

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF LYNN ROGERS, PRESIDENT OF THE DELAWARE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as founder and cochairman of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus [CFSI], I have had the distinct pleasure of traveling across the country and speaking to fire service organizations of every kind. In all my journeys, I cannot recall an organization that captures the spirit of the American fire services like the Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association [DVFA].

At the end of this month, the entire Delaware volunteer fire service will assemble at Rehoboth Beach for its second annual conference and 76th anniversary. The purpose of the event is to reflect on a successful year of achievements and look ahead to the challenges facing them. There were many achievements which can be attributed to the tireless work of DVFA president, Mr. Lynn Rogers.

Like most volunteer firefighters, Lynn wears many hats. A successful businessman, fire chief and family man, Lynn has successfully balanced his time to ensure that the things most important to him receive the attention they deserve. In addition, he has played an important role within the fire service at the national level through his support of the Congressional Fire Services Institute.

To put it simply, Lynn Rogers is the quintessential volunteer. When CFSI had 15,000 dinner invitations to stuff, Lynn recruited over 100 friends and family members from Milton, DE and surrounding communities to help with the task. When the institute reserved a ballroom to accommodate 2,000 attendees for the Eighth Annual National Fire and Emergency Services Dinner, Lynn responded by bringing the largest delegation of fire service leaders to the event. And throughout his tenure as president of DVFA, Lynn graciously responded to calls for assistance, gladly providing whatever help he could to CFSI.

When my Delaware colleagues speak of their fire service as the State's third political party, they do so out of respect and admiration for the men and women who contribute their time and energy to public safety. I hold them in the same high esteem, and offer my congratulations to Lynn Rogers, the Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Ladies Auxiliary for a successful year.

HONORING MACMURRAY COLLEGE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ON OCTOBER 13, 1996

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to MacMurray College of Jacksonville, IL. MacMurray College is celebrating its sesquicentennial anniversary and will be closing out its year-long celebration on October 12 and 13, 1996, in conjunction with its homecoming weekend.

MacMurray College was founded in 1846 as a small, liberal arts school. At that time, it was an all women's college; a brother school was formed in 1955. The two were merged in 1969, making MacMurray the coeducational school that it is today. For the past 150 years, it has given all of its students a broad-based and well-rounded education and has done a tremendous job preparing our children for the rigors of the real world.

MacMurray's small size and its 13-to-1 student-faculty ratio have given its students an opportunity to receive a highly personalized education, and to really form a close and lasting bond with their instructors. This is especially meaningful to me because of my teaching background. I understand how much students can benefit from forming close relationships with their instructors, an opportunity which is readily available at MacMurray.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to say that I represent this college and its students as a Member of Congress. It is institutions like MacMurray that help our children learn, grow, and become leaders, both in our own communities and throughout the country and the world. I hope that all of you will join me in congratulating the faculty, students, employees, and graduates of MacMurray College for all of their accomplishments and milestones reached during their first 150 years of existence, and I know you will all join me in wishing them well during the next 150.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MICHAEL SIMPSON, WINNER OF THE OKLAHOMA VOICE OF DEMOCRACY ESSAY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest. The contest theme this year was "Answering America's Call." I am proud to report that Michael Simpson was named the Oklahoma State winner and he is from my district in Tulsa, OK.

Michael Simpson, a senior at Nathan Hale High School, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Simpson. He plans a career in engineering. Mike was sponsored by VFW Post 577 in Tulsa, OK.

It is with great pride that I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the winning essay written by Mr. Michael Simpson of Tulsa, OK.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Michael Simpson)

I know some people feel my generation isn't up to the challenge that will soon be bestowed upon us. I believe we are.

While developing my thoughts on this theme I tried to determine what my audience would like to hear. After much consideration and soul searching, I decided that I must speak from my heart . . . especially after a story my granddad told me.

Recently, while visiting with a young man, my granddad mentioned something about the Korean War. The young man, with a puzzled look on his face said, "The Korean War? Wasn't that a television show?" My granddad kind of chuckled, and then, with a sad look on his face said to me, "30,000 fatalities and this kid thought it was a television program."

I realized then what an awesome responsibility my generation faces; the stewardship of this great nation and the legacy entrusted to us.

Our values should define what we want to achieve in our lives and we are effective only when our actions are in line with those values. To that end, I have devised three personal goals that I invite my generation to adopt.

These include:

First, and foremost, taking responsibility; second, getting an education; and third, being a hero. Allow me to elaborate a little on each of these goals.

My first goal is taking responsibility. Each of us need to be responsible for our own actions . . . we need to vote, serve jury duty and provide for the children we bring into this world.

Everyone has an excuse these days. In general, society seems to be a broken record; I grew up poor, I came from a broken family, I'm the wrong gender. It's never-ending. Need I go on?

Now don't misunderstand, these are serious elements to overcome, but we cannot allow them to hinder our success. Stop making excuses . . . and start making choices. Stop pointing fingers . . . and start making a difference. As Eleanor Roosevelt said, "The choices we make are ultimately our responsibility."

My second goal is getting an education. Education is something that can never be taken from you. It is an asset that cannot be stolen. Years ago, it was possible for a person with a ninth-grade education to start in the company mail room, work hard, and eventually become president. Those days are gone. Hard work just isn't enough anymore.

Today's technology demands a higher level of education in order to survive and thrive. Not only does it prepare you for the work force, it also provides the tools needed to be a good citizen. Knowledge of current events, politics and economics are necessities in our ever-expanding global environment.

• 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.

My third goal is being a hero. A hero doesn't always have to be the Audy Murphys, the Winston Churchills, or the fireman on the 6 o'clock news. You don't have to save a life or lead a country . . . you merely have to make a difference.

Small kindnesses can make lasting impressions. Delivering food baskets, returning a lost wallet, or coaching Little League Baseball—none of these acts go unnoticed and the rewards are priceless. The purpose is not recognition but to feel good about yourself and to inspire others. There are too few heroes these days—we should all strive to become one.

These three goals are my answer, my pledge, to America's Call—and it's a pledge that I've signed in my heart.

In closing, I would like to assure you, and my grandad, that I do know about the Korean War. I know that it was not a television program, and, for the record, there were actually 33,651 fatalities.

### THE FUTURE OF AMTRAK

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will create a 5-year dedicated capital funding program for Amtrak as it transitions away from Federal operating support. This proposal will redirect .5 cent of the existing 4.3 cents gas tax into a dedicated trust fund for Amtrak, allowing Amtrak to quickly reinvest in much needed capital improvements. The remaining 3.8 cents in gas tax revenues will be shifted to the highway trust fund.

Amtrak is an essential part of our national transportation system, providing 22 million intercity rail passenger trips per year to over 500 destinations in 45 States. In 1995, Congress and the administration both determined that Amtrak must reduce its reliance on Federal funding—directing Amtrak to operate without Federal support by the year 2002.

Without adequate funding during this transition period, Amtrak cannot make the investments necessary to survive independently. Unfortunately, Amtrak will need an estimated \$4 billion in capital improvements by 2002 due to funding shortages in the 1980's. This new capital investment alternative is necessary to improve rolling stock, cars and locomotives, upgrade maintenance facilities, and prevent the deterioration of track and signal equipment. Unless Amtrak's capital equipment is improved, it will not be able to operate as a self-sufficient entity as Congress directed.

Between 1982 and 1994, travel on Amtrak rose 40 percent. A dedicated capital funding source will cut Amtrak's operating and maintenance costs, improving reliability and performance. Moreover, these upgrades will reduce air pollution, fuel consumption, highway congestion, and urban parking problems. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important piece of legislation.

BRUCE F. VENTO CONSUMER  
INTERNET PRIVACY PROTECTION  
ACT OF 1996

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the age of the Internet is upon us and evolving faster than we ever imagined. Each day new companies and industries grow out of the constant technological innovation that has come to symbolize this information superhighway. The Internet has reached into our schools, businesses and homes. It has allowed average Americans sitting in the privacy of their living rooms to connect with and explore the world. The Internet provides us with entertainment, information and communication. But with all the wonders of the Internet comes the potential for problems. Today, I am introducing the Consumer Internet Privacy Protection Act of 1996 in an effort to address just one such problem.

To gain access to the Internet's endless web of sites, users must work through an Internet provider or server. While these servers provide a valuable service to their customers, they are also capable of collecting an enormous amount of personal information about these individuals. Besides the personal information an Internet server may collect when they enroll a subscriber, servers are also capable of identifying the sites their subscribers visit. Without doubt such information would be quite valuable to direct marketers and those interested in marketing, while providing servers with yet another source of revenue for providing such personal private information. The result—subscribers are inundated with junk mail and/or e-mail.

My legislation is intended to inform and protect the privacy of the Internet user by requiring servers to obtain the written consent of their subscribers before disclosing any of their personal information to third parties. In addition, my bill requires a server to provide its subscribers access to any personal information collected by the server on its users, along with the identity of any recipients of such personal information.

As the Internet becomes a more integral part of our daily lives, it is important that we in Congress take a commonsense approach, like this legislation, to ensure the citizens of our nation are able to benefit from this technology without sacrificing their personal privacy. My legislation will not hamper the growth and innovation of the Internet in any way. It will merely provide an opportunity for the consumers of Internet services to protect their privacy if they so wish. After all, the preservation of our privacy is one of our Nation's most cherished freedoms, which technology must not be allowed to circumvent.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker. Due to mechanical problem on my flight to Washington yesterday, I was delayed in Chicago and was not

present for rollcall votes Nos. 414–417. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all four of these bills.

THANK YOU, BRYAN WIRWICZ, FOR  
YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from Congress at the end 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—and because of the genuine friendship, I feel for each of them.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff, Bryan Wirwicz, my longtime press secretary, for everything he's done for me and my constituents in the 16 years he has worked in my office.

I met Bryan during my first congressional campaign in 1980. He had recently graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a degree in journalism and political science. Bryan had participated in a 3-day seminar, sponsored by the National Republican Congressional Committee, designed to teach young people how to handle media relations for congressional candidates. His name was passed along to me as someone who might be helpful to me in my campaign.

It was our first political campaign, and we learned together as we worked together. After I was elected, I asked Bryan if he would move to Washington, DC, to serve on my congressional staff.

He did so, but departed in mid-1982 to work in an unsuccessful congressional campaign in California. In early 1983, he went to work for our former colleague, Win Weber of Minnesota. Bryan and I stayed in touch, and we eventually decided to team up once again. He rejoined my staff in mid-1983, and has been with me since that time.

Through the years, Bryan has worked with local, statewide, and national news reporters—developing and maintaining excellent working relationships with them. I've told Bryan many times that I consider him to be the best writer around. In the op-ed pieces, newsletters press releases, and position papers he has prepared for me over the years, Bryan has been able to summarize and explain complex and oftentimes highly technical issues in plain English, allowing my constituents to more easily understand those issues and my positions on them.

Bryan is a generalist, but he is also a quick study—quickly gaining an understanding of maritime issues when I served as ranking minority member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and gaining an understanding of telecommunications and securities issues when I became chairman of the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee in 1995.

In 1993, when I ran for the U.S. Senate, I ask Bryan to take a leave of absence from my official staff, move to Houston, and join my campaign staff. As I told him at the time, his participation in my Senate campaign provided me with a "comfort level" that I would not have enjoyed had he not been with me. I lost

that campaign, but Bryan's presence made the experience more enjoyable, or at least more bearable, that it would have been without him.

Mr. Speaker, Bryan is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know he has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank him for his dedication, loyalty, and professionalism.

Bryan plans to continue working in the public relations and media relations arena. He also plans to continue devoting his spare time to his two primary hobbies—bicycling and investing. I wish him may more miles of scenic, safe, and relaxing bicycling, as well as many more years of double-digit returns on his Compaq, Merck, PepsiCo. and other stocks.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying "thank you" to Bryan Wirwicz for his loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution, and I know you join me in wishing him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

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TRIBUTE TO VRETNAR CONSTRUCTION 1996 ST. FRANCIS BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

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HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Vretenar Construction, city of St. Francis 1996 Business of the Year.

Vretenar Construction, formerly known as Vretenar & Sons, was founded by John Vretenar, Sr. in 1949 with a trailer, a wheel barrow, a mud box, and a lot of hard work. Forty seven years later, Vretenar Construction remains a family business, run by John's son Milton and Milt's wife Elizabeth since John's retirement in 1965. Even Milt and Betty's son Craig was involved in the family business until he became building inspector for the city of St. Francis.

