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No. 135

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, October 3, 1997, at 10 a.m.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1997

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. PEASE].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 2, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, director, Lutheran Social Services of Virginia, Fairfax, VA, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, You have placed us in a world of space and time, and through the events of our lives You bless us with Your love.

Make us all mindful of the swift and certain passage of time, not only the ticks of the clock, but the sweep of the years.

We acknowledge that time is Your gift to each of us. We pray, let us all accept Your gift of time, the hours of this day, the days of this month, the months of this year, and the years of our lives with gratitude, using the gift wisely in the cause of peace and goodwill to all.

O God, let us use our time for blessing rather than cursing, for thanks-

giving rather than complaining, for caring rather than gaining, and for giving rather than conserving.

May we know Your presence in our lives. May we see Your love in our surroundings, and may we live with joy in this moment. Amen.

THE JOURNAL OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the unfinished business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Tuesday, September 30, 1997.

The question is on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

THE JOURNAL OF WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of Wednesday, October 1, 1997, and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BALLENGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2267. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2267) "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GREGG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Ms. MIKULSKI, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1179. An act to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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



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DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE, PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND
REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRA-
NEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CON-
GRESSIONAL RECORD TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1997, THROUGH
TODAY

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for Tuesday, September 30, 1997, Wednesday, October 1, 1997, and for today, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
OCTOBER 6, 1997

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
BOARD

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the testimony presented last week in the Committee on Education and the Workforce and in other recent hearings makes it apparent that the National Labor Relations Board is an out-of-control Government bureaucracy.

Under the direction of the current Chairman and general counsel, the Board appears to be liberally interpreting the law and appears in many cases to be getting involved in labor disputes in order to promote the agenda of organized labor.

In our committee last week, hard-working business people spoke about the questionable NLRB actions in labor disputes and testified that the Board ignores illegal union tactics which result in substantial cost to the employers and disruptions and uncertainty in the workplace. The Board's conduct also allows unions to harass companies until they give in and agree to rep-

resentation, despite the wishes of the employees.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should rightfully be concerned that the National Labor Relations Board is not acting as a neutral referee in labor disputes as required by law. This behavior should be unacceptable to anyone who values the traditional concepts of fairness and balance in the labor-management relations in the United States.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MCKEON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. HILL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HILL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LEACH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DOOLITTLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. PAXON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HUTCHINSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

FRUSTRATIONS OF DOING THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today, I have to say, a bit saddened by some of the events that have occurred this past week. I came to Congress in 1994, and like many of us who came here, we had never been in government before, certainly had not been in Federal Government service before, and I have to say over the past 3 years I have had a wonderful opportunity to see the way that Government works, to see the way that Congress works, to see the way Washington, DC, works, and there have been a lot of highlights.

I have seen a lot of good, decent people on both sides of the aisle who care about this country, who care about their children's future, and who believe that America can do better, and I have been very proud to serve here. I think most Americans who, like me, had really just gotten their news from sitting on the couch watching TV their whole lives would be pleased if they came up here and saw a lot of things that happened. But regrettably, as is in

any profession, there are some who do not really carry themselves with as much dignity as others.

I have to say, this past week I was deeply saddened by some of the events that occurred on this floor during debates regarding a seat in California, and it was Ms. SANCHEZ's seat, and it had to deal with the challenge that Bob Dornan was placing on Ms. SANCHEZ.

Just putting aside the facts of this case, what bothered me the most was that there were several Members on the Democratic side that came up and chose to use race as an issue, and they have been using race as an issue over and over again. In fact, I think it would be safe to say, and I saw some journalists report that their activities could be described as race-baiting, basically calling anybody who followed the Los Angeles Times observations and who followed the observations by the House panel on this election, suggesting that anybody that raised tough questions about this election somehow was racist against Hispanics. I have to say, all we have to do is wave the race flag and one does cause a lot of people to retreat.

The reason I come to the floor today not retreating is because, regrettably, I think this is just another tactic by a very scared minority, the Democrats, political minority, who are trying to do their best to change the subject instead of changing America for the better or instead of changing the law for the better.

The Los Angeles Times reported early on about this election that the corruption and the vote-buying and the number of illegal aliens voting was so widespread that one of Mr. Dornan's opponents, not Ms. SANCHEZ, but one of Mr. Dornan's opponents, actually held a raffle for a car for illegal immigrants and told illegal immigrants that if they signed up for this raffle, all they had to do was vote, and the winner of this raffle would win a new car. And so the gentleman, the illegal immigrant that joined this, actually entered a raffle, voted illegally in the election, and then won a car because of it, according to Los Angeles Times reports.

There have also been documented up to 350 to 400 illegal immigrants voting in this election, with the possibility of many more voting, but regrettably, because the Justice Department has not moved swiftly enough, this matter continues to drag out.

But I guess what it highlighted to me was a continuing trend, and it was a trend to obstruct justice, politically obstruct justice, instead of seeing to it that the American people found out what was going on, and of course this is happening in campaign finance debates across Washington and across America. Every time somebody is charged with a new crime or a possible crime, or every time the news media comes out and attacks somebody for questionable behavior, they immediately turn around and try to change the subject.

This morning's New York Times writes, on the front page, top headline:

"Democrats Used State Parties To Bypass Limits." Over \$32 million was sent to local and State officials for the Democratic party to illegally, possibly, counteract FEC laws. This is a violation. So what happens? What do they do? They immediately change the subject and say, let us talk about campaign finance reform. This has been happening for some time.

On September 10 of this year, the headline for The New York Times said, "Democrats Give \$2 Million to Candidates, Records Show." Down below, a Democratic party contributor said, whoever did this should go to jail. This is illegal, and they knew it.

Yet, all we have heard are member after member of this party come to the microphone and do procedural motions to adjourn and all of these other things that are supposed to delay us from doing the business of the people's House, which is costing American taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars, if not more, and none of them will step up to the microphone and say, I am very concerned about the abuses and the laws broken that have been reported in The New York Times or The Washington Post; I am very concerned that American democracy may have been influenced by illegal foreign money; I am very concerned that the Chinese Communists have their top leaders sketch out a plan on how to influence elections in America. We do not hear that. Instead, we just hear people changing the subject.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee last year, it was reported a week ago, admitted arranging access for donors, and what he did in one case, one particularly offensive case, is he used his power as chairman of the Democratic National Committee to get an international fugitive an audience with the White House because this international fugitive said that he was going to give the White House \$300,000.

Now, how did he do it? The first thing he did was, he called the international fugitive and they set up a dinner. Then the international fugitive said, I am having trouble getting into the White House because the National Security Council will not let me in the White House because I am an international fugitive. That seems to make sense to me.

Well, the Democratic National Committee chairman then, according to his own notes and records, then called the CIA, this is unbelievable, using our Central Intelligence Agency for political purposes to get an international fugitive into the White House to meet the President of the United States. They called the Central Intelligence Agency, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and told the CIA to call the Committee on National Security to get them into the White House.

Now, of course what happened? The international fugitive did get to the White House. His name is Mr. Tamraz.

He gave the White House \$300,000, because he wanted to get a pipeline overseas.

□ 1015

Now when the DNC chairman was asked by the Senate panel on whether he did try to get an international fugitive into the White House by using the CIA, by calling "CIA Bob," as he called him, he said, and this is no surprise, he said, "I have no memory of any conversations with the CIA."

It seems this amnesia trend is sweeping Washington, and I think if we mix a subpoena with Washington tap water and media requests for interviews, all of the sudden people's memory starts to go. I could sort of refresh his recollection by simply using his own words. When he was meeting with an international fugitive, in the notes of the meeting with the international fugitive he wrote, "Go to CIA." And that is the Democratic National Committee chairman Donald Fowler's handwritten note reminding himself to go to CIA to intervene on behalf of an international fugitive for Democratic National Committee fundraising. "Go to CIA."

And, Mr. Speaker, this guy says "I don't remember." Now, I believe, and call me crazy, but I believe if I am chairman of the Democratic National Committee and an international fugitive comes to me and says, "I want to go to the White House and give the President \$300,000," and then I picked up the phone and probably called the Central Intelligence Agency and spoke to Bob. He is on a first-name basis with CIA Bob. And then said, "Bob can you help the National Security Council understand the need to give this international fugitive an audience with the President of the United States?" And I broke arms at the National Security Council and it eventually happened, I think I would remember.

I do not know how many laws were broken here, I think probably an awful lot, but I would remember. And yet we hear time and time again, "I have no recollection." "I have no memory." And I think I really do need to introduce a bill called the National Amnesia Relief Act that would somehow study the effect of water and subpoenas on Washington, DC, officials, because I have got to tell my colleagues, amnesia is sweeping the Capital this year like never before.

Mr. SALMON. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. One gentleman who never has a problem remembering is the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON], a good friend of mine, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more worthy project to pursue than a national study on the effects of the Potomac water on the brain, because apparently amnesia is running rampantly through this place.

Let me just make a couple of comments. First of all, the gentleman talked about this last week and the

idea that there was a lot of race-baiting going on; that whenever the other side, the Democrats, seem to be losing an argument, they always throw out this trump card that purportedly gives them the upper hand, and that is to call us racist when they are losing on the merits of the argument.

I found that same thing to happen just the other night when we were about to adjourn and we were trying to get through the work, and that we had scheduled to do yesterday, and they got up and raised the issue several times that we were not concerned about the Jewish Members of this body. It was a very, very special Jewish holiday and it was fast approaching, and they wanted to know why we terrible racists over on the other side, or anti-Semites, would not be more sensitive to the needs of these Members of Congress, when they themselves were moving every time they got a chance to adjourn, knowing full well that it would take up extra time, knowing full well that it would cause those Jewish members of this body to miss or to be late for this holiday.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is despicable. We were doing everything that we could to try to get through, and they were pursuing these dilatory tactics time and time and time again, and yet the American public lets them get away with this.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time just for one moment, I thought what was so telling about yesterday's episode, and I didn't bring that up. I thought the race-baiting a few nights ago was bad, but yesterday they raised the ugly specter of anti-Semitism and that somehow we were unfeeling toward the Jews to observe this very, very holy holiday, which of course we were not, and they knew it. But it was, again, win at all costs, which concerns me.

I thought it was very telling at the end of that debate that we had a very honorable Jewish gentleman from New York, a Democrat, stand up and plead. He pleaded.

Mr. SALMON. With his own people.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. He pleaded with his own Members of his own party, "Please, let us enter into an agreement with the majority leader." It was a good agreement. He said it was a fair agreement and it was the best way for us to move forward to do the people's business, but at the same time respect one of the holiest of all holidays for the Jewish people.

Unfortunately, the goodness and decency of the Jewish Member from New York was ignored by other Democrats who, I guess, regretfully saw this as an opportunity to gain political advantage.

Again, it was a very sad moment. But I thought the gentleman showed a lot of courage, and I must say that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats agreed with him and agreed with us, agreed with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL] and agreed with us that this was a good idea.

Regretfully, we had Democrats, and I have not seen it in 3 years since I have been here, we had Democrats screaming at each other, yelling and fighting. Obviously, we had Jewish Members who were concerned that other Members may not have been as sensitive as they should have been. I saw it going on and I was saddened by it.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I think it was interesting to note that yesterday, and one does not have to be a math teacher to figure this out. I think my son who is in remedial math in the third grade could figure this one out. If we would have not had all of the dilatory tactics pursued by the Democrats yesterday, the motions to adjourn every time they got a chance to stand up, we would have been done by 12 o'clock. As it stood, because of all of the dilatory tactics that they employed yesterday, we did not finish until, what was it, 3:00 or 3:30?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time again, we actually finished at about 3 o'clock. We started to calculate the dilatory tactics that they have taken over the past month and how much it would cost the American taxpayers, and it is a remarkable number.

Now, they have that right. And let me just say right here, right now, the rules of this House allow Members to do that. And if they do that, that is their business. That is fine. If they want to delay for their own political agenda, that is their constitutional right and it is their right under the rules of this House.

But do not tell me when delaying from allowing Members to get home, delaying us to do the people's business, do not tell me that I am being insensitive in keeping people here when it is their dilatory tactics that are more responsible.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, it reminded me painfully of a time in my young life when I had a very, very traumatic experience. I remember when I was a little boy and my brother and his friends were playing in the living room and they broke a very, very special vase that was very, very important to my mother. And, frankly, they framed me for it.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. That has happened.

Mr. SALMON. I was the one who got blamed for breaking this vase, and my father came home, and I said, "Daddy, I didn't do it. I didn't do it." Well, he did not believe me because all the evidence seemed to suggest that I was the one that did it, and so I got a spanking. Finally my brother came clean on it.

Mr. Speaker, I am just hoping that they come clean some day. Frankly, for them to be doing all of these dilatory tactics and being the reason that all of these Jewish Members were threatened at not being able to participate in their very, very special holiday, which all of us wanted them to do it,

and then trying to blame us for it when they are the ones extending the time and playing gamesmanship on the floor, it brought back those painful memories all over again.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, it would be very interesting to see what would happen if some of these people broke their parents' vase at home. They probably would have changed the subject and said, "Yes, what this tells me is that we need to sue the vase makers to make sure they make the vases stronger." We have seen the changing of the subject.

Let me go back to what we were talking about. We were talking about how amnesia is sweeping Washington, DC, on not trivial matters, but very important matters of substance.

This is a headline, again talking about the international fugitive, that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee used his power to influence the CIA to influence the National Security Council to allow this international fugitive to get into the White House and give the President \$300,000. The New York Times wrote a story on September 18, and it says, "Ex-White House Aide Tells of Pressure Over Donor," and her name is Sheila Heslin, testified under oath before the Senate investigating committee that the Energy Department officials and the CIA, as well as the Democratic National Committee, pressured her as a National Security Council member to let an international fugitive into the White House.

Mr. Speaker, I have to say that is so shocking, not just to me but to most reasonable people, that the American people have set up a National Security Council to protect the White House from international fugitives like this gentleman, and then the chairman of the largest party of the United States of America, and the Department of Energy that was formed to help Americans with energy crises, and then we have the Central Intelligence Agency which is supposed to protect our national security, being used to actually break down this wall of security that the American people placed between the White House and international fugitives.

This is what Sheila Heslin, who was a National Security Council aide who gave a very valiant effort to keep these people from the White House, said under oath. "I was shocked. I said what the hell is going on? Why are you guys working with Fowler?"

And that was National Security Council aide Sheila Heslin in testimony before the Senate on her reaction to the CIA's intervention on behalf of an international fugitive. This is what the New York Times says.

I will yield to the gentleman in one moment, but I wanted to tell what they said the next day in their editorial about this shameful episode in American history. The New York Times wrote of the international fugitive's testimony before the Senate

committee, and he by the way was very proud that he was able to buy influence.

Mr. SALMON. Buy influence.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Buy influence and muscle his way into the White House. The New York Times wrote, "He," the international fugitive "was affirming that in the shadowy reaches of the international business world it was believed accurately that during the 1996 election, dubious entrepreneurs could buy White House audiences, particularly if they did not quibble about the cost of the ticket."

Again, the New York Times is saying that in the shadowy reaches of the international business world, the White House was for sale. The Times editorial concluded, "That so many high level people even took the party's role into consideration is one of the most shocking lapses of judgment."

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a lot of people on the other side, and even some who have written letters to the editor, say we are wasting time and we should get on with the business of the people, we should stop this investigation of the White House.

My response to them is, do those same people believe that all of the investigation of Watergate was not time well spent? In fact, as despicable and as sad of a time as Watergate was in the history of America, and I believe justice was served there, I do, there were never any allegations at that time of espionage, of treason, of bringing people in and possibly selling secrets to the enemy.

If Watergate was bad, then what potentially could these investigations yield? We are talking about very, very important matters and the White House has established a very, very disturbing pattern. Here is how it goes: It is a three-part, three-step pattern. No. 1: "I unequivocally was not there, did not do it. I did not do it."

□ 1030

I did not do it. That is in regard to raising money from Buddhist temples or making fundraising phone calls from the White House, which is in strict violation of U.S. law. OK. Then when the facts come out and the Washington Post and other media outlets find out through their investigative techniques that that is not accurate, that you in fact were there, that you in fact did do what you said you did not do, then the next response is, well, I cannot recall. I cannot recall whether I did that or whether I did not do that.

Then when the proof is in the pudding and you know exactly that they did what they said they did not do or they cannot recall whether they were there or not, the third response is, well, if I did it, it must have been legal. And there might even have been a fourth response now that Janet Reno is helping them. Well, the law is really kind of a stupid law in the first place.

It really should not be on the books. Is that really the kind of people that we want leading our country? People that go through that kind of self-denial?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. That is what the Washington Post has editorialized about time and time again. What they call it is telling the truth in dribs and drabs. They said, you paraphrased what they said, how the White House starts with a denial, then they say they cannot recall. Then they deny it. Then a little bit of information comes and they limit it to that, and then more information comes out later on and then they say, big deal. It happened time and again. It happened with Web Hubbell. It happened in a lot of the China investigation. Craig Livingstone. You were talking about how there is possible espionage. Newsweek reported that John Huang, when working at the Commerce Department and at the DNC, he would regularly get briefings from the CIA and then talked about times that he would get in a taxicab and go immediately over to the Chinese Embassy and talked.

It is, again, very, very disturbing. You brought up the name of Janet Reno. The New York Times has been very critical of Ms. Reno. I have been very critical. I know a lot of others have. I think in a way she has acted as shamefully as John Mitchell has in not moving forward as quickly as she should have when every reasonable person across the country knows of the abuses. Like you said, there are denials from the President that he raised money from the White House and then he says, if I did raise money, I did not break the law, when records show that he did, through the Post report, raise at least half a million from the White House.

You have a Vice President, AL GORE, who said that he had never done it before. Then we find out later that he placed at least 47 calls. Now we are over 100 calls. We were told that the coffees were not fundraisers. They were admitted to be fundraisers. Democratic Senator LIEBERMAN, in the hearings, stated as much, said we have to say that at least conclusively 103 of these coffees were fundraisers. So they have retreated.

Now the position they retreat to, and I have to tell you, the position that Janet Reno is supposedly debating this week is, it is insulting to the intelligence of me, you, the American people, that is, that, OK, there was a law that said do not raise money on Federal property, but it was an old law. And it was even before telephones were invented, and it had nothing to do with phone calls or anything like that. I wish I had the exact quote from the L.A. Times, but I can tell you what it said. It talked about how Judge Abner Mikva, who was the President's attorney, White House counsel in 1993, wrote a memo and said specifically, it is against the law to raise money in the White House. It is against the law to use White House phones to raise

money. Avoid raising money at the White House at all costs. It is illegal. That is what he wrote in 1993.

Why have we not heard that from the Attorney General? Why have we not heard that from news reports? I have to tell you, the news media, not print media, but the media, ABC, CBS, NBC, the evening news have been circling their wagons, as Brent Bozell has reported very well in his daily updates, and been avoiding the story. They talk about it is an old law, they talk about how it may not apply. They never talk about how the President's own attorney in 1993 told the White House, do not raise money at the White House. It is illegal. You never hear that, do you?

Mr. SALMON. No, you do not hear that. In fact, we all have copies of the memo that he sent to the President wherein he told the President that fundraising from Federal property, it was illegal. It is the same for you and I. As freshman Congressmen when we came in 3 years ago, one of the very first things that we were told was do not make fundraising phone calls from your office. It is illegal. How long did the Vice President serve in the Senate before he went into the White House?

It gets down to this. I believe that pretty much what I am about to say has been editorialized over and over again, and I will paraphrase, you are down to either one, if indeed as all the evidence shows there were fundraising phone calls from the White House, and that is illegal, you are left with two very painful answers or a choice between two very painful answers. No. 1, there is some crooked behavior going on; No. 2, they are not very intelligent. And it might be a combination of both. I am not sure. But either one is very disturbing.

Let me comment, or ask you a question. As to saying I cannot recall, I cannot recall, I cannot recall, have you ever had a speeding ticket or a parking ticket?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Since I do not have a subpoena and have not been drinking Washington, DC, tap water, I can remember. Yes, I will admit here that I have had a speeding ticket.

Mr. SALMON. I remember I had a speeding ticket. I was going about 10 miles over the speed limit. I remember this was over 12 years ago. It was the last speeding ticket that I got. I remember exactly what day it was. I remember, I am not saying I remember exactly the date but I remember the time of year. I remember my nephews were in the car with me. And I remember being very chagrined because I was trying to set a better example for my nephews and being pulled over. It was a very embarrassing thing. This was 12 years ago that I got this speeding ticket, yet I remember all of the circumstances surrounding that speeding ticket. We are talking about a violation of Federal law, far more important than a speeding ticket or a parking ticket. I think most Americans out there can remember if they have gotten a speeding ticket or parking ticket.

They can remember the circumstances, the emotions that they felt. They can remember what they were doing at the time that they received that speeding ticket.

Do you think that we should really believe that with the commission of this serious a violation of Federal law that these people cannot recall?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Again, it goes back to what the gentleman who chaired the Democratic National Committee said when he said he could not recall whether he helped get an international fugitive into the White House by using influence over the CIA, the Energy Department, the National Security Council, the White House itself. It absolutely strains credibility. I have to say that I am personally offended that the Justice Department has taken as long as it has in making its decision. I have to also say that I am offended that they continue to walk this fine legal line saying, we need to check and make sure that this one law about fundraising applies. This scandal is so huge, this is the largest fundraising scandal in American history, even if the media, even if TV media does not want to report it. It is the largest fundraising scandal in American history. If the media decides to pursue it aggressively and if the American people tune into it, I think they will see that it is every bit as damaging to the structure of American democracy and the structure of this constitutional Republic as what happened during Watergate, which was, I have to tell you, Watergate was an absolutely shameful period in this Nation's history and one of the heroes out of Watergate was a Senator from Tennessee named Howard Baker, who during the hearing had the guts to put aside partisanship in a way that JOE LIEBERMAN has done for the Democrats and asked the question, what did the President know and when did the President know it. I wish there were more Howard Bakers. I wish there were more JOE LIEBERMANS on both sides of the party, both sides of the aisle, who would ask tough questions and put the interests of America over the interests of the party.

I have to tell you, I did not come to Washington, DC, as a Republican. I think I prove that every day. I came to Washington, DC, as an American to be part of, be a positive part of a process to get money, power, and influence back to the States, back to the local governments, to balance the budget, to cut taxes, to do the type of education reforms we need to do to empower parents, teachers, students, local school boards, and take the power and authority and money out of the bureaucracies in Washington, DC.

I did not come here as a Republican, as a partisan Republican. JOE LIEBERMAN from Connecticut did not come to Washington, DC, solely as a cheerleader for the Democratic Party. Howard Baker did not come to Washington, DC, as a cheerleader for the Republican Party back in the 1970's. I

have yet to hear one Democrat in this Chamber go before that microphone and say, yes, I am concerned that we were allowing international fugitives to abuse power, that the Democratic Party skimmed \$2 million, as reported by the New York Times, that China may have bought influence in the White House and that there may have been espionage going on, that so many people that were contributors to the White House and now have fled this country and will not be recalled. It is a frightening spectacle.

