy. So, if we could change things, and help . . . people understand that you have to want to learn; you need to understand what you need to go out and learn about yourself.

And this is going to help in the school system also, because if someone's enjoying what they're learning, they're going to actually go out and do it themselves; they're going to be interested. I dare say that some people, if not most people are here today because it's for a class; they have to be here for a class, not because they're interested in the political system, but because it's a break. And if that's going to be the way things are, then nobody's going to be happy in their life; and that's a bigger issue than simply educating. (APPLAUSE)

We also feel that . . . you shouldn't have as many required courses; you have a four-year English requirement to graduate, and had my 4th year of English, and just sat through my English classes—I couldn't wait until it was over, I didn't learn much of anything, I just got by. I think that there should be more elective classes that you can take, that you're interested in, so that you have more interest to learn, I think that would be better for the students. Along the same lines also, that it is a major problem how general the courses are . . . The general courses are made to expose us to a lot of things, so that we can try to find out what we enjoy. But instead, it actually decreases that, because the system that's presented is looked at as something that's not enjoyable. So a kid—maybe does enjoy reading, but perhaps the way it's presented isn't for him. So, he may go away thinking, "I'm no good at English, I can't get it right." But that's not necessarily the case. It may be that the system that the English is being presented [in] is the problem. So you need to look at that, it's more than just looking at, "Well, he's just a bad student."

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR PAPPAS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving this great body, is the opportunity to recognize outstanding individuals from across the nation. It is with great pride that I rise today to congratulate Dr. Arthur Pappas who was recently honored by the Massachusetts Hospital School for his dedication to children and his 25 years of service as Trustee and Chairman of the Board of the Massachusetts Hospital School.

Dr. Pappas is well known in the Boston area as a humanitarian and his association with the

Massachusetts Hospital School is just one of his numerous public service activities. The Massachusetts Hospital School is an institution that encourages equal opportunity. The goal of the school is to reinforce the idea that each child should be given the chance to grow in every possible way despite his or her physical challenge.

In addition to his public service, Dr. Pappas is a leading orthopedist and has been a teacher and mentor to many medical students. He is also a pioneer in the field of sports medicine and has served as the team physician to the Boston Red Sox for many years. Through his private practice and work with the Red Sox, Dr. Pappas has advanced the medical knowledge of the proper treatment and rehabilitation of patients with debilitating injuries, and in so doing has helped thousands of patients.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I speak on behalf of everyone who has ever worked with Dr. Pappas or benefitted from his good works, when I offer my warmest congratulations.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, with my colleague from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, JIM OBERSTAR, the administration's proposed authorization bill for the civil works program of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, or WRDA.

Submitting a WRDA proposal signals the President's interest in continuing the Nation's commitment to water infrastructure. I congratulate the President and our former House colleague, the Honorable Martin Lancaster, who was recently confirmed as the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, for their commitment to water resources development and conservation. While I cannot support some of its provisions, the bill represents an important first step in reinstating the biennial authorization process for corps projects and programs. I look forward to working with Secretary Lancaster as the committee moves forward soon with comprehensive WRDA legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LA PUENTE VALLEY REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the La Puente Valley Regional Occupational Program [ROP], as it celebrates 25 years of community service and putting people on a path to a meaningful and productive career.

Established in July 1970, by four sponsoring unified school districts; Bassett, Hacienda-La Puente, Rowland, and Walnut Valley, in cooperation with the county superintendent of

schools and the State of California, the La Puente Valley ROP will celebrate 25 years of dedicated service to the community on July 1, 1996.

In July 1994, La Puente Valley ROP became a three-district Regional Occupational Program featuring Bassett, Hacienda-La Puente, and Rowland Unified School Districts. Under the dynamic leadership of Superintendent Patricia Frank and Board of Trustee Members Anita Perez, Al Cobos, Mary Jo Maxwell, Toni Giaffaglione, Norman Hsu, and Pete Samphere; and an outstanding instructional staff, the La Puente Valley ROP has made major gains toward implementing the goals as stated in its mission statement:

The La Puente Valley Regional Occupational Program is committed to developing and providing quality occupational training programs that lead to a successful school-to-work transition or advanced technical training. These programs shall meet the diverse needs of all eligible students.

Over the past 25 years, more than 145,000 high school juniors and seniors, and adults from the community have taken advantage of the opportunities to participate in hundreds of courses. The La Puente Valley ROP offers: business and management, graphic arts, industrial technology, electronics, health occupations, personal services, food services/restaurant occupations and agriculture. Through the interest-aptitude-ability testing, career counseling, and job placement assistance, hundreds of the participating students have made the successful school-to-work transition.

The benefits to prospective employers are prescreened, there are no fees, applicants are prescreened, and potential employees are trained to meet a company's needs. The partnership built between industry, education, and the community is commendable.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have such a successful program serving my constituents. It is with pride that I rise and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the La Puente Valley Regional Occupational Program for 25 years of distinguished service to the community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF ADM. JEREMY BOORDA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Harold Kramer, a retired member of the U.S. Navy and a constituent of mine residing in Lake Bluff, IL, wrote this impassioned tribute to the late Admiral Boorda. I would like to take this opportunity to share his words with the country.

THE MEANING OF VALOR

Many of us older Americans, including myself, have had the privilege of serving in the United States Navy in World War II and after . . . in my own case, as an enlisted man. It was, during my enlistment at the age of 17 in 1944, and still is a disciplined and dedicated organization which is one of the bulwarks of our way of democratic life. But in the last few years, a series of unfortunate events of which we are all aware—at an aviator's party, in Okinawa, at Annapolis and elsewhere has forced us to take stock of our shortcomings and re-dedicate ourselves to the re-establishment of the highest degree of understanding of others and morality in our

treatment of others who differ from ourselves.