Vretenar Construction has provided many years of service to the community, building homes, and buildings for area residents and businesses. But their dedication extends well beyond that. Milt, the longtime mayor of the city of St. Francis and a talented mason contractor, is constantly donating his time and skills to a city he loves so dearly. Milt quietly helps out wherever he can, from construction of the veteran's memorial to repairs on the St. Francis Historical Society house to a host of other projects too numerous to mention. He and Betty also remain involved in a number of community organizations and have for so many years been so committed to making St. Francis a great place to live and work.

Vretenar Construction is a perfect example of a business with a strong community spirit. It is certainly a well-deserving recipient of the city of St. Francis Economic Development Committee's Business of the Year honor. For the Vretenars, community service is truly a family affair.

TRIBUTE TO MISS ARIANE FRANCO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary young Puerto Rican, Miss Ariane Franco, for her dedication to excel academically and serve the community. She is an inspiration and a role model for many young students in the Nation, specially the Puerto Rican and South Bronx communities to which she belongs.

Ariane was recently selected as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America's Northeast Youth of the Year. She will represent the Northeast as one of the five finalists in this year's competition, which is being held in Washington, DC.

Like many other youngsters across the Nation, Ariane was raised in a family which faced many difficulties. Her desire to do something positive led her to achieve academically and to serve the community.

Ariane has been an active member of the Kips Bay Boys and Girls Club over the past 4 years. At the club, she worked as a tutor for remedial math and reading, and as a computer instructor. She was also involved in numerous community service programs, including the Club's Smart Moves Program. Through this program, Ariane taught youngsters to be aware of and to prevent substance abuse, teen pregnancy, peer pressure and AIDS.

Ariane's strong determination to fight adversity, and her family's spiritual strength have molded her into a very positive individual, always full of optimism and with the desire to help others.

In addition to her community activism and leadership, Ariane is an excellent student. In spite of difficulties, she remained an honor student throughout her 4 years of high school at Stevenson's in the Bronx. She now attends the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania. Her strong desire to inform people about the truth has led her to major in communications with the goal of becoming a journalist.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Miss Ariane Franco for her leadership and commitment to her community, and for serving as a role model for young people. Young individuals like Ariane make all of us proud, specially our Puerto Rican community of the South Bronx.

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RECOGNITION OF THE METAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION'S CERTIFICATION TO NQS 9000

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HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the owner and employees of Metal Dynamics Corp. [MDC] of Tulsa, OK, for being the first foundry in the United States to be certified to NQS 9000. This certification recognizes that MDC has implemented and maintained a quality system fully compliant with each provision of ISO 9002-1994.

NQS 9000 is an industry-specific quality program created and administered by the

Non-Ferrous Founders' Society [NFFS]. Sponsored by the Defense Logistics Agency Technical Enterprise Team as part of the AMC lead time and cost reduction program, NQS 9000 is a low cost alternative to traditional ISO 9000 registration for the foundry industry. ISO 9000 is the recognized standard in the quality control community. NFFS developed the NQS 9000 program so that a foundry can pursue a higher level of quality without paying the expensive fees charged by many ISO consultants. The Metal Dynamics Corp. was one of the first companies to enroll in NQS 9000 and achieved NQS certification in only 6 months.

The Metal Dynamics Corp., owned by Don Doss since 1976, has 43 employees, and works with stainless, ferrous and nonferrous materials to do investment casting and sand casting. Among their products are components for the Trident Seawolf Submarine. The employees of MDC are to be commended for their efforts to change old habits and learn new ones—to operate as a progressive and proactive team. Businesses such as Metal Dynamics Corp., which emphasize the importance of a commitment to quality and a proactive approach to achieving it, serve as an example and set a high standard for others in the industry. Their proven success is an incentive for achievement.

Don Doss, the president and owner of the Metal Dynamics Corp., continues to prove himself not only as an advocate, but also as a pioneer in quality control. A graduate from the University of Tulsa in mechanical engineering, he joined NFFS in 1976 when he gained ownership of MDC. He served as president of NFFS from 1982 to 1983, and on the Cast Metals Institute Board from 1986 to 1990. He is currently a board member of the American Foundryman's Society [AFS] and is chairman of the NFFS Quality Task Force, which established the NQS program. By implementing the program at his own foundry and earning the certification, Mr. Doss has demonstrated the benefit of the NFFS NQS 9000 program. By being the first foundry to be certified, the Metal Dynamics Corp. has secured respect and recognition for itself and other small foundries among world leaders in the industry.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Don Doss and the employees of the Metal Dynamics Corp. for their admirable efforts to provide quality products, which in turn help our country to be economically stronger and more competitive. I would also like to recognize the other small foundries like Metal Dynamics Corp. It is their devoted hard work, commitment to success, and willingness to change for the better that stand out as encouragement for the rest of us. Theirs is the attitude that made our country great, and that will secure for us our future.

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"REMEMBERING AMERICA'S POW/MIAS"

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HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not bring to your attention an inspirational essay by one of America's leading advocates for veterans, my very distinguished

colleague, BOB STUMP of Arizona. Chairman STUMP has led the fight in the POW/MIA movement for years. His moving words on this most important subject need to be heard.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD, Congressman STUMP's memorable tribute to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for their Nation—and especially for those not fortunate enough to make it home.

On this Friday, September 20, 1996, I would urge all Americans to take the time to reflect upon Mr. STUMP's tribute to our Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. Thanks to the words and effort of people like Chairman STUMP, the tremendous sacrifices of these courageous Americans will not be forgotten. His words truly deserve the attention of every American who enjoys the freedom preserved by these courageous American heroes.

#### REMEMBERING AMERICA'S POW/MIA'S

(By Congressman Bob Stump)

As we commemorate National POW/MIA Recognition Day, it is altogether fitting that we pay homage to those Americans who were taken prisoner of war or listed as missing in action and presumed dead.

Throughout the history of the United States, in six major wars spanning 220 years, more than 500,000 Americans have been taken prisoner of war. Each has experienced horrors unimaginable and indefinable in the annals of civilized existence. Most endured long-term deprivation of freedom and the loss of human dignity.

How can we possibly acknowledge their sacrifice or their memory in the context of what they experienced or how they survived?

National POW/MIA Recognition Day allows Americans to comprehend and appreciate the dedication to life and freedom that these brave men and women endured in the service of their country. A just nation and its people must acknowledge their survival in captivity by continuing to assure them and their families that what they sacrificed and endured in the face of adversity was not offered in vain.

In the Revolutionary War, more than 20,000 Americans were taken prisoner and 8,500 died in captivity, mostly from disease.

During the Civil War, and estimated 194,000 Union soldiers and 214,000 Confederates became prisoners of war. Between the North and the South, 56,194 Americans died in captivity, mostly from disease.

In world War I, 4,120 Americans were taken prisoner—147 of them died in captivity forcing a third Geneva Convention covering the humane treatment for prisoners-of-war.

No one could ever perceive nor comprehend the absolute barbaric treatment American prisoners experienced in World War II, especially at the hands of the Japanese. In the Pacific, 11,107 Americans, or 40 % of those taken prisoner, died in captivity. In contrast, of the 93,941 Americans taken prisoner in Europe, all but 1,121 or 1 percent were released.

Once again, outrage prompted the world community to pass four new Geneva Conventions. In August 1949, the new treaty strengthened the former ones by codifying the general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime. Included in that treaty was a pledge, "to treat prisoners humanely, feed them adequately, and deliver relief supplies to them." Additionally, prisoners of war would not be forced to disclose more than minimal information to their captors.

These new provisions were soon tested during the Korean War where 8,177 Americans were classified as missing-in-action, and another 7,140 were identified as prisoners of

war. Between April and September 1953, a total of 4,418 POWs were released by the Communist Chinese, leaving 2,722 Americans unaccounted for. Five months later, in February 1954, the United States declared the remaining 8,177 Americans missing and presumed dead.

Perhaps more than any war, Vietnam continues to illustrate the complexity of the POW/MIA issue. In 1973, the Pentagon listed almost 3,100 Americans as POW/MIA's. In April 1973, 591 Americans were released by the North Vietnamese. As of this date, The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia report that "2,146 Americans are still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War."

For more than 20 years, the families of those men classified as missing-in-action have suffered the anguish of not knowing whether their sons, their fathers or their husbands are alive or dead. National POW/MIA Recognition Day allows us to keep their memories alive.

It is for that reason that we reflect upon the sacrifices made by Americans who were captured and returned home as well as to those still listed as missing-in-action.

Americans should never forget that their love of this country and all that it stands for, their dedication to service, their ideals, their courage, their convictions and their sacrifices must never be forgotten.

The most fitting words imaginable are those of President Abraham Lincoln to the mother of five sons lost on the field of battle: "I cannot refrain from tendering to you the tanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

#### TRIBUTE TO THE JOB CORPS

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for Job Corps and to commend the students and staff who participate in this remarkable program.

The largest Job Corps facility is located in my district. The Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center in Morganfield, KY, serves over 3,000 disadvantaged youth annually. Nationally, over 60,000 students benefit from this program.

Their mission is to provide quality job training in a student-oriented program. By targeting the needs of students to prepare them for the job market, Job Corps is providing a dual service—to the young men and women enrolled in training programs and to our society. It serves students by giving them the skills and esteem they need to become more responsible, employable and productive citizens. It also serves society by providing training to individuals who otherwise might not have the skills needed to hold a job or pursue a career. Students more than return the Government's investment in them through taxes they will later pay and reduced welfare, unemployment, and criminal justice costs.

Job Corps students also have an impact on local communities. In the past 5 years, students have contributed over \$42 million nationwide.

In my district alone, Clements Job Corps Center students have constructed four houses in conjunction with the habitat for humanity program. The Student Government Association sponsors teams that annually participate in the local March of Dimes WalkAmerica and American Cancer Society Walk-a-thon. Students learning heavy equipment operations at the Clements center's satellite campus saved Hopkins County over \$40,000 in equipment lease costs and manpower by constructing a water-retaining basin and earthen dam as the county closed its landfill, while they learned the skills that will lead them into productive careers.

Job Corps offers these students the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, this is a program that works. National statistics show that last year 73 percent of all Job Corps participants found jobs or pursued higher education. Forty-six percent of those eligible obtained their GED.

The results at the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center topped these national averages. At the Clements center, 83 percent of all participants found jobs or went on to higher education. This is impressive considering that 80 percent of the students were high school dropouts and 37 percent came from families on public assistance.

Across my district, business owners and management complain about the lack of skilled workers in the labor force. Job Corps helps meet that demand by providing individuals specialized training in such trades as carpentry, auto mechanics, computer repair, and health occupations. Students also learn social skills to complement their training.

Mr. Speaker, Job Corps is a success story. Learning about the Clements Job Corps Center and the entire national program has been an enriching experience for me. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the dedicated staff and hard-working students at the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center, who are having a positive impact on their community while taking the first step toward living the American dream.

#### CRIME

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 18, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### FIGHTING CRIME

The fear of crime is a part of life for far too many Americans. Hoosiers tell me that insecurity from crime gnaws away at our spirit, restricts our freedom, and forces us to rearrange our lives. All of us are victims of crime. We pay the cost of crime in higher insurance rates, higher prices, higher taxes, and a poorer quality of life. Despite recent reductions in the crime rate, fear of crime continues to register as a top concern of Hoosiers in every poll. They worry that laws are not strictly enforced, that sentences are too light, that judges are too lenient, and that dangerous criminals are let free to roam the streets.

The most recent statistics indicate that the nation's crime rate has fallen by about 4% in recent years. This is an improvement,

but Hoosiers are right to be skeptical and demand more progress. First, even a 10% or 20% reduction in crime would leave us far less safe than we were twenty or thirty years ago. Persons who remember what it was like to leave a home unlocked or the keys in the ignition will not and should not be satisfied with only a modest reduction in the crime rate. Second, while crime has declined significantly in cities, it continues to rise in small communities and rural areas. I have pushed for more attention to the unique crime problems in these communities, which are too often ignored by the media and policymakers. Crime has long been primarily a state and local matter, but there are things the federal government can do to help.