Mr. SALMON. I think you make a really good point. I have been really proud that at least there is one Senator over on the other side, on the Democrat side that seems to be interested. I have been very impressed with Senator BOB KERREY and his willingness to try to pursue at least truth and justice. I do not believe anybody could accuse us of being partisan hacks or flunkies for the Republican leadership. There probably has not been two more vocal people on the floor in challenging our own leadership and in bucking the tide with our own leadership when we feel that they have gone astray.

I think we have earned the right to question whether or not this administration is engaged in an illegal activity. I think you make a really good point. Not one Democrat has stood up and asked for justice to be sought or found in relationship to the alleged illegal fundraising and selling of secrets and possible espionage going on in this White House, not one Democrat has stood up. I challenge them. I will buy whichever one does a steak dinner if they will have the moral courage to stand up and ask that we at least get to the bottom of the truth.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I think the gentleman is now starting to strike a nerve because maybe if you go to cash instead of money and maybe if you can get cash from a foreign friend and offer them some foreign cash, maybe that would be the type of thing they understand because they certainly understood it during the 1996 election. Tamraz understood that they understood that because this international fugitive, when questioned what mistakes were made and what laws were broken, his only response was, I think next time I will give \$600. That is international fugitive Roger Tamraz commenting on his ability to buy White House access.

You are exactly right. We have not been partisan Republicans. We have questioned our leadership, I would say tougher this year than we certainly have questioned the Democrats. We have held them to a higher standard. We have the gentleman on the floor with us today that questioned them on the pay raise. We had some tough questions on how we thought they were trying to slip the pay raise through with the help of the Democratic leadership. We have questioned them on a lot of other things. I am very concerned about the \$600 million that the IRS was

given this week. I do not think they should be given anything. But these concerns continue to grow.

We asked tough questions of both sides. Again, it seems to me we have the right to ask the President and the Attorney General what they are doing. I have got to say, the Attorney General is going to be making a decision this week. She will be making the decision on whether to appoint a special, an independent counsel to look into it, and the New York Times editorialized a week or two ago that they did not believe that the President nor the Attorney General could be trusted to look fairly into this matter. The New York Times, who usually sides with more liberal Members of Congress, they did not this time. They said we cannot trust Janet Reno and we cannot trust the President to look into this, an independent third party needs to be sought.

□ 1045

Mr. SALMON. If the gentleman will continue to yield just a few seconds, this situation with Janet Reno is so disturbing: That she cannot get by the fact that she feels she has to protect her boss more than she has to represent Justice or the needs of the American people to get to the truth and to find justice in this matter. I think we should pass a bill on the floor, if she does not appoint a special counsel, to call her the Enabler General instead of the Attorney General.

And frankly, just finally, the phrase, "A day late and a dollar short," we are talking about several million dollars here, and, frankly, she has a responsibility, a constitutional responsibility, to get to the bottom of this and to find truth and to find justice.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I thank the gentleman.

She does have that responsibility, and she needs, again, to review the situation.

As the New York Times wrote in an editorial on September 10, 1997, yesterday's testimony yet again punctures the fiction that the abuses that occurred were solely the responsibility of the Democrat Party and not the White House. That is very important for Janet Reno's decision, how much the White House was influenced.

And, again, the front page of the New York Times today talks about how the White House and, I think, Dick Morris had a scheme to funnel money to State parties to do it. And the New York Times editorialized about Janet Reno's faulty fix and stated, the Attorney General mistakes efficiency for integrity. And we hope, like the New York Times and others hope, that she will find the integrity that she needs to make the decision.

I would like to yield now to a gentleman that has been very helpful in the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight in investigating these things, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SOUDER. I thank the gentleman from Florida for his leadership in

pointing out the problems with this administration.

We have seen them from the days we started, first with the Travel Office and as we moved through the FBI files and as we moved through Whitewater and Craig Livingstone, and we have watched this in the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight relatively stunned.

And as we start to get the depositions, as we prepare for the larger investigation of campaign finance scams, I was so outraged about a week and a half ago to see that the President of the United States was proposing to call Congress into a special session on campaign finance reform. Talk about gall.

Rule No. 1 for campaign finance reform should be, follow the current law. What good does it do for us to pass a bunch of laws if they do not follow the current law? Today I wanted to share a couple of stories to illustrate this point.

Story No. 2: Last month, the Democratic National Committee returned \$85,000 in funny money, this time to help repay victims of the \$38 million fraud using President Clinton's photo. The pyramid scheme, set up by Unique Gems International Corp, has been called one of the costliest credit card rip-offs in U.S. history. Here is how it happened.

In October 1996, at a Florida fundraiser, President Clinton took a photo with executives of the Miami-based jewelry-making company who coughed up \$85,000 to the DNC. So the price tag for this picture was \$85,000.

When you start going after money everywhere as fast as you can get it, you forget to do some background checks. The pictures were featured in company newsletters to gain credibility with investors. The caption read, "The company has been honored by President Clinton for its role in helping many people with real opportunities to earn a well above average income."

Potential marks were told by one company boss, "We met with the President. If it were not a good company, the President would not have invited us to dinner."

Soon, investors were lining up to buy worthless beads to assemble into necklaces, which the company promised to market to retailers. At one point, when Unique Gems was using the President's picture most extensively, it was raking in \$1 million a day.

By the time the operation was shut down, 15,000 people had been bilked, most of whom were new immigrants hoping to turn their \$3,000 investment into a small fortune. The Democratic National Committee bilked new immigrants indirectly through this type of scheme.

Unique Gems apparently used third parties to donate \$85,000 to the DNC, despite Federal law prohibiting such donations. Four of Unique Gems principals, who have, surprise, surprise, left the country, are foreign nationals prohibited by law from donating to U.S. campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, this is yet another example of campaign finance reform. Rule No. 1, follow the current law.

Former leader of Common Cause Fred Wertheimer put it best: "This is one example, and it is a classic example, of an attitude that led to the Clinton campaign saying, 'if you give us money, that is all we care about.'"

Just so everyone gets this story straight: DNC got the cash, swindlers got a photo with the President, and 15,000 people got stuck with \$38 million of worthless beads.

The second case is Jorge Cabrera. As we know, the Vice President has been a good student of President Clinton's in more ways than one. In December 1995, Vice President GORE attended a fundraiser in Florida for 60 wealthy contributors. Among them were several guests more fitted to Shawshank than southern Florida. Consider the following attendees:

Jorge Cabrera, a drug trafficker with links to a Colombian cartel.

Dr. Joseph Douze, a fugitive who once blew up a bridge.

Great background checks on these people.

And the host for the evening, Jerome "Jerry" Berlin, was indicted in 1990, and later acquitted, on Federal conspiracy charges of bribing Federal officials. One of the politicians allegedly targeted was then Senator AL GORE, who prosecutors said did not know of the alleged plot.

One guest, who paid the minimum \$10,000 cover charge, said, "Maybe the reason I got to sit with the Vice President is that I was the only honest person in the room."

To be fair, the Vice President was disappointed to learn that his picture had been taken with a long-time drug dealer. "He never wants to be associated with people who break the law."

That makes for interesting Cabinet meetings. In fact, sometimes you wonder how he looks in the mirror, since he violated the laws in campaign fundraising from the White House.

Some of the same donors at the Florida fundraiser later received personal greetings from the President and the First Lady. Only days later, the Cali-connected Cabrera was sipping eggnog at the White House Christmas party.

Cabrera, who gave \$20,000 to the DNC, was later sentenced to 19 years in prison for helping import 6,000 pounds of Colombian cocaine that was killing kids in the streets of Fort Wayne, IN, and western Florida, and in Kansas, and he did not get a background check. This man was a drug cartel dealer, for crying out loud.

At the time of the Gore fundraiser and the White House visit, he had already been arrested twice on drug charges and pleaded guilty to non-drug-related charges. Court papers said that by 1995 he was already deeply involved with the Cali Colombian drug cartel.

Ross Perot put it nicely: "I never thought I would live to see a major

drug dealer give 20,000 bucks in Florida and then be invited to a big Democratic reception by the Vice President of the United States, AL GORE, and then be invited to the White House for a Christmas party."

An invitation to the White House Christmas party was also sent to Dr. Douze, although the Government had confiscated his passport and restricted his travel after his arrest on 11 counts of Federal mail fraud and conspiracy.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time for a second, I have to ask a question. Did the gentleman just say that a man who had his passport seized because he was a felon was invited to the White House even after we seized his passport?

What I am saying is, is the gentleman saying that basically the standard of getting in the White House is below the standard of actually being able to stay in the United States of America?

Mr. SOUDER. I think that is what I am saying. And, furthermore, a convicted drug dealer was let in. So it was not as though they did not have a record, it was not as though they did not have background checks on these people, it was the classic cannot see, cannot hear, and, therefore, there is no evil.

A Federal judge also denied his request to leave the area, Douze' request to leave the area, to visit the White House. But Douze, who was arrested in 1988 for blowing up a bridge in Haiti, received the judge's permission to visit his dying mother in Haiti a few weeks after the Gore fundraiser. Surprise, surprise, he has not come back.

How does it happen? They let it. They do not follow rule No. 1, which is to follow the current law.

I would like to, if I can, take a few more minutes here to go to the third case, Johnny Chung. This is his quote: "I see the White House like a subway; you have to put in coins to open the gates." That is how Johnny Chung explained his \$50,000 contribution which was delivered to the First Lady's office in 1995 to buy access to the President.

Chung said he was seeking VIP treatment for a delegation of visiting Chinese businessmen when he was asked to help defray the First Lady's White House Christmas receptions that had been billed to the DNC. Chung's visit to Washington in March 1995 raised concerns in the Clinton administration's National Security Council.

So in answer to the gentleman from Florida's question, here the National Security Council at least warned them. The Passport Office did not. The other, presumably State Department, did not, on the case from Haiti. They did not warn the White House on the drug dealer's connections, but here the National Security Council did warn them.

One aide described Chung in the memo as "a hustler" trying to exploit his contacts at the White House. And we already saw in the first case what the contacts in the White House can do for bilking poor immigrants.

Chung essentially paid \$7,000 a head to have six businessmen and himself watch Bill Clinton deliver an 8-minute radio address followed by photos with the President.

Chung knows his way around the White House. In December 1994, he escorted a Chinese beer executive through the West Wing, carrying two six-packs and taking pictures as they went. A photo with the First Lady with the beer executive is on display on one of Beijing's busiest street.

"He became an irritant," says one White House official. He took unfair advantage of the First Lady's office." At least he never came away empty handed.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. If the gentleman could stay to answer a few questions, first of all, the first question I have is, how did the White House respond to the National Security Council's warning about Mr. Chung?

And I ask that because I had been speaking previously about how actually the National Security Council had said, do not let Mr. Tamraz in; he is an international fugitive. Then, of course, we saw the Democratic National Committee chairman improperly use his power to influence the Energy Department and influence the CIA to put pressure on the National Security Council.

And of course Ms. Heslin was tough and told them that he was an international fugitive, he could not get in, so they went around her.

How did the White House respond when the NSC also said this international business gangster was dangerous?

Mr. SOUDER. With benign neglect, would be kind. With overt refutation and opposite action, would be the correct way, because not only did they allow him in, they allowed him in repeatedly, and at a radio address, and into the White House with the Chinese businessmen. So they did not heed their National Security Council's warning.

And so at some point we have to say, how are we going to pass additional laws to regulate people who will not follow the laws, who allow drug dealers in, who allow people in who blow up bridges, who have their passports revoked, who have been warned by the National Security Council that the guy is a risk?

What they are doing is, they are going ka'chung, ka'chung, so to speak, because they want the money, they want the cash register to ring with the dollars, because that was the primary goal, not the integrity of the political process of the United States.

They abused people like Johnny Chung. His statement when he says he thought that was what you have to do, this is not a statement on Johnny Chung as much as it is a statement on the White House: "I see the White House as like a subway. You have to put in coins to open the gates."

So people who did not understand our system were led by this administration

to think that the way it works in America is, they have to put the coins in, or you do not get any action. And that is a disappointing demonstration to people from all these different countries about how this works.

I am so disappointed in this administration, that they would let the world think that the way we do business with the President of the United States is giving him illegal campaign contributions.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. And, regretfully, that is something that has been echoed, again in the New York Times: "Oil man says he got access by giving the Democrats money." And in this story he testifies, "I think next time I will give \$600,000," and stated, really, that the way to get into the White House was money and said that was the only reason he was there, was money.

I want to yield in a second to the gentleman from Kansas, who is certainly a good friend and a great Congressman, but my office has called me back up, and I have to offer an apology, because I had said no Democrat had stood up and questioned the fundraising. And my office notified me that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] has; and, of course, he is a trailblazer.

I have to remind the gentleman from Arizona, he owes the gentleman from Ohio a steak dinner, because he said he would give a steak dinner to the first Democrat that actually stood up and questioned it. The gentleman from Ohio, of course, the trailblazer, did that.

Something that the gentleman from Indiana and I have not touched on yet, something that we are going to be working on in the coming months, has been the abuse by the Democratic National Committee and the AFL-CIO to launder money.

According to press reports and according to three Teamsters officials who have been indicted now and who are talking to the U.S. Justice Department, the AFL-CIO and the DNC have been acting improperly.

There is another part of this scandal that, of course, the Attorney General would like to ignore but simply cannot. The Washington Post, on Friday, September 19, 1997, wrote, "U.S. says Carey aides used DNC and AFL-CIO. Consultants plead guilty to funneling money to 10 Teamsters presidents' reelection campaign." And in the heart of the article it says, "Both the DNC and the Clinton-Gore Reelection Committee agreed to seek contributions to the Carey campaign in exchange for Teamsters' donations to the Democratic National Committee." And, of course, according to the Washington Post, that is what happened. That is what the United States is telling us now.

□ 1100

And, of course, it is blatantly illegal to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT], who has had some experience dealing with some of the parties involved.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] for yielding.

I want to remind the Speaker that this Congress, through the Department of Labor, actually spent \$20 million to oversee this election, and we were spending our taxpayers' dollars to try to ensure that there was a fair election in the Teamsters Union. And what happened is that we had an unfair election and that the president of the Teamsters Union had to step down, now is in very serious trouble.

Many people wonder, where do the unions get all this money that is available? It comes to them through compulsory union dues, it comes from all types of dues from working men and women that are struggling to make ends meet. And up to 80 percent of the money in their union dues does go for contract negotiations, it does not go for grievance procedures. Eighty percent of the money, or approximately in some cases 89 percent of the money, goes to the international headquarters here in Washington, DC, where they push their own political agenda, where they push their own political candidates, where they attempt to launder money, in this case, in order to get their agenda forward, with no regard to what the workers have in mind as far as what they think is best for America.

Well, this is a typical laundering campaign, where the AFL-CIO was funneling money into the Teamsters, the DNC was funneling money into the Teamsters, with hopes of later on getting it reimbursed from the Teamsters back to the Democratic National Committee.

But it is not just at the Federal level. It is not just at the White House. We have had experience of it happening right in Kansas, in the heart of America in the Bible Belt.

The Wichita Eagle reported about how the Kansas State Democrat Party, which is limited by law to receive only \$25,000 in Federal funds coming from the Federal party to the State party, managed to get \$315,000 by funneling it through or laundering it through local Democratic candidates and county State parties.

A candidate would get a check for \$500; and a phone call would say, "We would appreciate if you would send \$400 right back to the State party." A county, the Democrat party, would get a check for \$5,000, limited by statute again, and it will come back to the party. And they used that money to run ads against Senators and against Members of Congress who were running for election.

I think it is really interesting that the defense is kind of the same in each instance, whether it is the White House or whether it is the Vice President or whether it is the State party. First of all they say, "Well, I did not do it." Then later on, as more of the details come out, they say, "I didn't not do it. But, well, maybe I did do it, but it wasn't wrong."

Then the third line of defense was, "Well, yes, maybe it was wrong. But I will never do it again." And then the fourth line of defense is, "Well, it is not my fault. We had to win, you see. We had to do anything, at any cost, regardless of the law."

Well, we must, No. 1, uphold the law here in America. Because if there is no justice in Washington, DC, there is no justice in Wichita, KS, or in Florida, or Indiana, or anywhere in the United States. We must uphold the law of the United States of America in the States.

The campaign financing must start with the individuals. Rule No. 1, as was stated earlier by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SOUDER]: Follow the law. If we are ever going to find where we are going, we have got to find a place to start from. And that is the current law today, we must follow the law.

I guess the Democrat Party in the State of Kansas, the Teamsters, and the national party in the White House are tired of breaking old laws, so they want campaign reform so they get a brandnew set of laws to break.

I want to say in closing, we cannot write enough laws. We have proved that. We have laws upon laws, statute books upon statute books. People have to do the right thing. It is up to the American people to ferret out those who will misalign what they say and what they do and mistreat the taxpayers and the people of America by not doing the right thing. So voters need to find candidates that will do the right thing and support them so we can change America.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] for his insights. And he is right, we have got to abide by the laws that we have already passed.

I have said for some time that for the Democrats and the President to talk about how they want new laws to be passed on campaign finance reform would be a lot like the driver of Princess Diana coming back from the dead and holding a press conference and demanding that the speed limit be lowered in the tunnels of Paris or that the alcohol level be lowered in Paris for DUI.

Abide by the laws that are on the books and nobody is going to get hurt. Regretfully, though, this is just another way that they can change the subject. And my colleague is right, it is shameful, a lot of the bobbing and weaving. I know the White House, the Vice President particularly said, "I did not break the law. I did not do anything wrong. And I promise I will never do it again."

It just does not make sense. The American people are being underestimated. They are smarter. When we see the scandals that are occurring, when we see the National Security Council, when we see money laundering with the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters, when we see the Energy Department being improperly used, the CIA, the NSC, the

White House, the Vice President's office, it is time for us to do something.

I agree with the New York Times and I agree with editorial writers across the country, Janet Reno has no choice but to step up to the plate and hire an independent counsel, not a partisan Democrat, not a partisan Republican, but somebody that is independent that can look into this and look into the type of abuses, again, that the New York Times even wrote about this morning that the Democrats use State parties to bypass limits; that \$32 million were sent to the local level, paid for by ads aiding Bill Clinton, possibly very, very illegal.

Somebody must look into this. We cannot allow the integrity of the American system to continue to be questioned like this. Let us get somebody independent in that can look at the law and apply the law equally to both sides. If that happens, America is the winner, not just Republicans or Democrats.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. PEASE]. The Chair will remind all Members that they are to refrain from references to individual Members of the other body.

ELIMINATE MARRIAGE PENALTY TAX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCINTOSH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to report to my colleagues today about a project that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] and I have started in the last few weeks. I want to thank each of my colleagues who have joined us in cosponsoring our legislation to eliminate the marriage penalty tax in our Tax Code.

I first started focusing on this when I received a letter from a constituent of mine, Sharon Mallory, who lives in Straughn, IN. Sharon wrote to me about how she and her boyfriend wanted to get married, went to the accountant, and found out that she would have to give up her \$900 tax refund and start paying \$2,800 if they got married. Sharon closed her letter of last February saying, "We hope some day the government will allow us to get married by not penalizing us. It broke our hearts when we found out we can't afford it."

And it broke my heart to think that Sharon and those like her that want to get married and start families in this country are not able to because our Tax Code penalizes them simply because they are married.

I have started a project on my website, and I wanted to share the results of this with my colleagues. People, when they want to communicate with me about the marriage penalty, have started leaving me e-mails at my

site, www.House.gov/McIntosh, where we have got a special page on the marriage penalty and what it means to people. So, if I may, let me show my colleagues the map of the United States and some of the dozens of responses that we have gotten.

My colleagues, these are just a few of the communities around the United States where people have written me these e-mails explaining to me what the marriage penalty has meant to them. Let me share with my colleagues a few of them.

Wayne Shelly, who lives in Dayton, OH, wrote this:

Penalizing for marriage flies in the face of common sense. This is a classic example of Government policy not supporting that which it wishes to promote. In our particular situation, my girlfriend and I would incur an annual net penalty of \$2,000 or approximately \$167 a month. Though not huge, this was enough to pay our monthly phone, cable, water, and home insurance bills. Therefore, the net effect to us is that, if we remain unmarried, the United States Government will pay these four bills for us.

He might have gone on to say, conversely, if we do get married, instead of paying those bills, we are going to have to dig into our pockets and pay the Government that money.

A second message was from William Dixon of Osgood, IN.

I was a single parent paying child support. I remarried in 1990. Because of my change of status, I owed a tax bill that I could not pay. I am still trying to pay these taxes and penalties.

Terri Wyncoop of Springfield, VA, wrote to me:

I knew it was more than enough because I had never owed before I was married. However, when I married I owed every year. We could owe anything from \$500 to \$1,000. We both claimed zero, and took out an additional \$25 weekly out of both of our checks and still owed. Unfortunately, our marriage failed because of financial reasons.

Does it not just break the hearts of my colleagues to know that there are American citizens like Terri Wyncoop of Springfield, VA, who attribute the breakdown of their family to the fact that this government penalized them for when they were married?

I can just picture the desperate straits of those two young people who want their marriage to succeed deciding, "Well, let us take more out of our paychecks in order not to pay taxes at the end of the year," and to find themselves still penalized and hit with that terrible burden.

Now, those financial crises oftentimes come in at a time when young people are trying to make a new life together. And people say to me, how can that make a difference? Well, I want to share with my colleagues a few statistics of what has happened in this country since 1969 when we started penalizing marriages in our Tax Code.

The National Fatherhood Initiative reports that since the marriage penalty was created for the average American, the probability that a marriage taking place today will end in divorce or permanent separation is calculated to be

60 percent of those married. The percent of married couples households has plummeted from 71 percent to merely 55 percent of our households in America today.

In America, 1 out of every 11 adults is divorced, 3 times the proportion the year the marriage penalty first came into effect. So this penalty, as we can see from across the country, is having a devastating effect on American families. We must eliminate it from our Tax Code.

I am proud to say that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] and I have introduced a bill, along with now close to 200 cosponsors, that will do just that. We will not stop until we have succeeded in passing this legislation. I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join us in that effort.

SPIRIT WHICH REFLECTS AMERICA OF TODAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

(Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we have had a bit of a reign of pettiness over the past few weeks in the House of Representatives. Certainly it would appear to the general public that pettiness was in command, and much of the previous presentation that we have had was in that same spirit of pettiness.

I would like to talk about a different kind of American spirit, American approach, and commend to my colleagues in the Congress a different approach for the rest of what remains in this session, this first year of the 105th Congress, and to go forward into the next year of the 105th Congress in January with a different mind-set. Instead of the pettiness and the small-mindedness, we should look to inspiration from our past American heroes who have done things in a much bigger way.

I intend to talk about some very practical problems under this big theme of going forward in a spirit which reflects the America of today that should be. I think we ought to heed the call of President Clinton when he called for us to behave like an indispensable Nation, that we are the indispensable Nation, and we ought to behave that way as we go into the 21st century.

