

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO RECIPIENTS OF GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute several outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Green Meadows Girl Scout Council in Urbana, IL. They are Kathy Wakeley, Valerie Karr, Amy Watson, Erin Winter of Girl Scout Troop 220, Heather Jacobson, Teri Heater, Rebecca Rich, Rachel Rich of Girl Scout Troop 203, Christine Owens, Alison Smith of Troop 74, and Rose Johnson, an individually registered Girl Scout. These young women were honored at the Green Meadows Girl Scout Council's 29th Annual Older Girl Recognition Banquet, held on May 13, 1996, for earning the highest achievement award in U.S. Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14 to 17, or in grades 9 to 12.

Girl Scouts of the USA, an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge. She must also design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

Kathy Wakeley's project was titled "Welcome Bags for a Woman's Place." She collected travel-size personal items from dentists, hotels, and stores to place in bags for women and children who were forced to leave their home in a hurry. They receive the bags to help them gain a sense of ownership.

Valerie Karr's project was titled "Bear Hugs for Kids." She purchased 60 teddy bears with donations she received from local business and civic groups. The bears were given to the Mahomet and Seymour Fire Department to give to children for comfort during crisis situations, fires, and accidents.

Amy Watson's project was titled "Audio Books for a Grade School." She consulted the principal and librarian for ideas on books to record on cassette tapes. The tapes will provide additional resources for teachers to use in the classroom.

Erin Winter's project was titled "Books on Tape." She organized 24 volunteers from the drama club to read 17 books on tape for the special education department including 2 full-length text-books.

Heather Jacobson's project was titled "Quilts for the Homeless." She sewed 10

fullsize quilts for the homeless. They also received bags containing personal toiletries.

Teri Heater's project was titled "Lap Quilts for Low-Income Nursing Home." She made 25 lap quilts for the elderly nursing home residents.

Rebecca Rich's project was titled "Understanding Differences; Matters of Faith Forum." She brought together a group of people of different faiths for achieving tolerance in a nonjudgmental forum. They had the opportunity to ask questions and learn about each others religion.

Rachel Rich's project was titled "Wildlife-4 Kids." She introduced wildlife through books and live animals. Children of all ages learned about a variety of animals and received an educational experience.

Christine Owens' project was titled "Daisy and Brownie Girl Scout Water Safety and Survival Class." She used her life guarding skills to organize and conduct this workshop for younger Girl Scouts in the Danville area. Originally planned for 25 girls, the workshop was attended by 35 girls and 8 adults. Christine taught girls how to keep themselves and others safe in an aquatic environment.

Alison Smith's project was titled "Book Drive for the YMCA Women's Shelter." She collected over 350 books from middle and high schools to donate to the shelter for use by children who have been forced out of their homes due to unfortunate circumstances.

Rose Johnson's project was titled "Upgrade of Park Equipment in Sheldon." She organized an aluminum can recycling project with proceeds donated to the Sheldon Park and Sign fund. This is a continuing project and members of the community were asked to save cans to help raise money for additional park playground equipment.

I believe that all of these young women should receive public recognition for the significant service to their community.

TRIBUTE TO THE LYONS TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM AND COACH TERRY SULLIVAN

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding group of young men and their coach on their tremendous recent triumphs.

The varsity baseball team at Lyons Township High School in my district recently placed third in the State tournament and their coach, Terry Sullivan, was a consensus choice as Coach of the Year.

However, perhaps what was most impressive about the 1996 Lyons Township High School Baseball Team was that it was one of those rare squads who transcended what the experts and critics perceived as their potential.

As most LTHS baseball teams in previous years, the 1996 squad was expected to do well this season. But this group of 16-, 17-, and 18-year-old young men, some of whom had played together since Little League, turned a good year into one that they will remember for a lifetime. Led by their most valuable player, catcher Doug Nichols, and 16-game winner, pitcher Ryan Businaro, the Lions set a school record of 34 wins in a season. In addition they enjoyed a 14-game winning streak and defeated regular season conference champion and archrival Oak Park-River Forest in the sectional final to reach the State Tournament.

Even the tough 4-2 loss in the State semifinals did little to dampen the LTHS's great season. As Coach Sullivan said, "This team had an evenness to it. There were no peaks and valleys, no highs and lows. We stayed on a pretty lofty plateau the entire season."

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Coach Sullivan and his entire squad on their achievements this season, and wish them continued success in the coming years.

CORA SERVICES, INC., 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate CORA Services, Inc., which will celebrate its 25th anniversary in Philadelphia next month, and to recognize its founder, Sister M. Charity Kohl, a Sister of Good Shepherd, for her meritorious service in the community.

CORA Services was founded in 1971 by Sister M. Charity Kohl. It is a community-based, nonprofit organization, which was created by Sister Charity to reach out to children through prevention and early intervention, rather than waiting for a child or teen to get into trouble. The agency, which began as a small, neighborhood counseling center, has grown into a major provider of human services to the greater Philadelphia community. Each year, more than 30,000 children and families are served by CORA's programs.

Educational services provided in these schools include counseling, psychological evaluations, reading and math remediation, and student assessments. These services are offered to over 60 nonpublic schools in northeast Philadelphia. In addition, the agency has expanded to provide services to certain public schools in the northwest and northeast parts of the city.

Community-based teen intervention programs, a teen dropout program, and drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education efforts highlight CORA's Community Service Division. CORA also offers a summer day camp and an Early Years Program for children and families

• 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.

needing day care through kindergarten services.

This year alone, CORA has provided monetary support to meet emergency needs for 197 families. The agency's guidance programs offered support to 21,930 school children. Educational services were provided for 3,906 students who received corrective instruction in reading and math. CORA's Community Services Division completed substance abuse assessments and referral services for 380 students through the Student Assistance Program in selected public schools. Also, teen intervention and family advocacy services, including parent training sessions, were provided to 452 children and families.

For the past 25 years, CORA has provided invaluable services to the Philadelphia community. The agency has helped families in times of crisis and guided children through educational difficulties. I congratulate CORA Services for the important work it has done and hope they will have many successes in the coming years.

In addition, I would like to personally thank Sister Charity for her work in the community. It is through the diligent and dedicated work of individuals like Sister Charity, that we can expect the young people of our community to grow up to be the educated and conscientious leaders of tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO THE SAN FILI
FRATERNITY CLUB

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the San Fili Fraternity Club of Westchester, Inc., on the occasion of its 36th anniversary.

The organization was founded in 1960 with the express purpose of uniting immigrants from the town of San Fili, located in Calabria, Italy. These hardworking and industrious people felt it was important to maintain the heritage and traditions of their ancestral home. The San Fili Club has served as a central meeting place to foster this pride.

In addition to promoting their culture, the San Fili Fraternity Club has contributed tremendously to the betterment of the entire community by supporting local charitable causes and awarding educational scholarships. The spirit of volunteerism and civic responsibility exhibited by its membership has served as a vibrant and positive force within Westchester County.

I have had the opportunity to witness first hand the incredible drive and commitment of their membership. The parents of my administrative assistant, John and Rose Calvelli, have served in several positions of responsibility within the organization. They are truly representative of the calibre of people who have contributed to San Fili's philanthropic activities.

On the evening of Sunday, September 15, members and friends of the San Fili Fraternity Club will be hosting a dinner dance to celebrate their many accomplishments and reaffirm its ongoing mission to promote and preserve the rich heritage of San Fili for present and future generations. I applaud them and look forward to supporting their many worthwhile initiatives in the coming years.

IN HONOR OF THE POLISH MARTYRS
MEMORIALIZED AT THE
KATYN MEMORIAL MONUMENT

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Polish officers, citizens, and prisoners of war who were massacred in 1940 by the Stalinist Soviet Government. The Katyn Forest Massacre Memorial Committee will have a memorial service on September 15, 1996, to honor the Polish victims. A mass will be celebrated at noon at the Katyn Memorial Monument site in Jersey City.

Many times throughout history mankind has committed unspeakable crimes that have horrified the world. In April 1940 more than 25,000 people were rounded up by the Soviet Government. Their only crime was that they were born Polish and considered enemies of the State. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they were shot in the back of the head. Their bodies were burned and scattered throughout various locations such as Katyn Forest.

This year marks the 55th anniversary of the brutal Katyn Forest massacre. The order to execute the Polish citizens was issued on March 5, 1940. It is a reminder to us that we must remain ever vigilant against intolerance and inhumanity. Their massacre was a genocidal act and we must never forget the victims' suffering and sacrifice.

A memorial to honor them was erected at Exchange Place in Jersey City. The monument commemorates the sacrifice of these innocent victims. The Katyn Forest massacre was a crime against humanity. This elegant memorial serves as a reminder of man's cruelty to his fellow man.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring these Polish martyrs. They represent a lost generation of Polish citizens. Their memories live on at the Katyn Memorial Monument.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY
NORTHERN TUBE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the entrepreneurial spirit of America has made this country great. I rise today to pay tribute to that spirit and a company built by it, Northern Tube of Pinconning, MI.

On September 15, Northern Tube celebrates its 50th anniversary with an Open House for employees, family, and friends. Held at the Pinconning plant site, Tony Pawelski, the mayor of Pinconning, will dedicate the day while guests will be treated to plant tours, food, and entertainment. The vice president and general manager of the Pinconning Plant, Mike Brooks, will be hosting the event.

Founded in 1946 by George Demski, Northern Tube has grown from their modest beginnings to a company with over 300 employees at a site that covers 240,000 square feet. Still located at the original site, Northern Tube con-

tinues to use the facility that was there when it all began, the Founders Garage.

Employee numbers and acreage are not the only increases Northern Tube has seen over the years. They are now the largest supplier in North America of exhaust tubular fabrications for medium and heavy duty trucks. Not only do the exhaust fabrications Northern Tube produces benefit truck owners, they benefit us all. As concern over corporate pollution grows, Northern Tube provides an environmental example for us all. Proving that responsible business is good business, Northern Tube received an award for Environmental Excellence on May 20, 1996, from Governor Engler.

Mr. Speaker, American businesses have shown that they can compete with anyone in the world when it comes to product excellence. Northern Tube demonstrates the best of this excellence with market success and environmental responsibility. I urge you and the rest of our colleagues to join me in wishing Northern Tube a very happy 50th anniversary and best wishes for 50 more.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION REGARDING PA-
TIENT RIGHTS

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a concurrent resolution regarding patient rights. As the nature of health care is rapidly changing, it is essential that we reaffirm the fundamental rights of all Americans when they are seeking quality medical care. Whether we are suffering from something as minor as a common cold or more serious like a terminal illness, we want to be sure that we are getting the best possible care available for ourselves and for our loved ones.

But the reality is, we are growing increasingly uncertain about what our doctors are able to tell us in today's world of managed health care where the goal is to provide medical treatment while turning a profit for the insurers and providers. Health maintenance organizations, or HMO's, came about as means to help control skyrocketing costs in health care, and for the most part, they have been effective.

However, the conflict between producing a profit and providing quality care is causing a strain between doctors and their patients and is threatening the fundamental element in their relationship: Trust. As patients, Americans want to feel like our doctors are giving us all the answers. Why should we consult with our insurance agent about treatment for a broken arm?

Our doctors are also being put in an awkward position of balancing their patients' needs with those of their medical corporation. As health care professionals, their vocation is making people healthy and, while they have a responsibility to be cost conscious, fiscal prudence should not replace a patient's best interest.

We need to clarify and emphasize patients' rights so that they feel secure when seeking medical attention. That is why I am introducing this concurrent resolution that is intended to

lay the groundwork and principles for legislation in the 105th Congress. Specifically, the legislation calls for health care plans to be written in plain language and to allow patients to consult with the physician of their choice. The bill also limits access to medical records to only those immediately involved in the case, and requires the patient to be fully briefed on their condition as well as the risks and benefits of treatment.

Too much energy is spent on trying to wade through medical plans, finding ways around the bureaucracy and getting medical bills paid. Americans want to receive direct and honest answers from their doctors and then spend their energy on securing treatment and getting well.

SUPPORT WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, small business owners are the backbone of the economic well-being of this country. The financial health of our Nation simply cannot survive without the ingenuity, imagination, and hard work of those who own and operate small businesses.

But did you know that it is the women small business owners who are leading the charge into the 21st century? There are over 7 million women-owned businesses in the United States which employ 15.5 million people nationwide. And these firms contribute over \$1 trillion in sales to the economy in every industrial sector.

Women have been able to make such a remarkable contribution to society thanks in part to programs such as the Women's Business Training Centers within the Small Business Administration. This demonstration program has established 54 nonprofit business centers around the country since it first began in 1988. These business centers provide training, counseling, and technical assistance to women hoping to start their own businesses and 60,000 women have benefited from their services.

These business centers have a unique funding structure. Three years after a business center is established, it must become financially self-sufficient. Thirty-five of the business centers are now entirely independent, providing needed assistance without Federal funding.

Currently, the authorization for the Women's Business Training Centers ends in 1997, which is why I have introduced legislation to permanently authorize the program. This legislation will also increase the business centers' funding cycle from 3 to 5 years to ensure that they are well established, and authorizes a funding level of up to \$8 million, so that the SBA can establish business centers in the 22 States that currently have no such sites.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Women's Business Training Centers Act of 1996.

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION TRUST FUND ACT OF 1996

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation, the Medical Education Trust Fund Act of 1996, to ensure that our Nation continues to invest in the training of medical professionals even as our health care system makes its transition to the increased use of managed care.

This legislation establishes a new trust fund for medical education that would be financed primarily by Medicare managed care plans. This trust fund would provide a guaranteed source of funding for graduate medical education and help ensure that our Nation continues to train enough physicians and other health care providers during this transition to managed care. Without such a guarantee, I am deeply concerned that the availability and quality of medical care in our country would be at risk.

Teaching hospitals have a different mission and caseload than other hospitals. These hospitals are teaching centers where reimbursements for treating patients must pay for the cost not only of patient care, but also for medical education. In the past, teaching hospitals were able to subsidize the cost of medical education through higher reimbursements from private and public health insurance programs. With the introduction of managed care, these subsidies are being reduced and eliminated.

As the representative for the Texas Medical Center, home of two medical schools, Baylor College of Medicine and University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, I have seen firsthand the invaluable role of medical education in our health care system and the stresses being placed on it today. Baylor College of Medicine offers medical training in 21 medical specialties and currently teaches 668 medical students, 341 graduate students, and 1,325 residents. Baylor College of Medicine also employs 1,470 full-time faculty and 3,007 full-time staff. The University of Texas Medical School at Houston has 833 medical students, 799 accredited residents and fellows, and 1,532 faculty.

Under current law, the Medicare program provides payments to teaching hospitals for medical education. These reimbursements are paid through the Direct Medical Education [DME] and Indirect Medical Education [IME] Programs. DME and IME payments are based upon a formula set by Congress.

Last year, the Republican budget resolution proposed cutting DME and IME payments by \$8.6 billion over 7 years. I strongly opposed these efforts and will continue to fight any cuts to these payments. Such cuts would be detrimental enough in a stable health care market. But they are especially harmful given the impact of our changing health care market on medical education.

As more Medicare beneficiaries enroll in managed care plans, payments for medical education are reduced in two ways. First, many managed care patients no longer seek services from teaching hospitals because their plans do not allow it. Second, direct DME and IME payments are cut because the formula for these payments is based on the number of

traditional, fee-for-service Medicare patients served at these hospitals.

My legislation would provide new funding for graduate medical education by recapturing a portion of the adjusted average per capita cost [AAPCC] payment given to Medicare managed care plans. These funds would be deposited into a trust fund. I believe managed care plans should contribute toward the cost of medical education and my legislation would ensure this. This is a matter of fairness. All health care consumers, including those in managed care, benefit from this training and should contribute equally toward this goal.

These funds would be deposited into a trust fund at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. All funds would be eligible to earn interest and grow. The Secretary of Health and Human Services would be authorized to transfer funds from the trust fund to teaching hospitals throughout the Nation. The formula for distribution of funds would be determined by a new National Advisory Council on Post-Graduate Medical Education that would be established by this legislation. This legislation would also allow Congress to supplement the trust fund with appropriated funds which the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] would distribute. All of this funding would be in addition to the current Federal programs of direct and indirect medical education. This supplemental funding is necessary to enable medical schools to maintain sufficient enrollment and keep tuition payments reasonable for students.