## POLICE

One reason given for the reduction in urban crime rates is the increased focus cities have placed on community policing. More communities in southern Indiana are adapting this technique to fit our needs, and I am hopeful we can achieve a similar reduction in crime. For example, many officers meet regularly with local business and neighborhood organizations, patrol public places on foot and on bicycle, and run drug education programs in our local schools.

Our law enforcement officers are often overwhelmed, however, by increases in violent crime. In 1960, there were about 3 police officers for every violent crime in America. By 1993, that number was reversed: 3 violent crimes per police officer. More officers are clearly needed. I am pleased that the federal COPS program has provided funding for more than 70 new officers in southern Indiana, all paid for by reductions in the federal workforce. These officers are an important addition to the work of all Ninth District law enforcement, and we must continue our efforts to provide more police.

## PROSECUTORS

Even the best police work will fall short without tough follow-up by prosecutors. My sense is that too little attention has been paid to the problems facing prosecutors. Anyone who watched the O.J. Simpson trial knows how difficult it is to prove a criminal case. Congress should help give prosecutors more tools and more resources, similar to the way it has assisted local police departments. At the county level, prosecutors and judges are so burdened with growing case-loads, it is difficult to prosecute minor offenses. The U.S. Attorney's office has too few resources to meet the demands placed on it, which means that less serious offenses get reduced sentences or plea bargains. Criminals who commit minor offenses are more likely to commit major offenses later. It is short-sighted to let them get off the hook.

## PRISONS

With my support, Congress has passed a number of measures in recent years to increase funding for state and federal prisons. These were also paid for by reducing the federal workplace. I supported measures to encourage states to enact "truth-in-sentencing" laws that require prisoners to serve at least 85% of their sentences. At the federal level, tough provisions like the "three strikes and you're out" provision in 1994 anti-crime legislation mean that repeat violent felons will be kept off the streets.

For example, last year a New Albany man was sentenced to almost 30 years in prison for repeated felonies with a firearm. Although he had been arrested more than 30 times on charges of rape, sexual battery, trespassing, and other offenses, the state legislature provided only a three-year maximum sentence for his 1994 armed robbery. Because of the tough new federal sentences, however, this repeat criminal received a sen-

tence ten times harsher than under state law.

As crime rates and sentences increase, prisons are becoming more crowded. Indiana prisons are 14% overcrowded today, and county jails face a similar situation. Without enough jail cells, courts are forced to reduce sentences or release prisoners early. In addition to building more prisons, one solution is to reduce recidivism, the rate ex-convicts return to crime. The primary purpose of prison must be to prevent them from committing crimes again. Many correctional facilities have begun to require more work from inmates, as well as drug treatment and literacy training. Congress has provided funds to create youth boot camps, which impose discipline and order on younger inmates. These are the inmates who are most likely to be corrupted by older, more seasoned criminals in traditional prisons, and the ones who will benefit most from tough training.

## PREVENTION

We must also address the root causes of crime by providing strong alternatives to broken families, as well as opportunities for young people to pursue normal, law abiding lives. It is important to focus on our young people before they turn to criminal activity. I am particularly concerned that more of our young people are turning to illegal drugs. We must act now to ensure that this group is not lost to the cycle of drugs and violent crime. There are a number of outstanding community groups in southern Indiana, often working with churches, that run youth centers, drug treatment, job training, and counseling. These groups deserve our strong support. Parents, schools, churches, community groups, and public officials must do everything in their power to ensure that our children become productive, law-abiding citizens.

There is no single answer to fighting crime. It is a complex problem, with no easy solutions. Police, prosecution, prisons, and prevention are all critical components of an effective anti-crime strategy. Congress' role must be to facilitate the work of state and local governments to protect all our citizens from crime.

## TOM BIGLER HONORED

## HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in 1993, I stood before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to bring to your attention the accomplishments of a good friend and community leader, Mr. Tom Bigler. I am pleased to once again join in a community salute to Tom as he is honored by the Ethics Institute of Northeast Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Bigler spent much of his life as a broadcast journalist. His editorial commentary during his 20 years at WBRE-TV became legendary and he set the standard for local news broadcasting which is still practiced today.

Today Tom teaches journalism and communications at Wilkes University and continues his dedication to the community through his volunteer service. This month Tom will assume the presidency of the Board of Directors of the Family Service Association of the Wyoming Valley.

His affiliation with the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, The Osterhout Library,

Leadership Wilkes-Barre and of course the Ethics Institute have kept Tom on the forefront of local issues and policymaking.

For several years, Tom has brought his keen insight on current events to print as a columnist for the Times Leader.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to once again have the opportunity to bring the many accomplishments of this distinguished community leader, Mr. Tom Bigler to the attention of my colleagues. I applaud the choice of the Ethics Institute for selecting him as this year's honoree. I join with his many friends, family and the community in thanking Tom for his years of service and dedication to the community of northeastern Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO BONITA HOUSE OF  
BERKELEY, CA

## HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of Bonita House of Berkeley, CA, on the occasion of their 25th anniversary of service to the community. Bonita House has provided extremely important services to our community and provided valuable assistance to thousands of Bay Area residents who struggle with mental disabilities and substance abuse problems, allowing them to regain their independence and become productive members of society.

Bonita House was the first psychiatric residential treatment facility in Alameda County. In 1971, Bonita House opened the Berkeley Creative Living Center which was the first living center of its kind. This center has been instrumental in supporting people living with mental disabilities to achieve relatively autonomous and independent lives. It also opened the doors to the Junkman's Palace Cafe. Junkman's Palace Cafe illustrates one of many creative and innovative treatment methods implemented by Bonita House. The cafe has been a productive source for alternative vocational training and rehabilitation.

In 1982, Bonita House was given a HUD grant to open a living facility for adults with mental disabilities.

In 1991, Bonita House implemented a treatment strategy to deal with the dual issues of substance abuse and mental health problems.

The expansion of programs, the establishment of subsidiary agencies, and the implementation of integrated treatment services, are testimony to Bonita House's commitment to our community. It is with these attributes in mind that it gives me great honor to recognize Bonita House on their 25 years of distinguished service.

CLARION COUNTY, PA:  
COMMUNITY OF THE YEAR

## HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, all eyes in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—and increasingly throughout the Nation—are fixed admiringly on Clarion County.

I have the pleasure to report that Clarion County, in the Fifth Congressional District, is the selection for the prestigious Community of the Year honor by the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Business and Industry. And this distinction follows on the heels of the Clarion River's selection for tribute during Pennsylvania's River Month last June.

On what grounds, Mr. Speaker, is Clarion County sweeping all honors this year? I have a hunch, and I will share it with you. But I maintain that the best way for you and our colleagues to understand is for each of you to visit for yourselves.

That's because Clarion County is nothing short of a stunning natural treasure. And, importantly, those who call it home recognize its wonders and true value. They share a very real commitment to serve as its stewards not only for today but for all future generations.

And it's paying off. Their dedication to preserving the beauty of northwest Pennsylvania has contributed to the region's flourishing reputation as a tourist's haven. The dividends, cautiously earned, will continue to be paid through the years.

I am especially pleased, Mr. Speaker, to share this honor with my colleagues in the House today. Just hours ago, the Resources Committee reported legislation to designate 51.7 miles of the Clarion River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. This legislation is really the product of 4½ years of impassioned public effort, and I ask for the support of the House to enact it in the waning days of the 104th Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to offer my most sincere congratulations to the people of Clarion County, PA.

#### HEALTH CARE FOR KIDS

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to require insurers to offer health insurance policies for kids, coupled with a sliding scale 80 percent refundable tax credit to help families buy such insurance policies.

There are 10 million children in the United States without health insurance. Health insurance equals access to health care. Access to health care equals better health and a better quality of life. It is that simple. As a recent article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA, August 14, 1996, p. 477) so well said:

...access to health care is dramatically increased if one has health insurance, and this increased access has in turn been shown to improve outcomes, such as whether one lives or dies. The most significant action within the health system that we can take to preserve health and improve longevity is to provide health insurance to everyone.

The bill I am introducing is about the life and death—and lifetime productivity—of our Nation's children.

This bill is not a mandate; it does not require any individual to buy health insurance. It does, however, make sure that there is widespread competition in the offering of these health insurance policies and it does help families, even very low income families, buy a policy of their choice.

Health insurance for children in America is getting worse—not better. With the cuts in Medicaid, it may get disastrously worse. We desperately need to reverse the trend of rising uninsured rates for children. The General Accounting Office recently issued report to Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, dated June 17, 1996, entitled "Health Insurance for Children: Private Insurance Coverage Continues to Deteriorate" (GAO/HEHS-96-129). The report states:

The number of children without health insurance coverage was greater in 1994 than at any time in the last 8 years. In 1994, the percentage of children under 18 years old without any health insurance coverage reached its highest level since 1987—14.2 percent or 10 million children who were uninsured. In addition, the percentage of children with private coverage has decreased every year since 1987, and in 1994 reached its lowest level in the past 8 years—65.6 percent.

To repeat, health insurance can mean the difference between life and death—and between a good quality life and a stunted life. The GAO's report I have just cited provides a concise summary of why the lack of insurance is so important:

Studies have shown that uninsured children are less likely than insured children to get needed health and preventive care. The lack of such care can adversely affect children's health status throughout their lives. Without health insurance, many families face difficulties getting preventive and basic care for their children. Children without health insurance or with gaps in coverage are less likely to have routine doctor visits or have a regular source of medical care. They are also less likely to get care for injuries, see a physician if chronically ill, or get dental care. They are less likely to be appropriately immunized to prevent childhood illness—which is considered by health experts to be one of the most basic elements of preventive care.

My bill is a small, incremental step forward. If it is by no means everything I would like. If I could wave a magic wand, I would make sure that everyone in America had high quality health insurance tomorrow morning. That is not going to happen—but this small step, starting with children, could help millions of children grow up to be healthier, more productive citizens. Like my amendment which started the COBRA Health Continuation Program which has been used by 40 million Americans, this bill could make a world of difference to millions of Americans in the years ahead.

Under the bill, insurance companies would be subject to a tax penalty if they did not offer for sale—so-called guaranteed issue—a policy which provided a Medicare-type package of health benefits, with additions designed for well-baby and well-child care and with a 10 percent—but no more than \$10 per Part B service—rather than Medicare's 20 percent copay. By requiring insurers to offer such a benefit package, consumers will be able to shop widely for a policy they can afford. The competition in this sector should help make affordable policies available.

The key problem is to make this policy affordable to the families of the 10 million uninsured. The basic reason so many children are uninsured is that they are in working families which are not eligible for Medicaid, but the families do not have health insurance offered through the workplace and cannot afford the \$500 to \$700 per child these policies will prob-

ably cost. Therefore, I propose a refundable tax credit to make the policies affordable. The tax credit/payment will be phased out at the rate of 50 cents per dollar of tax liability of the purchaser.

In the past, refundable tax credits have had integrity problems. I propose to avoid this abuse of the program by requiring that the taxpayer submit a 1099 type form with their tax form, in which the insurance company will certify that a tax-qualified kid's insurance policy has been purchased. The companies will, of course, also submit this documentation directly to the IRS so that a data match can be performed before refunds are issued.

I do not spell out how the 80 percent credit is to be financed, but the money can be found as part of a future reconciliation bill. If additional funds can be found, the credit percentage can be phased out more slowly to help additional families.

To repeat, the bill is not a mandate, but a chance for parents to have affordable private health insurance for their children. It uses the private market exclusively. It is a first step and as additional moneys become available, we can add a maternity and prenatal benefit for mothers-to-be and a slower phaseout of the credit.

I welcome cosponsors of the bill, and comments and suggestions from the public on ways to improve the bill and to help finance the proposal. I am introducing the bill late in this Congress so that the public can review the bill before the start of the 105th Congress and suggest changes and improvements before its reintroduction in the next Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO ST. MARK CATHOLIC CHURCH

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate St. Mark Catholic Church, its pastor, the Reverend Robert P. Gehring, and the 421 parish families, on the celebration of St. Mark's 75th anniversary. On September 22, 1996, St. Mark Church, located in Gary IN, will hold a grand banquet at the Hellenic Cultural Center in Merrillville, IN, to proclaim its celebration theme, "Continuing the Mission of Christ." This banquet will be preceded by a jubilee Mass at St. Mark Church celebrated by Bishop Dale J. Melczek.