Admiral Boorda, whose untimely death we are here to mourn, was a dedicated man who enlisted in the United States Navy 40 years ago and—make no mistake about this—served the Navy and his country with great distinction throughout that exceptionally long service career. Because of the shortcomings of individuals—including officers in training at the Naval Academy plus harassment by both officers (at Tailhook) and enlisted men—Admiral Boorda had to address himself primarily to correcting problems of ethics and the need for basic decency in treatment of others in the Navy. And these are the same problems which haunt us in our civilian lives. Because of his concentration on apologizing for and correcting the wrongs of others in the Navy, he was sensitive in the extreme to his apparent own shortcoming in the technical violation of what entitled the wearing of the Navy "V" for valor.

Admiral Mike Boorda did serve with valor throughout his career and abroad his assigned tour of duty on a destroyer squadron during the Vietnam War. Although it happened that he was not fired upon, he was always willing to place himself in harms way in serving his country. The Webster Dictionary defines "Valor" as strength of mind or spirit that enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and personal bravery. Every one of us can and must be aware that our Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Mike Boorda displayed these qualities and intended the wearing of the "V" medals to simply signify his having served during the period of the Vietnam War in the war theater. He earned them by his commitment to serve wherever needed in a war theater! He earned them by his 40 years of service to his country! He earned them by his always very special concern for the Navy enlisted men and women! Because Mike Boorda never forgot that he had advanced through the enlisted ranks, and he always sought the welfare of the enlisted man and woman.

We can mourn Admiral Boorda's untimely death in a number of ways. First, we can make our feeling known to the segments of the media such as Newsweek by canceling subscriptions when they put headlines above decency. We can constantly make a great effort toward understanding those with whom we serve—especially those who are different than ourselves. We can show the same kind of decency toward others that distinguished Admiral Boorda's life. And we can strive mightily to never allow the physically strong to take advantage of the physically weaker: to know in our hearts that real strength is strength of character! We can strive to give unstintingly of our selves in the service of God, our country and humanity! And in doing these things we can honor Admiral Boorda, our still outstanding United States Navy, and ourselves!

Admiral Mike Boorda actually gave his life for his country because he felt that was the only way, under the circumstances of more bad publicity for the Navy, to maintain the integrity of the service he loved. He gave his life for his country just as truly as if he had been under fire! While deeply saddened by his sacrifice of himself, we can honor his memory and his work by knowing that we cannot, we will not allow the wrongs of the past toward our fellows to be our guideline for the future. We can start by shaking the hand of the person next to us, taking some of his or her burden upon our own shoulders with a smile, and making the lives of those around us bright and better!

BALANCING THE BUDGET IS CRUCIAL TO OUR FUTURE

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to decide whether Congress should amend the United States Constitution to require an annual balanced budget. The Nebraskans I represent overwhelmingly support such a measure because they know, like me, that balancing the budget is crucial to their families' well-being and future prosperity.

As you may recall, in the first month of the new Congress the House of Representatives passed a balanced budget amendment by a vote of 300 to 132, thus taking the initial steps of the Republican journey in honoring its Contract With America. Although the balanced budget amendment overwhelmingly passed the House, it was defeated in the Senate when six Democrats who previously had voted in favor of the amendment switched their vote to defeat it. This week, the Senate will again revisit the balanced budget amendment and again attempt to do what is right: begin fixing a system that broke long ago.

According to the House Budget Committee, next year Americans will pay as much interest on the \$5 trillion national debt as we will pay for our national defense. That statistic alone illustrates the inadequate way Washington has been doing business. The policies and practices of poor decisionmaking and poor leadership have cost the American families dearly, placing a price tag on our current defeat of over \$15,000 per year for each family. Now the time has come to change course, and focus on a new horizon for our families, and for each other.

The balanced budget amendment will force the Government to play by the rules which we, as members of society, have come to expect in our ordinary affairs. Shareholders in corporations wouldn't allow it. The members of your professional organization wouldn't tolerate it. And certainly, you wouldn't plan your family's financial future based on it. Yet for the past 200 years we have let the Government make decisions without accountability; accountability which undoubtedly would not go unanswered by the corporation, by your professional organization, or by the members of your family. The time has come to require Congress to be accountable for the decisions it's making regarding the financial future of our Nation, and our Nation's children.

I pledged to work hard for a balanced budget amendment and did as I said I would do by voting in favor of it. I made a promise to the people of Nebraska and I delivered. The balanced budget amendment will change the way our government does business, forcing Washington do behave responsibly by requiring Congress to balance its books.

In a week representing the end of an era here on Capitol Hill, I defer to words of Senate Majority Leader ROBERT DOLE made last month regarding his 20-year battle for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget:

Perhaps no policy is more important to the economic future of Americans and the future of our children and the future of our nation than a balanced budget amendment. I know the President urged and probably persuaded

at least six Democrats to vote "no," but it's not often we get a second chance to do the right thing.

The time has come to move forward and redirect our policies and practices to responsible

spending and reasonable growth. Now is the time to confront the spending dragon on Capitol Hill, and slay the demon like never before. The time has come to show the American

people that we are not afraid to accept the responsibility of balancing the budget and restoring fiscal sanity to this country's government. Now is the time. Now more than ever.