My legislation would also take an additional portion of the AAPCC payment given to managed care plans and return it to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to spend on the disproportionate share program. Disproportionate share payments are given to those hospitals which serve a large number of uncompensated or charity care patients. Many of our Nation's teaching hospitals are also disproportionate share hospitals. Thus, my legislation would create two new and necessary funding sources for teaching hospitals.

This legislation would also create a National Advisory Council on Post-Graduate Medical Education. This advisory council would advise Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services about the future of post-graduate medical education. The council would consist of a variety of health care professionals, including consumer health groups, physicians working at medical schools, and representatives from other advanced medical education programs. The council would also advise Congress on how to allocate these new dedicated funds for medical education. This council will provide Congress with needed information about the current state of medical education and any changes which should be made to improve our medical education system.

Our Nation's medical education programs are the best in the world. Maintaining this excellence requires continued investment by the Federal Government. Our teaching hospitals need and deserve the resources to meet the challenge of our aging population and our changing health care marketplace. This legislation would ensure that our Nation continues to have the health care professionals we need to provide quality health care services to them in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort to provide guaranteed funding for medical education.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANTONIA
PANTOJA

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pride that I rise to congratulate and recognize a fellow Puerto Rican, Dr. Antonia Pantoja, for receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest award a President can bestow on a citizen.

With this distinction, Dr. Pantoja joins other Americans of exceptional merit such as Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, Cardinal of Chicago, David Hamburg, and Rosa Parks. For many years, Dr. Pantoja has been a nationally recognized leader in education, civil rights, and community development. Most importantly she has been a tireless advocate for the right to culturally supportive, and equal educational opportunities for Puerto Rican and Latino children.

Unselfishly, Dr. Pantoja has dedicated her life not only to children but to everyone. She has enriched our neighborhoods. Her achievements include the creation of many institutions that provide valuable services to Boricuas. As the founder of the Puerto Rican Forum, a membership organization dedicated to creating Puerto Rican community service institutions, she has left her mark with us forever. Seeing the need to improve the educational and professional situation of the Latino community, she succeeded in developing such landmark organizations as the ABC Project, a program for Puerto Rican business people, and BOLT, a project to teach basic occupational English to Puerto Rican workers in order to advance in their jobs.

Not stopping there, Dr. Pantoja's crown achievement and greatest contribution to our community was the creation of ASPIRA, an institution based on empowering the Latino community through the educational and leadership development of its youth. During the last 35 years, ASPIRA has become the leading national organization devoted to the education of Latino youth.

In a world in which people mainly care about their own needs, it is refreshing and gives me pure joy to see a person whose entire life has been dedicated to the needs of others.

I want to thank Dr. Antonia Pantoja for her life-long commitment to and hard work for the Puerto Rican community. I strongly believe that without her achievements, many in our community would not have the tools necessary to advance in life. We all owe her a great debt and much thanks.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE H. KOLKMAN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man of rare vision who has devoted his life to the labor movement and to improving the lives and working conditions of America's working men and women. Eugene H. Kolkman joined the Retail Clerks Inter-

national Union in 1953 in Fort Wayne, IN. This month he retires as secretary-treasurer of the United Food and Commercial Workers Local 911 after 35 years of outstanding leadership as a union official. His intelligence and persevering spirit carried Gene to higher and higher responsibilities. In fact, Gene Kolkman has done virtually every job a union man can do—from field organizer, business agent, and local union president. In 1970, Gene rose to the position of executive assistant to then-UFCW Vice President Bill Wynn, having responsibility for the union's Central Division covering Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan.

Gene has also served the broader labor movement holding positions as recording secretary of the Toledo area AFL-CIO; executive secretary of the Toledo Port Council; and vice president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO. Gene's career representing his fellow workers is an inspiration to all concerned about the welfare of working families.

In 1956, Gene married Judy Fenstermacher, and they have raised two children, Jennifer and Christopher. On September 1, Judy and Gene will celebrate 39 years together, another source of inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress should celebrate the lives of labor leaders such as Gene Kolkman, who dedicate their careers to helping others help themselves. Let us wish God-speed to Gene and Judy in their retirement and a resounding thank you from our entire community for a job done with excellence always.

HAZLETON KIWANIS 75TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Kiwanis Club of Hazleton, PA on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. I am pleased that they have asked me to participate in the recognition of this important milestone.

In 1921, a small group of men gathered at the local Hazleton YMCA and voted to donate \$10 to the local Fourth of July observance. The following week the men formed a formal Kiwanis Club and elected their first president, Edward M. Prisk.

As the Nation enjoyed peacetime under President Warren G. Harding, the club began to prosper and grow with the town of Hazleton. Members of the club went on to serve the community and the country. One member, Victor C. Diehm Sr., was elected to the position of Governor of the Pennsylvania District of Kiwanis. This is the highest office held by a member of the Hazleton club.

The leadership of the Hazleton Kiwanis includes some of Hazleton's finest business and community leaders. In its long history the club has made an invaluable contribution to the Hazleton community. The club is a substantial supporter of the United Way and also sponsors the annual Hazleton soap box derby.

Kiwanis has worked in conjunction with the Rotary club of Hazleton to develop Camp Rotawanis. The club also supported Can Do of Greater Hazleton by providing seed money for the Hazleton Township Community Park.

The Hazleton Kiwanis is a major supporter of Penn State University, Hazleton Public Library, Hazleton YMCA-YWCA, the Greater Hazleton Philharmonic, Catholic Social Service and the Salvation Army. As an extension of its philanthropic support, the club also sponsors health screening programs, educational and entertainment activities for its members. The Kiwanis also run local Circle K clubs for student mergers.

Mr. Speaker, the list of the Hazleton Kiwanis's interests and achievements are a testament to its dedication and service to the community. I am extremely proud to bring the achievements of this group to the attention of my colleagues. I join with the people of Hazleton in thanking President Victor Baran, First Vice President Dr. Geraldine Shepperson, Second Vice President Catherine Seamon, Immediate Past President Vincent Bartkus, Treasurer Joseph Weber and Secretary Ray Saul for their leadership of this vital organization.

H.R. 3871 PROTECTS BROOKLYN
AND QUEENS RESIDENTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3871, which the House passed by voice vote last week, waives the 75-25 Medicaid requirements for two New York City plans. Together, these plans currently serve approximately 60,000 members. Without the waiver authority in this bill, these members would be endangered of losing their access to quality primary care services before the end of the year.

I want to thank the Commerce Committee chairman, the Health and Environment Subcommittee chairman and the ranking minority member and our subcommittee's ranking member for their cooperation in expeditiously moving this bill forward. I want to also thank the gentlemen from the other side of the aisle, Mr. GREENWOOD and Mr. FRANKS, for joining me as cosponsors of this legislation. Let us hope that our colleagues in the Senate will move quickly to approve this legislation before adjournment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FELICIA
BELL: ANSWERING AMERICA'S
CALL

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This past year more than 116,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for the 54 national scholarships. The contest theme for this year was "Answering America's Call." I am extremely proud to announce that Felicia Bell, this year's winner from the State of Illinois, is from my own Seventh Congressional District.

Ms. Felicia Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bell, is a senior at St. Ignatius College

Prep of Chicago, IL. She was sponsored in the contest by Chicago VFW Post 1612. She aspires to pursue a career in the Foreign Service. Her hobbies include tennis, bowling, reading, baking, dancing, roller skating, and enjoying music. She has been the vice president of her sophomore class and an executive board member of the Black Organization of Students and a student council representative.

It is with deep pride that I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the winning essay written by Ms. Felicia Bell of Chicago, IL.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

Answering America's call. That's an interesting challenge. Very thought-provoking, very metaphorical, very complicated. What is America's call? Is it a call to exercise our civil obligations or a call to improve our educational system? Is it a call to volunteer our time for worthy causes or is it a call to go out and have fun?

After much thought (and a lot of snack and cartoon breaks), I have come to the conclusion that it is a mixture of all four. America is calling us to participate in the political arena, the academic world, the recreational field and the social service sector of society. America calls us to share the wealth of skills and talents we have as proud young Americans in order to perpetuate our strong points while improving upon our weaknesses. The most effective way to advance as a nation is by answering America's call.

America is a country built on the inalienable rights of man. We have the constitutional rights to vote, to free speech, to peacefully assemble, to petition our grievances. Not only are we encouraged to exercise these rights, as American citizens, we are expected to. We fulfill America's expectation by vociferously making known our opinions through letters and petitions written to officials, by boycotting and protesting against actions that run counter to our beliefs, by running for office (instead of passively complaining about the incompetent incumbents). Most importantly, America calls us to vote for the people who will best serve the nation. Citizens will play an integral part in the political process next November at the ballot box because voting is the loudest way we as citizens have to answer America's call.

Only with a sound education can people make the most informed choices. Education is the backbone of all societies. Right now America is experiencing a grave educational crisis in need of immediate repair. America is calling us to improve Head Start programs so that the young will be instilled with a love of learning early in life. America is calling us to pursue technical and vocational training so that we will have the skills necessary to excel in this increasingly technological world.

America is calling us to reform our lagging school system so that all children will have the opportunity to learn the two most fundamental lessons in life: how to think and how to recognize their fullest potential. We must all continue to educate ourselves because an educated citizenry is the mark of a truly great civilization. America is calling us to help attain that goal.

We must go out into the communities, tutor school children, become mentors, work in soup kitchens, help renovate abandoned buildings for the homeless, donate blood, plant trees, clean parks, and contribute to active charities. Social service should be a part of every person's daily routine. Not only does community service help restore our deteriorating society, it helps us as individuals improve our own lives. America implores us to help each other as we help ourselves.

Now anyone can spend their entire life writing letters to Congresspeople, doing homework and volunteering their time for a worthy cause, but that can get quite grim. If there is no fun in life, we will all go crazy. Hobbies and recreation sharpen our minds while sports and dance keep us physically fit, preventing us from cracking under the strain of answering America's other calls. America urges us to bake some chocolate chip cookies or read a novel, go fly a kite on a windy day or jump in puddles when it is raining. America encourages us to rest, relax and just "kick it".

Throughout history, America has had many calls. We have been called to bear arms during times of war, called to protest grave injustices, called to mourn during times of tragedy and sorrow. We have even been called to switch long distance phone companies. We are bombarded with calls. I believe that answering America's call enables us to live life to the fullest, to become the most fully engaged citizens possible. America challenges us to become involved politically, to improve our educational system, to volunteer our talents to worthy causes and to enjoy living the good American life. We must answer America's call so that we can lead our country into its glory and grandeur in the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO THE SUMMIT PARK DISTRICT ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Summit Park District on the 50 successful years of its providing recreation to the people of its community.

Like so many other organizations that are celebrating their golden anniversaries this year, the Summit Park District was born when a dedicated group of local residents came together to plan and provide services for veterans returning from World War II ready to start new families.

In the case of the park district, a local physician, Dr. Paul Rush, and 12 residents came together to provide open space and recreational activities for their fellow residents. After selecting four sites in the village for playgrounds, Dr. Rush and his associates turned to the Des Plaines Valley News newspaper for assistance. The paper printed ballots asking the children of Summit what they wanted in their new parks, and, five decades later, the park district is still listening to the residents in developing new facilities and programs.

In fact, the park district recently added hiking and biking trails, a jogging track, fitness stations, a mini golf course, and batting cages in response to the recreational needs of Summit residents.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Summit Park District on its 50th anniversary and wish the district many more years of success.

ANGELO BROTHERS CO. 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Angelo Brothers Co. as it celebrates its 50th anniversary in Philadelphia this month and to commend the creation of Stan and Tim Angelo for its 50 years of distinguished service to the community.

The company began in 1946 as a small paint and lamp store in south Philadelphia. Stan and Romolo "Tim" Angelo soon realized that there was a better market for lamp parts than for portable lamps. In response, the brothers created a wholesale mail order business that catered to the lamp industry. They also expanded their company to include the sale of lamp parts as well as light bulbs and hardware. The family business was passed on through generations of Angelos, with Stan's son, Stanley, Jr., John, and Tim's son, Raymond, taking over as leaders of the company. As the company continued to thrive, other locations were opened in Santa Fe Springs, CA, Chicago, IL, and Jacksonville, FL.

In the past 50 years, the Angelo Brothers Co. has grown to become the largest privately owned seller of light bulbs in the country. The company has kept abreast of new technological developments by designing the Smart Bulb™ and Spectralite™ lamps to meet new energy standards. It has won awards for its advances in incandescent lighting technologies. Today the company has 600 employees and is one of the most recognized names in light bulbs.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the leading role that the Angelo Brothers Co. has taken in the "Do-It-Yourself" market. In 1970, it entered the home center marketplace. Soon, the company began to sell lighting fixtures as well as electrical hardware and door chimes. The company has also expanded into the sale of decorative light bulbs.

The company has come a long way since its origins as a small, family owned business. It has become one of the leaders in the field of light bulb and fixture manufacturing, and it continues to grow today. Now, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Angelo Brothers Co., a scholarship foundation for the children of employees has been created in the name of Stan and Tim Angelo, the brothers who opened the small store in Philadelphia 50 years ago.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Angelo Brothers Co., and its second generation of leaders, including John, Tim, Ray, and Stanley Angelo, Jr., for its successes and contributions to the community and wish it continued prosperity in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Resource Conservation and

Development Program [RC&D] whose efforts have improved the economy, the environment, and the living standards of this Nation. I would like to designate September 15, 1996, as a day of recognition for the Resource Conservation and Development Program. The RC&D, initiated in 1962, serves 2,016 counties in more than half of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. The 20,000 volunteers involved in the organization's projects contribute their time and resources to revitalize and sustain their communities.

The comprehensive efforts of the RC&D have focused on protecting the environment and fortifying the economy of this Nation. The program's resource protection initiative has improved 40,264 acres of wildlife habitat, and has increased the quality of water in 56,052 acres of lakes and 2,523 miles of streams. Furthermore, RC&D council and partners have added to the economy by creating 164 new businesses, resulting in 3,209 jobs. Their educational projects have helped 82,878 people develop new skills in areas of development, entrepreneurial training, and resource assessment. From saving the environment to creating jobs, the RC&D has touched the lives of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, we all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the RC&D for their dedication and service to this country. Their accomplishments illustrate the power and strength of volunteer organizations in this Nation. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring the Resource Conservation and Development Program on this day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No.'s 407, 408, 409, 410, and 411 I would have voted "yes," and on rollcall No. 412 I would have voted "no." Unfortunately, I was not present due to a physical ailment and subsequently requested an official leave of absence for the day which was granted.

HAPPY 50TH VFW POST 8275

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 15, 1946, a group of young men gathered in a community hall in Au Gres, MI. They had a common bond, all having served our country in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines. To preserve the pride in and service to their country, they formed VFW Post 8275.

Fifty years later the illustrious post, under the capable leadership of Commander James A. Armour, boasts 209 members and the Women's Auxiliary, under the leadership of Marion Maytas boasts 60 members. I congratulate VFW Post 8275 on its 50th anniversary and commend their dedication to their country, community, and family.

In 1946, department commander Arthur Greig installed 21 officers and members. They

named VFW 8275 Post in honor of three young heroes who paid the supreme sacrifice: John Rudolph, age 32, Leonard George Frank, age 23, and Harry Leroy Beach, age 19.

Because they did not have a post headquarters, they held meetings in various places including a school basement, a fire hall, and a council hall. The deficiency of a permanent base did not discourage or diminish the strength and tenacity of its members. By January 1948, under the leadership of Wilbur Lake, the Post purchased a building on South Mackinaw—near where the present Au Gres Fire Department building is today—for \$300.

Proving the strength and dedication of its families, the Women's Auxiliary to 8275 was founded and installed on February 12, 1950.

Over the next 12 years, the post thrived and grew under the leadership of many capable leaders including, Commander Hubert Dewald. However, the years took its toll on the post home. Under the leadership of Commander Joseph Czapski the members considered moving to larger facilities to accommodate their growing membership. In January 1963, the city of Au Gres offered the VFW Post 8275 a 50 foot lot on Main Street with a 100-year lease. Robert Conell and Daisy Gess offered free property, which consisted of approximately 8 acres, 2 miles north of Au Gres on U.S. Highway 23. A deed to the property was presented and accepted at the March 8, 1963 meeting.