I would also like to congratulate the current Pastoral Council, which include Maria Azcona, Richard Burgess, Joan Bynum, Pat Corgan, Jesse Covarrubias, Alma Erris, Maria Gutierrez, Marcia Mizen, Roni Opong-Duah, Natalie Ousley, Felicia Flowers Smith, and Carl Terlicher. In 1994, this council, which serves as an advisory body to assist the pastor in decisions concerning the operations of St. Mark Church, replaced the former parish council.

Early in this century, traveling missionaries ministered to the needs of Catholics in the northwest Indiana area, and small parishes were formed in scattered villages and towns to aid the missionaries in their work. However, there was a strong need to establish a permanent parish. Without waiting for church authorities to ease a critical situation, a group of laymen collaborated to begin a Catholic parish in



Glen Park, IN. Members of that group included: J.J. Kelley, Thomas F. Kennedy, Maurice Cox, John B. Rockford, and John P. Churchill. These men purchased a building from the German Evangelical Church of North America on May 19, 1921, and they moved the building from 20th and Grant Street to a site at 39th and Broadway.

In August of that same year, Father John B. DeVille, an assistant at Holy Angels Parish, told the committee and Bishop Herman J. Alerding that he would accept the responsibility of ministering to the spiritual needs of the fledgling St. Mark Parish. Father DeVille celebrated Mass regularly in the church on Broadway, and he taught religious education classes to children.

On February 4, 1922, the first marriage at St. Mark Church took place between Carlo Terlicher and Aurelia Chiabai. Aurelia Terlicher, who is 92 years old this month, is still a member of the St. Mark Parish family. Albert Antonio Sgambelluri was the first to be baptized at St. Mark on October 2, 1921.

It wasn't until June 17, 1923, that Bishop Herman J. Alerding appointed Father Joseph Ryder as the first pastor of St. Mark Church. Within 5 years of its inception, the rapidly growing St. Mark Parish needed newer and larger facilities. As a result, construction of the combination church, school, and convent began in July, 1926, on the selected site at 501 West Ridge Road. The Right Reverend John Francis Noll presided over the dedication ceremony of the new facility in July, 1927.

At first, Sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ gave their time and service to the schoolchildren of St. Mark. However, after the school building was completed, Father Ryder secured the services of the Dominican Sisters and they assumed the role of faculty at the school and resided in the convent on Ridge Road. The Sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ eventually replaced the Dominican Sisters in September 1931. In June 1986, the Sisters reluctantly announced the end of their ministry at the school. A new principal, Ms. Muriel Lennstrum, was hired along with several other lay teachers.

In April, 1951, a new school building was completed to accommodate the evergrowing enrollment of schoolchildren. In the early years of the parish, St. Mark School originated from religious education classes. As St. Mark celebrates its 75th anniversary, Ms. Maria Vazquez serves as principal of St. Mark School, which boasts an enrollment of 149 pupils enrolled in the grade school. Clare Coppinger and Dorothy Pictor have organized an alumni association with over 1,000 members from the classes of 1932–1957.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the current pastor, the Reverend Robert P. Gehring, and the 421 parish families of St. Mark as they celebrate the church's 75th Anniversary. St. Mark is a multiethnic and multicultural parish known for its caring and welcoming of all people. May they continue to celebrate for many years to come.

## POW-MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues of the importance of National POW-MIA Recognition Day on September 20, 1996. I urge my colleagues to participate in recognizing America's heroes, those who are presumed missing in action.

Our Nation has fought six major conflicts in its history. In those wars, over 500,000 Americans have been taken prisoner of war. Those servicemen and women experienced numerous hardships and treatment which could often be described only as barbaric during the course of captivity. Those Americans imprisoned by the Japanese during World War II faced the worst possible conditions in captivity and were firsthand witnesses to the utter depravity of their fellowmen.

I have been a strong advocate of an accounting of our POW-MIA's since I first came to the Congress in 1973. I proudly supported the creation of the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, the National POW-MIA Recognition days, and POW-MIA legislation because I believe the families of those who are missing in action deserve no less. Hopefully 1996 will be the last year that such an occasion will be necessary. My hope is that by this time next year, our Government will have obtained a full accounting of those brave American's whose fates, at this time, are still unknown.

Permit me to focus special recognition on those POW-MIA's from Korea and Vietnam. Despite the administration's best assurances to the contrary, many of us remain unconvinced that the Governments of North Korea and Vietnam have been fully cooperating with the United States on this issue. Regrettably, by normalizing relations with Vietnam, I believe that we have withdrawn our leverage over the Vietnamese government on this issue.

On September 18, 1996, the Washington Times ran a front page story about the latest POW-MIA hearing held by Chairman DORNAN's Subcommittee on Military Personnel. This hearing, on September 17, 1996, consisted of several key witnesses, including a former aide to President Eisenhower, and a high ranking Czech defector who was a member of Czechoslovakia's Defense Ministry.

The defector, former Gen. Jan Sejna, testified that Soviet and Czech military doctors performed ghastly medical experiments on U.S. POW's in North Korea during the Korean war. Those experiments were used to test the psychological endurance of American GI's, as well as their resistance to chemical, biological, and radioactive agents. Moreover, Mr. Sejna also stated that he helped organize shipments of POW's to the U.S.S.R. during the Vietnam war, and that at least 200 were sent there between 1961 and 1968.

Hopefully this information will lead to a further investigation regarding the safe return of any living POW's who may still be in captivity in Korea or elsewhere.

Americans should always bear in mind the love of country that America's veterans have shown as well as their personal sacrifices, courage, convictions, and dedication to freedom that these individuals have exhibited.

Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman BOB STUMP recently quoted a portion of President Abraham Lincoln's letter to a mother who lost five sons on the battlefield: "I cannot refrain from tendering to you the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

May it be of some solace to the families and loved ones of our missing and POW's that there are many of us in the Congress committed to a full and final accounting of our missing.

## A GREAT AMERICAN RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today our Nation salutes the career of a distinguished Naval officer, Adm. Bruce DeMars, who will retire from the Navy this fall after more than 40 years of dedicated service to our country. For the last 8 years, Admiral DeMars held the position of Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, and faced the task of strengthening the capability and quality of our Nation's nuclear powered warships despite ever-tightening budget constraints in the post-cold war era.

Admiral DeMars was appointed Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program after compiling an impressive record of accomplishments, including tours as the Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Cavalla* (SSN 684), Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Marianas/U.S. Naval Base Guam, and as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Submarine Warfare. At the time of his appointment, the Navy had plans for substantial nuclear powered warship construction—the product of a continuing Soviet threat. The sudden and dramatic collapse of the Soviet Union during the next few years called for a comprehensive review of our defense requirements. The *Seawolf* attack submarine program was terminated, and Admiral DeMars faced the difficult challenge of adjusting to drastically changing defense requirements while maintaining the program's long established reputation for technical excellence and uncompromising safety. The program's reputation had been established by Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, the program's founder, and later commended by President Reagan as recognized worldwide for excellence in all phases of its work.

Admiral DeMars met this challenge headon, continuing the superb performance, safety, and environmental record of nuclear powered warships. Our nuclear powered warships benefit from acceptance in foreign ports worldwide, which reflects the emphasis placed on safety—not only for the sailors who must work and live on these warships, but for preserving the environment which affects all of us. Over the past 8 years, these warships safely steamed over 40 million miles, and over 20,000 sailors and officers were trained to operate their nuclear propulsion plants. In 1994, nuclear powered warships reached the significant milestone of over 100 million miles safely

steamed since the program's inception. In recognition of this event, the President wrote " \* \* \* The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, with its high standards and efficiency, exemplifies the level of excellence we are working toward throughout our government." Congress highlighted this remarkable achievement in the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1995 National Defense Authorization Act.

Admiral DeMars effectively managed fleet downsizing while facilitating force modernization initiatives. He oversaw the successful construction and delivery to the fleet of 35 nuclear powered warships, while directing the overhaul, refueling, or decommissioning of 98 ships. Of particular note, he sought to attain long-term cost savings by reducing the size of the Naval nuclear industrial base. In the wake of a sharply reduced rate of ship building, he made the necessary adjustment of going from multiple suppliers to, in most cases, one—a change crucial to achieving an economic defense while still fostering a viable industrial base in this highly specialized area.

Admiral DeMars completed development of the nuclear propulsion plant for the revolutionary *Seawolf* attack submarine class, which recently completed initial sea trials with exceptional success. The *Seawolf* will be the fastest, quietest, and most heavily armed submarine in the world. While concluding development of *Seawolf*, he initiated development of a new attack submarine class to capture the militarily significant *Seawolf* advances in a more affordable ship.

For five decades the use of nuclear energy as a means of propulsion in warships has been pivotal to our national security. Since the world's first true submersible, the *Nautilus*, broadcast her historic message "Underway on nuclear power.", nuclear powered warships have been a valuable asset in projecting U.S. naval dominance worldwide. Today, our submarines are deployed around the globe, and our nuclear powered aircraft carriers have answered the call to provide essential military assistance worldwide in regions such as the Persian Gulf, Bosnia, and the Straits of Taiwan. The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program developed and implemented nuclear propulsion technology, and its continuing success has hinged on the exceptional leadership demonstrated by its director.

Mr. Speaker, Admiral DeMars' contributions to his Nation and his commitment to providing the best possible national defense demonstrate a record of excellence to which all military leaders should aspire. In a period of drastic change, he took tremendous strides in restructuring our Navy to help enable continued military superiority well into the next century. We thank him for a job masterfully done.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE DE ANZA HISTORIC TRAIL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail was a major link between my home State of California and Mexico. That's why, on October 12, a relay will begin over the trail's historical route starting in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

The De Anza Trail was designated as a historic trail in legislation passed almost unanimously in Congress and signed into law by August 15, 1990. The October 12 event is being organized and administered by Heritage Trails Fund, a non-profit organization headquartered in my district. Heritage Trails acts in concert with the National Park Service.

A host of volunteers in California, Arizona, and Mexico, coordinated by committees in some 20 United States and Mexican counties, have organized this memorable event, and they deserve great credit for their efforts.

The significance of the De Anza Trail is rooted in the late 18th century. In 1775–76, Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza led 240 colonists from Mexico to what is now San Francisco. They began a mission and built the Presidio, securing California for Mexico and preventing Russian and British advances in northern California. The rest, of course, is history, and the De Anza Trail was history's pathway.

Several people involved in this wonderful effort deserve specific recognition. George Cardinet, president of the Heritage Trails Fund, and Nancy DuPont, executive director of the fund, have done remarkable work in putting the event together. Arizona's Don Garate of the Tumacacori National Historic Park, Hermosillo's Senor Enrique Salgado of Cablagata de Kino fame, Dr. Juan Ignacio Rodriguez of Mexico City, chairman of the Anza Committee of Mexico, all deserve our thanks for their superb efforts. Rudy Col, director of the port of entry in Nogales also deserves our thanks for his work in coordinating a gala entry of the relay at the U.S. border.

The relay will carry this message from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, greetings to the mayor of San Francisco from officials in Mexico, as well as flasks of water from the Sonoran River to be poured into the waters of the Golden Gate at Fort Point, the site of Anza and Moraga's Castillo San Joaquin.

This is a signal international event, a sturdy link in the strong chain of United States-Mexican relations, and I trust that my colleagues will join me in wishing all who participate in it the very best as they celebrate this historic venture.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND DR. CARLYLE F. STEWART

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart III, who has provided many years of dedicated service to the Detroit metropolitan community.

Dr. Stewart has been the pastor of Hope United Methodist Church in Southfield, MI for the past 13 years. He is a leader who reaches out to the community offering spiritual guidance and enrichment. He listens to people. He leads.

Dr. Stewart is the cofounder of the Detroit Black United Methodist Youth Scholarship Committee which has awarded over \$60,000 in scholarships to black United Methodist youths in the Detroit area. In addition, Dr. Stewart is the founder of the National African-American Youth Assistance Leadership Institute, Citizens Against Violence, and the South-

field Education Action Committee. Currently, Dr. Stewart is actively involved in the Boys to Men mentoring program for African-American males and the Bandle Project of the Spaulding Institute which finds homes for African-American children. This list of Dr. Stewart's accomplishments represents only the tip of the iceberg concerning his many initiatives dedicated to improving peoples' lives.