The previous discussion was an appropriate one in that it focused, to some degree, on the subject of campaign finance reform, but it was on petty terms. This is one example of how we fall off into pettiness. Pettiness prevailed yesterday as we were about to adjourn for the religious holidays, shouting back and forth on the floor about certain kinds of procedural items. It was generated by a bigger kind of pettiness that prevails as a re-

sult of the majority's insistence that an election was won in California by my colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ], that that election has to be investigated and re-investigated despite the fact that she had a marginal 1,000 votes in that victory. Never before in the history of the House have we allowed this kind of petty investigation, subpoenaing of records and all kinds of harassment tactics to take place in connection with a disputed election.

□ 1115

So that pettiness generated pettiness from the other side in terms of motions to adjourn and motions to rise, out of frustration on the minority's side to vent its anger through these methods. So we reduced to that, one sort of pettiness forces another.

When it comes to campaign finance reform that my colleagues were discussing before, we must realize that the campaign finance reform issue is an appropriate issue and ought to be discussed in a profound way. We ought to look at the reform of campaign financing in the most profound way. Do not call for a special prosecutor for one individual or one candidate or for the Vice President or for the President. Let us call for a thorough investigation of the whole campaign financing, the raising of money, the spending of money, by both parties, because I think the American people, in their wisdom and their common sense, understand that both parties have gone too far in raising funds for elections and that the real problem at the bottom of all of this is whether our democracy will be able to survive.

Can a democracy survive as a compatible partner with capitalism? Will capitalism inevitably overwhelm the capitalist economic system and inevitably overwhelm the Democratic governmental system?

In other words, if we have capitalism and we have freedom in the marketplace and we allow unbridled profits, and people become powerful in proportion to the kind of profits they make and the kind of money that they accumulate, if they are going to restrain themselves and not use that power to take over the governmental apparatus, can we have capitalism in a Democratic society and capitalism not move to take over? Can we have the rich not using their wealth to distort the democracy?

That is a profound question underneath all of this. Let us deal with it. Republicans and Democrats are guilty. Yes, the Democrats at this point are being exposed, there is more in the paper about them, because the focus is on the White House, a highly visible President and Vice President, but the pettiness of the arguments is being dismissed by the common sense of the American people. They are not impressed. They are not impressed with discussions with telephone calls and who made what telephone calls from where.

They are right not to be impressed, because in the final analysis it is a little absurd. Every Member of Congress knows that they have gotten telephone calls in their offices about fundraising. If they did not make them, somebody else made it to them. You cannot cut somebody else who calls you to talk about fund-raising. Every Member of Congress knows that they go home and they make a lot of telephone calls from home. That is perfectly legal.

Now, why do we not advise the President and the Vice President to go home to make their calls? If they do that, are they not still on Federal property? Does that not make the President and Vice President different and special? They are always on Federal property. They are home. They cannot make calls at home without being on Federal property.

It is a little ridiculous to insist that the President and Vice President have to be subjected to some kind of standard which is as stupid as that in terms of where you make a phone call from and insist that we should appoint a special prosecutor to focus on that.

We need an investigation. We have commissioned an impartial commission to look at campaign financing, the raising of the money and the spending of the money across the board. We might want to even consider privatizing that and giving a contract to Common Cause to take a thorough look at the whole thing, to pinpoint where some people have broken the law, the present laws, and to make sweeping recommendations for reform that the Congress might want to bind themselves to and on a fast-track basis.

We do trade treaties on a fast-track basis. We say we are going to accept the recommendations on an up-and-down basis, we are not going to amend it. Let us have a commission, either a private commission or an appointed commission, to look at the whole of campaign fund-raising and expenditure of funds.

Let us look at the relationship between Archer Daniels Midland and one of the candidates, the fact that a candidate's wife earned \$1 million in speaking fees the year before. There are all kinds of things to be examined that a commission could look at fully.

If we focus on Republicans, we are going to find the same kind of problems that have been already exposed among Democrats. The process is tainted by the need to raise millions and millions of dollars, and we need to get away from that.

Underneath that, we need to find a way to deal with the problem of how we keep the capitalistic system which we all know is the system of the present and the system of the future. Capitalism is the only economic system that seems to work in the world, so how do we live with it, adjust it so that it does not take over?

We have laissez-faire, laissez-faire rules; a government will not interfere

with the economy, a government will not interfere with the marketplace. We do not have reverse rules, which says that the marketplace and the rich, the corporations, will not interfere with the government. That is the problem. We need some kind of way to guarantee that money will not be used to run our democracy, money will not be used to distort the democratic process. That is the profound question underneath of all of this.

Let us think big. In thinking big, I am drawn to the very stunning announcement that was made a couple of weeks ago by Ted Turner. I think it is a positive note to begin on. Ted Turner announced that he was going to give \$1 billion over the next 10 years to the United Nations, \$1 billion. That is a capitalist who has succeeded, and there is a capitalist who thinks in terms of the American approach to problems, and certainly the America of the 21st century. He opens the door to a new way of having people and corporations with big money behave. He has thrown down a challenge.

I think it is a great thing that Ted Turner has done. A lot of cynics will say, well, he is not really giving cash, it is stock and the earnings on the stock, it is spread over a 10-year period. Cynics can always find a way to tear down an idealistic gesture. Some people say, well, he is just looking for headlines. Well, OK, maybe he is, but that is a great way to get headlines.

If the United Nations gets the money or the profits from the stock and kids in Bangladesh get vaccinations, and Rwanda, they get a decent meal, if things happen all over the world as a result of him getting publicity, then that is great.

If he was unconcerned about publicity, of course, we know he could have taken the Dick Morris approach. Dick Morris says, when you do big things, do them in small pieces at a time, teaspoonfuls. Ted Turner could have announced a \$100,000 grant every week for the rest of his life and gotten plenty of headlines, it seems to me, if that was all he wanted.

He did things in a big American way. He did things in a way which is an example of the best spirit of the American approach to problems. It was the kind of spirit that an LBJ and an FDR and General Marshall of the Marshall plan were capable of, in their own sphere, not in the sphere of giving away money, philanthropy, but in their own spheres. We have had Americans do things in a big way, a profound way, that no other Nation or no other group of people have really been able to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, we have a Morrill Act that most people do not even know about or appreciate. The Morrill Act was the act by a Congressman named Morrill, M-O-R-R-I-L-L, because most people do not know about it, that created a land grant college in every State of the Union.

The land grant colleges were created with a specific mission, to provide

practical education to the citizens, and it set in motion the whole set of agricultural experiment stations, local county agents to carry out the results of the experiments. It set in motion all of the activities which generated an American agriculture industry which has still not been surpassed by anybody in the world. We feed cheaper, we feed more people cheaper, than any other nation in the world as a result of that base that was laid by the Morrill Act.

But, of course, it did far more than establish agriculture as an enterprise worthy of study, worthy of scientific nations. Those land grant colleges have become major centers of intellectual activity in all of the States.

So the Morrill Act was one of those big acts. Ted Turner acted in the spirit of Morrill when he did that.

I do not know which Congressman was responsible for the Transcontinental Railroad Act. A lot of people do not know that the transcontinental railroad, linking up the railroads from the East to the railroads from the West and establishing that line right across the whole country, that was not done by private enterprise, it was done with the money of the taxpayers. The taxpayers paid private contractors to build that transcontinental railroad. It was a monumental activity, a monumental kind of action taken on by the Government, that resulted in linking the east coast with the west coast and establishing this Nation as one whole Nation in a way that could not have been done without that transcontinental railroad linkage.

Then we had, of course, the New Deal by Franklin Roosevelt, which was a sweeping plan which looked at the problems that we were experiencing economically and said, we have to approach these problems in a way to try to get at solutions, and we have a New Deal which transformed the role of the Federal Government totally, and later on the Great Society of LBJ which established Medicaid and Medicare.

We are debating about the cost of Medicaid and the cost of Medicare, aid to elementary and secondary education. All of that came under LBJ, who thought in the vein of an FDR and a Morrill and moved in a way which came to grips with big problems, enormous problems, and had ideas and concepts and legislation which were big enough to take care of those problems.

Then we had the Marshall plan, George Marshall. His conception of how we get Europe out of economic chaos and save it from communism was an unparalleled plan, unparalleled generosity on the part of the American people in terms of giving of their tax dollars to help to rehabilitate the economies of Europe, big, sweeping activities that were conceived by Americans who thought big.

So when President Clinton calls for us to behave as we are citizens in an indispensable Nation, he is in harmony with a tradition that has already been established.

I was very impressed with the President's State of the Union address, and I entered a piece in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 4 which I am going to read at this point before I talk more about the spirit of Ted Turner and how that spirit needs to be applied, the spirit of the big American approach, the willingness to seize the issue and to move with an overwhelming game plan to deal with it. One billion dollars to the United Nations by Ted Turner is a big act dealing with a big problem that has repercussions and will generate positive by-products throughout the whole world.

□ 1130

First positive by-product of Ted Turner's gesture is, of course, it shows up the American Congress as a very petty body. We owe the United Nations \$1.2 billion. One or two people in the Congress have held up the payment of our dues to the United Nations. We are blackmailing the United Nations into doing what we want to do by holding up our dues, and here is a man in one fell swoop is willing to give a billion dollars. Why can the Nation not pay past dues of more than a billion dollars? Why do we have to insist that they reform first, when we know that any organization that has more than 100 people is going to have inevitable administrative problems?

We have an IRS that has problems. We have a CIA with big administrative problems. They lost \$4 billion dollars in a petty cash fund. We know that mankind is not an automatically administratively efficient animal. We have trouble administrating things. Administration is always a problem. Every agency and bureaucracy, every large construct will inevitably face problems.

So we should not put the United Nations in a category by itself and say we want them to reform all of their structural problems, we want them to solve all of their structural problems, we want maximum reform and then we will pay our dues. The world would not be able to run at all and would come to a standstill if we said that everybody had to be administratively efficient, every agency and department of the government must be efficient and effective before we allow the taxpayers' money to keep it running. It is ridiculous.

Mr. Speaker, Ted Turner's action to give \$1 billion to the United Nations, the first by-product is to show how petty our behavior is with respect to the United Nations.

When I was a kid, we collected nickels for the UNESCO and the United Nations was a great hope for the future, and now we have Members on the floor of Congress maligning the United Nations, which still is the hope of the future in terms of spreading the benefits of peace and prosperity throughout the world.

So in harmony with the President and in appreciation of the President's

State of the Union Address on February 4, I read the following into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I made a statement and then I entered one of my rap poems to go with it:

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's inaugural address was not a State of the Union speech obligated to provide substance for general proposals. Appropriately, the President used his second inaugural statement to set a tone for the next four years, the prelude to the 21st century.

America is a great country blessed by God with wealth far surpassing any Nation on the face of the earth now, or in the past. The Roman Empire was a beggar entity compared to the rich and powerful Americans.

God has granted us an opportunity unparalleled in history. President Clinton called upon both leaders and ordinary citizens to measure up to this splendid moment. The President called upon all of us to abandon ancient hatreds and obsessions with trivial issues. For a brief moment in history we are the indispensable people.

Other nations have occupied this position before and failed the world. The American colossus should break the historic pattern of empires devouring themselves. As we move into the 21st Century we need indispensable leaders with global visions. We need profound decisions.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I ended with the following rap poem:

Under God, the indivisible, indispensable Nation. Guardian of the pivotal generation. Most fortunate of all the lands. For a brief moment, the hold world we hold in our hands. Internet sorcery, computer magic, tiny spirits make opportunity tragic.

We are the indispensable Nation. Guardian of the pivotal generation. Millionaires must rise to see the need, or smother beneath their splendid greed. Capitalism is King, with potential to be Pope. Banks hoard gold that could fertilize universal hope. Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, King, make your star-spangled legacy sing. Dispatch your ghosts to bring us global visions. Indispensable leaders need profound decisions. Internet sorcery, computer magic, tiny spirits make opportunity tragic. We are the indispensable Nation. Guardian of the pivotal generation. With liberty and justice for the world, under God.

We are the indispensable Nation, and we ought to behave as leaders in the Congress like we are leaders of an indispensable Nation. Pettiness should be pushed to the background. We have problems before us which demand the best minds operating in a manner which seizes the moment and implies broad overall approaches and plans which get real solutions.

The President proposed a board on race relations. He tackled a huge problem which needs a lot of profound light, less heat and more light thrown upon it: The problem of race relations in America. It is a huge problem.

The board that the President has appointed has an opportunity to deal with the problem like they are profound leaders of an indispensable Nation, or they can allow it to crumble away into pettiness and small talk. They can get caught up in running away from controversy to the point where they run away from relevance. That race board is a good idea that needs to think in more profound terms about what it wants to do.

We have a problem with our Internal Revenue Service which has been highlighted in the past 2 weeks. The Internal Revenue Service is a necessity to have someone collect the taxes, and it is most unfortunate that Congress has over the years not applied and used its powers of oversight on a more regular basis. The oversight powers of Congress have really not been used in monitoring the executive branch of Government in general. It has always been a political thing, where one party in charge will zero in on just those items and those agencies which give them some political advantage from year to year. They neglect an ongoing master plan to oversee and look at what the Government is doing everywhere. The IRS is long overdue for some critical examination.

The problem with the present examination is that it is moving toward triviality. It is not trivial to deal with the problems in individual taxpayers' experiences with the IRS. Everybody who has faced the tyranny of IRS and found themselves being victimized deserves to have some relief and deserves to have the attention of Congress.

But what we have to understand is that the systemic problem, the systemic problem generates the specific problems, and nobody wants to deal with the systemic problems of IRS; that the system itself is based upon the assumption that we can collect more taxes, gain more revenue, please bosses at the top, if we go after small people who do not have defenses, if we collect from people who cannot hire corporate tax lawyers and who cannot bring in reams and reams of files and books and overwhelm us. The IRS agents can quickly show that they are doing something. Each agent, each department can collect taxes faster from individuals and families than they can from people who have the real money, corporations and the very rich who have the networks of investments.

We have had in the past, at least on two occasions, I think, administrations which have sent memos and they have been allowed to leak or we found out what they were saying, which in essence said: Go after the middle class. Tell the Internal Revenue if the collections are down, it is because they keep wasting time with the corporations. Go after the middle class because we get a quick return. They have the money and they are not going to put up any defense, so collect most of the taxes from the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, the systemic problem is the problem we ought to be dealing with. What is the result of that kind of approach of collecting most of the taxes from the middle class? We have in America a clear pattern. I used to bring a chart here. I do not have it today, but the chart showed that in 1944, corporations were paying a far greater share of the taxes than individuals and families. Corporations were paying almost 40 percent of the taxes and individuals and families were down much lower, 27, 28 percent.

Over the years, that has reversed and corporations now pay, I think, 11 or 12 percent now of the overall income tax burden, while individuals and families are paying 44 percent. Now, that is the result of a systemic problem, the problem of the philosophy of the IRS to collect money where it is easy to collect money. It is easier to collect money from the middle class than it is from corporations.

Mr. Speaker, we need to go after the systemic problem. Let us approach the IRS and the revamping of the IRS a profound way. What we are doing now is having a process where we intimidate the IRS and we highlight their activities in a way that only forces them to do more of what they have always done, and that is they will continue to try to avoid controversy by going after those who are most vulnerable. They will only come up with some public relations schemes now to hide the fact that they are doing it.

Corporations at this point are paying a smaller share, not only because of the way the tax laws are written but because of the way the IRS collects taxes. We have highlighted on this floor a profound problem that nobody wants to deal with. I have written to Mrs. Richardson, the previous tax commissioner before she resigned. I have written to Secretary Rubin. We talked about section 531 and 537 of the Internal Revenue Code. That section, to summarize, says that if corporations buy back their own stock illegally, that is, the Code says they cannot buy back their own stock except for certain purposes, and if they buy back the stock for purposes other than that, they have to suffer a penalty, and the penalty is something like almost a 39 percent penalty. It is on the books.

Mr. Speaker, I am not on the Committee on Ways and Means. I did not help write it and I do not help to monitor it at this point. But I am fascinated by the fact that we have corporate welfare in this country in several forms. One form is that corporate welfare flows through the IRS. The IRS, in its attitude and its refusal to enforce the Internal Revenue Code with respect to corporations, provides a subsidy to corporations that individuals do not get. Individuals are put on the spot more because the IRS is not doing the job it should be doing with the corporations.

Mr. Speaker, that is not an idle charge. We can back that up with some statistics which I will not go into now. I have admitted it into the RECORD before. I have put a whole set of arguments into the RECORD. I have listed corporations that are buying back their own stock in ever greater amounts. And when a corporation buys back its own stock, it does two things. It is violating section 531 and 537 of the Internal Revenue Code, which nobody seems to care about because they are afraid of corporations, but it is also denying the shareholders the profits. By making the decision to buy back the

stock, the corporation hoards unto itself the wealth.

If it were to pay in dividends the money that it uses to buy the stock, then individual shareholders would benefit from that. I wonder what the mutual fund groups really think about this and why they are allowing it to happen year after year. What it does is keep the prices of stock up. If corporations buy back their own stock, that guarantees that there is a fund there ready to swoop in the minute the stock begins to go down and buy the stock so that the price goes up again.

Mr. Speaker, that, in my layman's mind, borders on manipulation, and that is part of the reason why the law was made the way it was made, to forestall excessive manipulation of the market. I wonder how much of the market's soaring prices is due to the fact that corporations have a fund ready always to buy stock as it goes down, and then it goes back up.

But in the meantime, what does that mean for the shareholders who are in it for the short-run, long-run, it does not matter. If shareholders do not get the dividends, they are deprived of the choice of spending their money and their profits some other way.

As we investigate the IRS, the IRS ought to be investigated with greater profundity than I hear now being exercised. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House is about to start its own investigation, its own hearings. Let us ask the question: Why have receipts from corporations over the years gone down drastically, while receipts from individuals and families have gone up? Explain that. Tell us how it is done.

We know the IRS cannot share with us the records of individual taxpayers or individual corporations, but they have statistics which show, and that is how we are able to say this, there are statistics that show that corporations paid a far smaller proportion of the overall income tax burden than they paid in 1944. We had a switch, so why did that take place?

Mr. Speaker, let us approach this like leaders, profound leaders in an indispensable nation, and deal with a systemic problem of a system so we correct the system and move it toward a more just method of tax collecting, instead of wild charges being made about abolishing the IRS, going to a flat tax system, doing all kinds of things which will make the rich even less vulnerable to taxes while poor people will be saddled with greater taxes. The flat tax, all the schemes that we have seen, they let the rich off but they do not do much to help middle-class taxpayers.

So in the area of tax reform, the IRS, let us move in the spirit of Ted Turner instead of the spirit of Mickey Mouse. The Mickey Mouse spirit is gnawing away at the agenda in this Capitol. Everybody wants to do things in a small way, and then blow them up with headlines and get a lot of credit for having done something. It is not important

that we highlight the fact that individuals are being abused unless we deal with the system and corrections of the system.

□ 1145

I have talked about campaign finance reform being dealt with in a most profound way so that we have an investigation that runs across the board and deals with the problem and comes back with real recommendations that Congress agrees to enact, recommendations which will protect the American democracy, the democratic form of government from our capitalistic economy. There is a simple problem. If there are rich people in a society, are they going to use their wealth or be allowed to use their wealth to distort the democratic process? That is the problem and that problem has to be dealt with.

I have also talked about the President's Race Relations Board. Is the Race Relations Board going to deal with petty problems of attitudes that people may have and names that people may call each other and a lot of things that are going on from now until the world comes to an end or are they going to take this initiative to really provide us with some background information on what it is all about?

What is race relations all about in America, the core of race relations, the race relations between African-Americans and mainstream Americans? That is the most sensitive problem. That problem has its roots in a thing called slavery. If the Race Relations Board is not going to deal with some factual analysis on the history of what slavery was all about, of what 232 years of economic denial, of not being able to own anything, for 232 years the ancestors of slaves were not able to own anything, they could not own property. They could not pass anything down from one generation to another. So we descendants of those slaves ended up without having the benefits.

We are unlike any people anywhere in the country because we did not have anything to bring over from the Old World with us. They did not allow us to do that. Then for 232 years they exacted labor from the slaves without paying them, without allowing them to own anything. If you do not establish what that means, if you do not really use your resources to delve into that and to make the American people understand the consequences of a people being deprived for 232 years of livelihood and being able to pass it down. The wealth of America and the rest of the world is primarily inherited, it is passed from one generation to another. If you interrupt the flow of wealth from one generation to another for 232 years, what does that mean? So much is attached to income and wealth. There is a correlation between income, wealth, and education. There is a correlation between income, wealth, and the ability to cope with the problems of our modern society. There are cor-

relations that cannot be ignored. If you do not have the wealth, you are not allowed to pass down even modest amounts of money from one generation to another. What is the consequence?

So the Race Relations Board appointed by the President needs to attack that in a big way. Then I said the IRS and the investigation of the IRS needs to be put in a new light and approached in a more profound way.

Now I would like to conclude by focusing on the most important subject of all, and that is approaching education in a way which is consistent with the spirit of Ted Turner's billion dollar gift to the United Nations, approaching the education problem in a way which is consistent with the New Deal, the Marshall plan, the Great Society, the Morrill Act, the transcontinental railroad. I forgot to mention the latest act which I consider on a plane worthy of being compared to the Morrill Act or the New Deal, and that is the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Communications Commission establishment of a universal fund for schools and libraries. The Federal Communications Commission established a fund for telecommunications at schools and libraries that will begin with \$2.2 billion per year to go to schools and libraries in the form of discounts for services. The discounts will range from 20 percent for the richest school districts and schools to 90 percent for the poorest school districts.

In other words, in my district many of the schools who have large numbers of poor students who receive school lunches, they qualify for a 90 percent discount. If the telephone bill is part of the plan, they would only pay 10 cents on every dollar, a dollar's worth of telephone service they use. If they are on the Internet, whatever the charge is on the Internet, they would only pay 10 cents on the dollar because of the fact that this fund, the universal fund established under the order of the FCC, will take up the balance.

The universal fund was mandated by Congress. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandated that the Federal Communications Commission must establish some way to help schools and libraries. That was a great act of Congress. It was one of the acts worthy of an indispensable Nation, worthy of the leaders of a Nation going toward the 21st century.

So finally, the universal fund for schools and libraries fits into the whole school reform effort that ought to be moved up to a higher level. We are talking about school reform now again in very trivial terms. The approach to school reform has lapsed into pettiness. Pettiness, headline grabbing is what generated the stampede into testing. We stampeded a proposal for national testing, leaping over agreements that had been made by Congress that we should have three approaches, where the Federal Government was involved in education reform in three major ways. They were to deal with the national curriculum, deal with national

testing standards, voluntary standards. Not a national test, but national testing standards were to be developed with the leadership and input of the Federal Government, and we had opportunity to learn standards as a part of that. Of course, because it grabs headlines and it does not cost very much money, testing has gotten pushed out of proportion to everything else.