With Archie McCready in command, \$812.50 in the bank, another \$800 from the sale of the old building and \$1,575 raised by post member Calvin Ennes, they had a small amount to begin construction and care for the property in April 1963. The post appointed Clem "Whitey" Bensen as building chairman and appointed Lincoln Emes as financial chairman. Donations of money, material, and labor began pouring in to support the post. The final meeting in the old post home was on May 5, 1963.

The first meeting in the new post home took place on September 13, 1963. Since the building was yet a long way from completion, members were content to have planks for seats and sand for the floor. They decided to borrow \$10,000 to complete the building and by May 30, 1964 they held a dedication and ground breaking. They held a 3-day "Burning the Mortgage" celebration in April 1971 and an addition was added in September 1973.

Today the post continues its community involvement including hosting bingo tournaments, dinners, and teenage parties. The members of our VFW post prove that the strength of our country depends, thrives, and grows because of the individuals who served our country and continue to serve long after formal commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these dedicated individuals. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the members of VFW Post 8275 a most memorable 50th anniversary, with our thanks for all that they have done.

THANK YOU, HARRY F. BURROUGHS III, FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11, my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff, both past and present, and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank a former member of my staff—Harry F. Burroughs III, who worked for me in a variety of capacities for 14 years—for all he's done for me and my constituents over the years.

Harry served as my legislative director from 1981 to 1985—the same position he held for our former colleague, Richard Schulze of Pennsylvania from 1977 to 1980. During my critical first two terms in the House, I relied on Harry's experience, advice, and expertise on a host of issues and legislative business.

Beginning in 1985, Harry served as my Counsel on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee—a committee critical to the economic well-being of my district. When local residents asked me to work with the Army Corps of Engineers to devise a flood control plan for the Upper White Oak Bayou and Buffalo Bayou; when funds were needed to widen and deepen the Houston Ship Channel; and when Federal assistance was needed to solve a serious water pollution problem in Lake Houston, I turned to Harry to make sure that these urgent proposals moved forward.

With the start of the 103rd Congress, I was privileged to serve as the ranking minority member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee—and, naturally, I asked Harry to serve as the committee's minority staff director.

As my right arm on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Harry played a crucial role in enacting into law the African Elephant conservation Act of 1988; the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; the Abandoned Barge Act of 1992; the Rhino and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994; and other legislation designed to protect our Nation's marine environment, strengthen our Nation's merchant fleet, and maintain our country's vital commercial waterways.

With the unfortunate abolition of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the current 104th Congress, our colleague, DON YOUNG of Alaska, chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, asked Harry to serve as the staff director of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans.

When he is not working, Harry enjoys spending time with his lovely wife, Gayle, and their two sons, Rick and Chris. A resident of Warrenton, VA, Harry serves as a committee chairman of Boy Scout troop 175, in which his sons are members. For the past 7 years, Harry has volunteered as a Babe Ruth baseball coach, and he is a former member of the Fauquier County Youth Baseball Commission.

Harry Burroughs is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us

in this institution look better than we deserve. He certainly did that for me in the years he served on my personal and my committee staff, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank him for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism he exhibited over the years I have had the opportunity to work with him.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying "thank you" to Harry F. Burroughs III for his years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me in wishing him and his family many years of happiness and good fortune in the years ahead.

DAVE MOORE: A GUARDIAN FOR
WORKER FAIRNESS IN SAN DIEGO

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to recognize Dave Moore, the business manager and financial secretary of Local 465 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who will be justly honored as the 1996 Labor Leader of the Year by the San Diego County Building & Construction Trades Council on September 14, 1996.

Dave Moore was born into a union family in Schenectady, NY, and went on to spend his life in the larger union family that is the labor movement. Arriving in San Diego in 1960, he was quickly hired by San Diego Gas & Electric Co. His leadership qualities were obvious within his union, which made him a steward in 1962, and he achieved the position of journeyman lineman by 1967.

As Dave Moore's skills and knowledge increased, so did his zeal to serve—and to lead—his coworkers and his union. All of these qualities were duly recognized when, after 8 years as a steward, Dave was elected to his union's executive board. So successful were his two terms that he was appointed assistant business manager.

Dave was elected president of Local 465 in 1980 for two terms, and then served for two successive terms as the Local's business manager. Never forgetting his roots or his union brothers and sisters, he resumed work at San Diego Gas & Electric Co. for 3 years before being reelected as the Local's business manager for the third time in 1995. Dave Moore is a back-to-basics labor leader, ever watchful and alert to threats to the dignity of workers and always working and fighting for fair pay and fair treatment. He has worked to gain benefits such as health care, pensions, and parental leave, not only for his own family, but for the whole union family.

Mr. Speaker, I join labor leaders and many others in San Diego in congratulating Dave Moore on receiving the Labor Leader of the Year Award from the San Diego Building & Construction Trades Council.

HONORING L. CLURE MORTON

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of the great judicial minds in Tennessee's history, who has ruled from the bench without passion or prejudice, gaining the respect of not only his peers and colleague, but of the community in which he served. Earlier today it was my pleasure to introduce legislation, which has been cosponsored by all of my colleagues in the Tennessee delegation, that will designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN, the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Court House."

Since his appointment to the bench in 1970 by President Richard Nixon, L. Clure Morton's career as a Federal judge has been distinguished by fairness, insight, innovation, and an iron grip on his courtroom. During his tenure, Judge Morton has never avoided controversial issues, addressing school integration, welfare, mental health systems, and prison reform.

Following his graduation from our alma mater, the University of Tennessee School of Law, Judge Morton spent 33 years in private practice, during which he also began his years of public service as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His judicial career began in 1970 with his appointment as a U.S. District Court judge in Nashville. He was then elevated to chief judge in 1977, and took senior status in 1984 which he currently holds, presiding over the northeastern division.

Earlier this year, Judge Morton decided to hang up his gavel and retire from the bench after 26 years. My bill will serve as a tribute to his undying commitment to make middle Tennessee a safer, fairer place. Though he will no longer preside over a courtroom, his presence will always be felt, having his name etched in stone at the Cookeville, Federal building.

H.R. 4056, LEGISLATION FOR
AUTOMATIC CITIZENSHIP

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4056, to make it easier for legal residents to become citizens. Since Congress is passing laws that deny programs to noncitizens, it's appropriate to make it easier for them to become citizens.

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 4056, is legislation which authorizes automatic U.S. citizenship for three categories of legal permanent residents: Persons who have resided in the United States for at least 20 years; persons who have worked and paid Social Security taxes for at least 40 quarters; persons who are at least 70 years old and who have lived legally in the United States for at least 5 years; and persons who are U.S. veterans with an honorable discharge.

Current requirements for naturalization are retained including that of: Good moral character, attached to the principles of the Con-

stitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.

There exist long backlogs in the naturalization workloads of the Immigration and Naturalization Service delaying citizenship for law-abiding individuals described in my legislation—those who have lived a significant amount of time in the United States, dedicated workers, the elderly, and our veterans. I strongly urge my colleagues to support my legislation, H.R. 4056, which enhances and hastens the acquisition of U.S. citizenship to truly worthy individuals.

GADSDEN JOB CORPS CENTER
ENRICHES YOUNG LIVES

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Job Corps Center in Gadsden, AL, which enriches the lives of young people every day. Like their 60,000 fellow students at 100 Job Corps Centers nationwide, the young men and women enrolled at the Gadsden Job Corps Center are committed to improving their opportunities by obtaining marketable skills.

The Gadsden Job Corps Center represents an outstanding model of public-private partnerships in the Gadsden community. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Job Corps, Gadsden State Community College, and local citizens have joined forces to provide educational and vocational training for the students of Alabama through the Job Corps program.

While enrolled in the program, Job Corps students give back to their communities by donating their time and services. In fact, nationwide, Job Corps students have contributed more than \$42 million worth of services in the past 5 years.

In Gadsden, the skills of the students were demonstrated by the landscaping class in projects at Donahoo Elementary School and the fire station. The culinary arts students prepared eggs for Head Start's annual easter egg hunt sponsored by the Gadsden Job Corps Center.

These projects illustrate the positive relationships developed between Job Corps and the community. These experiences enhance the students' work history and provide exposure to volunteerism.

Job Corps students return the Federal Government's investment in them through reduced welfare and unemployment costs as they become working, taxpaying citizens. Congress supports Job Corps because it is a proven national program for at-risk young people which gets results.

I recently spent time with the students at the Gadsden Job Corps Center and I was very impressed by their enthusiasm, energy, and commitment to improving their lives and contributing to their community. I remain committed to the investment that we make in these young people through the Job Corps program. Job Corps works for America.

AMERICA: A MELTING POT OR A
TOWER OF BABEL

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, just before we processed, this Congress finally began to show as much sense as the American people by overwhelmingly passing our bill to make English the official language of the United States. Make no mistake; this was an historic accomplishment. For the first time in over two decades, Congress has helped cement our national unity by reinforcing our most important common bond, the English language. After 25 years of Great Society social experimentation, we are finally starting to reverse the tide. That historic vote we cast on the first of August was the first step towards returning to a common sense policy of promoting American unity by promoting the teaching and learning of English.

But the battle has just begun. There is still so much more left to be done, starting with the Senate acting on the bill we passed here in the House and sending an official English bill to the President for his signature.

A friend of mine from California, Tom Hanson of the Southern California Republican Women organization, expressed very clearly why we need to make English our official language in an article he wrote for their newsletter. I would like the text of his article to appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

AMERICA: A MELTING POT OR A TOWER OF
BABEL

(By Thomas E. Hanson)

The American people are confronted with a very simple but extremely important choice: should the United States once again become the Melting Pot it once was, or should it continue becoming the modern day tower of Babel?

Our nation became great because our people, while hailing from many cultures, joined together to live and work together for their individual and mutual benefit. They were in the United States to be Americans, not hyphenated Americans. The key to America's success was and has been the ability of its people to clearly and easily communicate with each other, anywhere in the nation, through a single common language.

During recent years, however, there are some in the United States who have embarked on a course that promotes personal and group interests at the expense of their country. The United States is rapidly becoming a country of tribes that do not, and cannot, fluidly speak to with each other in a common language. America is fast becoming a nation divided, a condition that has been and is being perpetuated by the misguided disguise of a bilingual society.

When the people of a nation cannot easily talk to each other in a common tongue, they will no longer be able to live and work together. Is the United States going to be a Melting Pot or a Tower of Babel?

IN HONOR OF MAGALI ROHADY
AND MINI MUNDO: FOR 25 YEARS
OF DISTINGUISHED AND DEDI-
CATED SERVICE TO THE HIS-
PANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Magali Rohady, a committed individual and a professional. As the cofounder, editor, and director of Mini Mundo, she has contributed enormously to the Hispanic communities of Hudson, Paterson, Newark-Elizabeth, and Perth Amboy, NJ for 25 years. She, along with her husband and cofounder Jose Rohady, will be honored on Sept. 15, 1996, during a luncheon celebrating the 25th anniversary of Mini Mundo.

Mini Mundo was founded in 1970. The magazine, which focuses on various issues throughout the Hispanic community, has been in circulation for a quarter of a century. For more than 20 of those years, Magali Rohady has been responsible for the successful handling of Mini Mundo's publication. Her hard work and commitment to New Jersey's Hispanic community has earned her over 200 awards and certificates of recognition and appreciation from community leaders and organizations. She has been honored in past years as honorary female marshal for the Puerto Rican, Peruvian, Dominican, and Colombian Day parades and the only woman of Hispanic descent to be selected as grand marshal of the Hispanic/Italian Day parade.

Magali Rohady's accomplishments as editor and director of Mini Mundo have won her acclaim throughout the Hispanic community. Her efforts and dedication to the magazine and to different Hispanic communities throughout New Jersey reflect the kind of individual she truly is. She is an individual who has sacrificed years of her life so that she can bring a heightened awareness to the achievements, issues, and problems confronting Hispanics today. For her years of distinguished service to the community of Paterson, NJ, Ms. Rohady, along with cofounder of Mini Mundo and husband Jose Rohady, were given the key to the city of Paterson by Mayor Bill Pascrell.

Today Mini Mundo continues to serve as a reliable and valuable medium to Hispanics throughout New Jersey. By keeping the people in touch with news that affects them, Mini Mundo will continue to contribute to the unity of the Hispanic community for many more years to come. I commend Magali Rohady and encourage her to continue her vital service to the community as editor and director of Mini Mundo.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in honoring this hard working and committed individual. Her accomplishments have won her the fond admiration of Hispanic communities throughout the State of New Jersey.

"THANKS TO HOUSE DEMOCRATS"

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit for the RECORD an article by the respected nationally syndicated columnist Mark Shields, entitled, "Thanks to House Democrats." I hope all of my colleagues take a moment to read his keen analysis.

In his column, Mr. Shields notes that the Democrats' resurgence nationwide has resulted from the steadfast resolve with which House Democrats have fought the Gingrich-Dole plan to slash Medicare to pay for tax breaks for the rich. The column clearly illustrates the Republican leadership's motive for raiding Medicare to finance their lavish tax breaks for their political allies and contributors. As Mr. Shields notes, Speaker NEWT GINGRICH, Republican leader DICK ARMEY, Republican whip TOM DELAY and Ways and Means Committee chairman BILL ARCHER all hail from districts with virtually no seniors. In Mr. Shield's words, "These poor Republicans just don't know that many voters on Medicare."

Mr. Speaker, Mark Shields is absolutely right that the Republican assault on Medicare—and House Democrats' determination to fight back—has changed political history in this country. The American people have rejected the extreme agenda of the Republican revolution and are now looking to Democrats for commonsense answers to problems they confront in their daily lives. This remarkable turnaround is due, as the Shields column explains, "Thanks to House Democrats."

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1996]

THANKS TO HOUSE DEMOCRATS

(By Mark Shields)

Dick Morris, a self-admitted political genius, is obviously no fan of Blaise Pascal, the French philosopher-mathematician. It was Pascal who wrote more than three centuries ago: "The only shame is to have none." Dick Morris is clearly without shame.

Since resigning as President Clinton's most important campaign strategist after photographic evidence established his relationship with a \$200-an-hour prostitute, Morris, in uninterrupted exclusive interviews, has been publicly taking bows for Clinton's political rehabilitation. Now comes the book to tell how Morris single-handedly rescued Clinton from the political dust bin. What's next? The miniseries? The movie?

Before this offensive myth goes any further, let the facts be known. Bill Clinton owes his political comeback far more to congressional Democrats—from whom the Democratic president, at Morris's importuning, did his best to distance himself—than he does to his now-departed evil genius.

Let's look at the record. On May 3, 1995, Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) first presented the indictment on the House floor that was eventually to frame the case against the Republican House majority and Speaker Newt Gingrich. "The Republicans have come to face the fact that they cannot give tax cuts to the wealthy, balance the budget and preserve Medicare, so now they are devising a plan by which they can make the cuts in Medicare to provide for the tax cuts for the wealthy."

Reinforcing Miller in the Democrats' accusation that the GOP's \$245 billion tax cuts could only be financed by the GOP-backed \$270 billion cuts in future Medicare spending

were Reps. Rosa DeLauro (D-Conn.), Dick Durbin (D-Ill.) and Frank Pallone (D-N.J.). Day after day, with no encouragement from their president and with the unconcealed contempt of the president's minions, congressional Democrats repeated the charge and, in the process, changed political history.

Consider these numbers. In June of 1995, barely six months into the Republican Revolution, according to a Wall Street Journal-NBC News poll, the most Republican-identified age group in the electorate were voters over the age of 65. Not surprisingly, these same older voters were the strongest generational supporters of the GOP agenda.

Just 13 months later, in July of 1996, there had occurred absolutely no change in party identification of all voters between the ages of 18 and 49. But among voters over the age of 65, there had taken place a 20 percent swing from the Republicans to the Democrats. Among these older voters, support for the GOP agenda had plummeted by 23 percent. At the same time, for all voters under the age of 65, the corresponding drop in support for the GOP agenda had been within the poll's margin of error. Every analysis attributed the huge shift among over-65 voters not to Clinton's endorsement of school uniforms or teenage curfews but to his opposition to the Republicans' using reductions in Medicare to finance Republican tax cuts.