Under the leadership of Dr. Stewart, it is no surprise that the congregation at Hope United Methodist Church has been growing dramatically. I have been privileged to know Dr. Stewart over the years and to participate in a variety of activities in his church.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 21, Reverend Stewart will be honored in the city of Southfield. There will be a theatrical performance based on Dr. Stewart's book, "Street Corner Theology: Indigenous Reflections on the Reality of God in the African-American Experience." Many officials and other dignitaries will gather to recognize Dr. Carlyle Stewart's numerous accomplishments over the years. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart III, for his outstanding service to our community.

#### TRIBUTE TO WAYNE DOEDE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to congratulate Wayne Doede as the New Lenox Chamber of Commerce's 1996 Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Doede is a long-time resident and small business owner in New Lenox whose contributions to the community have been greatly appreciated by the residents.

As the owner of Doede Nursery & Garden Center, Mr. Doede has been very active with the Chamber of Commerce. He has chaired the Chamber's Old Fashioned Christmas Tree Decorating event for 14 years, and has served on the Economic Development Committee. Retail Committee Chairman, Citizens of the Year Decorating Committee and has chaired the Candidates Forum for 10 years.

As a well-respected member of the community, Mr. Doede has also been named the "Rookie of the Year" 1981–1982 for the Lions Club, he was chairman of the United Methodist Men for 12 years and been active in the church's youth group organizing several events.

Mr. Doede and his wife Donna have been married for 30 years and have three children.

Many of his friends describe Wayne as hard-working, a person with a vision and a good person who is fun to be around. However, it is his commitment to family, church, and community earns him the Chamber's Citizen of the Year award.

Congratulations Wayne on this wonderful award. You are deserving and I thank you for your dedication and devotion to your community, neighbors, friends and family.



## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 261 I inadvertently voted "aye" when I meant to vote "nay".

GORDON "GORDY" WILLIAMS SAN DIEGO'S NATIVE SON LABOR HERO

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gordon "Gordy" Williams, the San Diego County Building & Construction Trades Council's 1996 Retired Labor Leader of the Year.

Gordy Williams, a native of San Diego County, was raised in the great South Bay community of National City. He joined Painters' Union Local 333 at the age of 18. Four years later he was elected to the executive board of his union, where he became its business representative nearly 25-years ago.

Gordy Williams' enormously productive tenure in local 333 caught the attention of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, which soon made him a general representative for the International Union. Gordy also served as delegate to the Building Trades Council for many years, including a term as its president. He also served as an officer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council, as well as the California State Council of Painters.

But Gordy Williams did not stop there. He found the time and energy to serve the community at large—including the board of directors of National City Parks Apartments, a low-income housing complex owned and operated by the San Diego Building & Construction Trades Corporation; the California Regional Coastal Commission; and as a trustee of the San Diego Leukemia Society. He also found the time to be the master chef at the Building Trades Holiday Bowl tailgate parties and the Letter Carriers' Annual Food Drive. And, he has done all this despite health problems which he has faced with great courage.

Mr. Speaker, Gordy Williams is a great man, and a true friend. I join his building and construction trades brothers and sisters in San Diego and around the country in thanking him for his dedication and great spirit, and in wishing him the very best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI MICHAEL EHRLICH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the members of the Oakland Jewish Center as they honor their Rabbi, an outstanding leader, Michael Ehrlich.

For more than a quarter of a century Rabbi Ehrlich has served the community in a variety of effective positions that included youth leader, teacher, principal, and Rabbi. Imbued at home at an early age with a strong responsibility to serve both individuals and the community, Rabbi Ehrlich received his formal preparation at the Ramaz School and went on to study in a joint program at Colombia University and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He was ordained in 1968.

Before coming to the Oakland Jewish Center, Rabbi Ehrlich served at the Conservative Synagogue on Fifth Avenue and as a teacher and principal at the Jewish Center of Bayside Hills. He has been involved in religious and secular training since 1964 and recently retired from the New York City school system after more than a quarter-century of dedicated service.

Rabbi Ehrlich has these many years emerged as a distinguished spiritual leader, an educator and community servant. In all his endeavors he has demonstrated a unique ability to bring people of all beliefs together into a common bond to create that which is both beneficial, supportive and comforting to our community. The tribute from his congregation is a tribute to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join with me and my colleagues, and rise in honor of this man, who has meant so much to his community, Rabbi Michael Ehrlich.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION POST 91 FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as a lifetime member of the American Legion myself, it is with great pride that I commemorate the Frederick L. Clark American Legion Post 91 of Mechanicville, NY, in my congressional district. And it is with great humility that I stand here today and try and do justice to all the tremendous service and good this post has done for veterans and their families, as well as the entire community over the past 75 years.

This past year, I had the tremendous good fortune of addressing both the New York State and the National American Legion Convention where I was awarded with the American Legion's Distinguished Public Service Award. Mr. Speaker, it occurred to me that among all the things I've done in this Congress, I literally cherish above all else the time I've spent working alongside the American Legion. Together we've achieved so much on behalf of flag and country.

But Mr. Speaker, those achievements are what makes the men and women of American Legion posts like No. 91 in Mechanicville the true heroes. Not only have they served their country in uniform, but they have served America and their fellow veterans as members of the Legion. A group that is always in the forefront of efforts to develop and maintain adequate veterans benefits and programs.

And as if that wasn't enough, there are the tremendous programs and activities the members of post 91 run on behalf of their community. I'm talking about things like scholarships

and teams they sponsor for the youth in Mechanicville as well as community wide events.

Because of efforts like these, their promotion of pride, patriotism and good citizenship goes unparalleled. And that's why I can't wait to renew the fight for a constitutional amendment to protect Old Glory alongside my fellow Legionnaires from post 91 in Mechanicville, NY.

Mr. Speaker, protecting our flag, watching out for fellow veterans and ensuring a strong national defense may seem like a large and daunting agenda to some. But that's not half of what post 91 in Mechanicville has done. It's hard to even imagine all they have accomplished over the course of 75 years of service. But I know there's no limit to what they can accomplish. That's because this post is made up of patriotic Americans who have served their country and earned the right to call themselves veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and proud members of the American Legion.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members join me in paying tribute to all the members of Mechanicville Legion Post 91 for their tireless and selfless devotion to America and their community.

"THE EXPORT PROGRAMS EXTENSION ACT OF 1996"

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Export Programs Extension Act of 1996. This legislation provides for a 1-year reauthorization of three vitally important export agencies: the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], the U.S. Trade and Development Agency [TDA], and the export programs of the International Trade Administration [ITA], principally the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.

Each of these agencies generates increased exports by American companies, creating new jobs for American workers. During its 25 year history, OPIC's investment guarantees and insurance have supported \$43 billion in exports, translating into 200,000 American jobs. In its 10 years of operation, TDA has supported \$7 billion in U.S. exports, resulting in nearly 140,000 jobs for U.S. workers. ITA facilitates \$5 billion in U.S. exports annually, which result in 100,000 new jobs every year.

This bill provides a simple extension of authority for these three agencies for 1 year, at levels consistent with the anticipated appropriations levels and the administration's budget request for fiscal year 1997.

The bill further provides that the statutory ceilings on OPIC's investment guaranties and insurance liabilities would be combined into a single overall ceiling on both activities. By making this change in law, the ceiling on OPIC's overall contingent liability is kept at current levels for the upcoming year, while giving OPIC flexibility to meet the demand by U.S. exporters for their assistance to American companies.

In my view, the provisions of this bill represent a workable legislative compromise for the upcoming fiscal year and I recommend to my colleagues that these provisions form the

basis for reauthorizing those important programs before the Congress adjourns for the year.

# TRIBUTE TO LEROY PATTERSON

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a good friend of mine, Leroy Patterson, who recently succumbed to cancer. After being on Houston radio for more than 21 years, Leroy was aptly introduced for his show as one of the world's most respected news people. He brought a broad range of programming to Houston's airways with his shows "Community Hot-line," "On the Front-line," "Wake-up Call Black America," and "Sports Time-out." He is not out of the talk-show host mold of today's hate radio. His daily shows reflected his own self-respect and competence. Careful preparation, thoughtfulness and totally objective demeanor on-air were the hallmarks of his work. Constructive community spirit is the lasting imprint that his work left on the entire city of Houston.

His roots grew strongly from his humble beginnings in Marshall, TX, where his parents instilled his positive attitude, wholesome character, and his desire to succeed. He was educated at H.B. Pemberton High School and Tennessee State University. He served in the Air Force and the Air Force Reserve and worked at the U.S. Post Office for a time.

In 1975, he started his work in communication and began broadcasting over the Houston airways. He was the news director and program director at KYOK-AM radio. At KYOK, he started a number of Afro-centric programs, including the "Community Hot Line" talk show. His interests conveyed his own broad spectrum of coverage involving politics, human interest, education, and sports.

In 1980, he joined the KMJQ-FM Majic 102 radio team. After being a member of the team for only a year, he was promoted to news and community affairs director. He found a home at Majic 102 and stayed there for 16 years. In June 1996, because of his health, he took a medical leave of absence and then retired.

After surviving prostate cancer surgery and participating in the million man march, he went through a period of introspection and decided to take an African name—Ambakisye Jabari. Ambakisye is a Tanzanian name that means, "God has been merciful to me." Jabari is a Swahili name that means brave. He felt that changing his name was necessary to alleviate my legal of consciousness to a higher plane and to set my spirit free. Indeed, his spirit is free and his consciousness is on a higher level. The comforting sound of his voice and his wonderful soul will be missed by everyone he touched.

His years of radio service to the Houston community earned him many public service awards. Among his awards and recognitions of his accomplishments are the "Kid-Care Family Service Award for helping to change the lives of children throughout the Houston area; West Houston Outreach and Family Counseling Center Award for his outstanding and dedicated community service; Shape Center Greater Houston Educational Task Force

Award for the enhancement of education in the African-American community, the Black United Fund of Houston, Texas; American Cancer Society Award for starting the hotline for prostate cancer; Thurgood Marshall Law School Award; Over-The-Hill, Inc. Award as a person reform advocate; Black Data Processing Award for sponsoring the Houston High School Computer Team Competition; City Wide Club Award for exceptional community service, and many others too numerous to name.

His commitment to public service outside of his broadcasting duties was also widely known. He was a frequent worker and contributor to the Houston chapter of the NAACP as well as the Mount Olive Baptist Church, the South Post Oak Baptist Church, the Gethsemane Missionary Baptist Church, the Houston Community Anti-Drug Coalition, and the National Black United Front, amongst others.

Ambakisye Jabari is survived by his loving wife, Allie, and their four children: Lisa C. Milton, Cessandra J. Johnson, Ronie L. Johnson, and Kenneth R. Johnson.

## WELFARE BILL SIGNALS REVOLUTION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following column by Dick Williams from the Atlanta Journal Constitution. Welfare reform must be implemented if our country is going to continue to prosper. The welfare reform bill which was recently signed into law is an historical achievement that encourages personal responsibility, imposes work requirements and time limits, ends welfare for noncitizens and felons, and moves power and responsibility back to the States and communities. Local solutions to local problems are more effective than wasteful and inefficient Federal bureaucracies. As Dick Williams points out, the welfare system is destroying the Nation by warping the behavior of millions. It must change and that change is better managed by the governments closest to the people:

### WELFARE BILL SIGNALS REVOLUTION (By Dick Williams)

History was made this week, the sort that will go in the textbooks. President Clinton's decision to spit in the face of his party's history and sign the Republican welfare reform bill means the beginning of the welfare state's going out-of-business sale.

It also answers a question first raised two years ago when Newt Gingrich and his Republicans won control of the people's House. Was it to be a revolution? Or was it simply a modest counterrevolution—one that would trim Democratic excesses?

The answer is revolution.

After Reconstruction, Jim Crow and the ascendancy of the nondemocratic elites in Washington, Congress has decided to trust the states to care for the poor, just as the Founding Fathers intended.

Three times Congress, with substantial Democratic support, tried to end welfare as we know it. Twice Clinton refused.

But this president, we know now, will stop at nothing to be reelected. Being re-elected was far more important than party principle,

the so-called 60-year-old guarantees to the poor (with an outcome the New Deal neither envisioned nor would have countenanced).