It is that kind of pettiness, refusal to look at the problem in terms of the 21st century approach and think big about education reform. Education reform is a great challenge that we face now, probably the greatest challenge the Nation faces. We know there are things that are radically wrong and they can be corrected, we have the resources to correct them. We must go forward to deal with those corrections. We should not hesitate to apply the great wealth and the great know-how of the American Nation to the problems of education.

I talked before about Ted Turner, but there are a couple other examples of acting on a big scale that I would like to mention also before I conclude with the discussion of education. There are some other people other than Ted Turner who understand what the 21st century, as we go to the 21st century, how we should behave. Ted Turner set a new standard for billionaires, but not by himself. There is a guy named George Soros who also is a billionaire. He is funding several projects that are very critical in terms of analyzing what can be done about certain kinds of problems and in terms of allowing certain approaches and solutions to go forward so that they can be studied, and many of them are controversial. George Soros moved from Eastern Europe, where certain governments have kicked him out completely, to controversy here in America with the drug problem and the problem of what to do with our cities, a problem of anti-immigration attitudes, lawmakers and a few others. So George Soros, even beyond Ted Turner, is using his billions to get involved in controversy, to take on what other foundations have always backed away from; that is, using their dollars in areas of great controversy.

There are areas of controversy which need the help of most. Solutions to the problems that are considered controversial are solutions that are needed most. But we have not had the benefit of corporate money and foundation philanthropy because of the fact that everybody was afraid. So George Soros, in that new area, moves in a new direction.

In the area of education, we recently had an announcement by the Democratic task force on education which I want to applaud. It is a step forward in terms of clearly outlining what they are recommending that the Democratic Caucus members do. As such, it is a recommendation for all people in America interested in education reform. My problem is that it does not go

far enough. It is not petty. It is profound, but it falls short of some problems that we are facing.

The Democratic Caucus plan includes the following set of principles. I applaud these principles. They call for first-class public schools that emphasize academic excellence in the basics. They call for well-trained, highly motivated teachers to help children achieve high standards. They call for the use of public dollars to improve public schools rather than private school vouchers and at public expense of a Federal role in education that supports local initiatives for strong neighborhood public schools. They call for the empowerment of parents to choose the best public schools for their children, and they say that every child should have access to a safe, well-equipped public school. They expand that, in the area of every child should have access to a safe, well-equipped public school, by focusing on the problem at the heart of all the problems of school reform; that is, they call for relief for crumbling and overcrowded schools. They call for a replacement of crumbling, overcrowded schools with schools with well-equipped classrooms and the kinds of resources that all children need. Five billion dollars to repair crumbling schools and provide new construction to relieve overcrowding and reduce class size, and they call for the assisting of schools to wire classrooms so that they are able to make use of the funds that I talked about before, the FCC universal service funds for schools and libraries.

I applaud the Democratic Caucus task force on education for what they have done. I think it is great that they have focused on one practical thing that is doable. The President proposed a \$5 billion construction package and then in the negotiation process it got lost. It is well-formulated. It is in a bill. I think more than 90 Members of Congress are on the bill. It is a practical piece of legislation. It is a practical proposal that could move in the 105th Congress. Maybe not this year, this year of the 105th Congress, but early in the next Congress it could move. I think it could move better if it is part of an omnibus education program.

We should not hesitate to come forward with an omnibus education package in the next year. We should spend the rest of this session at least in outlining some of the things that ought to be included in that package, but at the core of an omnibus education package there should be a construction initiative because construction is at the heart of school reform. In my district when I talk to teachers and principals about we want to wire the schools for the Internet, make use of the universal fund that has been established by the FCC, they look at me, it is funny, it is a joke because they have a problem of roofs leaking and walls crumbling on the top floors of the schools. They have a problem with enough chalk. They

have a problem with old blackboards. They have a problem with lack of repairs of the seats in the school. They have a problem with too many children.

The schools of New York are still overcrowded. We are in the midst of a mayoral election and you would not know it because everybody in the press and the media, working very hard to reelect the present mayor, so all of a sudden the problem we had in the fall of 1996 where 91,000 children did not have a place to sit—we have a school system of a million children and it boggles the mind when you start talking about the New York City school system, but there are a million children, more than a million children, 1,100 schools, 60,000 teachers, and it is overwhelming. But the system has failed to keep pace with the enrollment and you have last fall, in 1996, an admission of the fact that 91,000 children did not have a place to sit when school opened. This year it is an election year, and all of a sudden the problem seems to have gone away. The press and the media refuse to acknowledge we still have a massive overcrowding problem. There are schools which will tell you, we do not have an overcrowding problem, yet they have now 1,500. If you were built to hold 700 and you have 1,500, you have an overcrowding problem. They say they do not have an overcrowding problem. And you say, how many lunch periods do you have? They will tell you we have three. Some kids in some schools are forced to eat lunch at 10 in the morning because they have so many youngsters the cafeteria will not hold them all and they have to move in relays.

When you have to make a youngster eat lunch at 10 in the morning, you have a crisis. The last youngsters to eat lunch eat at 2. You have a crisis on both ends. It is child abuse, but those things are going on.

In the New York school system there are still almost 300 schools that have furnaces that burn coal. In the middle of a big city you have school furnaces burning coal. That is a crisis. We have the highest asthma rate in the country, one of the highest. The children are directly affected by the inability of the system to provide adequate facilities.

□ 1200

They not only have to live near those furnaces burning coal, they have to go and sit in classrooms in the schools where the coal is being burned.

We have a crisis. We have a crisis, and it is not just New York City's crisis, not New York State's crisis alone. The State, at least, has bellied up to the problem to the tune of placing on the agenda for a referendum vote a bond issue which will raise \$2 billion to build schools, build, repair and renovate schools. That is a first step forward. I applaud my colleagues in the New York State legislature. They have taken the first step.

New York City, of course, the mayor, in this election year, has found funds to do repairs here and there. Everywhere we go we have some visible signs of the mayor's office, which cut the schools by \$1.5 billion in the past, now discovering that education is important and producing funds and results.

Over the summer we had junior high schools throughout the city each receiving computers. I am glad we are having an election year because education is getting the attention in New York City that it should get. But we need a more profound response.

The State of New York, with its bond issue, needs help. Even a well meaning administration who really wanted to do something about education in New York City needs help. Why not get the help from the Federal Government? That is where most of the money is. The Federal Government has a responsibility, which is a moral responsibility.

It is not in the Constitution that the Federal Government is responsible for education. Most States have that in their State constitution. But it does not matter, we have the money and the resources. The money does not come from Federal sources because there are no Federal citizens in America. Maybe the citizens of Washington, DC, who have now been taken over again by the Federal Government, are Federal citizens. But the rest of us are citizens of States and we are citizens of cities and towns. We pay income tax from those cities and towns and States into the Federal Government. So the money comes from the local level, all of it does, and there is nothing wrong with having the money go back to take care of crisis situations.

The crisis now in America is not just in New York City but, according to the General Accounting Office, we need \$120 billion for the infrastructure and repair programs of school systems throughout the whole Nation. It is not a local problem.

So at the heart of this education effort of the Democratic Caucus, I am glad to see they place school construction as the most specific area that they are approaching.

The caucus also has focused widely on well-trained teachers. I think there is agreement among Republicans and Democrats that we need well-trained teachers. I think there is agreement among Republicans and Democrats that we need to have more effort to wire the schools to make use of telecommunications and technology.

I think there is one other area of agreement, which I am afraid the Democratic task force did not mention, and that is charter schools. We have backed away from any mention of charter schools.

Now, why are charter schools important? Charter schools are important because of the fact that there is agreement on charter schools among Democrats and Republicans. There is agreement that both unions, both big na-

tional unions, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers, both have agreed charter schools are a good idea.

We are going to be debating on this floor next week a bill concerning the D.C., District of Columbia, appropriations, and there is a very controversial item in that bill. That bill has an item which deals with the D.C. schools being forced to implement a voucher program. The D.C. schools in that bill are going to be forced by Congress to implement a voucher program.

Now, vouchers have not been implemented anywhere else in the country as a result of Federal funding or Federal intervention. This will be the first case. This would be Congress exercising its overwhelming powers over the District of Columbia to bully them into accepting vouchers.

It does not matter to the people who offer this amendment to do this that citizens of the District of Columbia had a referendum. They had a referendum, and they voted that they did not want vouchers. The citizens specifically voted not to accept vouchers. They do not want vouchers. It was put to the test in a democratic election. They voted that they do not want vouchers. They are embracing charter schools.

The District of Columbia has taken steps to embrace charter schools in a way no other locale has. The District of Columbia has established a board for charter schools. They have called for applications for 20 charter schools.

Now, here is a point of agreement where the Democrats agree and the Republicans agree, AFT, UFT, that charter schools are not a bad idea. I do not think charter schools will ever overwhelm the traditional public schools. I think the future of good schooling for most of America's children, the future is in the public schools.

The public schools, however, need to have a stimulant. Some people say they need competition. And the bureaucracies that I have encountered, certainly the bureaucracy of New York City, does need competition. We need ways in which we shake up the smugness among administrators and principals and superintendents by showing them that all the things they say cannot be done; there are some people who can do them using the same amount of money that they have.

Charter schools are public schools. Charter schools would take the same amount of money per child that the traditional public schools have, and the charter schools would use that amount of money per child to provide an education in accordance with the accountability standards established by the State. They would have to meet the same standards as the traditional public schools.

The difference between charter schools and the traditional public schools, however, would be the governance and the management. They would have more flexibility and more freedom because they would not be a part of a

hide-bound bureaucracy. They would do things that we cannot do in a bureaucratic system, which insists everyone has to do the same thing everywhere regardless. They would do things without having to run up a chain of command for approval. They could take some risks, and they would probably have some failures as a result, but they might have a lot of successes. At any rate, they could tackle the big problems.

They say in the public schools that they cannot have disruptive children, they cannot have children coming from certain kinds of backgrounds, with problems at home, et cetera. Let us throw that child into a charter school and tell the charter school board of directors, who should be a group of people who come together and are pledged over a long period of time to work with the problem of schooling, and not a fly-by-night operation where somebody wants to experiment for a little while, maybe while their child is in the school, and then they will drop it. We need a solid board of directors for these charter schools, and they ought to tackle some real education problems.

At any rate, the District of Columbia has made its decision. The District of Columbia has a charter school board. They are calling for the establishment of 20 more charter schools. Next week, as we debate the appropriations provision which will force them to install vouchers, we should look at charter schools as an alternative. We should tackle the whole problem of education, at least.

It requires a movement on a broad base. There are a lot of components of education reform, but there are several components of education reform which now we can move forward on them because it is possible to reach agreement.

There is agreement that we need more training for teachers and that the resources ought to be provided partially by the Federal Government. There is agreement on that. We ought to be able to move forward there.

There is agreement that technology and wiring for the Internet will greatly improve education in our schools. We have a universal fund established for that. We should move forward on that.

There is agreement on charter schools, that charter schools are a good idea. Right now, in America, we have less than 800 charter schools. We have 86,000 traditional public schools. So when we look at 86,000 versus 800, we know charter schools are not about to overrun traditional public schools. Even if we had 10 percent, it would not overrun traditional public schools. So traditional public schools are not threatened by charter schools.

Charter schools represent an experiment that we ought to try. Charter schools represent an experiment which is far superior to vouchers. Vouchers carry us into another realm of private education where people who accept public money can tell us that they are not going to do things except their

way. They have our money, our taxpayers' money, but they are going to do things their way.

They are honest enough to tell us that up front. They are not going to change their curriculum. They are not going to change their culture. They are not going to stop giving religious instruction, if they give religious instruction. That is what they are set up to do. They are honest enough to say that if we give them the money, they are not going to change or let us dilute their integrity.

So private schools or religious schools will operate as they have always operated. So let us not give them public money. Public money should go to public schools, and charter schools are public schools.

I want to conclude by saying that nowhere is the need greater than in the area of education, that we understand that we are leaders in an indispensable Nation. We are leaders in an indispensable Nation. We are the pivotal generation. If we are petty at this point, when our resources are greater than ever before; if we are petty at this point, when we do not have any global crisis, there is no world war, there is nothing attracting the attention of the American leaders and American resources as much as education should; if we at this point will not shift the tremendous amounts of dollars that we have spent on the cold war and on military defense, shift some of that money into education to meet the recognized crises in education, then we are petty leaders in an indispensable Nation, and the great indispensable Nation will lose its place in the world.

I have said before that compared to the United States of America, Rome was a little village. The Roman empire, with all its splendor, was nothing compared to the kind of colossus that America has at this point. But the minds of the American leaders are not measuring up to the size of the Nation and the mission of the Nation. We need a generation of profound leaders who act in a way that this indispensable Nation requires.

Ted Turner, in the area of billionaire philanthropy; George Soros, in the area of billionaire philanthropy; they have shown the way; Reed Hunt, at the Federal Communications Commission, has shown the way in the new guidelines for universal funds. There are many places where there are Americans who think like FDR and LBJ and they know we have to tackle big problems with big solutions. And in the area of education, we need to understand that we have a big problem that needs big solutions.

Part of that solution should be the training of teachers; part of that solution should be the upgrading of our schools with technology; part of that solution should be charter schools. And underneath that whole set of those subparts, there has to be a massive program to build schools. The construction, the bricks and mortar, comes first in this particular case, but in this indispensable Nation, we need an indis-

pensable school system with universal quality education for all.

DESIGNATION OF HON. EDWARD A. PEASE TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 1, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through Monday, October 6, 1997.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the designation is accepted.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MINGE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for September 30, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. ROTHMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for September 30, on account of attendance at funeral service for Florence Rothman.

Mr. McNULTY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for October 1 after 2:20 p.m., on account of personal business.

Mr. SAXTON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for September 30 until 2:45 p.m., on account of attending a memorial service.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for September 30 after 3:30 p.m., on account of official business.

Mr. WAMP (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for October 1 after 1:45 p.m., on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BALLENGER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MCKEON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCINTOSH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HILL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. METCALF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEACH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAXON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that

committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 394. An act to provide for the release of the reversionary interest held by the United States in certain property located in the County of Iosco, Michigan.

H.R. 1948. An act to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 996. An act to provide for the authorization of appropriations in each fiscal year for arbitration in United States district courts, and for other purposes.

S. 1198. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend the special immigrant religious worker program, to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to extend the deadline for designation of an effective date for paperwork changes in the employer sanctions program, and to require the Secretary of State to waive or reduce the fee for application and issuance of a non-immigrant visa for aliens coming to the United States for certain charitable purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 6, 1997, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debate.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

U.S. CONGRESS,
Office of Compliance,

Washington, DC, September 30, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 303 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. §1383, I am transmitting the enclosed notice of proposed rulemaking (proposing amendments to procedural rules previously adopted) for publication in the Congressional Record.

The Congressional Accountability Act specifies that the enclosed notice be published on the first day on which both Houses are in session following this transmittal.

Sincerely,

RICKY SILBERMAN,
Executive Director.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995: Amendments to Procedural Rules.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Summary: The Executive Director of the Office of Compliance is proposing to amend the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance to cover the General Accounting Office ("GAO") and the Library of Congress ("Library") and their employees. The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA"), 2

U.S.C. §§ 1301–1438, applies the rights and protections of eleven labor and employment and public access laws to covered employees and employing offices within the Legislative Branch. Five sections of the CAA, which apply rights and protections of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (“EPPA”), the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (“WARN Act”), the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 (“USERRA”), and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (“OSHA Act”), and which prohibit intimidation or reprisal for the exercise of rights under the CAA, become effective with respect to GAO and the Library on December 30, 1997. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) proposes to extend the coverage of the Procedural Rules to include GAO and the Library and their employees for purposes of proceedings relating to these five sections of the CAA and the general provisions of the rules relating to *ex parte* communications. These proposed amendments to the Procedural Rules have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

Dates: Comments are due within 30 days after the date of publication of this NPRM in the Congressional Record.

Addresses: Submit comments in writing (an original and 10 copies) to the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, Room LA 200, John Adams Building, 110 Second Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540–1999. Those wishing to receive notification of receipt of comments are requested to include a self-addressed, stamped post card. Comments may also be transmitted by facsimile (“FAX”) machine to (202) 426–1913. This is not a toll-free call. Copies of comments submitted by the public will be available for review at the Law Library Reading Room, Room LM–201, Law Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, Washington, D.C., Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

For further information contact: Executive Director, Office of Compliance, at (202) 724–9250 (voice), (202) 426–1912 (TTY). This notice will also be made available in large print or braille or on computer disk, upon request to the Office of Compliance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Background and Purpose of this Rulemaking

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (“CAA” or the “Act”), Pub. L. 104–1, 109 Stat. 3, 2 U.S.C. §§ 1301–1438, applies the rights and protections of eleven labor and employment and public access laws to covered employees and employing offices within the Legislative Branch. With respect to GAO and the Library, five sections of the CAA will become effective as of December 30, 1997: (a) section 204, applying rights and protections of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (“EPPA”), restricts the use of lie detector tests by employing offices; (b) section 205, applying rights and protections of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (“WARN Act”), assures covered employees of notice before office closings and mass layoffs; (c) section 206, applying rights and protections of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 (“USERRA”), protects job rights of covered employees who serve in the military and other uniformed services; (d) section 215, applying rights and protections of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (“OSHA Act”), protects the safety and health of covered employees from hazards in their places of employment; and (e) section 207 forbids intimidation or reprisal against covered employees for exercising rights under other sections of the CAA.

The Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance establish procedures for considering

matters that involve employing offices and covered employees other than GAO and the Library and their employees. The purpose of this rulemaking is to extend the rules to cover GAO and the Library and their employees for purposes of any proceedings in which GAO or the Library or their employees may be involved as employing offices or covered employees.

The Board of Directors has also proposed to extend its substantive regulations implementing sections 204, 205, and 215 of the CAA to cover GAO and the Library and their employees. The NPRM was published in the September 9, 1997 issue of the Congressional Record, at 143 Cong. Rec. S9014.

2. Record of earlier rulemakings

To avoid duplication of effort, the Executive Director plans to rely generally on the record of earlier rulemakings. The current Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance were proposed, adopted, and amended in three phases during the past two years. See 141 Cong. Rec. S17012 (daily ed. Nov. 14, 1995) (NPRM); 141 Cong. Rec. S19239 (daily ed. Dec. 22, 1995) (final rules); 142 Cong. Rec. H7450 (daily ed. July 11, 1996) (NPRM); 142 Cong. Rec. S10980 (daily ed. Sept. 19, 1996) (final rules); 143 Cong. Rec. S25 (daily ed. Jan. 7, 1997) (NPRM); 143 Cong. Rec. H1879 (daily ed. Apr. 24, 1997) (final rules). A copy of the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance is available for inspection at the Law Library Reading Room, at the address and times stated at the beginning of this Notice, and may also be viewed or downloaded from the Office of Compliance’s internet Website at <http://www.compliance.gov/proful3.html>, or <http://www.access.gpo.gov/compliance/proful3.html>.

3. Proposed amendments

The Executive Director is presently aware of no reason why the procedural rules to cover GAO and the Library and their employees should be separate or substantively different from the rules already adopted for other employing offices and their employees. The Executive Director therefore proposes in this NPRM to extend the coverage of the rules already adopted to include GAO and the Library and their employees, and to make no other substantive change to the rules. Specifically, the NPRM proposes to amend the definitions established in section 1.02 of the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance: (a) by including the employees of GAO and the Library in the definition of “covered employee,” (b) by including GAO and the Library in the definition of “employing office,” and (c) by adding a new paragraph (q) to section 1.02 specifying that GAO and the Library and their employees are included in these definitions only for the purposes of proceedings involving sections 204, 205, 206, 207, or 215 of the CAA or for purposes of the rules regarding *ex parte* communications. A technical correction is also necessary in the language being amended.¹

4. Request for comment

The Executive Director invites comment on these proposed amendments generally and invites comment specifically on whether there is any reason why the rules for GAO and the Library and their employees should be separate or different from the rules already adopted for other employing offices and their employees.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 30th day of September, 1997.

RICKY SILBERMAN
Executive Director,
Office of Compliance.

¹ In section 1.02(b) of the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance, reference to the Office of Technology Assessment is being removed, as that Office no longer exists.

Accordingly, the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance hereby proposes the following amendments to the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance:

It is proposed that section 1.02 of the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance be amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (h) and by adding at the end of the section a new paragraph (q) to read as follows:

“§1.02 Definitions.

“Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules, for purposes of this Part:

- * * * * *
- “(b) *Covered employee.* The term “covered employee” means any employee of
- “(1) the House of Representatives;
- “(2) the Senate;
- “(3) the Capitol Guide Service;
- “(4) the Capitol Police;
- “(5) the Congressional Budget Office;
- “(6) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;
- “(7) the Office of the Attending Physician;
- “(8) the Office of Compliance; or
- “(9) for the purposes stated in paragraph (q) of this section, the General Accounting Office or the Library of Congress.

* * * * *

“(h) *Employing Office.* The term “employing office” means:

- “(1) the personal office of a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator;
- “(2) a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate or a joint committee;
- “(3) any other office headed by a person with the final authority to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of an employee of the House of Representatives or the Senate;
- “(4) the Capitol Guide Board, the Capitol Police Board, the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, and the Office of Compliance; or
- “(5) for the purposes stated in paragraph (q) of this section, the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

* * * * *

“(q) *Coverage of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress and their Employees.* The term “employing office” shall include the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress, and the term “covered employee” shall include employees of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress, for purposes of the proceedings and rulemakings described in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3):

“(1) The processing of any allegation that section 204, 205, or 206 of the Act has been violated, and any allegation of intimidation or reprisal prohibited under section 207 of the Act. Sections 204, 205, and 206 of the Act apply to covered employees and employing offices certain rights and protections of the following laws:

- “(i) the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988,
- “(ii) the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, and
- “(iii) the Chapter 43 (relating to veterans’ employment and reemployment) of title 38, United States Code.

“(2) The enforcement of the inspection and citation provisions of section 215(c)(1), (2), (3) of the Act, and proceedings to grant variances under section 215(c)(4) of the Act. Section 215 of the Act applies to covered employees and employing offices certain rights and protections of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

“(3) Any proceeding or rulemaking, for purposes of section 9.04 of these rules.”