All through 1995, Clinton, strongly urged by Dick Morris, tried to reach a budget compromise with the Republican majority on Capitol Hill. The president dearly wanted a deal that would win the backing of 100 House Democrats. But by then, because the Democratic leadership's case had been made so effectively, both in the country and in Congress, there was no way half the House Democrats could support a budget compromise blessed by Gingrich and Majority Leader Dick Arney (R-Tex.). The steel in Clinton's spine was put there by House Democrats.

Why were such successful politicians as Gingrich and Arney so tone deaf to the popular Democratic chorus on Medicare and tax cuts?

One explanation for the apparent GOP obtuseness could be found in the Census Bureau. According to the most recent figures, when all of the 435 congressional districts are ranked by percentage of their population aged 65 and over, all but one of the nine districts with the fewest voters over 65 are held by Republicans. Ninth from the bottom is the district of House GOP Whip Tom DeLay of Texas. Fifth lowest is House Ways and Means Chairman Bill Archer, also of Texas. Fourth lowest is Gingrich himself, and the House member representing the second lowest number of senior voters in the United States is Arney. These poor Republicans just don't know that many voters on Medicare.

So, if credit or blame is to be given for Clinton's "standing on principle" on Medicare and taxes, and consequently rising in the polls, then history requires that it be given to those liberal House Democrats.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REFORM ACT OF 1996

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 1996.

It has been nearly 80 years since the Congress enacted the Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA]. Since that time, there have been numerous congressional hearings and the establishment of a distinguished Law Enforcement Advisory Commission.

What there has not been is any meaningful effort to revise or update this law. In my judgment, it is time to carefully review this statute and its accompanying regulations, and to change those provisions which are unfairly penalizing many law-abiding citizens. While this reform is long overdue, my bill will in no way undermine the fundamental goal of protecting migratory bird resources.

Before explaining this legislation, I would like to provide my colleagues with some background on this issue. In 1918, Congress enacted the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which implemented the 1916 Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds between Canada and the United States. This Convention has now been expanded to include Mexico and Russia. The Convention and the act are designed to protect and manage migratory birds as well as regulate the taking of that renewable resource.

As part of appropriate regulation and management, certain restrictions have been imposed over the years on the taking of migratory birds by hunters. Many of these prohibitions were recommended by sportsmen who felt that certain restrictions were necessary to protect and manage migratory bird populations. Those regulations have clearly had a positive impact and have helped to maintain viable migratory bird populations, despite the loss of natural habitat due to agricultural expansion and industrial development.

Since the passage of the act and the development of the regulatory scheme, various legal issues have been raised and most have been resolved. However, one restriction regarding the taking of migratory birds which have generated more controversy than any other is the restriction that prohibits hunting migratory birds "by the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area". This controversy has not been satisfactorily resolved. This prohibition has been at issue for two reasons.

First, by case law in the Federal courts, a doctrine has developed where the actual guilt or innocence of an individual hunting migratory birds on a baited field is not an issue. If it is determined that bait is present, and the hunter is there, he is guilty under the doctrine of strict liability, regardless of whether there was knowledge or intent. Courts have ruled that it is not relevant that the hunter did not know or could not have reasonably known bait was present. Understandably, there has been much concern over the injustice of this doctrine.

A second point of controversy is the related issue of the zone of influence that such bait has in actually luring or attracting migratory birds to a hunting site. Currently, the courts have developed the zone of influence concept in which limitation is defined by whether such bait could act as an effective lure or attraction and without regard for any other factors that may have influenced the migratory bird. Again, a number of hunters have been unfairly prosecuted by the blanket application of this doctrine.

Under the current regulations, grains scattered as a result of agricultural pursuits are not considered bait as the term is used. The

courts and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, however, disagree on what constitutes normal agricultural planting or harvesting or the result of bona fide agricultural operations or procedures.

Through hearings, the Congress has addressed various aspects of the baiting issue on many occasions during the last three decades. The baiting issue has also been addressed by a Fish and Wildlife Service appointed Law Advisory Commission. Sadly, absolutely nothing has resulted from these examinations and the problems still persist.

On May 15, 1996, a hearing was held before the House Resources Committee, which I chair, to review the problems associated with the MBTA regulations, their enforcement, and the case law that has resulted from judicial rulings. It was abundantly clear from this, and previous hearings, that the time has come for the Congress to substantively address the problem through comprehensive legislation. From a historical review, it is obvious that the problems have not, and will not, be corrected either administratively or by future judicial rulings.

Therefore, the Congress has an obligation to present rational and concise solutions to correct the injustices that now exist. It is also important that guidance be provided to law enforcement officials who are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law and the accompanying regulations.

It must be underscored that sportsmen, law enforcement officials and, indeed, Members of Congress all share the fundamental intent of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act that our migratory bird resources must be protected from overexploitation. As mentioned above, many of the regulations restricting the methods and manner of taking migratory birds were suggested by sportsmen. Sportsmen have historically demonstrated that they are dedicated to the wise use of renewable wildlife resources through reasoned management and enforcement of appropriate regulations.

Over the years, various prohibitions on the manner and methods of taking migratory birds have been embodied in regulations. Many of these prohibitions are decades old and have the support of all persons concerned with protecting migratory birds. Consequently, it would be prudent to put these regulations in a statute where all restrictions are contained in a single document. The Secretary of the Interior annually makes certain findings regarding bag limits, duration of seasons, and other findings. The proposed legislation does not restrict or alter that duty nor does it prohibit additional regulation of migratory bird hunting, including hunting methods. However, this proposed legislation does embody all of the current regulations promulgated over the years and contained in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Second, the fundamental purpose of the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 1996 is to address the baiting issue. Under section 3 of the proposed legislation, no person may take migratory birds by the aid of bait, or on or over bait, where that person knew or should have known the bait was present. The provision removes the strict liability interpretation made first by a Federal court in Kentucky in 1939, and presently followed by a majority, but not all, of Federal courts. By this amendment, uniformity in the application of the prohibition is established.

As important, however, is the establishment of a standard that permits a determination of the actual guilt of the defendant. If the facts demonstrate that the hunter knew or should have known of the alleged bait, liability—which includes fines and potential incarceration—will be imposed. If by the evidence, however, the hunter could not have reasonably known that the alleged bait was present, liability would not be imposed and guilt will not be assessed. This would be a question of fact to be determined by the court based on the totality of the evidence presented.

Furthermore, under section 3 of the proposed legislation, the exceptions to baiting prohibitions contained in Federal regulations have been amended to permit exemption for grains found on a hunting site as a result of normal agricultural planting and harvesting as well as normal agricultural operations and procedures. The proposed amendment maintains the intent of the current exceptions contained in the regulations but removes ambiguity and establishes guidelines for both the hunter and the law enforcement official.

To determine what is a normal agricultural operation and procedure in a given region, the Fish and Wildlife Service will be required to annually publish in the Federal Register a notice for public comment defining what is a normal agricultural operation or procedure in given areas. This determination is to be made only after meaningful consultation with relevant State and Federal agencies and an opportunity for public comment. Again, the goal of this effort is to provide uniformity and clarity to landowners and hunters so that they know what is a normal agricultural operation for their respective region.

In addition, the proposed legislation permits the scattering of various substances, like grains and seeds, which would now be considered bait, if it is done to feed farm animals and is a normal agricultural operation or procedure in a given area, as recognized by the Fish and Wildlife Service and published in the Federal Register. This change will clarify case law where it was determined that such an agricultural procedure was not considered an exception since it did not constitute planting or harvesting.

Finally, the term bait is defined as the "intentional" placing of the offending grain, salt, or other feed. This concept removes from violation the accidental appearance of bait at or near the hunting venue. There have been cases where hunters have been charged under the baiting regulations for grain found on a public road obviously spilled from delivery to another site. It also removes as a violation the minimum evidence of foreign grain found in a field where it was proved to be present as the result of inadvertently being mixed in with other seed grain by the seller of the seed. Further, it removes from violation such cases where the minimal foreign grain came to be present as a result of being deposited by animals or running water. These examples are actual cases where citations were given for violations of the baiting regulations.

Under the proposed legislation, the hunter would also be permitted to introduce evidence at trial as to what degree the alleged bait acted as the lure or attraction to the migratory birds in a given area. In cases where 13 kernels of corn were found in a pond in the middle of a 300-acre field planted in corn or 34

kernels of corn found in a wheat field next to a fresh water river, the bait was clearly not the reason migratory birds were in the hunting area. First, it was not intentionally placed there and, second, it could not be considered an effective lure or attraction under the factual circumstances. Again, however, these are questions of fact to be determined in a court of law. Currently, evidence of these matters is entirely excluded as irrelevant under the strict liability doctrine.

In 1934, Congress enacted the Migratory Bird Conservation Act as a mechanism to provide badly needed funds to purchase suitable habitat for migratory birds. Today, that need still exists and section 4 of my legislation will require that all fines and penalties collected under the MBTA will be deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This is an essential reform and it is critical to the long-term survival of our migratory bird populations.

Finally, this measure proposes that seized personal property can be returned to the owner by way of a bond or other surety, prior to trial, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the proposed Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act is to provide clear guidance to landowners, hunters, law enforcement officials, and the courts on what the restrictions are on the taking of migratory birds. The conflict within the Federal judicial system and the inconsistent application of enforcement within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must be resolved. The proposed legislation accomplishes that objective without, in any manner, weakening the intent of current restrictions on the method and manner of taking migratory birds; nor do the proposed provisions weaken protection of the resource. Finally, the proposed legislation does not alter or restrict the Secretary of the Interior's ability to promulgate annual regulations nor inhibit the issuance of further restrictions on the taking of migratory birds.

While there may be only a few legislative days left in this session, I am introducing this legislation to stimulate debate on this issue. I would welcome the input and recommendations of all interested parties. I intend to reintroduce this measure early in the new Congress. Let me be clear The intent of this proposal is to provide clarity for both the hunter and the law enforcement community without undermining the protection of our precious migratory bird resources. I urge my colleagues to carefully examine the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 1996.

READING LIST

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to my colleagues this column and reading list prepared by Neal Sher, former Director of the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations and, more recently, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. While Mr. Sher suggested these books for summer reading, I propose to my colleagues and all Americans that they be read year round.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of an article by Neal Sher entitled "A

Congressional Jewish Summer Reading List" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

A CONGRESSIONAL JEWISH SUMMER READING LIST

(By Neal Sher)

By all accounts, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu received a warm and enthusiastic reception on Capitol Hill earlier this month. His address to a joint meeting of the House and Senate was a smashing success as he was repeatedly interrupted by applause and standing ovations.

The image widely conveyed—the speech was broadcast worldwide—was that of a love affair between Israel's new leader and the American Congress. Nothing wrong with that.

Moreover, I am told that Netanyahu's private meetings with congressional leadership also went exceedingly well. The prime minister not only stayed on messages (he conceded nothing with respect to his views on the peace process, to the chagrin of some U.S. officials), but also, his experience with and understanding of our political scene enabled him to impress and charm his hosts. No doubt about it: Bibi's first foray to the Hill as prime minister could not have gone better.

For those of us who care deeply about Israel, this is nothing but good news. But let's not fool ourselves. The prime minister's reception was part of the obligatory honeymoon period. As Netanyahu undoubtedly knows, it will take much more than personal charm and gravitas to keep this, and any future, Congress staunchly pro-Israel. Although no one can predict with certainty what the next Middle East developments will be, there are enough hot-button issues (the future of settlements, Jerusalem, terrorism) to be concerned about the potential for tension in U.S.-Israel relations.

To be sure, the Clinton Administration has been the most pro-Israel administration in history. No contest there.

But the White House is only part of the equation. The key battles are fought in the halls of Congress, where we must not lose sight of an essential fact of political life: The pro-Israel agenda needs constant attention and nurturing. This becomes clear when one analyzes the makeup of Congress: well over 50 percent of members have been elected within the last six years, and that number is certain to grow after November.

More critically, the overwhelming majority were born after the Holocaust and the creation of the State of Israel. We know these to be turning points in the history of our people; our legislators may view them as simply historical events with which they cannot identify.

Although that is understandable, the fact remains that many of our lawmakers lack a crucial historical perspective. Dwindling is the number of veteran members who lived through World War II and/or the tough formative years of Israel's existence. Their support for Israel was much more from the "gut," as we say; they felt it in their kishkas.

This void of historical and emotional background among the younger members can be filled only through constant attention and education by the pro-Israel community. To that end, I would like to respectfully recommend to members of Congress—as they prepare to leave Washington from the summer recess—a few books for vacation reading. There is, of course, a great wealth of material on Israel and Jewish history and, no doubt, every reader has his or her own favorites. My suggestions are, I believe, excellent starting points because they are not only powerful resources, they are good reads as well.

The Abandonment of the Jews, by David Wyman. A riveting, impeccably researched book that documents the utter failure of the American government to undertake any serious or meaningful efforts to rescue the Jews of Europe until the World War II was nearly over. The duplicitous role of State Department officials—who simply did not want an influx of Eastern European Jews—is set forth in infuriating detail. Wyman also describes how the U.S. Jewish community, which lacked political sophistication and clout, failed to mount any effective effort in this life-and-death struggle.

Night, by Elie Wiesel. An overpowering personal account of the unthinkable by the man I believe to be the moral conscience of our times.

Survival of Auschwitz, by Primo Levi. Levi, an Italian chemist who took his own life several years ago, provides one of the most moving and powerful accounts of the Holocaust.

Jews, God and History, by Max I. Dimont. Dimont tells the story of our people throughout history and how Jews have made major contributions to every society in which they have lived.

The Siege, by Connor Cruise O'Brien. An enlightening and effective book about Israel and the myriad of conflicts and difficulties she has confronted (and still confronts).

Exodus, by Leon Uris. For my money, no reading list such as this one is complete without this classic.

Finally, for those interested in history, justice and intrigue, I must recommend The House on Garibaldi Street, which recounts the capture of Adolf Eichmann. The kidnapping put the Mossad on the map, and the Eichmann trial helped legitimize the Israeli legal system in the eyes of the world. Written by Isser Harel, the legendary Mossad Chief who directed this daring operation, it reads like a mystery novel. It is, however, the definitive account of what really happened.

By the way, although my list is offered for Congress, you also cannot go wrong with any of these selections. At a time when there is so much lamenting about the future of our people, we must remember the past.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COL. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH VFW POST NO. 6328

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to commemorate the golden anniversary of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 6328. This post, I am proud to say, is based in Mechanicville, NY, in the heart of my congressional district, and is celebrating its 50th year of service. And this post personifies the outstanding efforts of the entire nationwide membership to promote a strong national defense and to help veterans and their families. And that is one reason I was so pleased to be awarded the VFW National Commander's Congressional Award several years ago.

The VFW, Mr. Speaker, has been an organization of exceptional merit and service to the needs of many veterans. It is only appropriate that those brave men and women who placed themselves in harms way overseas be represented by such an able organization. The members of Post No. 6328 have been receiving just such outstanding service for 50 years now. It is comforting to know that those who

served the needs of our country and fought for the principles and ideals of America all over the globe can depend on the support of an organization like Post No. 6328 back home in upstate New York.

Mr. Speaker, the service of the Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Post in Mechanicville is worthy of significant recognition. This post, and others like it, are the reason I fought so hard to attain Department level status for Veterans' Affairs. When Ronald Reagan signed that legislation into law, veterans were finally afforded the degree of national consideration they deserve. The efforts of VFW posts like this one, Mr. Speaker, having served the needs of veterans since 1946, assured veterans the assistance and recognition they deserved prior to approval of this Government department and continue to encourage fair consideration of veterans' issues. And it is because of their support that several short months ago, I was able to pass an amendment to increase the dollar for veterans' hospitals by \$40 million. For all of this and much, much more, Mr. Speaker, we owe Post No. 6328 a tremendous debt of gratitude.

The famous historian George Santayana once said, "Those who do not remember history are bound to repeat it." VFW posts all across America have not forgotten the past or those men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. I ask all Members in the House to rise in tribute to VFW Post No. 6328 and join me in saluting all the members, past and present, on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COTEAU
DES PRAIRIE HOSPITAL

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate the Coteau des Prairies Hospital in Sisseton, SD on their new addition and remodeling project as they celebrate their 29th anniversary during the open house on Sunday, September 15, 1996.