As we in Atlanta emerge from the emotional peaks and valleys of the Olympics, the welfare picture will begin to emerge. The cynicism of Clinton and his spouse, the former head of the Children's Defense Fund, will be ever more apparent.

The Clintons know we are a conservative nation. They know candidate Clinton's election is inseparable from his pledge to end welfare as we know it. That statement alone made him a different kind of Democrat. He had to spend three years in office proving his campaign was just a trick.

In the meantime, Gingrich had put flesh on the vague Clinton bone. "It is impossible to maintain civilization," he said over and over, "with 12-year-olds having babies, 15-year-olds killing each other, 17-year-olds dying of AIDS and 18-year-olds getting diplomas they can't even read."

Specifics won, stabbing at the national mood. Now with Clinton's promise to sign the transfer of welfare to the states, time limits for welfare recipients and requirements for work after two years on the dole, the most important part of the Contract With America is about to become law.

"Where is the sense of decency?" railed U.S. Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.). "Where is the heart of this Congress? This bill is mean; it is base; it is downright lowdown."

That is Lewis saying that the Democratic governor of Georgia and the Democratic speaker of the Georgia House and the Democratic General Assembly can't be counted on to care for the less fortunate.

Once the Olympic flame has moved on, the Centennial Park bomber is caught and the tragedy of TWA Flight 800 is resolved, such stories will pick up steam. It will take strong will to withstand the misfortunes of others, but the bigger picture is essential. The welfare system was destroying the nation by warping the behavior of millions. It must change, and that change is better managed by the governments closest to the people.

## TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMES H. QUILLEN ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a dear friend of mine and my longtime colleague on the Rules Committee JIMMY QUILLEN.

JIMMY QUILLEN joined the Rules Committee with another dear friend of mine, Claude Pepper, in 1965.

But this year he will be retiring and the entire country will be the worse for the loss of his service.

JIMMY QUILLEN is the longest serving Republican on the House Rules Committee and the longest serving Tennessee Representative in history.

But JIMMY's service merits distinction for its quality as well as its longevity.

He began serving his country as I did, in the Navy in World War II.

He was elected to the Tennessee State House and eventually chosen as speaker of that body.

And in their wisdom, the people of the First District of Tennessee first elected him to Congress in 1963 and every other year thereafter.

He has been married for 44 years to his beloved Cecile. It is partly to spend more time with her that he is leaving us and I can think of no more compelling reason.

Although most Democrats may not realize it, JIMMY QUILLEN is one of the few Members with an assigned seat on the House Floor. He sits in the second seat in the second row from which he discussed his trademark wisdom and anecdotes. Anyone who tries to sit in that seat supposedly learns very quickly that it is not theirs to use.

But it has not only been in the Congress where JIMMY QUILLEN made his mark. I'm told that nearly every single road, medical school, and institution in eastern Tennessee is named after JIMMY QUILLEN. And, after 34 years of unparalleled service to the people of the First District of Tennessee, JIMMY deserves every accolade he gets.

Like many of my colleagues, I always admired JIMMY QUILLEN. I heard the story of his taking his office door off the hinges to represent his open-door policy when we was first elected and it has served as a great inspiration to me and to many of my colleagues as we work to emulate his great record of constituent service.

He has been a distinguished hard-working, kind member of the Rules Committee and although I often wished he were arguing on our side, he has been a very worthy adversary and he will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great honor serving with JIMMY QUILLEN on the Rules Committee and I join the entire Congress in wishing him well in his retirement.

CONSTITUTION WEEK, SEPTEMBER  
17-23, 1996

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mrs. MYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, September 17 to 23 is Constitution Week. On behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution I take pride in reminding my colleagues and all Americans to take a few minutes to reflect on that great document written and ratified 209 years ago this week.

The Constitution of the United States of America is an enduring safeguard of our freedom. Its Framers knew then that personal liberty is inherent in every human, but that a careful balance between that liberty and social order was the key ingredient of a strong nation. Our Republic's longevity throughout the crucible of history is testament to their success at achieving that balance in our basic framework. Our generation will be judged by future generations on how well we maintain that delicate balance, not forgetting that with our unparalleled freedoms, each of us also shoulders unparalleled responsibilities.

My heartfelt thanks go to the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for their distinguished service to our Nation by helping to make every American aware of the foundation of our glorious freedom. Hopefully, through the efforts of patriotic Americans such as they, our enhanced knowledge of our own Constitution will help make us a stronger and more cohesive nation.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON  
H.R. 3666, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion to instruct the conferees on H.R. 3666, Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1997, which the House passed on September 11, 1996. The issues of parity for mental health coverage and allowing a 48 hours hospital stay for newborns and mothers following child birth are extremely timely and relevant.

As an active participant in the fight for health care reform, I continue to believe that all Americans should have the security of knowing that they will have health care coverage—regardless of their health or economic status.

Perhaps no group of individuals has faced more discrimination by our Nation's health care system than those with mental illnesses. In the past 15 years, a revolution has occurred in neurobiology that has clearly documented that many of these severe mental illnesses are, in fact, physical illnesses. These physical disorders of the brain—neurobiological disorders—are characterized by neuroanatomical and neurochemical abnormalities. Controlled clinical research undertaken by scientists across the Nation have produced a body of irrefutable scientific evidence documenting the physical nature of these disorders.

Despite this, individuals with neurobiological disorders and their families continue to face discrimination and stigmatization by health insurance plans and society at large. I have visited with families who have had to cope not only with the emotional pain of dealing the neurobiological disorders, such as schizophrenia and autism, but the financial hardship as well.

Health insurance coverage for mental disorders is often limited to 30 to 60 inpatient days per year, compared with 120 days for physical illnesses; copayments, which are usually about 20 percent for physical illnesses, are often raised to 50 percent. Because of these arbitrary limits on coverage, individuals and families affected by these disorders are faced with onerous financial burdens. These people deserve the same kind of care and treatment that is available to those who suffer from other severe illnesses such as cancer, diabetes, or heart disease.

Families who are faced with severe mental illnesses should not be placed in a different category—financially burdened, stigmatized, and treated as if they had done something wrong.

On June 8, 1995, I introduced the Equitable Health Care for Neurobiological Disorders Act of 1995. My bill would help these individuals and their families by requiring nondiscriminatory treatment of neurobiological disorders. Health care plans would be required to provide coverage that is not more restrictive than coverage provided for other major physical illnesses and that is consistent with effective

and common methods of controlling health care costs—such as copayments and deductibles. My bill also stipulates specific benefits that must be provided and assesses a penalty on those plans that do not comply with the Act's requirements.

I believe that the provisions included in the Senate's version of the VA/HUD appropriations bill is a strong start toward achieving equity for those who truly suffer from mental illness. Requiring equal health coverage for these disorders is not just important to individuals suffering from neurobiological disorders and their families. It is also important to the Nation. According to the National Institutes of Mental Health, equitable insurance coverage for severe mental disorders will yield \$2.2 billion in net savings each year through decreased use of general medical services and a substantial decrease in social costs.

I also strongly support the provision included in the Senate VA/HUD appropriations bill requiring health plan coverage for a minimum hospital stay of 48 hours for newborns and mothers following childbirth.

I have spoken with Wilfred Reguero, M.D., the chairman of the St. Raphael OB/Gyn Department, and other hospital staff at a trip to St. Raphael's Hospital in my district. They told me of the dangers of early discharges for new mothers and their infants—discharges that are dictated by certain insurance companies, not doctors. The decision to discharge a new mother and her child should be based on medical criteria, not on the bottom line.

According to reports published by the University of California San Francisco and Dartmouth's Hitchcock Medical Center, a post-delivery hospital stay of 24 hours or less means infants are not adequately tested and monitored by medical professionals for conditions that appear in the first few days of life, including jaundice and excessive weight loss. The reports found that mothers also experience medical difficulties, including lactation difficulties, urinary tract infections, incisional pain and post-partum pain and depression.

I have cosponsored two bills H.R. 1948 and 1950 which would require health plans to provide maternity benefits for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and her newborn following the birth of her child. The bills do not mandate the length of hospital stays, but requires that longer stays are covered if deemed necessary by a woman, her family, and her physician. The legislation includes:

A minimum stay of 48 hours for vaginal deliveries and 96 hours for caesarean-section deliveries.

An exception for home births.

A requirement for health plans to provide written notice to enrollees regarding coverage included in the act.

I know that many States, including Connecticut, are pursuing similar laws, but we need Federal legislation to make sure that women who are covered by health insurance companies that are headquartered in other States are protected under the law. That's why I am so pleased that this legislation was included in the Senate VA/HUD appropriations bill and should be included in the final VA/HUD appropriations bill as well.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these instructions. Adoption of these policies will go a long way toward saving billions or dollars, eliminating the stigma and misunderstanding so often associated with

neurobiological disorders, and ensuring that all mothers and babies are adequately cared for.

A SALUTE TO PFC JAMES W.  
REESE OF CHESTER

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to PFC James W. Reese on the occasion of the rededication of the James W. Reese Army Reserve Center.

PFC James W. Reese, a native son of Chester, PA, and Delaware County Congressional Medal of Honor winner, was born April 16, 1920. Bill, as he was affectionately referred to by his friends, attended public school in Chester, graduating from Chester High School in 1938. Entering the service in November 1941, Bill was assigned to the 26th Infantry, First Infantry Division stationed in Florida. Bill was with the division when they landed in North Africa and crossed the Mediterranean to assault the shores of Sicily at midnight on July 9, 1943. It was there that Bill won his country's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, as he lost his life fighting bravely against heavy enemy odds. His citation reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict with the enemy on August 5, 1943 at Mt. Vassillio, Sicily. When the enemy launched a counterattack which threatened the position of his company, Private Reese, as Acting Squad Leader of a 60MM mortar squad, displayed superior leadership and on his own initiative, maneuvered his squad forward to a favorable position, from which, by skillfully directing the fire of his weapon, he caused many casualties in the enemy ranks and aided materially in repulsing the counterattack. When the enemy fire became so severe as to make his position untenable, he ordered the other members of his squad to withdraw to a safer position, but declined to seek safety for himself. So as to bring more effective fire upon the enemy, Private Reese, without assistance, moved his mortar to a new position and attacked an enemy machine gun nest. He had only three rounds of ammunition but secured a direct hit with his last round, completely destroying the nest and killing the occupants. Ammunition being exhausted, he abandoned the mortar, seized a rifle and continued to advance, moving into an exposed position overlooking the enemy. Despite a heavy concentration of machine gun, mortar, and artillery fire, the heaviest experienced by his unit throughout the entire Sicilian campaign, he remained at his position and continued to inflict casualties upon the enemy until he, himself was killed. His bravery coupled with his gallant and unswerving determination to close in on the enemy, regardless of the consequences and obstacles which he faced, are a priceless inspiration to our armed forces.

In light of these brave and unselfish acts in the face of enemy fire, I am honored to join the U.S. Army in rededicating this reserve center to Bill Reese who represents all of the many heroic service personnel both past and present who have made the ultimate sacrifice so that you and I may live as free Americans.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DONALD SUGGS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY  
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, constituent, and a wonderful American, Dr. Donald Suggs.

Dr. Suggs is a man of many gifts and talents, and shares each selflessly with his community and friends. As president and publisher of the No. 1 African-American weekly newspaper in America, the St. Louis American, Donald keeps the metropolitan St. Louis community apprised of prevalent issues on the Federal, State, and local levels. Each week more than 65,000 readers in the area pick up a copy of the free publication to read about politics, business, the arts, and other subjects of interest to the broader African-American community.

Each year the St. Louis American spotlights the community's unsung heroes at the "St. Louis American Salute to Excellence in the Community". Proceeds from the banquet held in honor of the recipients are used to fund scholarships for promising young men and women in the community.

In addition to running the newspaper company, Dr. Suggs provides medical service to indigent residents in his successful oral surgery practice. He is also president of Alexander-Suggs Gallery of African American Art, a founding board member of the Center for African Art in New York, and serves on the board of directors of the Regional Commerce and Growth Association.

It gives me great pleasure to share with our colleagues an inspirational account of the life of Dr. Donald Suggs as recorded in the September 1996 edition of St. Louis Commerce.