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5304. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Carfentrazone-ethyl; Temporary Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300554; FRL-5744-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5305. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Exception Decisions to Early Entry Prohibition, Worker Protection Standard; Technical Amendment [OPP-250122; FRL-5599-3] (RIN: 2070-AC95) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5306. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Glyphosate Oxidoreductase and the Genetic Material Necessary for Its Production in All Plants; Exemption From Tolerance Requirement On All Raw Agricultural Commodities [OPP-300552; FRL-5745-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5307. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting notification that it is estimated that the limitation on the Government National Mortgage Association's ("Ginnie Mae's") authority to make commitments for a fiscal year will be reached before the end of that fiscal year, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1721 nt.; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

5308. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the report on State member bank compliance with the national flood insurance program, pursuant to Public Law 103—325, section 529(a) (108 Stat. 2266); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

5309. A letter from the Assistant to the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Electronic Fund Transfers [Regulation E; Docket No. R-0959] received September 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

5310. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Acquisition Regulation; Revisions to Organizational Conflicts of Interest (RIN: 1991-AB26) received September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5311. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Energy Conservation Standards for Refrigerators, Refrigerator-freezers and Freezers [Docket No. EE-RM-93-801] received September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5312. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Hydraulic Brake Systems; Passenger Car Brake Systems (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket 85-06; Notice 13] (RIN: 2127-

AG35) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5313. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; 15% Rate of Progress Plan for the Baltimore Ozone Nonattainment Area [MD 053-3020; FRL-5905-8] received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5314. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revocation of Significant New Use Rules for Certain Acrylate Substances [OPPTS-50625B; FRL-5744-6] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5315. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Latex Condoms; User Labeling; Expiration Dating [Docket No. 95N-0374] (RIN: 0910-AA32) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5316. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the report on shareholder proposals, pursuant to Public Law 104—290, section 510(b)(2) (110 Stat. 3450); to the Committee on Commerce.

5317. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102—1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4); (H. Doc. No. 105—138); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5318. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting ILO Convention No. 177 and Recommendation No. 184 concerning Home Work; Convention No. 178 and Recommendation No. 185 concerning the Inspection of Seafarers' Working and Living Conditions; Convention No. 179 and Recommendation No. 186 concerning the Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers; Convention No. 180 concerning Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships; Recommendation No. 187 concerning Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships; and Protocol of 1996 to the Merchant Shipping Convention, 1976, pursuant to Art. 19 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

5319. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for use of section 506(a)(2) authority to draw down articles, services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense, pursuant to Public Law 101—513, section 547(a) (104 Stat. 2019); to the Committee on International Relations.

5320. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Satellite fuel, Ground Support Equipment, Test Equipment, Payload Adapter/Interface Hardware, and Replacement Parts for the Preceding Items, When Included with a Specific Commercial Communications Satellite Launch [Docket No. 960918265-7203-04] (RIN: 0694-AB09) received September 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

5321. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, transmitting the ATF's revised strategic plan, pursu-

ant to Public Law 103—62; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5322. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Acquisition Regulation: Elimination of Non-Statutory Certification Requirements (RIN: 1991-AB31) received September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5323. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, Universities, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations [FRL-5881-5] received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5324. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's report entitled "Adherence to the Merit Principles in the Workplace: Federal Employees' Views," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1204(a)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5325. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the report to Congress under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5326. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the report on the U.S. Antarctic Marine Living Resource Directed Research Program, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.; to the Committee on Resources.

5327. A letter from the Chair, Advisory Council on California Indian Policy, transmitting the ACCIP Historical Overview Report: The Special Circumstances of California Indians, pursuant to Public Law 102—416; Public Law 104—109; to the Committee on Resources.

5328. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Gifts; Acquisition of Lands or Interest in Lands by Purchase or Condemnation [WO-130-1820-00-24 1A] (RIN: 1004-AC98) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5329. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Simultaneous De-designation and Termination of the Mud Dump Site and Designation of the Historic Area Remediation Site [FRL-5885-1] received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5330. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Coastal Service's Center Broad Area Announcement [Docket No. 9707-14173-7173-01] (RIN: 0648-ZA31) received September 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5331. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 961107312-7021-02; I.D. 092697A] received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5332. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries

Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Nontrawl Sablefish Mop-Up Fishery [Docket No. 961227373-6373-01; I.D. 092497C] received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5333. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visas: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended [Public Notice 2600] received September 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5334. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Adding Slovenia to the List of Countries Authorized to Participate in the Visa Waiver Pilot Program and Designating Ireland as a Permanent Participating Country (Formerly with Probationary Status) [INS No. 1786-96] (RIN: 1115-AB93) received October 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5335. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Interim Designation of Acceptable Documents for Employment Verification [INS No. 1818-96] (RIN: 1115-AE94) received October 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5336. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's 1996 Progress Report on the Transition to Quieter Airplanes, pursuant to Public Law 101—508, section 9308(g) (104 Stat. 1388—383); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5337. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 Series Turbofan Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-35; Amendment 39-10134; AD 97-19-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5338. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D Series Turbofan Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-32; Amendment 39-10133; AD 97-19-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5339. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Enstrom Helicopter Corporation Model F-28A, F-28C, 280 and 280C Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-SW-31-AD; Amendment 39-10142; AD 97-20-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5340. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; de Havilland Model DHC-7 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-36-AD; Amendment 39-10141; AD 97-20-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5341. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L-188A and L-188C Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-07-AD;

Amendment 39-10140; AD 97-20-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5342. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-237-AD; Amendment 39-10139; AD 97-20-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5343. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; AlliedSignal Inc. TSCP700-4B and -5 Auxiliary Power Units (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-03; Amendment 39-10138; AD 97-19-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5344. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-60-AD; Amendment 39-10131; AD 97-15-13 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5345. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials in Intrastate Commerce; Delay of Compliance Date, Technical Amendments, Corrections and Response to Petitions for Reconsideration (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket HM-200; Amdt. Nos. 171-154 and 173-262] (RIN: 2137-AB37) received September 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5346. A letter from the Chairman, Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research, transmitting the Committee's biennial report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 101—380, section 7001(e) (104 Stat. 564); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5347. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report entitled "Implementation of the National Intelligent Transportation System Program," pursuant to Public Law 102—240, section 6054(c); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5348. A letter from the Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—NOAA Pan-American Climate Studies (PACS), Program Announcement—September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

5349. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Appeals Regulations: Remand for Further Development (RIN: 2900-A150) received October 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5350. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Regulations Governing the Offering of United States Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Company Tax and Loss BONDS [Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 3-68] received September 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5351. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Import Restrictions Imposed on Archeological Artifacts from Guatemala [T.D. 97-81] (RIN: 1515-AC24) received October 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5352. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting a report concerning Recommendations to Ensure Compliance by Federal Contractors and Subcontractors, pursuant to Public Law 104—208, section 8118 (110 Stat. 3009—114); jointly to the Committees on National Security and Veterans' Affairs.

5353. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report entitled "Successful Telecommuting Programs in the Public and Private Sectors," pursuant to Public Law 104—50, section 345; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Appropriations.

5354. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Seventh Annual Report for the Demonstration and Commercial Application of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technologies Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 12006; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Science.

5355. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Importing Noncomplying Motor Vehicles" for calendar year 1996, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30169(b); jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

5356. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, transmitting a notice of proposed rulemaking (proposing amendments to procedural rules previously adopted) for publication in the Congressional RECORD, pursuant to Public Law 104—1, section 303(b) (109 Stat. 28); jointly to the Committees on House Oversight and Education and the Workforce.

5357. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Secretary's certification to the Congress regarding the incidental capture of Sea Turtles in commercial shrimping operations, pursuant to Public Law 101—162, section 609(b)(2) (103 Stat. 1038); jointly to the Committees on Resources and Appropriations.

5358. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress on Iran-Related Multilateral Sanction Regime Efforts, pursuant to Public Law 104—172, section 4(b) and 10(a); jointly to the Committees on International Relations, Banking and Financial Services, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. STUMP: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2571. A bill to authorize major medical facility projects and major medical facility leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-291). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STUMP: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1703. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved and expedited procedures for resolving complaints of unlawful employment discrimination arising within the Department of Veterans Affairs; with amendments (Rept. 105-292). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STUMP: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2206. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for homeless veterans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 105-293). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 1789. A bill to reauthorize the dairy indemnity program (Rept. 105-294). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 1779 A bill to make a minor adjustment in the exterior boundary of the Devils Backbone Wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest, MO, to exclude a small parcel of land containing improvements (Rept. 105-295 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2366. A bill to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to conduct the census of agriculture, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-296 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Resources discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1779 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1779. Referral to the Committee on Resources extended for a period ending not later than October 2, 1997.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. COBLE (for himself and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 2603. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to arbitration in U.S. district courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PACKARD (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. CANNON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SHIMKUS,

Mr. WOLF, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. COX of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. EWING, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. DREIER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CAPPS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BRADY, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. COOK, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. HALL of Ohio):

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to protect certain charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 2605. A bill to require the United States to oppose the making of concessional loans by international financial institutions to any entity in the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FROST, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FILNER, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.R. 2606. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish certain requirements for managed care plans; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself and Mr. LANTOS):

H. Con. Res. 166. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that every effort should be made to assure the complete implementation of, and compliance with, the December 1996 Guatemalan peace accords; to the Committee on International Relations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII:

212. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to a resolution urging President William Jefferson Clinton and the Congress of the United States to support the methodology proposed by the United States Bureau of the Census to

conduct the Federal Census of the year 2000; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4, of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 367: Mr. TALENT and Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 373: Mr. STOKES and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 872: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BOB SCHAEFFER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. WHITE.

H.R. 1126: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1151: Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 1165: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 1232: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, and Mr. KLINK.

H.R. 1371: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 1500: Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 1526: Mr. WEYGAND.

H.R. 1534: Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1619: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 1636: Mr. WEYGAND.

H.R. 1703: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. REYES, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 2195: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 2206: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2221: Mr. WELDON of Florida and Mr. MCINTOSH.

H.R. 2273: Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 2292: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 2331: Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 2459: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FORD, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COYNE, Mr. HEFNER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2497: Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 2563: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FROST, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 2571: Mr. FILNER and Mr. MASCARA.

H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. WELLER.

H. Res. 224: Mr. MCCRERY and Mr. TURNER.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SAFETY ADVANCEMENT FOR EMPLOYEES ACT [SAFE ACT]

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the Safety Advancement for Employees Act [SAFE Act], a bipartisan bill introduced today that is designed to foster a partnership between OSHA and employees and encourage greater worker safety. In addition to the bill, the House Committee on Small Business prepared a paper entitled, "Why Workers Need Change: The SAFE Act," outlining why the need for change and how the SAFE Act can succeed where the big stick methods of OSHA have failed.

On any given day in the United States, 17 workers will die and 18,600 workers will be injured on the job. The fact is that many of these accidents occur not because employers don't care about worker safety; on the contrary, even the Federal Government estimates that 95 percent of employers are striving to create safe environments for workers. The problem lies with the adversarial posture of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA], the Federal agency responsible for worker safety. Established by Congress in 1970, OSHA's mandate was to assure for all workers safe and healthful working conditions "by encouraging employers and employees in their efforts to reduce the number of occupational safety and health hazards at their places of employment." The agency, however, has never seriously attempted to "encourag[e] employers and employees in their efforts" to create safe workplaces. Instead, OSHA operates according to a command and control mentality, issuing burdensome and often incomprehensible regulations which may not relate to worker safety, and are, in any event, only sporadically enforceable. Small wonder that, though OSHA has been in existence for 27 years and has generated tens of billions of dollars in compliance costs, there is a serious question whether it has improved worker safety at all.

For worksites to become safer, OSHA's ineffective, top-down approach must be overhauled. The agency in its present posture is simply incapable of handling the safety problems of millions of individual workplaces as America heads into the 21st century. As recognized by Vice President GORE, OSHA's system "doesn't work well enough." In short, OSHA can lead the country to better workplace safety; it cannot command the country into better workplace safety.

EMPLOYERS ARE DROWNING IN REGULATIONS

The sheer volume of OSHA regulations that employers are expected to read, understand, and implement is staggering. Many of the regulations bear no relationship to safety at the workplace. Others are so vague that discerning one correct interpretation is impossible. The result is that employers are left to fend for

themselves, wasting valuable time and money misinterpreting regulations and making work-site improvements that are either not required by OSHA or not related to workplace safety, or both.

PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS ARE HUGE AND HAVE NO TANGIBLE SAFETY BENEFITS

Far and away the greatest number of citations are leveled against employers for OSHA paperwork violations. In 1994, the top 6—and 11 of 20—of the most-cited violations involved paperwork deficiencies. Employers are thereby forced to create more and more paper without tangible safety benefits. Meanwhile, as OSHA focuses its sights on paperwork, serious safety concerns go in uninspected. For example, in 1994 and early 1995, three-quarters of work-sites in the United States that suffered serious accidents had never been inspected by OSHA during this decade. In fact, even OSHA officials acknowledge that their inspectors "do not get to a lion's share of lethal sites until after accidents occur." The result is that incompetent or reckless employers go undeterred while good faith employers spend time and money on paperwork instead of safety.

SO MANY WORKSITES, SO FEW INSPECTORS

OSHA has only 2,451 State and Federal inspectors to regulate 96.7 million American workers. With a ratio of about one inspector to 3,000 worksites, Federal OSHA can currently inspect workplaces under its jurisdiction only once every 167 years. OSHA inspectors cannot possibly understand the safety and health concerns of worksites that they rarely visit. Nor can they have knowledge of workers' needs in industries as diverse as manufacturing plants, funeral homes, and restaurants.

A NEW OSHA REQUIRES A NEW APPROACH

The adversarial model that exists to regulate worker safety between OSHA and employers does not get the job done. Pitting the employer against the inspector, the current model fosters distrust and suspicion, flying in the face of true partnership efforts that are the key to worker safety. Both the Government and the private sector waste enormous resources on the struggle to catch employers in violation of regulations that no one believes will advance worker safety. No wonder that the current system has so little credibility in the private sector.

If we are to create a new OSHA, we must significantly change the culture that exists between employers and the agency—making them partners not enemies. It is not enough to threaten large fines for noncompliance when millions of safety-conscious employers don't know how to comply. Nor is it enough to weigh employers down with more compliance materials than they can possibly digest or understand.

The answer to achieving safer work environments is to encourage the 95 percent of employers who are concerned about worker safety and health to voluntarily seek expert advice on how to comply with OSHA's regulations and to implement and maintain the expert's recommendations. Creating true partnerships between employers and OSHA will empower

the honest employers to improve worker safety, while allowing OSHA to concentrate its enforcement on the 5 percent of employers who constitute the bad actors.

Vice President GORE strongly advocates using private sector OSHA compliance experts to help employers achieve greater worker safety. Acknowledging that OSHA "doesn't work well enough," because there are "only enough inspectors to visit even the most hazardous workplace once every several years," the Vice President has called on OSHA to rely on private inspection companies in its efforts to ensure the safety and health of America's workers. In this way:

[OSHA] would use the same basic technique the federal government uses to force companies to keep honest financial books: setting standards and requiring periodic certification of the books by expert financial auditors. No army of federal auditors descends upon American businesses to audit their books; the government forces them to have the job done themselves. In the same way, no army of OSHA inspectors need descend upon corporate America.

By creating partnerships with employers through the use of private sector compliance auditors, the "health and safety of American workers could be vastly improved."

THE SAFE ACT: THE SOLUTION FOR SAFER WORKPLACES

The Safety Advancement for Employees [SAFE] Act reflects a new partnership approach to worker safety. By encouraging employers to seek individualized compliance assistance from qualified third party auditors, the SAFE Act will ensure that more worksites are in compliance with OSHA, and more workers are protected. The SAFE Act does not waive any of OSHA's power to inspect workplaces, but it recognizes that employers who actively seek expert assistance to improve safety should not be treated as adversaries. Under the SAFE Act, employers can choose to enlist the aid of an entire field of compliance experts, thereby allowing OSHA to concentrate its resources on policing those worksites that truly need OSHA enforcement. The SAFE Act spells greater safety for workers and increased compliance by all employers.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—REV.

PAUL KNECHT

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver my report from Indiana. This week, I would like to share a special story of a dear and wonderful friend—Rev. Paul Knecht of Richmond, IN.

Reverend Knecht has recently retired after serving over 31 years as the executive director of Wernle Children's Home in Wayne County. Wernle Home is a dear place for both Ruthie and me. On many occasions we have visited our friends at Wernle. We've forged

• 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.

friendships with both the children and the wonderful people who care for them.

Working with abused and troubled children requires a special person, a special love, a special faith, and a special heart. Reverend Knecht is and was a special man.

Reverend Knecht dedicated his life to helping abused and troubled children all across Indiana. His service to God, his church, and the needy children of Wernle Home will leave a loving presence of acceptance and stability in the lives of thousands of children who came to Wernle.

So today, I would like to commend the efforts of Rev. Paul Knecht. As he retires after 31 years of service, he will be missed. His life work has touched so many people, so many people and lives forever.

That, Mr. Speaker, is my report from Indiana.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 29, I missed rollcall votes 460 and 461 due to an aircraft delay in returning to Washington from Las Vegas. Had I been present for these two votes, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 460 and "nay" on rollcall vote 461.

1996-97 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars I would like to introduce the following winning script from the Voice of Democracy Program. The winner of the contest from the Third District of Colorado was Tara Linton of Craig, CO.

"DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND"

The lyrics to "God Bless America" have been permanently etched into my brain. I can remember reciting the song over and over in preparation for a play my entire elementary school participated in to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the United States Constitution.

That play was like a welcome mat to the future for me. Not only did it introduce me to the exciting and rewarding world of the theatre, but it brought me closer to something else—democracy. The play retraced the path of democracy from America's past to its present. I thank my lucky stars that I had the chance to participate because, until then, I had no idea how democracy had gone above and beyond, shaping our country and its people. And now, nine years after singing about the "land that I love," I am proud to speak out on behalf of democracy.

Today's "performance," if you will, is divided into two acts. In act one we will see how democracy is responsible for the American Dream. And act two will focus on the contributions we all make to keep democracy rising above and beyond.

The curtain opens, and the American Dream is exposed. What we see is a plethora

of people, every American who has ever lived or will live. They represent democracy's past, present, and future, how it has changed and how it has stayed the same.

But one thing stands out more than anything else. We can't see it or touch it or interpret it with any of the five senses. It is deeper and more powerful than any sensation. It is a sense of love, patriotism, and gratitude rolled into one.

You see, nobody had to sit down and decide that the people of the future deserved a better life. But somebody did. A lot of somebodies, in fact, including the likes of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin. The result of their desire to improve the world is what generations of Americans have experienced—the original American Dream. We have the opportunity to live in the society our forefathers only dreamed about.

It's as if we are all actors fortunate enough to have starring roles in the manuscript our founders began to write even before the formation of the Union.

Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin. Their masterpiece wasn't the Declaration of Independence, nor was it the Constitution; their masterpiece is us.

This draws the curtain on act one and leads us to act two: just how we Americans send democracy above and beyond.

With every effort at getting involved, the driving force behind democracy gets stronger. And we're encouraged to get involved at an early age. Many schoolchildren are directly exposed to democracy the moment they enter the school with the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. With education playing a major role in democracy's success, the emphasis on saying the Pledge at school is a giant stepping stone for children to become familiar with the system.

But it only just begins in childhood. As we grow older we begin to make choices for ourselves and our country. Nearly every man and woman involved in the armed services does so for the preservation of democracy.

And all registered voters have the say in what the future should entail when they cast their ballots.

Why do Americans try so hard to keep democracy strong and prominent? Well, it all goes back to what we saw in act one. We came from a long line of people who truly care. Though democracy in America has faced a number of changes, one thing doesn't change: we care. About the past, the present, and the future.

The curtain has fallen over act two, but the performance isn't quite finished.

An actor knows that the hours spent memorizing, rehearsing and performing have been well worth the effort when the final curtain drops, and the audience, left in a state of wonder, fulfillment, and satisfaction, reacts with generous and sincere applause.

Will the manuscript our forefathers began writing hundreds of years ago ever come to a conclusion? We may never know. Like nearly all things, democracy will continue to grow and evolve—to go above and beyond. With every new life exposed to its benefits, democracy enters for an encore performance, sure to be even more spectacular than ever before.

And now, as the performance comes to a close, we should all take time to remember what democracy means to us. From the mountains, to the prairies, to the oceans, we stand beside her and guide her. America—the land that we love.

EXTENSION OF CONGRATULATIONS TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Tuskegee University for being named second in the Nation for the number of black graduating engineers.

I always love to hear about institutions of higher learning making good use of their resources. By using different programs at the university, the school helps to advance its students' futures. One program is the Research Apprenticeship for Disadvantaged High Schoolers [RADHS], which is implemented during the summer of a high school student's junior year. Another program is the Freshman Accelerated Start-up and Training for the Retention in Engineering Curricula [FASTREC], which is introduced at the freshman level of college. These two programs, as well as the familiarity between the faculty and the students, help the University to produce fine and outstanding engineers. Every school does its best to help students decide what they want to study, and to help the students achieve their goals with whatever means possible. Fortunately, Tuskegee has developed an effective program. This program enabled 192 students to finish their undergraduate degree in engineering. Through the example of Tuskegee University, other institutions may have a model of a productive, resourceful, and successful program—a program which will benefit students, Alabama, and this Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, September 29, 1997, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 460 and 464. Had I been here, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 460 and "yea" on rollcall No. 464.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 462, 463, and 464, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

A TRAGIC LOSS IN BOISE, ID

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, a tragic but common event in many

U.S. cities came for the first time to the capital of Idaho, Boise. A police officer was killed in the line of duty—the first officer ever killed during the 100 years of operation for the Boise Police Department. The incident resulted from an altercation between two suspects, who were also killed in the confrontation with officers. Mark Stall was killed on early Saturday morning when he and another officer pulled over a vehicle for a traffic violation. The result was a shoot-out between two suspects and police officer. Another officer, Ron Winegar, was injured during the confrontation and remains hospitalized.

Officer Stall was a remarkable young man, one driven to a career in law enforcement from a dangerous encounter during his teenage years, when he and another young man were abducted and threatened at gunpoint. Boise benefited tremendously through his 3 years of service on the Boise Police Force. He leaves behind a wife and two young daughters and a community attempting to cope with a traumatic loss of one of those entrusted to protect and serve.

On Wednesday, businesses in Boise closed and flags flew at half-staff as Boise police, for the first time, buried one of their own. A newspaper columnist in Boise declared that Boise lost "its innocence with the death" of Officer Stall. That may be true—it is a tragic circumstance, one that has been repeated far too often throughout our country. We should all reflect on the loss experienced by those in Boise and how our communities can once again become safe havens for our families.

A TRIBUTE TO JESSICA KOZLOV

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, recently a friend, a proud father, sent me an article his daughter authored. It seems to me that Jessica Kozlov, editor of Duke University's, the Chronicle, clearly articulates important and deep thoughts that are part of her developing being. I'd like to share them for the record.

[From the Chronicle, Sept. 16, 1997]

HOUSEWIVES PLACE IN SOCIETY MINIMIZED BY FEMINIST MOVEMENT

(By Jessica Kozlov)

June Cleaver is as anachronistic in the '90s as Peg Bundy would have been in the '50s.

It is because feminism has begun to dictate those accomplishments of a woman that can be deemed "merit-worthy"—and June Cleaver no longer fits that model? Or is it because women have become so obsessively wrapped up in breaking the glass ceiling that they have forgotten she ever existed?