I regret that I cannot personally attend this ceremony, but I want to share my hearty congratulations to all associated with the Coteau des Prairies Hospital, as well as the entire Sisseton community. All of the effort and hard work that went into making this new addition and remodeling project a reality should be commended, and everyone who has participated has reason to be proud.

I also would like to take this opportunity to commend the outstanding staff of the hospital and the Sisseton area citizens who have loyally committed themselves and their resources toward building the excellent reputation that the Coteau des Prairies Hospital so deservedly possesses today. This hospital addition and remodeling project is a clear sign of a thriving community which is continuing to provide important services for northeast South Dakota.

A strong, economically viable hospital in Sisseton is absolutely essential for providing a high quality of life for people of the area, and for promoting economic development in the community. The people of the Sisseton area

have much to be proud of today, and I am pleased to extend my best wishes and congratulations to Coteau des Prairies Hospital and its friends for continued great success.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC
POLICIES ARE WORKING

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, former Senator Dole, now the Republican candidate for President, said in his radio address:

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee reports that last year 66 countries had economic growth rates that surpassed ours. The president may think that when it comes to economic growth, 67th place is good enough, but I do not. I want America to lead the world again in terms of economic growth, rising incomes, and greater job opportunities.

As a member of the Joint Economic Committee, I want Mr. Dole to know what my side of the committee thinks. In building his bridge to America's past, Mr. Dole must have overlooked the present. Just look at the good news about the economy that came out in the 2 weeks before he spoke. One week before his speech, the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis revised the second quarter growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product upward to 4.8 percent. Exports and business investment showed strong upward movement.

Tuesday, before he spoke, the Conference Board reported the index of leading economic indicators, which projects the economy's health for the next 6 to 9 months, reached a record high.

And last Friday, before the Joint Economic Committee, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 250,000 jobs were created last month. This builds, on the nearly 200,000 jobs we created in July, and on the 10.5 million in the President's first 3½ years in office.

A report in the June issue of the Monthly Labor Review, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes, showed that between 1993 and 1995, jobs in relatively higher-earning occupations and industries grew at almost twice the rate as jobs in comparatively lower-earning occupations and industries.

In August, the share of women with jobs reached a record high of 57.2 percent—the highest employment record for women in our Nation's history. In part, this is a result of changes in the Earned Income Tax Credit that lowered the taxes for most single mothers, and therefore made work more desirable. A Democratic-controlled Congress passed that tax cut without a single Republican vote. And part of the good labor market outcome for women is a result of the Family and Medical Leave Act signed by President Clinton after President Bush stalled its passage. That act made sure a woman would not have to choose between having a job and taking care of a sick child.

Mr. Dole promises fiscal responsibility. However, look at the record we Democrats have delivered. Before leaving office in 1993, President Bush's Council of Economic Advisers left

an economic report for the President. In it, they forecasted how well the economy would perform, and what size the size of the Federal budget deficit would be following President Bush's economic program.

Their most optimistic forecast was for the deficit to be \$201 billion in 1996. Under President Clinton's leadership, the Congressional Budget Office projects the deficit to be \$116 billion in 1996. That's \$85 billion less than the rosier projection President Bush promised. And remember there was not one single Republican vote for the President Clinton deficit reduction plan.

After 3½ years under President Clinton, we have the lowest combined rates of unemployment, inflation, and mortgage rates since the 1960's—which is the biggest tax cut of all for working Americans and retirees on fixed incomes.

And the listen to the words of Alan Greenspan, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Testifying before the Joint Economic Committee in January 1994, Dr. Greenspan clearly stated what he felt was the cause of the speedup in economic growth:

The actions last year to reduce the federal budget deficit have been instrumental in creating the basis for declining inflation expectations and easing pressures on long-term interest rates. . . . What I argued at the time is that the purpose of getting a lower budget deficit was essentially to improve the long-term outlook, and that if the deficit reduction is credible, then the long-term outlook gets discounted up-front. Indeed, that is precisely what is happening. . . . I think a substantial part of the improvement in economic activity and the low rates of inflation can be directly related to a changing financial expectation that we might finally be coming to grips with this very severe problem.

That was in 1994. He is not crediting shutting down the Government, and holding needed Government services hostage to unfair budget deals, for making financial markets believe that new and better fiscal management was finally in place. Dr. Greenspan was crediting the President's 1993 budget plan with the substantial part of the improvement in economic activity and the low rates of inflation.

While the rest of America that is experiencing steady job growth, increased consumer confidence, and a Federal deficit that has been cut in half, Mr. Dole is contending that he has policies that would have made the economy perform even better. What are these new ideas? In fact, they are not new at all: they are the same policies that ballooned our deficits in the first place. Except for the interest on the debt created during the Reagan and Bush years, our current budget would be running a surplus. So as for retreading these failed policies of the 1980's, in the language of the new generation: "Been there, done that, don't want to go there again."

Still, Mr. Dole promises growth that could generate more jobs. Again, look at the record. President Bush's Council of Economic Advisers predicted that, following President Bush's economic policies, the unemployment rate would be 6.2 percent in 1994 and 5.7 percent in 1995. President Clinton's policies delivered actual unemployment rates of 6.1 percent in 1994 and 5.6 percent in 1995. And while the Bush administration was going to be satisfied with an average unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in 1996, we have already lowered unemployment this year to 5.1 percent.

Americans want to see wages and take-home pay rise. Since January 1993, we at least have seen the 12-year decline in real wages come to a halt. We Democrats fought to lower the tax burden of low-income, working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit, and raising the wages of low-income workers from the 40-year low in terms of purchasing power that they were experiencing through passage of a minimum wage hike. It was only fair. It was a hard fight. But we Democrats never gave up, and the Republicans finally caved in.

I am proud of the economic record we Democrats have accomplished in the last 4 years. We still have a great deal more to do, but Americans now know we are on the right track. As President Clinton says, we must build a bridge to the future. It is not a toll bridge because it will be a bridge paid for by careful planning. We don't need a bridge to the past, built with IOU's and growing deficits that mortgage our future. We don't need to go back to slow job growth, and fewer opportunities. We need to look forward.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the community and diversity of the United States have always been our greatest strengths. I rise today to pay tribute to a group whose sense of community is as strong as the country they represent, the Hispanic community of Flint.

A community is more than simply the individual people who belong to it. A community is people volunteering to help their neighbors in times of need, people taking charge and organizing to make that community a better place. The Hispanic community of Flint knows what it takes to be a strong, caring community. But simply knowing is not enough. That's why the Hispanic community has excelled in service and volunteerism to help their community, the United States, grow and succeed.

For this reason the month of September 15 through October 15 has been designated "National Hispanic Heritage Month." In celebration, the Flint Hispanic community holds its annual Hispanic Awards Ceremony on September 14. Members of the Hispanic community who have given selflessly of themselves in the areas of education, labor, leadership, and service will be honored. An additional award will be presented to a veteran, Mr. Aleucion Duran, who exemplifies the highest ideals of service to our country.

This year the Pete Mata Scholarship Award will be presented to Ms. Holly Saultsman, while the Pete Mata Jr. Leadership Award is being presented to Mr. Pete Mata. Dr. Eduardo Lorenzo will receive the Tano Resendez Service Award and Mr. Roel Martinez the Bruno Valdez Arts/Entertainment Award. The Award for Special Recognition will go to Mr. Domingo Berlanga, while the Labor Involvement Award will go to Ms. Estela Mata. For outstanding service in the field of education, the Joe Benavidez Award will be presented to Ms. Janie Rubio while Ms. Lorena Gonzalez will be honored with the Maria Deleary Scholarship Award.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating all of this year's honorees and the Flint Hispanic community as they celebrate the diversity that makes this country great.

TRIBUTE TO MARTHA FALK

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure and distinct honor to wish Martha Falk of Darien, CT, a very happy 100th birthday.

Martha's leadership in founding 60 Plus, as well as her continued commitment to Children's Aid, participation in each Memorial Day Parade and devotion to numerous charitable organizations, are an inspiration to us all.

We salute Martha for being such an outstanding, vivacious role model for her peers and the community. Darien is a better place to live and work thanks to Martha's humorous outlook and dedication to improving and enhancing the lives of others.

Martha is a real treasure! She can look back on a long and fulfilling life with the satisfaction of having made a significant contribution and look ahead to the opportunity to add to these precious memories.

I am proud to have Martha Falk as a constituent and wish her continued happiness and success.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Patrick's Church in Wilkes-Barre, PA. St. Patrick's is celebrating its 75th anniversary on September 15, 1996. I am pleased to have been asked to participate in the recognition of this milestone.

Mr. Speaker, in 1921 a group of 400 families formed a new parish called St. Patrick's. The Reverend John Lynott celebrated mass for the group in the Sterling Theater. The theater held the parish for a year before they moved to their own home in a small basement.

In 1929, on the same site, the cornerstone was laid for a new structure which was to become the present St. Patrick's church. The stones of the building had great significance to the members. Reflecting the Irish heritage of many of the parishioners, one stone was brought from Ireland where it was taken from a spot near the grave of St. Patrick. Another stone came from the Vatican Mausoleum in Italy.

Mr. Speaker, in 1930 Bishop Thomas O'Reilly dedicated the new church building for the parish of St. Patrick's. Since then the parish has faithfully ministered to the Irish community in the Wilkes-Barre area for 75 years. Since its humble beginning in 1921, a succession of pastors have provided spiritual guidance to generations of parishioners. As the

Wyoming Valley has changed, so has St. Patrick's. The church's current vibrancy and dedication reflects its commitment to the Wyoming Valley community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring this milestone anniversary to the attention of my colleagues and to send my best wishes for the continued prosperity of St. Patrick's Church.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES
INVESTMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Essential Health Facilities Investment Act of 1996. This legislation will provide a financial helping hand to those hospitals and health centers that are in the frontlines of dealing with our national health care crisis. This legislation allows for the expansion of community health services and the capital needs of safety-net health care facilities while at the same time attempting to limit the further duplication of unnecessary high-technology services.

This bill is similar to legislation that a number of us introduced in the 103d Congress and which was included in the national health reform legislation that was approved by the Ways and Means Committee. I am introducing this bill now so that groups may focus on it before the start of the 105th Congress to see what changes they would recommend and, if they agree with the goals of the legislation, begin to work for the passage of such legislation in the New Congress.

In this time of continually shrinking budgets and fiscal austerity, it is more important than ever to appropriate Federal moneys in the most cost-effective manner available while reaping the most benefit for all of our citizens. In terms of health care, this means establishing and expanding community health programs designed to provide low cost primary care to underserved populations to avoid subsequent high-cost emergency room visits. In addition, we must help to support those not-for-profit and public hospitals that deal with a disproportionate number of uninsured patients. Urban public hospitals averaged over 19,000 admissions, 242,000 outpatient visits, and nearly 4,000 live births per hospital in 1986. In comparison, urban private hospitals in the same areas registered just 7,000 admissions, 50,000 outpatient visits, and 760 live births. These safety-net facilities—the public and not-for-profit hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of uninsured and low-income patients—are in essence the family doctor for many in our country. Though it would be far better to incorporate the uninsured into our national insurance pools, giving them access to any health care facility they choose to visit, the stark reality is that they are dependent upon these safety-net hospitals for any and all of their health care.

Gun violence in our metropolitan areas adds to the burden that our safety-net hospitals must bear. Roughly half of all urban safety-net hospitals are equipped with a trauma center and thus are the first in line to treat the victims of America's growing obsession with guns. By the year 2003, according to the Federal Cen-

ters for Disease Control and Prevention, gunfire will have surpassed auto accidents as the leading cause of injury and death in the United States. Unlike victims of car crashes, who are almost always privately insured, 4 out of 5 gunshot victims are on public assistance. More than 60 urban trauma centers have already closed in the past 10 years, leaving less than one-quarter of the Nation's population residing anywhere near a trauma center. Gunshot wounds account for fewer than 1 percent of injuries in hospitals nationwide but account for roughly 9 percent of injury treatment costs. It is estimated that for every 1 of the 40,000 patients who die from a gunshot wound annually, 3 others are injured seriously enough to be hospitalized.

Yet another assault on urban hospitals comes from the influence of managed care organizations. Managed care's ability to bring tougher competition to the health care sector has decreased the urban safety-net hospital's ability to cost-shift to offset some of the heavy losses incurred providing uncompensated care. As a result, according to a June 1996, Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC] report, hospitals in urban areas with high managed care penetration saw their payment-to-cost ratio decrease by 2 percent from 1992 to 1994. Declining margins have forced many urban hospitals to cut their level of charity care. ProPAC found that uncompensated care fell by 4.5 percent during the same time period, clear evidence that more and more of the burden is being shifted to the public safety-net hospitals.

OUTLINE OF THE ESSENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES
INVESTMENT ACT OF 1996

In title I of this legislation, Medicare's Essential Access Community Hospital Program [EACH] would be expanded to all States and a new urban Essential Community Provider Program [ECP] would be created. Funding would be provided for the creation of hospital and community health clinic networks that improve the organization, delivery, and access to preventive, primary, and acute care services for underserved populations.

In title II, financial assistance for capital needs would be provided by the Secretary of HHS to safety-net facilities which serve a disproportionate share of uninsured and low-income patients. Funds for this legislation would be provided by a one-half percent on hospital gross receipts tax.

In title III, financial and technical assistance would be provided to States engaged in review of capital expenditures for health care facilities and high-technology equipment. Consideration of alternative, less costly, and existing services would be considered before any funds would be distributed.

REBUILDING THE URBAN SAFETY NET

Even though these essential access facilities fulfill a pivotal role in our Nation's health care system, their infrastructure suffers from gross neglect and under-investment. The buildings and systems that comprise this safety net are often antiquated. Without future re-investment, the holes in this system will continue to grow, causing even more of America's underprivileged population to be medically abandoned.

The average age of the physical plant of urban, public hospitals is nearly 26 years, compared to a national average for all hospitals of 7 years. The average capital expenditure for urban hospitals is \$12,600 per bed

compared to a national average expenditure for all hospitals of \$23,500.

A national survey of the Nation's safety-net hospitals found that a lack of available hospital beds is resulting in severe overcrowding. Hospital corridors surrounding emergency rooms have begun to resemble triage units at the height of a military campaign. A recent study showed that 50 percent of the hospitals in the three most severely impacted areas, Los Angeles, Detroit, and New York were forced to restrict emergency department access over 25 percent of the time. This is occurring in spite of the fact that the occupancy rates of all hospitals have steadily decreased during the last decade and are now barely above 60 percent. The average occupancy rate for safety-net hospitals is roughly 82 percent with some reporting 100 percent, while private urban hospitals averaged just 67 percent. At any given time, approximately one-third of America's 924,000 staffed hospital beds are empty. Our national priorities have created an excess of beds in areas where the need doesn't exist and a severe shortage in areas where the demand is bulging at the seams. This bill attempts to relieve some of the pressure built up within the safety-net system.

It is wise to remember that while the economic viability of these urban safety-net hospitals is crucial for the medically underserved of America, these same hospital systems often provide specialty care services used by everyone in the community. Burn, neonatal units, trauma care centers, and other highly specialized tertiary care services are located within safety-net hospitals. All members of a community benefit from both a well-maintained safety-net hospital and a broad network of community health centers.

Health care institutions have historically found it difficult to secure financing for capital renovation and expansion projects. The financing exists within the market, but the level of debt service required to often too burdensome for the public institution to manage. Even when revenue bonds may be supported by local means, oftentimes the bond ratings are too low and thus the interest rates are too high. After all, these safety-net hospitals treat a high proportion of low-income patients resulting in lower operating margins. These ratings often have little to do with the ability of hospital administrators to manage their facilities well. It is more often the case that market analysts consider the local appropriations that sustain these facilities to be too uncertain. Thus, the facility is simply prohibited from securing the needed capital.

For the facilities with the greatest demand placed upon them in our inner-city and rural areas, the traditional method of financing, Federal funding, is no longer available. Many of these facilities were originally built with grants or loans under the Hill-Burton Program. These funds have not been available for years. The lack of Federal moneys available to repair and rebuild these facilities combined with the strain on the resources of local governments, means the capital needs of safety-net facilities have gone unmet.