[From the St. Louis Commerce/September 1996]

THE AMERICAN WAY

In addition to being a practicing oral surgeon, an activist during the civil rights movement, an art dealer and collector, a managing principal in a pre-paid dental plan and a partner in an airport retail concession business, Donald M. Suggs somehow has found the time and energy to steer one of the most acclaimed African-American newspapers in the country into 40 to 45 percent of all African-American households in the St. Louis metro area.

Suggs and two partners bought the St. Louis American in 1980. A few years later, Suggs brought a majority share and took an active role in the paper's operation in 1984.

"The decision to be involved in The St. Louis American was not a well-thought-out business decision," remembers Suggs, who is president and publisher. "The paper was burdened with debt in a segment of publishing that didn't have any discernible prospects for growth."

As publisher, Suggs has been able to raise capital through his personal resources and company earnings, reduce the paper's debt load, increase circulation and bolster the staff in key positions.

"Revenues have multiplied by five in the last nine years and our revenue from the first two quarters of this year is up 23 percent over last year," remarks Suggs. The newspaper is distributed free from more than 650 distribution points throughout the St. Louis area.

Ten years ago, the circulation for the American averaged from 4,000 to 6,000 copies

per week. Today, the audited circulation is 65,500, making the 68-year-old paper the area's largest black weekly, the largest black newspaper in Missouri and one of the largest in the country. In relation to the size of St. Louis' African-American population, the paper's percentage of household penetration ranks at or near the top in the nation.

In addition to increased revenues and circulation, The St. Louis American has improved dramatically the quality of the news content. Earlier this summer, the American was named the best African-American newspaper in the nation by the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) in competition with 220 other papers.

The John B. Russwurm Award is named after the co-publisher of the first African-American newspaper in America. On March 16, 1827, Russwurm and Samuel E. Cornish began publishing Freedom's Journal, whose goal was to "arrest the progress of prejudice and to shield ourselves against its consequent evils."

This year was the first time any newspaper in Missouri had received the Russwurm award. In the finals, the American topped the Baltimore Afro-American and the Los Angeles Sentinel.

Suggs says, "(The Russwurm) is a premier award and it has been a great boost for morale of the staff." Besides winning NNPA awards for general excellence and best paper, the American also won awards for writing, layout and design, special sections and advertising.

Another indication of the improved quality of the American has been the regularity with which it has either won or placed high in recent Missouri Press Association competitions which include all papers in Missouri. The American has 18 full-time employees.

Suggs' earlier interests didn't point to his becoming a newspaper publisher.

Born and raised in East Chicago, Ind., in a solid, 2-parent household, Suggs went to Indiana University where he received a bachelor's degree and a doctorate in dental surgery. He did his post-graduate work at Washington University and Homer G. Phillips Hospital. He was chief of oral surgery at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware before coming back to St. Louis.

"In 1961, I was completing my tour with the Air Force. I was offered a job at Washington University's dental school. When I arrived, the offer was rescinded because I was black," notes Suggs. He later was asked to join the faculty at Saint Louis University's dental school where he served as the school's first African-American associate clinical professor. During this period, Suggs also worked in anesthesia at various hospitals in St. Louis to supplement his income.

During his tenure as a part-time faculty member, Suggs became active in the civil rights movement during the 1960s and 1970s. In 1968, he served as St. Louis chairman of the Poor People's March in Washington.

"After my third child was born, I knew I had to have more money than the amount I was earning teaching and giving anesthesia, so I started my oral surgery practice on North Kingshighway. I'm still practicing part-time," says Suggs.

After his private practice became successful, Suggs was able to pursue his growing interest in serious art. "I slowly started acquiring pieces. Some time later, I had the opportunity to get into the business side of art," says Suggs.

As long-time president of the Alexander-Suggs Gallery of African Art based in St. Louis and New York City, he broadened his contacts in the art world. Later, as founder and chairman of the African Continuum, he helped bring non-commercial artistic endeavors to St. Louis. He also was a founding

board member of the Center for African Art in New York City, now known as the Museum of African Art.

His involvement in the art world and the civil rights movement were an impetus for Suggs to buy The St. Louis American. "I got involved in the paper because of my interest in social change and my desire to have some influence on major public policy issues," Suggs says.

Now, Suggs feels he can help have a positive impact on the African-American community through involvement in major economic and infrastructure issues that affect the entire region. "It is much easier to make positive changes for African Americans in an economy that is growing. For instance, interest rates, trade policy and their effect on the economy have as much or more influence on the African-American community's well-being as do major social policies," says Suggs.

"That is why we are so interested in the RCGA's creation of the Greater St. Louis Economic Development Council and its commitment to create 100,000 new jobs. Transportation issues like airport expansion and MetroLink expansion are of great interest because of their potential economic benefits for the entire community," Suggs currently serves on RCGA's board of directors.

Suggs also is concerned with St. Louis' failure to give greater priority to the recruitment and nurturing of top-level, professional African Americans. The St. Louis region needs to be more proactive in encouraging and supporting minority business, he says.

"St. Louis has done, with a few notable exceptions, a poor job of attracting well-prepared people—particularly entrepreneurs—who are now going to Atlanta, New York, Chicago, Houston or Los Angeles for opportunities. Although there has been some improvement in recent years, we still don't have our share of highly-motivated, talented African Americans and that is a big concern," he says. Minority entrepreneurship and business development are underutilized resources for this region.

What does the future hold for the American?

"Our strategic plan includes providing more comprehensive coverage of the black business community. A stronger black business community is a boon to St. Louis' economy. We also have expanded our working women's sections and we are developing a new minority health section in collaboration with some local African-American physicians that focuses on health education, behavior modification and health careers," says Suggs.

ARE OUR CHILDREN BETTER OFF  
TODAY THAN THEY WERE FOUR  
YEARS AGO?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American people understand the connection between the drug crisis and our Nation's most critical domestic problems. Drug use permeates and exacerbates virtually every social, health and economic problem facing this country.

Education is one area where we can see the devastation caused by increasing drug use. Drug use is the major contributor to poor academic performance and accounts for our Nation's staggering dropout rate of 25 percent.

For this President to call himself the education president, when we have witnessed across the board increase in drugs by school children under his watch, is at best disingenuous. Drug use erodes self-discipline, motivation and concentration, making it difficult for teachers to teach and for students to learn. Since Bill Clinton's election, marijuana use among young people has doubled.

Mr. Speaker, according to a report by the Partnership for a Drug Free America, the national dropout rate hovers at 25 percent, and the rate climbs to nearly 50 percent in New York City, Chicago and Detroit. The report states that the explanation for these shocking statistics is poor academic performance—caused or exacerbated by illegal drug use. And yet we have a President who tells America's young people that if he had to do over again he would inhale.

In research conducted among young male adults, 60 percent of those who had used illegal drugs by the age of 12 had also dropped out of school—with devastating consequences, for the users and for society. Drug use by 12-year-olds has skyrocketed under President Clinton's term. Dropouts are twice as likely as are high school graduates to live in poverty. A strong correlation also exists between educational failure and crime. In New York City, for example, a staggering 90 percent of the inmates of the city's prisons are former dropouts.

Illegal drug use has escalated dramatically during President Clinton's term of office. Today, one in three high school students are using illegal drugs and one in four are dropping out of school. The total lack of Presidential leadership concerning teen drug use will have lasting and devastating consequences on the educational process in the United States.

President Clinton's decision to place our country's drug problem on a back burner has reduced our children's chances of obtaining the education they need. In the America I know and love, people care more about their children than about themselves. Isn't it time for us to ask if our children and grandchildren are better off today than they were 4 years ago?

KILDEE HONORS MARCANTONIO  
MOROLLA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recipient of the 1996 Golden Door Award, Marcantonio "Tony" Morolla. Mr. Morolla will receive the award at the annual dinner meeting of the International Institute of Flint on Tuesday, October 8.

The International Institute of Flint presents this award annually to a foreign-born citizen who has substantially improved life in the Flint community.

Tony was born in Triggiano, Bari in southern Italy. He immigrated to the United States with his parents, Girolamo and Antonia Morolla, and his two sisters in 1955. The family struggled during their early years in the United States. The automotive industry was in a downturn and layoffs at the automobile plants were frequent. During these years Girolamo

often thought about leaving his job at the V-8 engine plant and moving his family back to Italy. The couple resolved to stay in the United States. They instilled their determination to thrive into their children.

Tony Morolla has lived his life as a testament to his parents' spirit. He completed 2 years of service in the U.S. Army. After obtaining his associate of arts degree he worked as a caseworker in the 7th District Congressional Office of then Congressman Donald Riegle. He continued his studies at the University of Michigan-Flint and received a bachelor of arts degree in Urban Studies/Political Science in 1973. Tony worked during this time as the consortium manager for the Flint Area Chamber of Commerce. He continued his public service career as the associate director of the YMCA outreach project. In 1974 the city of Flint employed him as a personnel technician. Two years later he was promoted to his present position as civil service director for the city of Flint. Tony was awarded a master's degree in public administration in 1990.

His commitment to the city of Flint extends beyond his professional career. The list of organizations he has volunteered for is long. It includes the Urban League of Flint, Holy Redeemer Church, Donovan-Mayotte School, Powers High School, St. Pius Church, American Society for Public Administration, YMCA, and the Optimists Club.

Two organizations in particular have benefited from Tony's expertise. He has served in the capacity of president for both the Sons of Italy and the International Institute of Flint. He was instrumental in reactivating the State Lodge for the Sons of Italy and has devoted numerous hours in promoting the International Institute of Flint's mission for greater global understanding.

Recognizing that education is a stepping stone to a better life Tony shares his knowledge with the next generation by teaching courses at the University of Michigan-Flint and the Detroit College of Business. With his wife Hilary, he has three children, Marc, Heather, and Ashley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Congress to rise with me to honor this great American. My hometown of Flint has benefitted from the contributions of Tony Morolla. We are a better community because of his indomitable spirit.

HONORING BRISTOL TENNESSEE  
TREE CITY USA BOARD

HON. JAMES H. QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bristol Tennessee Tree City USA [TCUSA] Board for their outstanding efforts in planting over 1 million trees in the city of Bristol which is located in the First District of Tennessee. The individual responsible for the success of this project is Donald H. Ellis, D.D.S.

Seven years ago, Dr. Ellis embarked on an ambitious goal. With the help of thousands of Tennessee volunteers, Dr. Ellis began working to plant 1 million trees in Bristol before the Tennessee bicentennial in 1996. At that rate, 22 trees would be planted for every citizen living in Bristol.

I'm pleased to announce that as of September 6, 1996, Dr. Ellis and the city of Bristol have achieved this goal and more. In all, the citizens of Bristol have planted 1,003,402 trees since 1989, and I am so proud of their efforts.

Reforestation projects like this are important in helping to preserve our precious natural resources. In addition, planting over 1 million trees would not be possible without the help of true Tennessee volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, they call Tennessee the volunteer State, and in part, it is because of efforts like these. Once again, let me commend Dr. Donald H. Ellis, the Bristol Tennessee Tree City USA Board, and the city of Bristol for a job well done.

OPPOSING THE INCLUSION OF H.R. 1855, THE ELIZABETH MORGAN BILL, IN H.R. 3675, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of Members who have opposed on constitutional law and international treaty grounds the attachment to the Transportation appropriations bill of H.R. 1855, a bill which strips the District of Columbia courts of jurisdiction over the child custody case Morgan versus Foretich. In addition, I must oppose the bill on home rule grounds.

This matter now comes on the floor enclosed in a conference report which cannot be amended. The Chair of the full Government Reform Committee and the Chair of the D.C. Subcommittee have obtained a waiver of the relevant point of order. They have thus cleared the way for a matter that I believe to be deeply unconstitutional and that badly transgresses all principles of self-government to come to the floor.

In 1987, Elizabeth Morgan was held in jail for 2 years because she would not reveal the whereabouts of a child she said she believed had been sexually abused. In substantially less time than she had served, release of such a person is usually allowed or required. I was not a Member of Congress at that time. Apparently, largely because of the length of the incarceration, an act of Congress freed Ms. Morgan. No one is incarcerated; nor does the present matter have anything else in common with that situation, as is clear from remarks of Members from both parties, the majority of whom have spoken against this unprecedented trespass into the unique and exclusive realm of the judiciary.

I believe that what has transpired here today, in any case, is a complete nullity that guarantees the continuation of an inflammatory domestic dispute that has made a mockery of the legal concept of the best interests of the child. The constitutional doubt surrounding this matter is so large that it does not merit unworthy precedent set in the House today.