In a society that encourages women to be men in the workplace and mere nannies in the home, the triumphs and rewards of being a "house mom" have been overshadowed by the honor of being the division president of a company or by the esteem earned from climbing the corporate ladder. I am an anachronism in my own society, but only because of my mother: She was June Cleaver, and the only one in my neighborhood.

My family could be considered an atypical nuclear family: two parents, two children and a German shepherd named Abigail. All under one roof.

Dad went to work every day. Mom stayed home, packed our lunch and waited for the

school nurse to call with an update of my newest illness. She was always there to retrieve me, teary eyed, from the school office—and because of that, I am different.

I came from a town where au pairs were the norm and housemoms a foreign concept. I remember afternoons at my friends' homes, eating after-school snacks served by babysitters who didn't speak English and cared only about their boyfriends back home in Italy or France.

My mother put her career on hiatus when I was born—a 21-year hiatus, and counting. The most important thing to her was raising her children, and for her, it was a full-time job. The result: My friends wanted to be career women when they grew up, and I just wanted to be Miss Piggy.

But 21 years have passed since my mom made that decision, and society is different. My mother was a product of the June Cleaver era, but my generation is the product of an era that began with "Working Girl" and has yet to peak.

Our society no longer admires the woman who chooses her family over her career. Feminism's quest to shatter the glass ceiling began as a valiant, admirable effort—and it has almost achieved its tangible goal. But in its path it has left a track of shattered values, misdirected esteem and latch-key children. The feminist movement has taken great strides in the past few decades: An increasing number of women are playing major roles in today's corporate world, and we are rapidly achieving a "genderless" workplace. Women themselves have completed a 180-degree rotation—from the homemaker to the working girl. That which we respect and strive for as women—and as society as a whole—has also completed that rotation.

In changing the perspective from which we define our values, we have changed our accomplishments to parallel those values. In other words, because a powerful movement valued gender equality in the workplace, women strive to achieve that equality.

Undermining the importance of gender equality is not my intention. Indeed, women have come a long way and should strive to maintain the gain already earned. But we must not lose sight of—or minimize—the reward we once experienced, be it personal or external, from raising our own children. The success that accompanies raising a child—in the eyes of many members of society—is no longer equivalent to the success that accompanies climbing the corporate ladder.

Now here we are at the third-ranked school in the nation, attending class after class. And for the first time, maybe learning just how much we don't know. We are here because we strive for the best—to be the best and to do the best. And we are immersed in an environment that fosters those intentions.

As I sit here in The Chronicle office enjoying the end of one of my many 18-hour days, I realize I have the genes of the quintessential workaholic.

Not long from now I will once again ask myself what I want to be when I grow up—and the answer will be much more difficult than it was in the days when Miss Piggy was my hero. A career is certainly a priority, and it is to that end that I have been trained to think.

Logically, I know I would appreciate the opportunity to stay home with my children—to raise children who will have the benefit of a childhood experience similar to mine and to promote their ability to grow up and contribute to the wealth of knowledge and the pool of successful individuals; to put down the reins of this parade of all-nighters and end the days endured on pure adrenaline highs.

I hope in today's society, in which the working woman is valued over the home-

maker, I'll have the courage to follow my values as I have defined them and not follow what society has proscribed for me, just as my mother would have done.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT: THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday evening, my colleague from California, Mr. MILLER, resumed his nonstop, politically driven attack on the government and people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The gentleman's remarks and accusations, along with those of Mrs. MINK and Ms. DELAURO are simply untrue and need to be corrected and clarified.

I respect and agree with their position that more Federal resources and efforts need to be directed to the Northern Mariana Islands to enforce the laws of which the Federal Government has jurisdiction. However, I believe their unwarranted attacks on the CNMI were misdirected, especially upon examination of the Federal law enforcement presence on the islands. In addition, I do not agree with their solution to increase the Federal law enforcement presence in the CNMI. When one takes into consideration that there are only two assistant U.S. attorneys on the islands—not to mention the fact that there is no U.S. attorney stationed on the islands—using American taxpayer dollars to increase funding for the Federal Victims' Assistance Program, as Mr. MILLER and Mrs. MINK proposed, is bad public policy.

The Northern Mariana Islands, with very few exceptions, is governed by the laws of the United States of America. Both the U.S. citizens on the islands and the guest worker population reside under the protection of the U.S. flag and its Federal laws. For these reasons, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands willingly entered into a unique covenant with the United States in 1976. The people overwhelmingly voted to accept their self-government status, along with the responsibilities of being part of the American family. I am here to tell you that the CNMI Government and its people are living up to their responsibilities—they have established a self-reliant economy enabling the local government to fund its own operations without the assistance of Federal dollars through free enterprise; enforcement of local labor and immigration laws in the last 5 years has improved significantly and are continuing to be addressed stringently today; and the CNMI is promoting democratic values in Southeast Asia, where the American way of doing things is beginning to become the norm.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government is not fully living up to their Federal law enforcement responsibilities in the Northern Mariana Islands. The CNMI does not have authority to enforce U.S. laws. Enforcement of U.S. laws in the Commonwealth is the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. It is disingenuous for my colleagues to assert that the CNMI Government is not enforcing its local labor laws when the vast majority of alleged violations—nearly 90 percent—of labor laws in the

CNMI are violations of Federal laws, which the U.S. Government has sole or concurrent jurisdiction. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, you can see why I am concerned with my colleague's, Mr. MILLER, proposal to fund anything other than an additional assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern Mariana Islands.

I hope the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Committee, my good friend Mr. ROGERS from Kentucky, will work to include language in the statement of the managers to direct some of the increased funds from the fiscal year 1997 bill to the U.S. attorney's office for the purpose of providing an additional Assistant U.S. attorney to be stationed in the Northern Mariana Islands.

At the request of Mr. ROGERS, I agreed to address the allegations made regarding the CNMI at a later date due to the chairman's wishes to move forward with the bill. Had I had the opportunity to elaborate on the statement I presented in response to the attacks on the CNMI, I would have pointed out the fallacies in my colleagues' remarks.

Mr. MILLER suggested that the guest workers on the island are routinely subjected to gross violations of their human rights and are provided few of the legal protections afforded to workers on American soil. He cited a Reader's Digest report and an Inside Edition exposé done on the islands as documented evidence proving widespread abuses.

Let me reiterate that the CNMI Government has combated and continues to combat violations of their local laws. For example, in the case highlighted by the Reader's Digest involving the rape of a Chinese contract worker by former Immigration Officer Isidro Cabrera, the CNMI Attorney General's Office has successfully prosecuted this unsavory individual. In addition, the CNMI's Department of Labor and Immigration's Administrative Hearing Office has eliminated its entire backlog of cases by conducting more than a thousand hearings over the past year. This has resulted in more than \$2 million in payments to workers, the transfer of more than 1,000 workers to new employers, the deportation of 200 workers illegally employed in the CNMI, and the barring of 75 employers from hiring guest workers. Most recently, the CNMI Attorney General's office has facilitated the successful settlement of a civil action suit for the underpayment of garment worker wages totaling \$996,000—the largest settlement ever collected by the office. These examples of enforcement and punishment of worker exploitation clearly do not reflect the picture painted by my colleagues who took the floor to chastise the CNMI Wednesday night.

In regard to the Inside Edition exposé, Mr. MILLER stated that this TV tabloid "captured the horrific conditions in the Marianas on film". With much interest, I viewed the exposé the night it ran, and I am puzzled as to what it was my colleague witnessed that was so horrific. The program I watched did not document the widespread abuses that my colleague alleges. The hidden camera investigation I saw turned up CNMI garment factories that their own reporter described as "clean and modern" and "beautiful". Unable to find the "sweatshops" they were looking for, the Inside Edition investigative team turned its attention to the dormitory accommodations made available to the guest workers by their employers—inexpensive living accommodations where the workers freely chose to live in order to send

home more of their earnings to their families. Although the dormitories may be considered by some to be crowded by mainland standards, they are comparable, and in many cases, superior to other housing in the South Pacific region. In fact, the living quarters I examined on my visit to the Northern Mariana Islands were much nicer than the barracks provided to the migrant workers on the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, it was also stated on the floor Wednesday evening that my defense of the Northern Mariana Islands in relation to the guest workers has no "independent validation". I take personal offense, as probably many of my colleagues do who have witnessed first hand the successes in the CNMI, to this remark and would like to set the record straight on this implication. Members and staff from both sides of the aisle, journalists and think tanks have traveled to the NMI to examine the Commonwealth. The Republicans and Democrats who have participated on these fact-finding delegations have come to admire and respect the CNMI during the past 2 years. In fact, the distinguished chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG, has organized a CODEL to travel to the NMI and the other U.S. territories in January to address the concerns of the Congress and set the record straight. I strongly suggest that the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER]—who is the ranking member of the Resources Committee—join the chairman's delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address one final concern raised by my friend from Hawaii, Mrs. MINK. It is in regards to the 16-year-old girl in Hawaii now awaiting resolution of her complaint against a Filipino night club owner who hired her to dance nude in his club. Sadly, stories like this are reported all too often in the media today. Incidentally, the Washington Post just ran a similar story in late August about a Virginia man who pleaded guilty to the importation of teen prostitutes from Canada to work here on the streets of our Nation's Capital. Stories like this put the situation in the NMI in perspective. I know that my colleagues would agree that these abuses—crimes—depicted in both of these stories are unacceptable. It is regrettable that in a great country like ours human beings can subject other humans to engage these type of behavior. The issue, however, is not that they occur but what is being done to prosecute the offenders and prevent this type of conduct in the future.

In all fairness to the CNMI, it should go on record that the statement made by my colleague is somewhat misleading. Mrs. MINK stated that this individual cannot obtain justice for the alleged crimes committed against her. According to the CNMI Attorney General, this is not true. The Federal officials are currently investigating the possible violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the CNMI Attorney General's office is continuing their ongoing investigation and will file charges once the Federal prosecutors have completed their case.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 246—REJECTING ARAB LEAGUE CALL FOR EASING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the House a resolution which I have introduced with a number of our distinguished colleagues—House Resolution 246 which denounces and rejects a resolution adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Arab League urging the easing of U.N. sanctions against Libya. Those sanctions were imposed, Mr. Speaker, because of Libya's refusal to surrender individuals on its territory who are wanted in connection with the 1988 terrorist bombing of PanAm flight 103.

In view of the action by the Arab League last week, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we reaffirm our commitment to the U.N. sanctions against the renegade Government of Libya. The resolution adopted by Arab League leaders last week in Cairo is an outrageous effort to weaken multilateral international sanctions against the renegade rogue regime in Libya. The government of Muammar el-Kaddafi has been one of the principal supporters of international terrorism. It is vital that we in the U.S. Congress make clear to these Arab countries our unequivocal rejection of their ill-conceived and counterproductive statement.

At the Cairo Conference of Arab League Foreign Ministers on September 21, the Ministers adopted a resolution calling for: "Arab countries to undertake measures to ease the severity of the embargo imposed on Libya until a final, peaceful, and just solution to the crisis is reached;" "to lift measures freezing Libyan accounts involving money, the source of which is other than the selling or exporting of oil;" "to support Libya's right to obtain suitable compensation for human and material damages and losses it sustains as a result of pertinent U.N. Security Council resolutions"; and to exempt from sanctions Libyan "flights related to participation of the Libyan political leadership and official delegations in regional and international meetings."

Mr. Speaker, sanctions were imposed against Libya by the U.N. Security Council for the failure of the Government of Libya to turn over to United States or British authorities two individuals living on its territory who have been directly implicated in the bombing of PanAm flight 103. That aircraft was destroyed by a terrorist bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1989. In that terrorist attack, 270 innocent people from 30 countries, including many from the United States, died. The Libyan Government has also refused to turn over to French authorities individuals directly implicated in the bombing of French ATA flight 772 over Niger in 1988 in which some 160 individuals lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the text of this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

H. RES. 246

Whereas the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 748 on March 31, 1992, imposing an embargo on the sale of

arms and on international flights against the state of Libya and in Security Council Resolution 883 on November 11, 1993, further tightened economic sanctions against Libya for its refusal to surrender individuals suspected in connection with the terrorist bombing in 1988 of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 270 individuals were killed and the terrorist bombing in 1989 of the French ATA Flight 772 over Niger, in which 160 individuals were killed;

Whereas the Security Council had repeatedly voted to maintain these international sanctions against Libya in view of the persistent refusal of the government of Libya to hand over for trial the two individuals currently in Libya who are accused of involvement in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and ATA Flight 772;

Whereas the United Nations sanctions provide for legitimate humanitarian flights to and from Libya for medical and other reasons, and flights of a religious nature to permit Libyan residents to participate in the Hadj have been approved routinely under the United Nations sanctions;

Whereas Libya has repeatedly violated the United Nations sanctions, most egregiously when an aircraft carrying Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar el-Kaddafi, landed in Cairo, Egypt, in July 1996 in order for the Libyan leader to participate in an Arab summit meeting; and

Whereas the foreign ministers of the Arab League meeting in Cairo on September 21, 1997, adopted a resolution in which the ministers invited "Arab countries to undertake measures to ease the severity of the embargo imposed on Libya until a final, peaceful, and just solution to the crisis is reached," "to lift measures freezing Libyan accounts involving money, the source of which is other than the selling or exporting of oil," "to support Libya's right to obtain suitable compensation for human and material damages and losses it sustains as a result of pertinent United Nations Security Council resolutions," and to exempt from sanctions Libyan "flights related to participation of the Libyan political leadership and official designations in regional and international meetings": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) denounces and rejects in the strongest terms the resolution adopted on September 21, 1997, by the foreign minister of the Arab League in their conference in Cairo which invites Arab states to take action to ease United Nations sanctions against Libya;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to support United Nations sanctions against Libya until the two individuals suspected in connection with the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 are turned over to appropriate judicial authorities in the United States or the United Kingdom and France as required by United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(3) calls upon the President to suspend all U.S. assistance to all countries which violate United Nations Security Council sanctions against Libya; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of State transmit a copy of this resolution to the government of each country which is a member of the Arab League and express to each government the profound concern of the United States about efforts to undermine the international fight against terrorism by weakening or violating sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

IN HONOR OF ZUMBERAK LODGE NO. 859 OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION OF AMERICA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Zumberak Lodge No. 859, of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America on its 60th anniversary.

Zumberak Lodge began in 1937 with nine members. In the last 60 years, the organization has flourished to a membership of over 600, the largest lodge in the Greater Cleveland area. The lodge boasts members who represent various professions including: the clergy, doctors, lawyers, merchants, Congressmen, Governors, State representatives, judges, teachers, and executives.

Since its inception, Zumberak Lodge has been active in organizing events, community fundraisers, and sporting tournaments on a local and national level. The lodge often organizes picnics, dances, boat rides, and hay rides for its members. For 52 consecutive years, it has sponsored a concert by the Duquesne University Tamburitians. Some of Zumberak's members have even been selected to perform with the Tamburitians. The lodge was instrumental in establishing the Cleveland chapter of the Croatian Fraternal Union Scholarship Foundation. Members continue to support and benefit from this beneficial foundation.

In 1942, the lodge sponsored its first national event, the Croatian Fraternal Union Basketball Tournament. The Zumberak team has won several national tournaments, not to mention two trophies for being the best dressed team. Goldie Malone, Zumberak secretary-treasurer and the one and only basketball queen, organized the first women's basketball team in the Croatian Fraternal Union in 1952. A national bowling tournament was first organized in 1962, and since then Zumberak's sponsorship and participation has been second to none.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing Zumberak Lodge No. 859 for 60 years of activities, comradeship, and living by their creed: "be a friend to the friendless, make the warring classes obsolete, here and in the land of our parents. Patience, peace and prosperity are what we will be promulgating."

A TRUE LOCAL HERO—LEROY ANDERSON

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of my dearest friends, LeRoy Anderson. He passed away on July 27, 1997, leaving a legacy of kindness and consideration that will be remembered by all who knew him. I am proud to say that I knew LeRoy, he was an active member in the Marion area and he touched many lives—especially in the field of education.

LeRoy was born on June 17, 1935, to Albert and Bessie Anderson. On July 7, 1956, he

married Doris Feurer, his beloved wife for 41 beautiful years. Leroy is also survived by his three daughters, Valerie, Vickie, and Stephanie, a sister and brother, Sue and George, and five much loved grandchildren. All will miss him dearly.

The town of Marion, IL, has felt the indelible impact of LeRoy's commitment to his community, his church, and to Marion High School. LeRoy is an alumni of Southern Illinois University and proudly held a bachelor's and master's degree in both education and education administration. He was true to his profession and reached out to each and every student that set foot in his classroom.

LeRoy began his professional career in Pittsburg, IL, as a fifth- and sixth-grade teacher. He then moved to the high school level where he taught American history, civics, and driver education. While the mind is important to develop, LeRoy helped round his students out by involving them in sports and coached the football, softball, and baseball teams. LeRoy was able to cash in on his talents from his youth where he was an all around athlete as a student at Marion High School playing football, baseball, basketball, and track.

In 1980, LeRoy was promoted to principal of Marion High School and enjoyed an enduring tenure of 15 years. LeRoy was a local hero who did not hesitate to give back to his local neighbors and their children. His colleagues looked up to him for advice in their careers and his students were the benefactors of his love, understanding, and patience, especially when it came to driver education students.

LeRoy was not only a leader in the education arena, but a spiritual leader in his local church community. For over 30 years he was a faithful member of Zion United Church of Christ in Marion, IL. There he taught Sunday school and helped with local functions. LeRoy served on the board and was never a hesitant member, and could always be counted on to serve his fellow parishioners.

Mr. Speaker, LeRoy Anderson's legacy will live on. When we look at his life and his achievement, especially being awarded Citizen of the Year in 1975 by the Marion Chamber of commerce, serving on the Marion Park board for 1973–1977, his ability to initiate the Marion High School graduation spree, which began in 1991—the first of its kind in the local area, and jump starting the Marion Youth Baseball and Softball league, it is clear Leroy will be missed. No one could ever take his place. Mr. Speaker, LeRoy has touched my life—he lit the torch and the town of Marion, IL will always see him as an inspiration—a true local hero.

TMJ AWARENESS MONTH

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention the designation of this coming November and all future Novembers as Jaw Joints—TMJ Awareness Month. In Washington's world of abbreviations and acronyms, TMJ is not one of the better known. Temporomandibular Joint Disorders are among the more painful, yet least well understood disorders affecting people today. While estimates of the number of

people in this country affected by TMJ disorders run into the millions, these disorders are often mistaken for other ailments or presumed to be psychological in nature.

In light of the difficulties that exist in diagnosing and treating TMJ disorders it is clearly very appropriate to establish an awareness month, and I applaud the Jaw Joints & Allied Musculo-Skeletal Disorders Foundation for helping organize this effort. The foundation, which is based in Boston, was created and is presided over by two extremely dedicated Massachusetts residents named Renee and Milton Glass. They have been an excellent source of information to me over the years about TMJ and related matters, and, although this November is officially TMJ Awareness Month, it is also in many ways a tribute to their dedication and hard work in the cause of helping those who suffer from this disorder.

As part of that work, Renee and Milton Glass and their colleagues are going to be involved in two important TMJ-related events in Washington in November. On November 20 and 21, the National Institutes of Health will be holding a workshop entitled "New Directions in Pain Research," which will include some discussion of TMJ. On November 22, the TMJ Association's annual meeting, with participation by the foundation, will take place at the NIH. Both events will no doubt make valuable contributions to the goals of TMJ Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, because I share the Glass' belief in the importance of making the public more aware of the effects of Temporomandibular Joint Disorders, I ask that the attached material describing TMJ in more detail, as well as the foundation's mission statement, be entered into the RECORD.

JAW JOINTS—TMJ AWARENESS MONTH

Temporomandibular Joint Disorders, commonly referred to as "TMJ," afflict millions of Americans, both children and adults of both sexes and all races.

"TMJ" is a painful and disabling disorder that emanates from the Jaw Joints and can affect the health of the entire neuromusculo-skeletal system often spreading pain and dysfunction throughout the body.

The Jaw Joints are the most special and complex joints in the entire anatomy. While similar to other joints—cushioned by cartilage, held together by ligaments, and moved by muscles activated by nerves—they differ in their structure which allows them to perform more functions than the other joints in the body allowing the mandible [lower jaw] to function in a five-way movement, i.e., from side-to-side, forward-and-backward, up-and-down, and to "open wide."

Due to their location, the Jaw Joints are the pathway for motor and sensory activities to and from the brain to the rest of the body. Disorders to the Jaw Joints, therefore, can upset the delicate balance of the neuromusculo-skeletal systems. Some of the diverse symptoms of this multi-faceted TMJ disorder include inability to open or close the mouth freely, difficulty in chewing and swallowing, headache, eye pain, ringing and pain in the ears, leg cramps, fatigue, and pain to the muscles throughout the entire body. Many of the symptoms mimic or overlap with many other disorders, thereby creating the popular designation for TMJ as "The Great Imposter," and its sufferers as "Prisoners of Pain."

While they are orthopedic joints like all other joints in the body, care for the Jaw Joints and disorders to them "falls between the cracks" of medicine and dentistry, but is

largely directed into a dental and psychosomatic realm despite the myriad of symptoms usually treated by physicians and other non-dental health providers. TMJ has not yet been established as a "legitimate" medical disorder, thereby denying millions of Americans their fair entitlements to health insurance and other benefits, as well as their dignity and deprives them of decent quality of life. TMJ patients, therefore, are further penalized by being physically, emotionally, and financially broken.

The nation's pioneer TMJ patient advocacy organization, established in 1982, the Jaw Joints & Allied Musculo-Skeletal Disorders Foundation, Inc. [JJAMD] is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts. Among its many goals and missions is the broader recognition of the importance of healthy Jaw Joints to good oral and general health. It plans to establish in-school programs to teach children, their teachers and parents, the importance and function of the Jaw Joints, as well as safety and prevention of injury to the Jaw Joints in sports, play, and daily activities. JJAMD advocates for recognition by the Medical Profession and their Societies, Center for Disease Control [CDC], the National Institutes of Health [NIH], the Arthritis Foundation, and all others concerning the need to include the Jaw Joints along with all other joints for inclusion in their programs, appropriate comprehensive research and reporting in the medical and dental literature. JJAMD also encourages the Dental Profession to work with the Medical Profession and to establish a requisite TMJ Speciality training within their professional schools.

JJAMD advocates for the creation of medical models and medical protocols for the necessary appropriate health insurance coverage for TMJ patients. This will help to end the discrimination against millions of Americans who suffer with this disorder with disastrous results—including the thousands who have had silicone joint implants which have failed. To this end, JJAMD has sponsored independent research, holds free public lectures, encourages support/self-help groups and has organized and conducted professional lectures and national seminars. JJAMD has received the support of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in many of its activities and has become allied with another leading patient advocacy organization. The TMJ Association, Ltd., in efforts to support all TMJ suffers around the country.