This legislation does not propose that the Federal Government take on a massive rebuilding program like the Hill-Burton Program. Nor does it propose that the Federal Government take sole responsibility to solve this problem. However, this legislation is designed to support State and local efforts to upgrade

the capacity of these facilities. In drafting this bill, we recognized that the Federal Government has limited resources it can tap for this purpose. Therefore to fund this program, a 0.5 percent—one half of 1 percent—tax would be levied against the gross revenues of all hospitals. Hospital revenues received from Medicaid would not be subject to the tax.

Revenue from this relatively modest trust fund would be used by those inner-city and rural facilities across America with the greatest need for assistance. Eligible facilities would be those designated as essential access community hospitals, rural primary care hospitals, large urban hospitals qualified health clinics that are members of community health networks.

Assistance from the capital financing trust fund would be provided in the form of loan guarantees, interest rate subsidies, direct matching loans, and in cases of urgent life and safety needs, direct grants. The Federal assistance would be used to leverage State and local government and private sector financing. Repayment would be made back to the trust fund.

For fiscal years 1997 through 2002, \$995 million will be made available each year through the capital financing trust fund for these safety-net facilities.

With relatively limited resources available to meet the tremendous health facility infrastructure needs across the Nation, decisions to finance the reconstruction, replacement or acquisition of facilities and equipment must be made only after first considering whether existing service capacities could be tapped to meet the needs of the underserved more efficiently. The next section of this bill is designed to ensure that the capital expenditure decisions supported by this legislation are considered within the context of the entire community's needs and capacities.

MAXIMIZING CAPITAL RESOURCES

Many communities, particularly those in rural and inner-city areas, lack the facilities and equipment to adequately meet the needs of their residents while other hospitals are experiencing a capital oversupply. This oversupply leads to inflationary price pressures. The Essential Health Facilities Investment Act of 1996 will expand medical services to those in need only if the planning authorities feel that the current local medical facilities are unable to meet the needs of the community. In addition, this bill specifically states that only projects that will lead to an increase in the quality of care rendered will be funded. In other words, requests for frivolous, redundant facilities will be denied funding.

One area of oversupply is hospital beds. According to the Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, published by the Dartmouth Medical School in 1996, there were more than 827,000 acute care hospital beds in the United States in 1993. The average number of beds per thousand residents was 3.3. After adjusting for demographic differences, the numbers of hospital beds per thousand persons varied by a factor of 2.8 across the Nation. The numbers ranged from fewer than 2 beds per thousand residents to more than 5 beds per resident. Some of these hospitals with excess capacity can and need to be closed, or at the very least, denied additional public capital improvement funds. However, we must also make every effort to first ensure that every geographic and community area receives ade-

quate hospital service. Safeguards and criteria for the allocation of Capital Financing Trust, EACH, and ECP funds must be satisfied in order to avoid exacerbating the oversupply of hospital beds.

With 4.7 percent of the world's population, we have one-half of the world's CT scanners and about two-thirds of the world's magnetic resonance imagers [MRI's]. In 1987, the United States had 7.4 times as many radiation therapy units and 8 times as many MRI's per million people as did Canada. The United States has twice as many open heart surgical units per million persons as does Canada. The startup costs for each of these open heart surgery programs are between \$6 and \$13 million. Annual operating costs average between \$7 and \$10 million at each location. For each open heart surgery center that is not needed and not created, millions of dollars can be saved each year.

Redundancies and inefficiencies of hospital facilities and services are well known. In 1991, a study in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* showed that although America had 10,000 mammography machines, we essentially only used 2,600 of them. This same study asserts that if every woman in America had a mammogram every time the American Cancer Association suggested it was appropriate, we would use only 5,000 of the 10,000 functioning mammography machines.

In addition to wasting valuable resources, this excess capacity can be considered detrimental to the health of patients. Applying the guidelines endorsed by the American Hospital Association and the American College of Cardiologists, 35 percent of the open-heart surgery centers in California perform less than the minimum number of procedures required to achieve an acceptable level of competence and quality. We should not reward those hospitals that insist upon maintaining high cost, redundant, tertiary care services that fail to maintain a minimum level of quality. Admittedly, the availability of reliable outcome studies covering high-technology procedures is limited, but there exists reputable data concerning hip replacement surgery and coronary artery bypass surgery [CABS] success factors. The October 25, 1995, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* cites a study titled "Regionalization of Cardiac Surgery in the United States and Canada" which shows that:

in California, age and sex-adjusted mortality rates in hospitals performing 500 or more CABS operations per year were 49% lower than in hospitals performing fewer than 100 CABS operation . . .

Hip replacement surgery data and this coronary artery bypass surgery study effectively demonstrate a direct correlation between the volume of procedures performed and the resulting success rates.

I propose that a coronary artery bypass surgery hospital must meet the minimum criteria for quality outlined by the Secretary in the Medicare Centers of Excellence for CABS operations to be considered for Medicare reimbursement. Expanding on this idea, I suggest that any hospital wishing to improve a tertiary care service using resources in excess of \$1 million from the Capital Financing Trust Fund must not only demonstrate that they are indeed a safety-net health care provider but also meet standards of quality for that particular service outlined by the Secretary. As addi-

tional reliable outcome studies for other expensive, capital-intensive services become available, disbursement of Capital Financing Trust Fund for improvements will be dependent upon demonstration of adequate quality performance measured by the HCFA's chosen quality outcome measurement.

EXPANDING THE EACH PROGRAM

A third provision of this legislation is designed to facilitate the organization, delivery, and access to primary, preventive, an acute care services for medically underserved populations by fostering networks of essential community providers.

The Essential Access Community Hospital Program was enacted in 1989. This Medicare initiative provides a unique Federal-State partnership to assure the availability of primary care, emergency services, and limited acute inpatient services in rural areas. The EACH Program was created to maximize resources available to rural residents by establishing regional networks of full-service hospitals [EACH's] connected to limited-service rural primary care hospitals [RPCH's]. Since 1991, over \$17 million has been awarded in the seven participating States.

In a recent assessment by the Alpha Center, the strengths of the EACH Program were clearly articulated. Their March 1993, report stated:

The EACH Program has released an enormous amount of creative energy focused on the development of regional networks that link health care providers in remote areas with those in more densely populated communities.

A letter from the project directors of the seven EACH States contained the following comment:

We believe the EACH concept will assist policymakers, regulators and changemakers in the long process of refocusing rural health care delivery.

I am confident that the EACH Program provides a framework for greatly improving the quality and efficiency of primary care, emergency services, and acute inpatient services in rural areas across the country. As a result, this legislation contains language that would extend the EACH Program to all States.

In addition, creating a new urban Essential Community Provider Program [ECP] would carry the network concept to our Nation's inner cities. While different from the rural EACH Program, the urban ECP Program would concentrate on networking hospitals with primary care service centers, particularly federally qualified health centers. In addition, ECP networks could combine with rural networks.

A February 1993, report by the General Accounting Office found that "more than 40 percent of emergency department patients had illnesses or injuries categorized as nonurgent conditions." The growth in the number of patients with nonurgent conditions visiting emergency departments is greatest among patients with little or no health insurance coverage—exactly those populations served by essential community providers. Networks of essential community provider hospitals and clinics will help steer clients to more appropriate clinical settings and, as a result, maximize the resources available in both emergency and non-emergency settings.

The concept of inner-city provider networks designed to ease access and improve continuity of care is not new. Initiatives are currently

being pursued in urban areas across this country to do just that. This legislation would boost these efforts through critical financial and structured technical assistance.

Funding under the ECP Program would be available for the expansion of primary care sites, development of information, billing and reporting systems, planning and needs assessment, and health promotion outreach to underserved populations in the service area. Facilities eligible to participate in the ECP networks—those designated as “essential community providers”—include Medicare disproportionate share hospitals, rural primary care hospitals, essential access community hospitals, and federally qualified health centers [FQHC] or those clinics which otherwise fulfill the requirements for FQHC status except for board membership requirements.

In order to facilitate the integration of hospitals and clinics into these community health networks, physicians at network clinic sites would be provided admitting privileges at network hospitals. In addition, the placement of residents at network-affiliated FQHC's would be counted in the total number of residency positions when determining the indirect medical education [IME] reimbursement to hospitals under Medicare. The authorized funding level for rural EACH and urban ECP would be increased tenfold, from the current level of \$25 to \$250 million annually.

I am introducing the Essential Health Facilities Investment Act of 1996 because I believe this legislation is an important and necessary component of the effort to reform our Nations' health care delivery system. The initiatives in this bill are essential to ensuring access to high-quality and efficient services for everyone in our communities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 404, I was unavoidably detained at a meeting off the Hill. I regret that I was absent for this vote.

COMMENDING THE WORK OF FORT GUIJARROS MUSEUM FOUNDATION

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and the U.S. Navy Submarine Base, San Diego. The foundation and the submarine base have brought history alive to the people of California.

This effort began in 1980 when the U.S. Navy Commander, submarine force, U.S. Pacific Fleet invited a civilian volunteer committee to work with the submarine support facility to research the history of a 1796 Spanish fort on Ballast Point. Since that time the committee has conducted scientific investigation, analysis, reports, and public exhibits on their findings.

The foundation has established public education programs for our elderly and retired citizens. Through traveling exhibits to high schools, banks, and government buildings the foundation has brought hands-on history to our citizens. One particular exhibit in Old Town San Diego reaches 11,000 children each year. Further walking tours of the historical buildings, slide lectures, and education programs maximize use of the ruins of Fort Guijarros.

In addition, the foundation has been analyzing the thousands of artifacts in former U.S. Army World War II buildings assigned by the U.S. Navy. Recently, congressional legacy grant funding enable adaptive reuse of the former Army morgue to a refrigerated repository to ensure preservation of the artifacts and field notes well beyond the year 2000.

Each year, the submarine force hosts the annual battle of San Diego Bay fiesta at Monument Circle near the Fort Guijarros site. This year the event will be held on September 21 and I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work of both the submarine force and the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation. Many people have given their time and effort to this important project. In particular I would like to recognize Capt. Bruce Scott for his support in preserving this part of our history.

I know my colleagues join me in recognizing the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and wish them continued success in the future.

CLUSTER RULE

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the EPA's proposed cluster rule for the American pulp and paper industry. This rule is intended to simplify and coordinate air and water quality standard setting.

EPA's stated goal is to develop a long-term approach to environmental improvement consistent with reasonable capital expenditures. Its most recent proposal has two options that are to be given equal weight as a potential basis for best available technology. Option A calls for the elimination of elemental chlorine in bleaching operations by complete substitution of chlorine dioxide. Option B would supplement complete substitution with oxygen delignification.

Technical complexity aside, EPA acknowledges that both approaches will reduce the level of dioxins and furans in wastewater of bleached papergrade kraft and soda mills below the current analytical minimum level. By EPA's own estimate, option B would cost industry a billion dollars more than option A.

One facility where the difference between these two options is made abundantly clear is operated by Bowater Inc. in Catawba, SC. The facility employs 1,150 people and produces 2,300 tons of market pulp, coated paper, and newsprint per day. On a tour of this plant last year, I was shown how EPA's option B would require a complete overhaul and rearrangement of the plant's paper production processes including the shifting or replacement of most of their equipment. The cost such a shift would impose is simply unjustifiable given the

existence of an equally safe, and cheaper, option. This option, complete substitution, should be adopted in the final rule.

For 3 years, EPA and the pulp and paper industry have worked to identify a workable approach to the cluster rule. For the most part, this period of deliberation has been helpful in evaluating costs and benefits of various proposals. However, the uncertainty and the possibility of the huge costs associated with option B have made it difficult for plants like Bowater to plan for the future. It is time to for a resolution, and I call on EPA to finalize the water guidelines along with MACT I and III air standards by the end of the fiscal year with the selection of option A.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—THOMAS JACKSON

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

Each weekend, my wife Ruthie and I travel across Indiana to meet with Hoosiers.

And every time, we travel the Second District of Indiana, we become more amazed with the hundreds and hundreds of individuals who are out-there working day and night to make a difference taking responsibility to make our communities better places to live.

I like to call these individuals Hoosier Heros. Hoosier Heros because they do good things for their friends and neighbors.

Today I recognize, Thomas Jackson of Anderson, IN as a Hoosier Hero.

Ruthie recently spent a day with Thomas. Afterwards she shared with me Tom's tireless efforts to help children in Madison County.

You see Tom owns and operates his own restaurant—the “Prime Time Deli and More.”

And between spending time with his family and the responsibilities of running his own business, his free time is stretched thin.

But that doesn't stop Tom from helping others. He has taken on a crucial challenge.

Thomas has taken on himself, the mission, to spread the message “Just Say No!” to our young people.

Tom travels to schools in Madison County educating, warning and teaching children to say: “No to drugs and alcohol.” Thomas' mission is special and close to his heart.

Nine years ago, his own son Thomas Jr., became involved with a drug cartel in the neighboring city of Muncie.

His son almost lost his own life. Thomas Jr. was in pretty bad shape but with the love of his father and family, he survived. He turned his life around.

Thomas Jr. was recently married and today lives a happy life. Thomas Jackson decided that the best way for others to avoid the same tragedy as his own son, was to take a leadership role in warning children.

He started an alcohol and drug awareness program: “Youth Needs Prime Time.” that's reassuring.

Today he educates children about the very real danger and possible lethal consequences of drugs and alcohol use.

One of his volunteers is a 24-year-old, ex-gang member, Roosevelt Rees.

Roosevelt has turned his life around. And is now dedicated to making sure kids don't make the same mistake of using drugs like he did.

The effort—is crucial especially, when study after study tells us that drug use among America's children is at an alarming all time high.

Drug usage among 14 and 15-year-olds are up 200 percent since 1992. And that's frightening.

Every community in America needs a hero like Thomas Jackson on the front lines of the drug war defending and educating our children.

Madison County residents are privileged to have such a friend in their community.

And today I would like to say, "thank you" to Thomas Jackson and Youth Needs Prime Time for their hard work and dedication. He is a Hoosier Hero.

That concludes my report from Indiana.

GETTING CONNECTED TO THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce a bill commending California's NetDay96 activities and the tens of thousands of NetDay participants, and affirming this House's commitment to providing the Nation's school classrooms with the necessary technology for the 21st century.

The State of California is known for its high technology economy and as the birthplace of the personal computer. Yet, we rank 33d nationwide in overall technology spending per student in our schools, at \$3 per student per year. Most classrooms still lack telephone wires. Nationally, many schools are struggling with outdated textbooks and lack the resources to purchase the latest informational and instructional resources. Fieldtrips to museums, laboratories, and other off-campus sites are an expensive luxury that cannot be enjoyed frequently. And, only a handful of schools can afford to send their students to visit overseas locations.

Providing Internet access to our classrooms has the potential to be an important educational asset. This is more than about learning how to use a computer. It's about access to information. Information about scientific discoveries, information about historical findings, information about the latest legislative activities in government. It is also about the excitement of direct interaction. The excitement of interacting with top museums all over the world; the excitement of interacting with laboratories on the cutting edge of scientific research; the excitement of interacting with field scientists working at remote locations; the excitement of interacting with other children halfway around the world.

Such learning enhancement provided by the Internet is not limited to science and technology. A survey of more than 130 recent academic studies showed that technology-based instruction improved student performance in language arts, math, and social studies, as well as in science.

On March 9, 1996, my State of California held its NetDay96 to wire 3,500 schools statewide to give our students access to the

Internet. On this one Saturday, over 50,000 volunteers participated, ranging from students, teachers, and parents to local community groups. On this 1 day, over 1,000 sponsors contributed, ranging from high technology companies to donut shops. I was joined by President Clinton and Vice President GORE at Ygnacio Valley High School in my district, where we helped install wires.

I would like to extend my appreciation to President Clinton and Vice President GORE for their leadership and support in providing technology to our schools. I also thank the two co-founders of NetDay96, Mr. John Gage of Sun Microsystems and Michael Kaufman of KQED, the thousands of sponsoring companies, and the tens of thousands of volunteers, for bringing the Internet to California schools.