The adoption of this bill also puts the Congress on a collision course with international law. The New Zealand court that has jurisdiction over the child holds the child's passport

and has ruled that she may not leave New Zealand. David Howman, a barrister, the guardian appointed by the family court in New Zealand, has written the counsel to the D.C. Subcommittee that, "I am directed by His Honour Judge Mahony that the enclosed statement is to be made available to you for the purpose of \* \* \* fully and properly informing the Congressional Subcommittee dealing with bill H.R. 1855 of the position relating to Hillary/Ellen." The court says:

The Court has held [the child's] passport since 1990 when the question of her care and residence first came before the Court. There is also a condition on the custody order issued in 1990 that she not be taken from New Zealand without order of the Court. If and when it is appropriate for an application to be made to this Court for removal of that condition or return of the passport the application will be considered at that time.

Thus, if the Congress of the United States permits the child to return through H.R. 1855, it is almost certainly in violation of the Hague Convention as it relates to child custody.

The insult to the District, its residents, and its independent judiciary is no less serious. The home rule trespass is all the more serious because of the absolute and unfailing necessity for an independent judiciary at every level of Government. No principle of the Constitution was considered more fundamental by the framers. Imagine the chill this bill sends to the sitting judiciary in the Nation's capital. Now, not only the city council and the executive agencies of the District, but also the judiciary is fair game for imposition of a Member's views regarding his pet issues. No member would even think of attempting to intrude into the legitimate and exclusive jurisdiction of the courts in any other jurisdiction of the United States or the territories.

I am attaching the letter of the court appointed guardian and the statements of the New Zealand family court. I am also attaching a Legal Times article detailing further my position on this matter.

DAVID HOWMAN, BARRISTER,  
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND,  
September 18, 1996.

Mr. HOWARD A. DENIS,  
Counsel, House of Representatives, Committee  
on Government Reform and Oversight,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. DENIS: I was appointed by the Family Court in New Zealand to assist that Court in proceedings involving Hillary/Ellen Morgan. Principal Family Court Judge P.D. Mahony made that appointment late last year.

Subsequently the Family Court conducted a hearing to consider matters relating to the child. I have been asked to communicate with you on behalf of the Court as a result of the Court's decision. This communication is for the purpose of fully and properly informing the Congressional Subcommittee dealing with Bill H.R. 1855 of the position relating to Hillary/Ellen. I am directed by His Honour Judge Mahony that the enclosed statement is to be made available to you for that purpose.

Please could you write to confirm receipt and to confirm that the statement will be made available to your Congressional Subcommittee accordingly.

Yours sincerely  
DAVID HOWMAN,  
Barrister.

MORGAN VERSUS FORETICH

1. The New Zealand Family Court recently considered an application concerning the

child Hillary Foretich/Ellen Morgan in relation to Bill HR 1588. The Court had received this application in July 1995 for Ellen to give evidence live by video-link to the Congressional sub-committee from Christchurch, New Zealand. That application was declined in the interim and subsequently dismissed. There is no current or further application before the Court concerning Ellen and Bill HR 1588.

2. Whether or not that Bill is passed is not an issue for this Court and it is not the business of the Court to express any view about it.

3. The Court has made no ruling concerning Ellen's return to the United States.

The Court has held her passport since 1990 when the question of her care and residence first came before the Court. There is also a condition on the custody order issued in 1990 that she not be taken from New Zealand without order of the Court. If and when it is appropriate for an application to be made to this Court for removal of that condition or return of the passport the application will be considered at that time.

4. In all issues affecting children in relation to their care, the overriding duty of the New Zealand Family Court is to treat the welfare of the child as the first and paramount consideration. A primary consideration in this case is the protection of privacy of the child. Proceedings before the New Zealand Family Court are held in private and there are statutory restrictions on reporting of cases heard by the Court, again directed at protecting the privacy of children.

It is the wish of this Court that those who have an official interest in relation to one or other aspect of Ellen's case, exercise care and restraint in order to preserve her privacy.

[From the Legal Times, Mar. 14, 1996]

CUSTODY SAGA'S LATEST TWIST—BID TO AID  
MORGAN HITS HOME-RULE SNAG  
(By Jonathan Groner)

Over the last 11 years, the Elizabeth Morgan custody case has touched on everything from feminism and fathers' rights to the reach of courts' contempt powers. Now, thanks to D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, there's a new, and unlikely wrinkle: D.C. home rule.

In January, four U.S. representatives—including three from the D.C. suburbs—introduced legislation seeking to quash the D.C. courts' jurisdiction over Morgan's protracted battle with her ex-husband for custody of their daughter. The bill would allow Morgan and her daughter Hilary, 13, to return to the United States from New Zealand, secure from any orders of the D.C. Superior Court.

But Delegate Norton's objections have begun to stall the bill, which had earlier seemed to be on the fast track to approval in both houses of Congress.

"I looked deeply at the bill," Norton says, alluding to what she views as its unqualified assault on the independence of the District's local courts. "There is far more trouble in it than I had thought. What I learned is absolutely startling."

The legislation is intended to help Morgan, 48, who spent 25 months in D.C. jail in the 1980s on contempt charges in the highly publicized case. Asserting that her ex-husband Eric Foretich, 53, had sexually abused the girl, she refused to permit his visitations and sent the child out of the country. Foretich denies the charges.

Morgan, who was then a D.C. plastic surgeon was released in 1989 by an act of Congress and in 1990 joined Hilary in New Zealand.

Elizabeth Morgan and her daughter, who now prefers to be called Ellen, have both declared recently that they would like to return to the United States and be reunited with the rest of their family.



Elizabeth Morgan's second husband, Paul Michel, is a judge here on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and her father, William, 85, also lives in the area; he is hospitalized at present, suffering from heart disease. Her mother, Antonia Morgan, 81, lives with Elizabeth and Hilary in Auckland.

Moreover, Elizabeth Morgan, suffering from ulcerative colitis, recently underwent emergency removal of her colon and reportedly would like to benefit from U.S. medical care.

The Morgans' desire to return home drew the attention of Reps. Thomas Davis III (R-Va.), Frank Wolf (R-Va.), Constance Morella (R-Md.), and Susan Molinari (R-N.Y.), who are pressing the legislation.

Until recently, little vocal opposition had emerged to the bill. But Norton, who says she supported Morgan's release from jail and doesn't express a view on the truth of the sexual-abuse allegations, has recently begun to oppose the measure publicly and has moved to slow the bill's progress.

#### NO RESPECT FOR HOME RULE

Since the bill would impinge on the jurisdiction of the D.C. courts, the views of the District's only congressional representative are likely to be taken seriously by House leaders. And for Norton, the Morgan case has become both a constitutional and a home rule issue.

"The sponsors show no respect for the home rule powers of my jurisdiction," says Norton, referring to the idea of a congressional act to remove a case from D.C.'s local courts. "The bill is two or three lawsuits waiting to happen."

Norton cites another objection: that the bill may be unconstitutional because it is "almost an open-and-shut bill of attainder." Bills of attainder, which are legislative measures that punish citizens without the safe-guards of trial and appeal, are banned by the U.S. Constitution.

Norton says the Morgan measure is a bill of attainder because it would legislatively "wipe out the rights of another party." She was referring to Foretich, a McLean, Va., oral surgeon, who in Norton's view would be denied the benefits of a 1987 order from D.C. Superior Court Judge Herbert Dixon Jr. that awarded him visitation rights.

Elizabeth Morgan is under a terrible misapprehension if she thinks Congress is going to bring her back," Norton adds. "It is just not going to happen."

Norton says that she and several other representatives objected to the bill's being placed on the "suspension calendar," a technique reserved for noncontroversial measures that are approved by the House without debate.

In deference to these objections, the office of Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) removed the bill from the suspension calendar, and it remains pending in the House Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

#### PRIVATE AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Norton says she is about to write an open letter to the members of the House, listing her objections to the bill and declaring that the best way to solve the long-simmering Morgan-Foretich dispute is not through legislation, but by compromise between the parties.

Foretich has proposed a consent decree under which he would drop his demand for custody or visitation with his daughter as long as Dixon's court retains jurisdiction. Morgan has rejected this overture, terming it a ruse.

The Morgan case, which in the 1980's became a cause célèbre for feminists and their opponents, is now becoming caught up in thorny issues involving D.C. politics and home rule, in which suburban D.C. Republican representatives—Davis represents the district where Morgan grew up—face off against the District's Democratic delegate.

Also coming to the fore is the obscure constitutional ban on bills of attainder.

"The authors of this bill themselves could not have made it more clear that this is a bill of attainder," says Jonathan Turley, a professor at George Washington University Law School who recently entered the case as a pro bono lawyer for Foretich. "They created an extremely damning record. This bill will have a half-life of one day under judicial review."

#### LAWSUIT THREATENED

Should the bill pass both houses of Congress and be signed by President Bill Clin-

ton, Turley says, he will immediately file suit in U.S. District Court against it.

"Not only is it grossly unfair to the targeted individual," Turley says, "but its potential for future abuse cannot be overstated."

Turley contends in court papers that the bill amounts to a legislative punishment of Foretich, even though it does not explicitly brand him a criminal. Turley says the bill implies that Hilary would not find "safety" unless Foretich were barred from seeing her, and that "the denial of a father's right to visitation or custody is punitive." Foretich declines comment.

But Howard Denis, counsel to the D.C. subcommittee, rejects Turley's arguments.

"Ultimately, it would be a matter for the courts to decide," says Denis. "But I take the view that it is not a bill of attainder, because it does not impose punishment on any individual."

"We have done research showing that the bill will pass constitutional muster," Denis adds. "But it's too soon to talk about the nuts and bolts of it."

Morgan's lead attorney, Stephen Sachs of D.C.'s Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, was traveling and unavailable for comment. Co-counsel Juanita Crowley, also a Wilmer, Cutler partner, did not return calls, nor did Judge Michel, Morgan's husband.

Morgan's partisans have said that they are not trying to punish Foretich, but to permit Morgan and her daughter to return on humanitarian grounds.

Judge Dixon's order, said Davis on the House floor, is an "antiquated" one that "does not address the current circumstances of the welfare of a young teenage girl" who wants to return to the United States and "pursue her dreams."

In a Jan. 25, 1996, letter to Rep. Wolf, Michel described what he saw during a four-week visit to Auckland in December and January: "Contrary to what some people may assume, the difficulties of life in exile for all three of the women in my New Zealand family grow, not diminish, with each passing year. . . . In addition, Ellen's teenage years are not helped by being deprived of family life with her stepfather."

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 19, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## SEPTEMBER 20

10:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-342

## SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.  
Special on Aging  
To hold hearings to examine Social Security reform proposals.  
SD-628

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine civil jurisdiction in Indian country.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the need for ballistic missile defense.  
SD-419

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on the role of the Department of Justice in implementing

the Prison Litigation Reform Act and the Civil Rights for Institutionalized Persons Act.  
SD-226

## SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on issues relating to the study of Mars.  
SR-253

Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the phase out of the Navajo/Hopi relocation program.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To resume hearings to examine White House access to FBI background summaries.  
SD-226

10:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the Select Committee on Intelligence on the Department of Defense and Intelligence reports of U.S. military personnel exposures to chemical agents during the Persian Gulf War.  
SH-216

Select on Intelligence  
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Veterans Affairs on the Department of Defense and Intelligence reports of U.S. military personnel exposures to chemical agents during the Persian Gulf War.  
SH-216

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 987, to provide for the full settlement of all claims of Swain County, North Carolina, against the United States under the agreement dated July 30, 1943.  
SD-366

## SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the status of air service to small communities.  
SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the National Environmental Policy Act decision making process with regard to Federal Land Management Agencies and the role of the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-366

Judiciary  
To hold hearings to review the annual refugee consultation process.  
SD-226

## OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the regulatory activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission.  
SH-216

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Immigration Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.  
SD-226

## CANCELLATIONS

## SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1539, to establish the Los Caminos del Rio National Heritage Area along the Lower Rio Grande Texas-Mexico border, S. 1583, to establish the Lower Eastern Shore American Heritage Area, S. 1785, to establish in the Department of the Interior the Essex National Heritage Area Commission, and S. 1808, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic property throughout the Nation.  
SD-366