The ultimate aim of these actions is to alleviate the untold preventable human suffering of to those afflicted with TMJ as well as the needless high costs of health care associated therewith. By designating November of each year as "Jaw Joints-TMJ Awareness Month" awareness can be increased among all Americans, and in particular those in a position to help treat, insure, provide appropriate research ultimately to prevent this scourge in our nation.

JAW JOINTS & ALLIED MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS FOUNDATION, INC.

WHO WE ARE

The Jaw Joints & Allied Musculo-Skeletal Disorders Foundation, Inc. [JJAMD] is a 501(c)(3) non-profit national educational, research, and advocacy organization. It works in promoting awareness, prevention, research, and knowledge of the Jaw Joints to whole body health. The disorder to the Temporomandibular Joints [i.e., in layperson's term Jaw Joints], is mostly known as "TMJ Disorders." TMJ is one of the most pervasive, least understood, and controversial health disorders in existence today. TMJ is now acknowledged as a com-

ponent in other disorders, and is also called by a variety of other names and acronyms, adding to the controversy.

VISION STATEMENT

JJAMD expresses its vision through the use of an axiom that "Life Revolves Around the Jaw Joints in Every Motor and Sensory activity 24 hours a day, awake or asleep." JJAMD believes that the disorder to these Temporomandibular Joints—known primarily as "TMJ Disorder"—is largely preventable through a responsible and high quality program of public awareness and education.

MISSION STATEMENT

The specific mission of JJAMD, is to network with TMJ patients, the general public, health providers and their affiliations and societies, governmental agencies, insurers, and through liaison with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, in order to:

Foster appropriate comprehensive public awareness, knowledge, education, research, and information concerning the Temporomandibular Joints [the Jaw Joints]—how they are structured, their function, and their relationship to the whole body for general good health.

Promote prevention of disorders and diseases to the Jaw Joints and advocate for appropriate comprehensive perception, medical/dental classification, diagnoses, and treatments for TMJ Disorder.

Foster self-help-support groups through a National TMJ Alliance. Exchange information with other organizations who deal with disorders containing a TMJ component or relationship.

Encourage the Medical and Dental professions to work together in a multidisciplinary team effort to create a medical model, protocols for appropriate research, diagnoses, treatments, and responsible health insurance coverage.

Enlist the Medical/Dental School educators, and emergency medical staff, to include within their curricula the routine teaching of the Temporomandibular Joints [TMJ] and the disorders and diseases to them.

AMERICAN TEACHERS IN BOZNIA AND HERZEGOVINA HELP DEVELOP SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREE ELECTIONS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Anne A. Fickling, who participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Ms. Fickling was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika Srpska. The Americans were teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in 9 of these sites. This Education for Democracy Program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative supported by the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of Education and built on a program begun in 1996. The U.S. Information

Service in Sarajevo provided valuable assistance to the program. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war-torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the *We the People*—the Citizen and the Constitution, Foundations of Democracy and the Project Citizen Programs which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicates the materials, selected and adapted by educators from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Anne Fickling is a resident of the District of Columbia and currently serves as program coordinator for the Center for Civic Education. She has traveled to Bosnia and Herzegovina 6 times spending 25 weeks assisting in the coordination of this important program to promote Democratic values in the classroom. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Anne Fickling for her dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina program. Her work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF KVCR-TV

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives with the greatest sense of pride to congratulate KVCR-TV, a public television station located at San Bernardino Valley College in my congressional district, on its 35th anniversary.

On September 11, 1997, KVCR-TV reached the milestone of 35 years serving the people of the Inland Empire. As a primary public television station, KVCR-TV, with consistent programming of local events, plays a vital role in the educational and cultural growth of the Inland Empire.

KVCR-TV was the first public TV station in California to be licensed to a college or university and the first in the Nation to be licensed to a community college.

Public broadcasting is a private-public partnership that works. At the local level, KVCR-TV successfully carries out its great responsibility of providing meaningful access to information to the community. Furthermore, KVCR-TV spearheads alternative learning opportunities such as community service projects, Internet-related activities, and workshops for teachers, parents, and caregivers.

Its commitment to the well-being of a community and community-based broadcast services set KVCR-TV apart from national tele-

communication services. The people of the Inland Empire have been very outspoken in their support of KVCR-TV and its quality programming. As a long-time supporter of Federal funding for public broadcasting stations, I am proud to have such an excellent example in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing KVCR-TV on its 35th anniversary. Let us commend KVCR-TV for its public information efforts for the benefit of the children and families who rely on public broadcasting as their source for news, information, and education.

CONGRATULATING TRINITY COLLEGE ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate my alma mater, Trinity College of Washington, DC, which this year is celebrating its centennial anniversary of providing quality higher education to women in the Nation's Capital, across the country, and around the world.

Trinity College was founded in August 1897 by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur as the Nation's first Catholic liberal arts college for women. Chartered by an act of Congress, Trinity has a rich tradition of academic excellence, specializing in preparing women for roles of leadership and service.

The Sisters of Notre Dame had a vision of an institution for women, built on a challenging liberal arts curriculum that assumed that women are the intellectual equal of men, and composed of a student body national in scope. One hundred years later, as Trinity proudly celebrates its centennial, the work and beliefs of the community of the Sisters of Notre Dame live on.

Trinity welcomed its first students in 1900. In 1966, Trinity established its coeducational graduate program, and in 1984 created Weekend College, an undergraduate degree program designed to meet the educational goals of the Washington area's working women.

Today, with a diverse enrollment of nearly 1,500 students in its undergraduate and coeducational graduate programs, Trinity is a nationally recognized leader among the Nation's women's colleges and in the education of adult women. Using Washington, DC, as an extended classroom, generations of Trinity students have walked these very corridors, providing valuable services as interns and staff in so many of our offices.

In addition to its degree programs, Trinity also educates thousands of students each year through its nondegree and affiliated programs, including graduate workshops for teachers, Washington Very Special Arts, Upward Bound, Education for Parish Service, Notre Dame Education Center, and Elderhostel. The college is also home to the Pan American Symphony Orchestra, which performs concerts during the year for music lovers throughout the Washington area.

Carrying on the tradition of the Sisters of Notre Dame in helping those in need, Trinity students, faculty, and staff participate in var-

ious community service projects, including caring for boarder babies, tutoring and delivering meals to the homeless, and spending school breaks living and working with migrant farmworkers at the Farmworker Ministry run by the Sisters of Notre Dame in Apopka, FL. Trinity's graduate education students are active in partnerships with area schools, and undergraduate students conduct after-school programs for the children at neighborhood elementary schools, where faculty provide teaching assistance and mentoring programs.

Trinity graduates, including my esteemed colleague from the great State of California, NANCY PELOSI, are using their education to make a difference in their communities—across the country and around the globe—in corporate boardrooms, courtrooms, classrooms, laboratories, and families.

In 1997, the work of the Sisters of Notre Dame continues to thrive as Trinity College remains an institution centered around women, and enriched by the Catholic tradition, a place where women can gain the knowledge and tools necessary to succeed in their own lives and give back to their communities. As a member of Trinity's class of 1958, I am proud to wish Trinity College continued success as it celebrates "A Century of Women Leading the Way," and prepares to move forward into the 21st century.

JACOB WETTERLING CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1997

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. DUNN. Madam Speaker, it is the responsibility of our Nation to make our communities safer. It is our responsibility to give communities and families the tools to protect women and children from sexual predators. Everything we can do to improve our laws and sharpen these tools is a top priority.

The Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act does just that. It improves upon existing sexual offender registration laws in order to ensure that sexual predators who may run, can no longer hide.

In 1994, Congress enacted The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. This act requires certain offenders to register their addresses and other pertinent information with local law enforcement upon release from prison. The Wetterling Improvements Act tightens this prudent law to prevent violent sex offenders from falling through the cracks.

In my home State of Washington, residents take sex offender registration laws very seriously. Legislators have enacted a new law which makes it a felony for sex offenders to ignore registration requirements. Violating the new law carries a penalty of up to 5 years in prison. A special police task force has been given the authority to track down and arrest sex offenders who fail to register their whereabouts with law enforcement.

Madam Speaker, these are the types of creative solutions that we need to protect our families and neighborhoods from sexual predators. The Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act

provides States with the flexibility and freedom to design their own registry programs, instead of implementing a one-size-fits-all plan.

I applaud the improvements in this legislation and am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this prudent measure.

TRIBUTE FOR LT. COMDR. LEIGH
MADDEN

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today, it is with special pride that I rise to pay tribute to a friend, a great American, and a U.S. Navy SEAL, Lt. Comdr. Leigh Madden. The Navy's elite Sea-Air Land [SEAL] Forces represent a component of the U.S. Special Operations Command [SOCOM]. The people who comprise our Special Operations Forces [SOF] are specially trained, highly skilled, and extremely intelligent men and women. On a daily basis, our SOF exceed established standards, go that extra mile or, in Lieutenant Commander Madden's case, swim those extra miles in cold and dangerous conditions in order to prepare for deployment on some of our Nation's most sensitive and critical missions.

Just as the men and women of SOF can, on a moment's notice, integrate their special ops capabilities into a full spectrum of operations ranging from peacetime activities to war, throughout his career Lieutenant Commander Madden continues to use his skills and talents to succeed in a wide range of assignments.

Lieutenant Commander Madden's service to his country in Special Operations began in 1985 with his attendance and successful completion of the most challenging and physically demanding course in the U.S. military, Basic Underwater Demolition SEAL [BUDS] training. After graduating BUDS class 138, Leigh Madden spent the next 8 years serving in SEAL Teams on both the west coast and the east coast. Deploying over the years to more than 20 different countries in Asia, Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East, Lieutenant Commander Madden spent more time in worldwide hotspots than he did in his own hometown.

Lieutenant Commander Madden's experience and reputation as one of the finest in the Special Operations community ultimately led to his assignment as a leader of one of this country's most accomplished combat units. Because of the sensitive nature, the exploits of this unit must remain secret. Although at times Leigh has served in the covert world, it is evident that as he was placed in positions of rapidly increasing responsibility, he successfully met each challenge and his career quickly progressed.

Thus, when the leadership of the U.S. Special Operations Command required someone to work in the highly visible and politically significant Legislative Affairs Office, they knew Lieutenant Commander Madden was the person for the job. SOCOM knew they could count on Lieutenant Commander Madden to use his experience, skills, and education in a way that would clearly illustrate the importance

of SOF while also conveying to U.S. policymakers the needs of Special Operators in the field.

In his position as deputy director of legislative affairs for SOCOM, Lieutenant Commander Madden provided Members of Congress with a better understanding of how the wide-ranging capabilities of our SOF relate to today's dynamic international environment. Lieutenant Commander Madden ensured that Senators, Representatives, and their staffs visited our Special Operations Forces around the globe. As a result of these trips, I and many others have been able to see firsthand the many contributions to our national security made by the first-rate men and women of the Special Operations Community.

In working with the Congress these past 2½ years, Leigh's sense of duty, his political acumen, and his ability to understand an issue from all angles has not only averted conflict but has resulted in sound decisions, decisions that were best for the Special Operations Community and for our Nation. One of the many tangible results of Lieutenant Commander Madden's diligence is the fact that the SEALs can expect the Advanced Seal Delivery System to be delivered into the fleet by late 1999 or early 2000.

Sadly for many of us in Congress who have had the pleasure and honor of working with Lieutenant Commander Madden, it is time for Leigh to return to the world that is his first love, the cold, wet, hard, and dangerous world of a Navy SEAL. On this assignment, his skills and experience as one of the Nation's best Special Operators will be put to immediate use in protecting our Nation.

Much as I take great pride in continuing the Kennedy family tradition of supporting our Special Operations Forces, Lieutenant Commander Madden can take great pride in a job exceptionally well done. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I want to thank Lieutenant Commander Madden for his continuing service to this Nation and extend to both Leigh and his wife, Jessie, "Fair winds and following seas."

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL
AMERICANS: ETHELINE DUBIN

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 26, 1997, at the Brooklyn Society For Ethical Culture, the New York community saluted Etheline Dunbar Dubin as a Point-of-Light for her neighborhood, her city, and for all human kind. Etheline was a model for numerous other unsung heroes and heroines spread across our land. She was one of those thousands of citizens who are dedicated enough to work tirelessly behind the scenes and never request an ounce of glory or recognition.

In the early sixties when I first became involved in civil rights and political activities, Ms. Dubin was one of my mentors. She seemed to know everything about everybody in local public life. She was an invaluable civic guidebook for a newcomer from Memphis, TN, treading his way through the byzantine politics of New York City.

Unselfish in her personal life; unselfish with her family; and unselfish for the community in

many causes, Etheline Dubin was the kind of leader who was needed in elected office. But she never threw her hat in the ring and announced that she was running for office. Etheline Dubin was a Point-of-Light but she never craved high visibility; her ego never needed bolstering; she had no great hunger for political power.

She was not a wimp with weak convictions. Etheline Dubin was consumed by a passion to do the right thing. From her first civic activities to the very end she raged against evil. She was the unsung champion of the people on the bottom who had no one else to fight for them. One of the last indignant complaints that Etheline registered directly with me was a complaint against a candidate who was running for judge: "That man owns two houses that have hundreds of housing code violations. He is running for a judgeship but that man is a slum lord."

The civic and political history of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brooklyn can be written against the backdrop of Etheline Dubin's indignation against evil and her feisty willingness to fight for whatever is right. Etheline and Marshall Dubin almost instinctively bounded to the right side. No one ever had to plead with them to go to the front line in a battle for a just cause.

When Bedford-Stuyvesant decided that it wanted more than one token representative in the NY State Assembly, Etheline was there in the fight to elect Tom Jones as the first real Bedford-Stuyvesant people's representative. In the fights against discrimination in employment and against discrimination in housing, Etheline was there. In the middle of the controversy which erupted when community planning district boundaries were drawn, Etheline was there.

Etheline's long years of work on community planning board eight might be described as her anchor achievement in the community. From her base on planning board eight her concern for all aspects of community life could radiate outward.

From the battle to keep the Franklin Avenue shuttle running to the detailed monitoring of the quality of life near her home on the corner of Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue, Etheline made her presence felt. We all enjoy the benefits of a better neighborhood and a better Brooklyn as a result of the efforts of Etheline and her partners on community planning board eight.

Etheline Dubin was a solid brick, a golden brick in the foundation of what is best about our American democracy. Most of us in decisionmaking positions realize that the hope of our system comes from the bottom up. It is the integrity and the tenacity of the brothers and sisters who are never awarded medals and big prizes; these qualities keep our society moving forward.

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal was shaped by the unrelenting demands of the strikers on the picket lines, the demonstrators in the streets, the activists in the endless meetings. President Lyndon Johnson was moved to push aggressively for voting rights legislation by the marchers who were beaten on a bridge in Selma, AL. We still do not know the names of the majority of the heroes who fell that morning under the clubs, bayonets, and tear gas. Just this past week we have witnessed commemorations in Little Rock attended by President Clinton to remind us of

the heroism of nine children and other members of the Little Rock African-American community when they braved the threat of mob violence to integrate Central High School. Those ordinary people inspired President Eisenhower to send troops in to enforce a Supreme Court decision.

Etheline Dubin lived in this tradition of unusing heroes doing what had to be done. Now she has departed leaving behind her husband, Marshall and two sons: Jonathan and Jason Dubin. Today we do not have the resources and the power to erect a statue for Etheline. But the memorial service was more than just a moment of reflection, meditation and grieving. She is one of our last heroines. We must celebrate our heroines and heroes. We must erect monuments in our minds that will never crumble. We must let Points-of-Light shine that will never go out. We must rededicate our lives to the spirit of unselfish activism in memory of Etheline Dubin.

PREVENTING DEADLY CONFLICT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from August 1997 entitled "Preventing Deadly Conflict."

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

PREVENTING DEADLY CONFLICT

Many thought the end of the Cold War would mean a more peaceful international order. But conflict has not lessened. Today, there are more than 27 conflicts underway around the world.

Conflict prevention is a matter of acute importance for U.S. foreign policy. Whenever or wherever a crisis erupts, the world looks for a U.S. leadership role in resolving it. Public opinion strongly resists a U.S. role as the world's policeman, and policy-makers always ask: What are the alternatives to sending in the Marines? The use of force should be the option of not only last but least resort. Unless a better system of conflict prevention is developed, the burden on the U.S. will be much greater, financially and militarily, to respond to instability and conflict.

Sources of conflict are diverse. Most conflicts today are not between states but within states. Political repression of racial, ethnic or religious groups creates the conditions for conflict. Violence born of desperation becomes the alternative to continued repression.

There are also economic causes. Gross imbalances in living standards can breed conflict. Even economic reform and growth, building blocks of stability, can contribute to conflict. For example, growth has bypassed indigenous populations in many parts of Latin America, and inequality has contributed to armed revolt in Mexico and Peru.

Nations still compete violently for the control of resources. Control of oil and water continue to be a source of contention—and war—in the Middle East. Population pressures can create a serious strain on limited resources, and so can refugees. Most of the world's 15 million refugees today are the result of conflict, but massive refugee movements can also spread conflict and instability.

Much conflict is rooted in deep-seated historical animosities. U.S. diplomacy has helped to stop wars, for example, in the Balkans and Middle East, but long-term resolution of these and other conflicts has been elusive.

What should be done? Because conflict resolution is so complex, we need a comprehensive approach. The challenge is to develop the available arsenal of tools and to use them skillfully. Among these tools are dialogue, mediation, political and economic sticks and carrots, diplomatic pressure from the regional and international communities, sanctions, and—if necessary—international military intervention, either by consent or by force.

At the local level, the primary responsibility for conflict prevention rests with a country itself. Any country will be susceptible to internal violence if there is not economic growth and good governance. If a country has good political, economic and legal mechanisms, tensions can be addressed before violence erupts. Democratic countries with market-based economies have the best record of achieving lasting peace and prosperity.

At the regional level, we should work to increase the effectiveness of security institutions—the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and others—to prevent conflict. They should take more responsibility for economic development and integration, the promotion of good governance, and conflict prevention. It is better, for example, if Africans deal with African problems. Regional organizations should support confidence-building measures to increase military transparency, communication, and cooperation. They should develop the capability to apply pressure, offer assistance, or deploy regional forces to prevent conflict.

At the international level, there is much to be done. First, the international community needs a capability for preventive action. This means the ability to deploy civilian personnel—to mediate problems, to provide immediate economic relief, and to address the long-term problems that give rise to conflict. The UN should give higher priority to conflict prevention. Among other things, the international community needs a better system of early warning and response. Conflict seldom arises without warning. Persons knowledgeable about countries are rarely surprised when long-simmering problems escalate into full-scale conflict. The problem is getting timely attention by policy-makers.

Second, the international community needs to address the underlying economic causes of conflict. The U.S. should work with the international community, especially international financial institutions, to support long-term development assistance to achieve economic growth and promote economic opportunity and equality. Working through institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization, the U.S. should support market reform and regional economic integration to bolster growth. The international community must be prepared to apply pressure, even sanctions, to states that do not work to prevent violence or promote conflict resolution.

Third, the international community needs to support political reform and the development of responsive and accountable government. Helping to establish and promote institutions of civil society such as political parties, trade unions, independent media, and the rule of law are important safeguards for protecting human rights, fighting corruption, and fending off political demagoguery. Democratic societies and governments handle political disputes with far less violence.

Finally, the international community must improve its military response to conflicts once they reach the crisis stage. There are many problems in developing the appropriate mechanism for an international military capability to intervene in areas of potential or actual conflict, but it is urgent that these problems be addressed and solutions found. The UN continues to coordinate efforts by governments to train forces and set aside necessary resources for future missions. The U.S. should support these efforts, so that the international community can respond rapidly and effectively if a military response is required.

Conclusion. There is no cure for war and human folly. We will always have both, and the U.S. cannot and should not be responsible for addressing all the world's ills. Yet the U.S., the international community, and individual states can do more to prevent or reduce conflict. Early attention to disputes can save lives as well as the financial and human costs of military intervention. It may not be a message that is popular in the current political climate, but devoting more resources and efforts to conflict prevention is a long-term investment that serves the U.S. national interest.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Thursday, September 25, for rollcall votes 453 and 454. Had I been present, I would have voted "no." In addition, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall vote 455 on this same day.

IN RECOGNITION OF COL. TERRY L. RICE

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Col. Terry L. Rice, upon his departure from his post as Commander and District Engineer of the Jacksonville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Among his many duties in the region, Colonel Rice is best remembered for his commitment to the Florida Everglades and the partnerships he developed toward restoration of this priceless national treasure.

Throughout his command at the Jacksonville District, Colonel Rice committed the corps to a balanced approach toward environmental management. He has incorporated creative planning, engineering, construction, and management of projects that encompass the third largest civil works district in the Nation. Historically, the Jacksonville District is known as an innovative global leader in environmental restoration. Colonel Rice has built on this legacy by giving the Army Corps of Engineers a new look in south Florida through his commitment to the people of Florida and his vision for ecosystem restoration.

For those of us in south Florida and all who value the Florida Everglades, I wish Colonel Rice great success in his future endeavors.

TRADE FAIRNESS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, golf was not invented in the United States. But the United States leads the world in the manufacturing of quality golf clubs. Golfers know that most of these manufacturers are headquartered in California, predominantly in Carlsbad in my congressional district. They dominate this \$2-billion industry because they lead in research and development of new materials that improve the performance, durability, and appearance of golf clubs. Major American investments have been made in the research, development, design, and manufacture of golf clubs, components, and their materials.

To remain competitive, these companies at times source components, such as golf club heads, offshore. Their high-paying research and design and final manufacturing operations remain here in the United States. Modern quality domestic golf clubs undergo precision operations involving many skilled U.S. technicians, using leading edge assembly and test equipment here in the United States.

Unfortunately, the prosperity of American employers is threatened and disrupted by arbitrary or capricious country of origin marking rules and regulations. These have been adopted and proposed by the U.S. Customs Service. They include the NAFTA marking regulations, the proposed marking regulations, and ultimately the Uruguay round country of origin changes scheduled for implementation in several years. The U.S. golf club industry has been able to cope with U.S. Customs regulations prior to implementation of the NAFTA marking rules. But the new country of origin marking requirements have become real trade and economic barriers. Contrary to their stated purpose, the new requirements are less understandable, more subjective, and more burdensome than previous marking requirements.

The marking problems can be resolved by recognizing that the process of final manufacturing of golf clubs in the United States is clearly a substantial transformation. Unlike golf clubs of the past, the final manufacturing of modern golf clubs is a high-precision, multi-step process by skilled U.S. technicians requiring significant attention to detail. They use laser-guided equipment and highly sensitive scales to determine the weights of individual components and final clubs. Any slight variance causes the rejection of a club that does not meet company or industry swingweight standards.