After hearing about California's successful NetDay96, some 40 States and 15 countries have asked the NetDay96 organizers to put together a similar event in their State or country. The organizers responded with a nationwide NetDay96 Month, to be held over four Saturdays this October. Members of Congress, and anyone else, can find out if their State has signed on for this event by going to the NetDay96 Web site at www.netday96.com.

Mr. Speaker, more and more companies are eager to contribute to this effort. Just recently, the cable TV industry announced that it would assist in providing Internet connection to schools all across the Nation. I urge my colleagues to take advantage of this opportunity and help their States' schools to gain access to this valuable tool called the Internet and join me in this resolution promoting NetDay96 throughout the entire Nation.

As wonderful as the Internet is in providing information, we must also keep in mind that it is an unregulated medium and that there is much unverified information. To guard against inappropriate or inaccurate information, proper technological barriers should be put in place, proper supervision provided, and proper information review exercised. In that regard, teachers must be trained not only on how to use the Internet, but also to be aware of and compensate for the pitfalls in the system.

We must remember that the Internet is only a tool; how this tool is used by teachers, students, and parents will determine its usefulness and effectiveness. Regardless of the availability of the Internet in schools, we must not forget that we still need dedicated teachers, effective administrators, concerned parents, and adequate funding to have the best educated children and work force in the world for the 21st century.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR SPORTS AND NON-VIOLENCE SUMMIT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this week the House is considering Monitoring of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990.

As you know, the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act requires colleges in receipt of Federal funding to report to students, faculty and prospective students once a year on the number of crimes reported in a

number of categories, including murder; sex offenses, forcible or nonforcible; robbery; aggravated assault; and burglary. This law helps assist students in taking appropriate steps to protect themselves from becoming victims, and it assists families and students in making the most appropriate decisions about the schools they may wish to attend.

On February 6, 1996, ABC news reported that at Clemson University 100 students met with the football coach to discuss their safety on the campus following the arrest of the 9th Clemson football player this year. Since January, more than 50 college athletes in 13 States have been charged with assault, theft, trespassing, burglary, sexual assault, and drunk driving.

I was pleased to hear the remarks of the chairman of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, Mr. GOODLING, expressing his concern over violence among athletes at universities. In his remarks Chairman GOODLING appealed to all the presidents of colleges and universities to:

Stand tall and be firm against those who would pressure them, be they coaches on the campus or alumni. There is no excuse for some outstanding athlete to go free after battering women or committing rape or breaking laws in relation to alcohol and other drugs. To use the excuse that you are trying to save that individual cannot be used when you are thinking about the other thousands who are there:

Mr. Speaker, several months ago, Representative CONNIE MORELLA and I wrote to the national sports associations with concern over a growing number of reported acts of violence against women by professional and college athletes. We have since met with representatives of the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, the National Athletic Association and other major sports associations to discuss our desire to have these organizations join with us in our national effort to eradicate violence against women.

This August, Representative MORELLA and I introduced a sense-of-congress resolution calling for a national summit on sports and non-violence to help develop a national campaign to eradicate domestic violence. Our legislation addresses three realities of American society: first, that we have an epidemic of domestic violence in this country; second, that America has a fascination with sports, from the Olympics to the Super Bowl to the Final Four; and third, that professional and collegiate athletes are viewed as sports heroes by Americans.

Sports leaders, as role models, are often emulated both on and off the field, and we are asking that our national and collegiate sports leaders make it a top priority to help publicly condemn domestic violence and sexual assault and join us in a national awareness campaign. As role models, these sports leaders can send a strong message that the rough and tumble, hard-nosed competition stops when players leave the field and that there is no excuse for domestic violence and sexual assault.

I am pleased to report that since the introduction of that resolution we have received letters of support from numerous individuals and organizations, including: American College of Nurse Midwives; American Psychological Association; AYUDA; Larry Brown, Coach, Indiana Pacers; Catholics for a Free Choice; Jacquelyn Campbell, director of doctoral studies,

Johns Hopkins School of Nursing; Center for the Study of Sports and Society; Center for Women Policy Studies; Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America; DC Rape Crisis Center; Domestic Violence Advocacy Project; Joseph Glass, Team Sports; Britt King, head women's basketball coach, University of DC; Lee McElroy, director of athletics, American University; Older Women's League; National Association of Social Workers; National Coalition Against Sexual Assault; New Waves: Empowering Women and Confronting Abuse; NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund; Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape; Thomas Penders, Head Basketball Coach, University of Texas; Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence; National Urban League; U.S. Department of Justice; Office of Justice Programs; Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Women's Research and Education Institute; YWCA of the USA; and the Violence Policy Center.

I also want to congratulate the College Football Association, who, in cooperation with the Liz Claiborne Foundation and the Center for the Study of Sport in Society, plans to launch an "Athletes Against Violence" program this October, where college football players will break the code of silence about relationship violence and, through a series of public service announcements, convey the message that relationship violence should not be tolerated. The College Football Association is also encouraging coaches to consider inviting their players to participate in the annual Take Back the Night candlelight march conducted on college campuses during the month of October (Domestic Violence Awareness Month).

The concept of a National Summit on Sports and Non-Violence initiative is generating a great deal of support and I would encourage my colleagues to join me and Representative MORELLA in our efforts by cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 199.

FINDINGS CLOUD POLLUTION THEORIES

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to my colleagues the following article of September 2, 1996, authored by Mr. Jim Nichols of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The article summarizes new scientific findings that discredit the theory that the Midwest is responsible for the air pollution findings of the Northeast. This further confirms the findings of the Government-funded NAPA report, which was completed a number of years ago. This research should be considered in setting Federal policies in a number of areas.

[From the Plain Dealer, Sept. 2, 1996]

FINDINGS CLOUD POLLUTION THEORIES—MIDWEST SMOG MAY NOT DRIFT TO THE NORTHEAST

(By Jim Nichols)

As the summer cools down, the politics and economics of air pollution are heating up.

The early results from highly advanced computer modeling are casting a haze of doubt over a persistent claim from Atlantic Seaboard states that Ohio and the Midwest are the culprits in the Northeast's smog problems.

The modeling results, released at a multistate air-quality planning meeting in July, show that certain key air pollutants don't drift as far across state borders as previously believed, experts familiar with the models say.

The computer simulations, though incomplete, indicate key windborne pollutants that are components of smog are likely to blow no more than 200 miles, not many hundreds or even thousands of miles, as researchers previously believed.

The results weaken theories that are especially popular among Northeastern states—that coal- and oil-fired power plants in the Midwest and Southeast are to blame for smog in Boston, New York and Maine.

Though much more modeling remains to be done, many air-quality experts say the early implications are huge.

The results, some believe, could weaken the Atlantic Seaboard region's argument that Ohio and other upwind states should spend billions of dollars on new smog controls to help clean the Northeast's air. Regulators and scientists studying seaboard-state smog, for instance, are contemplating advanced pollution controls on Midwestern and Southern power plants that are as strict as those in place in the high-smog region.

Utility and coal interests have estimated the cost of such controls to Midwestern and Southeastern electrical customers at \$18 billion to \$27 billion annually. Centerior Energy Corp. pegs the cost between \$200 million and \$500 million annually here.

FEARFUL OF COSTS

The findings seem to reinforce the theory that local and regional air pollution programs in the Northeast are the only significant way to solve the region's perennial failure to meet federal clean-air standards.

Officials in the problem states have long feared that the higher cost of living and doing business resulting from stricter emission controls on power plants and factories has put the region at a competitive disadvantage.

Some Northeastern states have scrapped their versions of E-check auto-emissions testing amid public outcry, saying such political hot potatoes are meaningless if the air drifting in from afar is so foul.

"Clearly, this is not what the 13 states in the [Northeast] want to hear," said Ray Evans, environmental-affairs manager for Centerior Energy Corp. "The East Coast utilities have flat out said that we in the Midwest are the problem and our ratepayers are going to have to pay."

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Director Donald Schregardus said, "It's kind of what we thought. * * * It says to those states, 'You fix your cars, and then we [in the Midwest] will talk about spending \$5 billion to fix our power plants.'"

Schregardus and his air-quality division chief, Robert Hodanbosi, said the computer simulations show that even on days when Northeastern smog was at its worst, the drift from faraway states downwind made no more than a few percentage points' difference. Evans and other officials familiar with the modeling results confirmed that.

"I was surprised at the limited impacts," Hodanbosi said.

The early findings do not necessarily mean Ohioans and other Midwesterners will forever and completely avoid the costly new smog controls, said Schregardus and experts conducting the modeling.

The results, after all, show those proposed reduction strategies will help achieve cleaner air in the Midwest. If models show that the advanced pollution controls would be needed for certain Midwestern areas to meet federal clean-air targets, certain parts of the

Midwest could still implement controls as stringent as those already imposed on power plants and factories in the Northeast.

Further, the federal EPA is expected to tighten air-pollution limits nationwide significantly later this year. The limits have not been determined yet, but Ohio EPA officials predict that no major metro area in the state—and few in the nation—will comply without significant emission reductions from cars and smokestacks.

But for now, at least, "It's conceivable that with the information on the table, the Midwest could make an argument that they don't have that much impact on the Northeast," said Danny Herrin, an executive with the Atlanta-based Southern Corp, an electric utility following the modeling closely.

THE OZONE MIX

The subject of the computer modeling is ozone, a gas that occurs both naturally and as a result of man-made pollution.

Where it forms by natural processes in the upper atmosphere, ozone reflects harmful ultraviolet radiation away from Earth. But when it builds up near the ground, it is a powerful respiratory irritant that apparently can trigger asthma attacks and debilitating breathing problems, especially among people with lung disease, the elderly, children and people who work outdoors. In high concentrations, ozone also has been linked to permanent lung damage and can harm trees and crops.

Ozone forms when fumes called hydrocarbons react in hot summer sunlight with other airborne pollutants called nitrogen oxides. Hydrocarbons come from auto emissions and other combustion processes, and from evaporating gasoline, solvents and paints. The principal source of nitrogen oxides are fossil-fuel power plants.

Atmospheric and environmental scientists began concluding in the late 1980s that nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons are capable of drifting on air currents until they encounter the right conditions to interreact and form ozone.

When Congress revised the Clean Air Act's ozone limits in 1990, it identified dozens of metropolitan areas in states from Maine to Virginia as chronic violators of the act's ozone limit of 125 parts of ozone per billion parts of air. The law recognized that the states' balance levels of ozone were so high that only a regional approach to cuts would allow individual cities to comply with the law.

States in the Atlantic Seaboard region agreed in writing three years ago to adopt their own strict new limits on nitrous oxide output from power plants, in addition to measures ordered by Congress and the federal EPA.

But they also enlisted the EPA to run computer simulations to determine whether the so-called ozone-transport phenomenon would rule out regional controls.

The early EPA modeling in 1993 proved controversial, showing the Northwest's baseline levels were high not just because of the heavily populated region's contributions but because of dirty air blowing in from the Midwest and South.

While critics in downwind states—especially utilities and coal interests—attacked the model as inaccurate, the Northeastern states began pressuring the EPA for a "super-regional" approach that would require similar control measures for upwind states. States in the South and Midwest resisted initially but agreed to study the issue.

A national organization of state environmental officials formed the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, comprising 37 states—all those east of the Mississippi and those along its western banks. The group now includes

more than 500 environmental regulators, technical experts and representatives of environmental groups, industry and utilities—all studying ozone transport and its effects.

The assessment group was formed for two reasons. One was to develop a far more sophisticated computer simulation of ozone transport. The other was to develop pollution-control policies for all 37 states to impose, voluntarily, to reduce ozone in the Northeast.

As a first step, states conducted far-reaching "inventories" of all major and minor sources of ozone-forming pollutants, including estimates of emissions from cars, factories, evaporating paint, gasoline stations and other sources. An assessment group committee of atmospheric and environmental scientists and computer experts developed a computer program that applies that emissions data to know wind and weather patterns. It simulates drift and compares predicted ozone levels at hundreds of locations to those actually measured. Another committee compared particularly bad spells in the summers of 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1994.

When the assessment group began running the computer program this spring, results from the simulations proved remarkably similar to the real conditions, said Michael Koerber, who chairs the group's modeling committee.

"We're convinced that the model works and is giving us the right results for the right reasons," said Koerber, director of a consortium of air-quality officials from states around Lake Michigan.

Then the modeling experts began running what Koerber calls "what-ifs." They asked the computer what changes would result if lower emissions from certain control measures were applied across the 37-state "super-region"—if power plants were forced to change their operations, for instance, or cleaner-burning cars were mandated.

Many more simulations remain to be run—at a cost of more than \$1 million each—to measure the effects of changing emissions variables in smaller and smaller parts of the super-region. However, the theory of long-range ozone drift has already begun to break down.

The simulations showed that drift existed. But while Chicago may suffer from St. Louis' emissions, or Cleveland from Columbus', there was little evidence that those cities were having major impacts on the Northeast.

"It's really something we're just starting to get some information on, and we really need to investigate further," Koerber said. But, he added: "The 1,000-mile distance seems to be a bit of a stretch from a transport standpoint."

COMPETITIVENESS IS ISSUE

Some participants in the assessment group are worried that the new data may strain the group's cooperative spirit and lead to a return of finger-pointing. If utilities in the Northeast face higher costs than those in the Midwest, for instance, they would be at a competitive disadvantage in the coming environment of deregulation. The federal government is moving toward a system in which industrial customers will be able to choose their power company without regard to its geographic location.

"Clearly, this is a competitive issue between East Coast utilities and Midwest utilities," said Centerior's Evans.

Hodanbosi and other participants said pressure is mounting from some Northeastern participants not to run more detailed models that could further solidify the case that the Midwest's effects there are minimal.

"Anytime you have those kinds of conflicts, you can expect it to be contentious,"

said Illinois EPA Director Mary Gade, who chairs the committee that will ultimately recommend pollution-control policies that will apply across the membership of the assessment group. "I think we're going to be in for some heated policy decisions in the next several months.

"The nice thing is that the process to this point has been a very open and collaborative process. We'll see if we can hold onto that."

HONORING ANDREW J. BROWN

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, he was the only minister of the Gospel in history to deliver a second opening prayer at the House of Representatives in the same calendar day. But his claim to the profound respect and affection of all Americans is that he was one of Dr. Martin Luther King's top lieutenants in the peaceful revolution to make real the ideals of the bloody American Revolution.

It is no exaggeration to say that Andrew J. Brown was Mr. Civil Rights in Indiana. He led the movement to excise the poison and stupidity of racial discrimination from America's body politic. He had what Dag Hammarskjöld called that Christ-like urge. You could see it in his face, that countenance always about to burst into smile. You could see the personification of the Sermon on the Mount. He served his country well in our Armed Forces during World War II. And yet for decades after World War II, his country—or at least a great part of it served him ill. But this did not evoke bitterness and hatred in him. It evoked peaceful compassion and just plain hard work. He traveled through that biblical valley of the shadow of death and neither feared nor did evil. These words, written by Shelly, apply beautifully to the magnificent Rev. Andrew J. Brown:

The great secret of morals is love. A person, to be greatly good, must imagine deeply and comprehensively. He must put himself in the place of another, of many others. The pleasures and the pains of his species must become his own.

The following are only a few of the tributes paid to this great and good man on the sad but triumphant occasion of his passing.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Aug. 3, 1996]

RIGHTS LEADER REV. ANDREW J. BROWN DIES
(By Rob Schneider)

The Rev. Andrew J. Brown, who was a friend of the powerful and the powerless, died in his sleep, his family said Friday.

Brown, who came to symbolize civil rights in Indianapolis, was 75.

Indiana Black Expo? He helped found it.

Providing information to the African-American community? The longtime pastor at St. John's Missionary Baptist Church also started Operation Breadbasket, a Saturday morning radio program to discuss everything from economic to spiritual issues.

Rev. Brown was a lifelong advocate for civil rights, a man whose doorstep was a common sight to people like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

In recent years, though, he had taken on another fight. Rev. Brown had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease two to three years ago, said his son, the Rev. Thomas L. Brown.

It was a fight that had left the community leader a "tired warrior," his son acknowledged.

Thursday night after dinner, Rev. Andrew Brown gave his wife a kiss and said, "I'll see you later." Early Friday, Rev. Brown's wife, RosaLee, called her son with the news that she could not wake her husband.

"He was about the business of peace making," Rev. Thomas Brown said of his father's life. "His peaceful passing is reflective of his mannerisms of dealing with people even though he was a very intense social activist."

The elder Rev. Brown's dedication to social justice originated on a Christmas Eve during World War II in a hospital at Camp Livingston, LA.

Laid up in a hospital bed with a leg that doctors said would have to be amputated, he listened to a happy, noisy celebration from which black soldiers had been excluded.

Rev. Brown promised God that if his leg was saved, he would spend the rest of his life fighting for justice for all people.

A few days later, he walked up to the doctor who was supposed to operate on him.

"That's the miracle in my life. That's the commitment I made," Rev. Brown explained in an interview in 1985. "I'll keep fighting until I fall, because that's what I told God I would do."

Moving to Indianapolis from Chicago in 1947, he used his position as pastor of St. John's Missionary Baptist Church as a pulpit not only for spiritual messages but social action as well.

In 1963, he organized Indianapolis blacks to show voting bloc strength. Two years later, he walked with King in the civil rights march in Selma, Ala. He was at the home of King's parents the night the civil rights leader was assassinated in April 1968. The next month he was in Washington, D.C., for the Poor People's March.

In 1990, Rev. Brown resigned as pastor of St. John's.

The church is on a street that was renamed Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue 10 years ago to honor him.

News of his death led city leaders to remember a man whose trademark was compassion.

"He was an extraordinary Baptist preacher, [who] had a marvelous voice and could move a congregation with song," said Sam Jones, president of the Indianapolis Urban League.

"He led numerous marches and demonstrations against acts of segregation and discrimination in this community," Jones noted.

"He was the kind of guy who could operate with the least of us in our community and with kings and queens and giants alike," Jones added.

The Rev. Stephen J. Clay, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church and president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, said it was Rev. Brown's compassion for people at large that became a driving force, that "like a rocket, propelled him to the national arena."

"The world is a little bit smaller and heaven a little brighter because of the contributions made by Dr. Brown," he said.

Mayor Steven Goldsmith simply called Rev. Brown a "remarkable leader," one who was committed to opportunity and equality.

He credited Rev. Brown's commitment, sincerity and faith in making him a national leader.

Rev. Jesse Jackson summed up Rev. Brown's contributions this way: "He fought and changed America for the better forever. He had courage and took risks," he said.

Services for Rev. Brown will be at 11 a.m. Thursday at St. John's. Calling is from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday at the church.

Stuart Mortuary is assisting with arrangements.

Rev. Brown is survived by his wife, RosaLee Brown; daughters, Dr. Monica Fields, Adrienne Brown; and son, Rev. Thomas L. Brown.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Aug. 6, 1996]

QUITE A LIFE

From the pulpit of St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, Rev. Andrew J. Brown changed thousands of lives for the better. From the streets of Indianapolis and other cities where he marched for civil rights and justice, Rev. Brown helped change the world.

Last week, after several years battling Alzheimer's disease, the 75-year-old leader, described as a "tired warrior" by his son, died at home in his sleep. Services will be at 11 a.m. Thursday at St. John's with calling from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday.

Rev. Brown's name is synonymous with civil rights in Indianapolis. After moving here from Chicago in 1947, he used his pastoral position to organize social programs, black voting strength and marches to the Statehouse and the governor's mansion. He was a co-founder of Indiana Black Expo and started Operation Breadbasket, a Saturday morning radio show dedicated to economic and social justice and spiritual life.

Yet Brown is perhaps best known for his close relationship with Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who stayed at Brown's home in Indianapolis on numerous occasions and consulted with him frequently about the national civil rights movement.

In a 1992 interview, Brown referred to their efforts as "mental judo"—a battle waged not with violence but with persuasion and intellect. "It was not the judo where you get up and fight," he said. "It was judo with your mind, your disposition."

The tactic of mental judo, which included passive resistance, was what won so many people to the cause, Rev. Brown believed. That's why, before entering a white-only store or restaurant to request service, young black activists would be told, "Don't fuss, don't cuss, smile at the people," even as force was being used against them.

Rev. Jesse Jackson, a close friend who marched with Brown, said of him, "He fought and changed America for the better forever. He had courage and took risks."

The fact that a major Indianapolis street already bears his name is testament to the prominent role played by Rev. Brown in this community. But the highest compliment is what has been said many times already by his friends, historians and distant admirers: He practiced what he preached.

[From the Indianapolis News, Aug. 6, 1996]

THE REV. ANDREW J. BROWN

The Rev. Andrew J. Brown became a symbol of the civil rights movement in Indianapolis.

He died last week at the age of 75, after a lifetime of church and community service that will continue to have impact in this city and others for many more years.

He was a door-opener for African-Americans in the years before the civil rights movement was accepted as part of the social consensus, putting his life, family and church at risk as he led demonstrations against segregation.

Meanwhile, he continued his pastoral work at St. John's Missionary Baptist Church.

"He was an extraordinary Baptist preacher [who] had a marvelous voice and could move a congregation with song," said Sam Jones, president of the Indianapolis Urban League.

Jones also took note of Brown's friendships with prominent political and social leaders, both locally and nationally.

"He was the kind of guy who could operate with the least of us in our community and with kings and queens and giants alike," he said.

Brown marched with Martin Luther King Jr. at Selma, Ala., in 1965 and was active in social justice issues in Indianapolis for many years.

The source of his interest in justice went back to World War II, when he was told he would have to have a leg amputated.

He promised God he would fight for justice for all people if his leg could be saved. It was, and he kept his promise to God.

"That's the commitment I made," the Rev. Brown later explained. "I'll keep fighting until I fall because that's what I told God I would do."

His example of making and keeping a commitment to God remains for others to follow.

[From the Indianapolis Recorder, Aug. 10, 1996]

"NOW, HE BELONGS TO THE AGES"

(By Amos Brown)

Throughout its history, Indianapolis has been blessed with many key African-American servant/leaders: Brokenburr, Blackburn, Richardson, Stewart, Ramsey, Sanders, Johnson. But, over a nearly 50 year career, the Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Brown was the most significant—helping transform our African-American community and in large measure, our city as a whole.

Brown was one of a cadre of Black ministers in their 20s and 30s, who began pastoring in Indianapolis after World War II. Brown, along with Reverends R.T. Andrew, F. Benjamin Davis, Mozell Sanders, Arthur Johnson, Melvin Girton and others broadened their ministries into key staging arenas in the fight for respect and equality for African Americans in this city and state.

Andrew Brown set a standard for Black leadership and service that many of today's Black leaders have clearly forgotten or don't want to emulate.

This son of Duncan, Miss., war veteran, accomplished gospel singer, couldn't stay inside the comfort of his church. Instead, he reached out, personally and with his ministry, his church and his congregation to our community.

A contemporary of Dr. Martin Luther King Andrew Brown asked Indianapolis to join in the movement. And Indianapolis did! His power base wasn't the Black bourgeoisie, it was the Black working class. Those laboring in the dead end jobs racism had consigned them. Brown appealed to a Black community living in tightly packed segregated neighborhoods, whose children attended an openly racist and segregated school system; in short Brown was the perfect Abraham to unite the tribes living in the plantation Indianapolis was in the 50s and 60s.

Without Andrew Brown prodding this city's white power structure to change its racist ways, Indianapolis would not have achieved its national and international stature!

Without Andrew Brown, there would not be a record number of African Americans employed in the professions and in key leadership positions in government and business!

Without Andrew Brown we would not have had African Americans elected to statewide office or be on the verge of having a Black in Congress!

Without Andrew Brown, there would not be Blacks living all over, from Geist, to Pike, to Carmel and Fishers, yes even on the Southside of Marion County!

Other than Frank P. Lloyd, Brown was the only Black universally respected by the city fathers and our own community!

He had the stature to develop operational unity among Indianapolis Black churches.

When Brown called Black ministers together—everybody responded! Sadly, that does not exist today, because of the petty, meaningless jealousies existing among Black churches and ministers in our city.

With a loyalty and devotion inspired by his calm, firm demeanor and love and respect for the common man and woman, Brown inspired and motivated thousands. And more than any Black man in Indianapolis history, Andrew Brown did things that will never be equaled again in our community!

Brown could attract thousands to protest outside the Governor's Residence, the State House and other locations. No one can do that today!

Brown founded Indiana Black Expo, the one enduring monument of what our Black community can accomplish when united. A feat that no one can replicate today!

Brown used Black radio to inspire and communicate with the community. Until it was shunted to WTLC-AM, Brown's Operation Breadbasket broadcasts on WTLC-FM had huge ratings!

Brown was a pastor who still had time to be president of the NAACP, and lead the church into social action ministry. An accomplishment that today's timid, fearful Black church refuses to emulate!

Nearly every Black elected official in this city, from Carson, to Crawford to Howard and the rest owe their inspiration and election to Andrew Brown!

Those of you reading this who have good jobs in major corporations and businesses in this city, whether you're from Indianapolis or not, you and other African-Americans are there, in large measure, due to the protests, marches and cajoling of Andrew Brown!

Brown's passing last Friday morning, effectively ends the era of leadership in our community coming from the Black church. His death leaves a void big as the Grand Canyon; one that cannot be filled. The Baptist faith doesn't allow for saints, which is a shame because Andrew J. Brown truly was one.

This community, and I personally, shall miss his wisdom, his voice, his counsel.

I have many positive memories of Andrew Brown, especially when we worked together using WTLC Radio in the '70s, '80s and early '90s as a force for positive good in this community.

I last saw him in November, at Andy Jacobs retirement announcement. In recent years, Alzheimer's disease had taken its toll on Brown. I was walking through Jacobs living room, when I looked up and saw Brown.

His body was shaking, he was having trouble walking and was helped by his son Tommy. My heart sank, seeing how the disease had ravaged his body. Just then, he reached out his hand. As I grasped it to shake his hand, his eyes twinkled—that famous twinkle and smile he had for everyone. He clasped my hand, shook it and nodded. In that instant, we bonded, knowing while the flesh was weak, Andrew Brown's mind, spirit and love still remained strong! That memory, and all the memories of his good works, will stay with me for the rest of my days.

My sympathies and those of our community goes to wife Rosa Lee, son Thomas and daughters Monica and Adrienne. We thank you for sharing Andrew with us.

When Abraham Lincoln died, Secretary of War Edward Stanton uttered six words that serves as an epitaph for Brown: "Now, he belongs to the ages."

Bye Rev. Brown * * *

[From the Indianapolis Recorder, Aug. 10, 1996]

A.J. BROWN JR.: THE MAN AND THE
LIBERATING THEOLOGY

(Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from the Tribute and Birthday Celebration booklet, which was held in the honor of Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Brown Jr. Nov. 20, 1995.)

During the late 1940's, a Black church rose up from among the local Indianapolis Negro churches protesting loudly against racism, discrimination, and poverty.

St. John Missionary Baptist Church began as a basement church comprised of 57 members, but later grew into one of the largest, most progressive Black churches in the United States. The uncharacteristic progressiveness of St. John can be attributed to its pastor, Rev. Andrew J. Brown, whose firm resolve was to raise the social conscience of the community.

"Dr. Brown made me believe that I was just as good as anyone else and he then taught me how to make others feel the same," said Larry Veal, a former Indianapolis resident who attended St. John as a youth and was appointed director of the St. John's Youth Awareness Program in 1989. "I am truly going to miss Dr. Brown, but his mission will live on through me and hundreds of others that he has touched."

Through Brown's resoluteness to bring about social reform, St. John became the focal point in the Indianapolis community, and many progressive Blacks gravitated toward it.

Brown believed the very nature of a minister's calling is to make people uncomfortable, and that the religion of Jesus Christ is revolutionary.

His formative years were spent with grandparents from the south who instilled a sense of self-worth, Christian hope, and pride in his Black heritage. Another major influence in Brown's life was the late Adam Clayton Powell Jr., a noted politician and minister of social gospel.

Brown embraced Powell's philosophy of a holistic concept of the church and was critical of any attempt to separate spirituality from social reality.

The civil right struggle of Martin Luther King Jr. in Montgomery strengthened Brown's resolve to evoke social change in Indiana. Brown was also fortunate to have his supportive, unfaltering, loyal wife, Rosa Lee Brown, at his side. Mrs. Brown, a nurse, is from Chicago where she was a labor organizer and an ardent community activist.

Rev. Brown's most vivid recollection of bigotry and racism was during his years overseas in World War II. There were very few chaplains for Blacks in the United States Army. Seeing the need for spiritual guidance

for Black soldiers, Brown sought and received a field commission from General Dwight D. Eisenhower and became a chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Brown attended Bishop College in Marshall Texas, where he became acquainted with other young Blacks involved in the Civil Rights struggle such as Coleman W. Kerry who was later appointed by President Richard Nixon to the Education Task Force of North Carolina, and George Dudley who became president of the city council of Rocky Mountain, NC. Brown also attended the Butler University School of Religion.

During the 1950s and '60s, like his Black counterparts, Brown was involved in the Civil Rights Movement in other parts of the United States. Rev. Brown preached a social gospel, initiating the Civil Rights struggle in the state of Indiana. Ever conscious of bomb threats, night sticks, threats of dismissal from their jobs, and mutilation of their property, the congregation of St. John stood fast, and supported its minister.

Dying were the days of the docile, passive Negro church in Indianapolis, and in its place grew the Black church still denouncing evil, but demanding human rights, and no longer accepting second-class citizenship for its people.

Despite threats of bodily harm to himself and family in 1962, with the support and protection of his parishioners, Brown, then the president of the Indianapolis NAACP, urged the city of Indianapolis officials to hire more Black police Officers, pointing out that the Black population was 20 percent and the police force only represented 10 percent of the Black population.

As president of the Indiana Christian Leadership Conference, a Southern Christian Leadership Conference Affiliate in 1963, Brown brought about the first coming together of Blacks in Indianapolis to form a single voting block to demonstrate the power of the Black vote.

Members of St. John participated significantly in taking the civil rights struggle into their career areas in politics, business, government, education economics, and community development.

The members and its minister provided leadership and support to the Black community by protesting against police brutality and unfair hiring practices by staging freedom rallies, leading picketing marches, and holding inquisitions into Indiana politics.

Brown urged Indiana Blacks to join the March For Equal Rights in Selma, Ala., in March 1965. It was during this participation in the march that he had to maneuver to keep his car from being run off the road by Ku Klux Klansmen in Alabama.

Realizing that he was up against the power structure, Brown did not keep quiet. In April

of 1965, he said, "I have attacked the power structure here. I have been threatened 10 times today; I should be dead by midnight if any of those threats are carried out." He would not be deterred by these threats.

In keeping with his firm resolve to achieve social reform, as president of the newly organized Central Indiana Christian Leadership Conference, he continually criticized Blacks for being too complacent. He urged Blacks in the Indianapolis Community to join the national Civil Rights struggle by participating in the Poor People's March on Washington in May, 1968.

Rev. Brown and St. John were to stage many of his such rallies for social justice in the coming years.

Out of St. John Baptist Missionary Church, in 1971, was born the Indiana Black Expo, an exposition which yearly details the contributions of Blacks to the economic and social growth of Indiana, depicts their history and heritage, and celebrates their progress in the total equality struggle, both economically and socially. The establishment of Indiana Operation Breadbasket is one example of this effort.

Rev. Brown and the church he nurtured provided the Indianapolis community with a renewed sense of Black pride and Christian hope, his life has been a continued example of achievement through foresight perseverance, prayer and the Christian belief that it is man's duty to act out the eternal truths of God within society.

When asked about his visions for tomorrow.

"Don't think the storm is passing over yet," said Brown. "Things sometimes have to get worse before they get better. Today, we have more subtle injustices, you can't see immediately, but they affect us more than we know."

"The Black Church had a liberating theology, bringing about change and it should always seek to preserve its religious freedom not only for itself, but for the benefit and the posterity of this country."

Rev. Brown then leaned back in his chair, closed his eyes, placed his finger tips on the edge of his desk and spoke "If this country is to survive, it will be because the Blacks who were last, will become first in demonstrating the Christian love that truly can bring people together—a perfect love that casts out fear.

"If we, God's people, would become interested in loving and preferring one another, this country could survive," he said.

Rev. Andrew J. Brown, Jr., 75, died Aug. 2 in his sleep. Funeral services for Rev. Brown were held Thursday at St. John Missionary Baptist Church.