The U.S. golf club manufacturing industry is a significant domestic employer that deserves to be treated fairly by trade laws. New and Proposed country of origin marking requirements simply fail to recognize the technological progress this industry has made, at the demand of golfers everywhere. By enacting legislation that reflects current industry practices, we restore trade fairness to the U.S. golf club industry, preserve good American jobs, and enhance our trade competitiveness.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the Republican Party have continued to argue that they oppose campaign finance reform because we first need to investigate the abuses by the White House during the last campaign. While I fully support the airing of the abuses that may have taken place in 1996, I do not accept the excuse that we cannot act on changing the system until the Republican investigations are concluded.

The reality is that much of the abuses of the system in 1996 were technically legal. Parties are allowed to raise soft money, intended for party building activities, without any limits and with very little accountability. It is the completely legal soft money contributions of hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars that are corrupting the political system.

Furthermore, the hearings are not covering every abuse of the current system. One such example is the multibillion-dollar tax break given to the tobacco industry during the balanced budget agreement. In that agreement, the Republican leadership in the House and the Senate inserted a \$50 billion tax break for the tobacco industry. Campaign contributions of more than \$1.9 million to the Republican Party over the past 18 months, all legal under the current system, bought the tobacco industry a multibillion-dollar tax break. Yet no one is investigating that issue.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we vigorously investigate possible violations of the law, by both political parties, during the 1996 election cycle. However, we should not use that as an excuse to delay making real changes to the campaign finance system as soon as possible. The time to act is now, we can no longer accept no as an answer.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF
CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC.**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of coming before Congress today to pay tribute to a company operating in my district that has played a major role in the economic, cultural and historical development of northern Michigan and in the rise of the economic and military power of the United States itself in the last century and a half.

The history of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. is a fascinating one, because it is entwined with the development of the Soo Locks, the growth of shipping on the Great Lakes, and the development of pelletizing iron ore. The company's history even has ties to a candidate for the U.S. Presidency in the year 1876.

The company began as the Cleveland Iron Co. in 1847, just 3 years after iron ore was discovered in the remote wilderness of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Michigan had been given the Upper Peninsula as compensation for a disputed piece of land along the Michigan-Ohio border known as the Toledo strip.

The discovery of iron and of copper in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan made this exchange suddenly seem very much worthwhile.

Northern Michigan in those years was still a remote frontier area. Mining began in earnest in the 1850's, but getting the ore to port from this wilderness was a great challenge. The construction of a plank road through miles of rugged terrain brought ore to the budding city of Marquette on Lake Superior, and by 1857 a railroad with steam engines was hauling ore to the new docks in Marquette.

The opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, allowing ships to bypass the rapids on the St. Mary's River en route between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, was a significant event in the development of the iron and steel industry in the United States. The passage of the two-masted brigantine *Columbia* through the Soo Locks in August 1855 with 120 tons of ore was significant in this regard. It meant not only that ore would be mined in Upper Michigan, and later in Minnesota, but that processing of ore and the manufacture of steel would be done in blast furnaces far from the mines, in States on the south shore of the eastern Great Lakes.

During the Civil War and in the years that followed the war, production tonnages increased on a regular basis, with shipments hitting the 200,000 ton mark in 1880. Surface deposits of ore were exhausted by then, and shaft mining was begun to follow the rich iron ore veins underground.

By 1890 there were two major iron mining operations on the Marquette Iron Range. Joining the Cleveland Iron Co. was the Iron Cliffs Co., founded by Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic Party nominee for President against Rutherford B. Hayes. A merger of these two companies in 1891 created the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.

This new company was a pioneer, bringing many firsts to the industry and to the region. It brought electrical power to the Upper Peninsula by building an hydroelectric plant in 1910. In 1900 it created the first geological department for an iron mining company in the Lake Superior Region. It organized a welfare department in 1905, developed a pension plan in 1909, formed the region's first mine safety department in 1911, built a modern hospital in 1918, and even build lumber mills to harvest the abundant timber.

Making good use of its vast land holdings, the company hired a landscape architect to design a model town for the area. The community of Gwinn is named for Elizabeth Gwinn, mother of company president William Gwinn Mather.

Perhaps the most significant breakthrough for the region and for the industry occurred when Cleveland Cliffs researchers, working with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, developed the current method of concentrating low-grade ore into pellets. The process of pelletizing iron ore has provided Cleveland Cliffs and the steel industry with more than 375 million tons of iron ore pellets. These pellets are made from ore once considered too low in iron to have any value. Despite periods of economic slowdown, the company, now known as Cleveland-Cliffs Inc., is the world's largest producer of iron ore pellets and the leading supplier of high-quality iron ore products to the steel industry in North America.

The company employs approximately one-third of its 6,000-member work force in northern Michigan. Others work in the corporate

headquarters in Cleveland, OH, as well as in northern Minnesota, where the company also mines iron ore.

Mr. Speaker, Cleveland-Cliffs has an economic, historical and cultural presence deep in the geography and the people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in the economy of the United States. We wish the company and its employees years of success and the blessings of innovation that will keep it viable well into a new millennium.

CONGRATULATING MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATOR MARK MONTIGNY

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Massachusetts State Senator Mark Montigny as a 1997 recipient of the Dr. Nathan Davis Award in the category of Outstanding State Senator. The Davis awards, presented to local State, and Federal career and elected government officials, were established by the American Medical Association in 1989 and are truly one of the most prestigious forms of recognition for outstanding public service in the advancement of public health.

The Massachusetts Senate president, Thomas Birmingham, and the Massachusetts Medical Society, nominated Senator Montigny for this award because of his effort as Senate Chair of the Joint Committee on Health Care to protect the physician-patient relationship and to improve the health of our citizenry, particularly the working poor and their children.

Senator Montigny's innovative legislative initiatives include a new Massachusetts State law that provides health insurance to most of the Commonwealth's uninsured children and a pilot prescription drug subsidy program for indigent seniors. He has also authored a bill to limit the use of pre-existing condition clauses and waiting periods in health coverage—virtually guaranteeing the right to obtain health insurance coverage. He has also championed a Physician Profiling bill that supports both consumer empowerment and the need for accuracy and fairness to physicians. In addition, Senator Montigny is working on legislation that would refinance Massachusetts' Uncompensated Care Pool, regulate the managed care industry, and preserve traditional values for community health care institutions in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned only a very short portion of a very long list of accomplishments that Senator Mark Montigny has contributed to the public health needs of Massachusetts residents. I am honored to congratulate him today for an award he undoubtedly has earned and deserves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE-CHOICES PREGNANCY CENTER

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center,

which has served the women of Joplin, MO since its inception in 1990. To date, over 4,000 women have received services from the center in the form of pregnancy testing, counseling for those considering an abortion, and support for those who have already had an abortion. The center also manages two programs that make a difference in the lives of many Joplin residents: Mom Care, is designed to help mothers deal with their parenting responsibilities, and the Virtuous Reality program provides valuable information to teens and parents about making responsible and healthy choices in their lives. As evidence of the good work of the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center, at least 160 babies who would have been aborted are alive and well today because of their counseling and support.

On October 7, the center will dedicate its new facility which will enable it to serve more women in a number of new ways. The center will immediately begin to offer ultrasound imaging, physical exams, and other forms of prenatal care for at-risk women. In the near future, they also plan to add testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, pre and post adoption counseling, abstinence education, and a 24 hour telephone help line to better serve the women of southwest Missouri.

Life constantly presents us with choices, and there are consequences to the choices that we make. A woman faced with an unplanned pregnancy has few options, and often feels that she has no where to turn. I am grateful that the women of Joplin can turn to the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center because there they can find a friend who has the patience to listen and the experience to understand and give advice that many would not be able to give. And, whatever her decision might be, I know that the center will provide her with the love, support, and counseling that she will need to make it through such a difficult time.

In closing, I remember the words of Mother Theresa. Speaking at a National Prayer Breakfast in 1994, she asked "How do we persuade a woman not to have an abortion? As always, we must persuade her with love and remind ourselves that love means to be willing to give until it hurts. Jesus gave even his life to love us." I thank everyone who made the choice to give of their time and love for the benefit of others at the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH PHILADELPHIA REVIEW ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my neighborhood newspaper, the South Philadelphia Review, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The South Philly Review is one of the best-written, best-edited community newspapers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Over the years, the Review has reported on many of my achievements here in Congress. But more importantly, the Review has been the eyes and ears of the unique community of South Philadelphia. Reporting on births and deaths,

food and drink, high culture and low, the Review is South Philadelphia.

In keeping with its commitment to the people of South Philadelphia, the Review has sponsored many initiatives to improve our community. In the 1980's, they started an annual food drive that helps to feed thousands of hungry citizens every year; founded a Youth Appreciation Award to promote the positive achievements of South Philadelphia students, backing it up with the reward of a U.S. Savings bond; and created a Lifestyles Section to feature local artists, writers, and entertainers who have made an impact on their community. In 1992, they created an Opinion/Editorial page to give residents a forum to voice and exchange opinions on important issues, and in 1995 they started a free concert series that runs throughout the month of June in Marconi Plaza.

In recognition of the quality of the publication, the Philadelphia Press Association awarded it the title of Best Weekly Newspaper in the Delaware Valley for 1996. In 1997, the Review repeated as the recipient of this award.

Mr. Speaker, in light of its contributions to local journalism and to the community of South Philadelphia, I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the South Philadelphia Review for its first 50 years, and wish it the best of luck in its next 50.

WELFARE-TO-WORK PROVISIONS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the Clinton administration's proposed welfare-to-work provisions. The House is currently considering H.R. 2400, the BESTEA legislation, which includes a welfare-to-work component. However, I believe that in order for our welfare reform package—which I supported—to succeed, we must have strong provisions to transition welfare recipients into the workplace.

The BESTEA legislation includes \$42 million with a cap of 10 projects nationwide. I commend Chairman SHUSTER and our ranking member, Congressman OBERSTAR, for recognizing the need for this program. However, I believe we should approve the Clinton administration's proposal for transit welfare-to-work, which calls for \$100 million. By the year 2002, States must have moved half of all adult welfare recipients—over 2 million people—off of welfare and into the workforce. This pilot program approach is now written in BESTEA will not be adequate to meet the needs of welfare reform.

The Metro East has over 10,000 welfare clients without earned income who need education and training to find meaningful employment, according to the Illinois Department of Human Services. Regional studies have shown that with training, we can reduce our welfare rolls and put people back into the workplace, and transportation plays a key role in making that happen.

I support the administration's welfare-to-work provisions and intend to work next spring to increase the amount for this program in the BESTEA legislation. I urge my colleagues to

work with me to lift the cap limit on projects and increase the amount authorized to sufficient levels to make welfare reform a success.

TRIBUTE TO P.I.M.E. MISSIONARIES AND THE KNIGHTS OF CHARITY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, P.I.M.E. Missionaries in an organization with a noble mission: to serve people around the world in pastoral, educational, medical, and developmental ways. Throughout the years, their vision of peace and justice have enhanced the quality of life for so many people.

In 1947, under the influence of Edward Cardinal Mooney of the Archdiocese of Detroit, P.I.M.E. Missionaries established U.S. headquarters in Detroit. Its members come from several countries including Italy, England, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India, and Mexico. The international membership of P.I.M.E. embodies the characteristic of the universal church.

This year, P.I.M.E. has chosen three individuals who have dedicated much of their life to their communities. Frank Stella, Rabbi Daniel Syme, and Kenneth Way have continually used their resources and energy to bring aid and sympathy to those who need it. Through their charitable involvement, these men have proven to be indispensable members of their communities.

For the past five decades, the members of P.I.M.E. Missionaries have combined their time and talents to help those in need throughout the world. As Father Clement Vismara once said, "If we keep life only for ourselves, then it withers. Life is radiant from the moment we give it to others." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of P.I.M.E. along with Frank Stella, Rabbi Syme, and Kenneth Way for their contributions to society.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: WILLIAM H. PEASE, JR.

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. as a Point of light for the citizens of New York City and for all Americans. Professor Pease is a teacher, a former engineer, and a forceful advocate of the study of African-American history. Tomorrow, October 2, 1997, Professor Pease will be 76 years old. He presently serves as professor emeritus, professor of electrical engineering and assistant dean of instruction at Suffolk Community College in Selden, NY.

In his own right, William Pease is a Point of light; however, he would proudly acknowledge the fact that he is also a reflection of the flames left burning by two of his mentors, Rosetta Gaston and Carter G. Woodson. In addition to all of his other labors, the promotion of

African-American history has always been a passion of Professor Pease. He was a teenage pupil of Mother Gaston who first introduced him to the work of Carter G. Woodson, the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. It should be noted that Dr. John Hope Franklin, the current chairman of the President's Advisory Board on Race, was also a disciple of Carter G. Woodson.

Professor Pease's great passion for the promotion of African-American history increases his effectiveness in his work with youth. Whenever possible, he is always ready to assist youth-serving programs. Together with his daughter, Denise Pease, he has sponsored a scholarship awarded through the Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission to student winners of essay and art contests. As a teacher and a counselor he has directly inspired young people. In his quite and forthright presentations, he keeps the spirit of Frederic Douglass and Martin Luther King alive.

Professor Pease is a graduate of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Fordham University. Prior to assuming his position at Suffolk County Community College, he was a senior instructor at RCA Institute and a microwave engineer at Tungsol Electronics. At Suffolk, he has served as the director of the educational opportunities program and the facility advisor of the Black Students Organization.

Numerous organizations have previously recognized William Pease as a great Point of light. He won accolades as the Tuskegee airman welter-weight champion in 1945. He was the first African-American president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Over the years he has received awards from: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; the New York University Weekend Tutorial Project; the Professional Achievement Award of the Brownsville Association for the Study of African American Life and History; the Teacher of the Year Award from the New York University Outreach Program for Mathematics and Science; the Mary McLeod Bethune Award for the motivation of black youth; and a proclamation from the Suffolk County Executive for outstanding service and leadership.

Hundreds of the students and disciples of Professor Pease occupy leadership positions throughout the city and the Nation. For his community and for all Americans, Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. is a great point of light.

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from September 1997 entitled Fast-Track—What Is At Stake.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

Earlier this month, the President asked Congress to grant him "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements. Under fast-track, Congress agrees to hold single, expedited yes-or-no votes on trade agreements in exchange for extensive input into

the President's negotiating strategy. Congress will vote on fast-track in the coming weeks.

Much is at stake in this debate. Without fast-track, U.S. trade policy will grind to a halt. Other countries will not conclude trade deals with the President if Congress can later revise them. Increased trade will create good jobs and raise wages. It will also sustain our world leadership and achieve key foreign policy objectives.

Between 1974 and 1994 every President had fast-track authority. They used it to achieve two major worldwide agreements that cut trade barriers and boosted U.S. exports. Earlier this year, the President nailed down agreements, initiated before fast-track authority lapsed, that will cut prices for international phone calls and eliminate barriers to U.S. computer-related exports. U.S. markets are the most open in the world, and trade agreements consistently require other countries to do more than we do to lower trade barriers—to our great advantage.

U.S. prosperity increasingly depends on finding new foreign markets for the things we make and grow. One of every eight U.S. jobs is at least partly supported by exports. Ninety-six percent of the world's consumers live outside the U.S., and we need better access to these potential customers if we want to preserve or increase our 20% share of the world's wealth. Trade agreements give us that access. U.S. exports have increased 80%, for example, in the products covered by the 24 agreements we have concluded with Japan since 1992.

Consider what we lose without fast-track. Without fast-track, we won't be able to lead upcoming talks on reducing trade barriers in agriculture and services, two sectors in which we dominate world trade. Without fast-track, Europe and Japan will secure preferential access to markets at our expense. European and Japanese firms would be pleased if the U.S. did not conclude trade agreements with Latin America and Asia, because they want those markets for themselves. Without fast-track, new deals in key sectors in which the U.S. leads world industry—such as automobiles, energy equipment, and medical technology—will remain out of reach.

Without fast-track, foreign trade barriers that are hurting American workers and farmers *right now* will remain in place. Rules affecting the sale of our products overseas will be written by others, not by us. Hundreds of thousands of potential new jobs will not be created. But if we give the President fast-track, he will have the power to combat trade barriers—and each agreement he concludes will still have to be separately approved by Congress.

Critics of fast-track argue that U.S. jobs and wages are hurt by low labor and environmental standards in other countries. They want agreements to require our trading partners to raise these standards. But fast-track critics have not explained how we can persuade other governments to sign such agreements. Countries are unlikely to change labor and environmental policies simply for the opportunity to trade more with us. There is a better way to help other countries improve their labor and environmental standards: by helping them grow, and for that we need increased trade and fast-track.

Fast-track is important not only for the U.S. economy, but also for the achievement of key foreign policy objectives:

Most countries in Latin America have embraced democracy and adopted free-market economic policies. Increased trade with the U.S. will stimulate growth, providing a payoff for painful reforms. That will solidify democracy and enhance U.S. influence.

U.S.-led efforts to reduce trade barriers in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

forum (APEC) will help maintain America's leadership role in Asia. For our close friends in the region, APEC's most important purpose is to keep the U.S. anchored in Asia.

Better access to world markets is critical to the success of economic and political reform in Eastern Europe, and to the independence of the countries of the former Soviet Union.

U.S.-led efforts to reduce trade barriers have contributed to a dramatic increase in global prosperity since World War II, reducing the potential for international conflict.

Trade is an increasingly important dimension of international relations. Continued U.S. trade leadership will reinforce U.S. foreign policy leadership. A rejection of fast-track will signal a retreat from our role as world leader.

Despite the power of these arguments, fast-track won't be approved unless we address deep-seated concerns about the impact of trade on the U.S. economy.

First, we need to strengthen programs that help workers adjust to foreign competition. Trade expansion benefits the U.S. economy as a whole, but it does hurt some workers, especially those with fewer skills. Better education and training will do more to help U.S. workers than anything a trade agreement can do about foreign labor practices.

Second, the President must persuade Americans that if they give him fast-track, he will use that authority aggressively—to knock down foreign trade restrictions and deliver agreements that increase good-paying jobs.

Third, the President and Congress need to launch a national dialogue on the importance of trade. We need to highlight the advantages of trade: the jobs created by exports, and the benefits of imports both to consumers and producers. We need to explain that low productivity in developing countries often neutralizes any competitive advantage provided by their low wages. We need to document the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing and how American workers are being hurt by recent trade agreements concluded without U.S. participation—because of the absence of fast-track authority.

Fast-track will empower the President to open foreign markets—to the benefit of the U.S. economy and U.S. foreign policy. Without fast-track our economy's potential will be unfulfilled, and our international leadership will be diminished.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP VICTOR T. CURRY, PASTOR OF NEW BIRTH BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a distinct honor and privilege to pay tribute to one of Miami's great leaders, Bishop Victor T. Curry. I want to echo the same sentiments of joy and gratitude that the 10,000 members of the New Birth Baptist Church in Miami lifted up to Almighty God this past weekend to celebrate his sixth pastoral anniversary.

Bishop Curry, 37 years old, truly represents the best and the noblest of our community. As bishop, senior pastor, and teacher of New Birth Baptist Church, he is remarkably leading his congregation in the ways of God and has tirelessly worked to enlighten our community

on the agenda of spiritual wisdom and good government based on our God-given conscience and responsibility.

It is indeed fitting for those of us who subscribe to the Judaeo-Christian faith to pause and reflect on the important role that Bishop Curry plays in the day-to-day affairs of our community. I want to acknowledge the tremendous work he is doing in constantly guiding not only the members of New Birth Baptist Church, but the entire community. He has truly exemplified the example of Christ as the Good Shepherd, and has led his flock of believers, sharing with them the words of God's wisdom and the good news emanating from the Gospel.

His motto, "From Vision to Victory," has impacted the lives of countless people, propelling him into one of our Nation's charismatic televangelists par excellence. Along with countless others in our community, I am indeed a fortunate beneficiary of Bishop Curry's televised teachings and radio ministry through the church-owned Radio WMBM-1490 AM, especially in his advocacy to demonstrate both by way of word and example our unconditional love for and commitment to the children and the elderly, the poor, the disenfranchised, and the least fortunate among us. I have learned from him the very centrality of God in our daily lives, conscious of the fact that the mandate of our faith must characterize our attitudes toward those who could least fend for themselves.

In its laudatory recognition the Miami Times aptly described him as "a forceful, courageous, and visionary leader not only of the religious community but also of our wider society * * * with the recognition that our churches are part of a larger network of institutions that are the pillars of our community." Bishop Curry is fully living up to his vocation as a genuine pastor. His standards for learning, caring, and achieving, especially among the youth has won for him the accolades of our ecumenical community. Public and private agencies have oftentimes cited him for his untiring consecration to the truth and his uncompromising stance on justice and equal opportunity for all.

Moreover, his crusades in teaching many a wayward inner-city youth has become legendary. He has gained the utmost confidence of countless parents and teachers who see in him a no-nonsense motivator. They are wont to entrust him with the future of their children, fully cognizant and genuinely confident that they would learn from him the tenets of scholarship and the pursuit of scholastic excellence under a conscientious commitment and rigorous discipline.

Our community is deeply touched and comforted by his undaunted leadership, compassion, and personal warmth. As head of one of the fastest growing churches in Florida, Bishop Curry preaches and lives by the adage that under the grace of God's Providence our common quest for personal integrity and professional achievement is not beyond the reach of those who are willing to dare the impossible. As a man of God and as an indomitable leader in our community, he has rightfully earned our deepest respect and genuine admiration.

This is the great legacy Bishop Victor T. Curry is unselfishly sharing with all of us. I am greatly privileged indeed to have his friendship and his confidence, and I am grateful that he continues to teach me to live by his noble

ethic of always loving God and serving my fellowmen.

TRIBUTE TO RON MORRIS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Ron Morris who participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program from August 1-17, 1997, designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Mr. Morris was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika Srpska. The Americans teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for democracy program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer teaching training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina supported by the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of Education built on a program begun in 1996. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstruction of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war-torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution, Foundations of Democracy, and the Project Citizen Programs, which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate the materials—selected and adapted by educators in Bosnia and Herzegovina—and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Ron Morris is a teacher at Arcadia High School in Arcadia, CA. He also serves as the district coordinator for the We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution Program in my home district. A student team of constitutional experts from Arcadia High School under the leadership of Ron Morris came to Washington, DC, this year to participate in the We the People * * * academic competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. They placed second in the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Ron Morris for his dedication and commitment during CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina summer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. JOHN
M. SHALIKASHVILI

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, after 39 years of outstanding service the military career of Gen. John Shalikashvili will come to a close today. In my role as a cochairman of the bipartisan National Security Caucus [NSC] I had the honor and pleasure of presiding at a retirement ceremony for the General last week. I was joined by my fellow NSC cochairman, Senator CHARLES ROBB (D-VA), as well as Senator JACK REED (D-RI) and Representative JANE HARMAN (D-CA).

Rather than saying "farewell," the caucus organized this event to say "well done" to General Shalikashvili. He is truly deserving of this recognition because of his tremendous contributions to America's national security interests, and his life is a classic American success story.

General Shalikashvili was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1936. He was the first foreign-born Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the first draftee to become Chairman and the first Chairman who was a graduate of Officer Candidate School.

During his military career, General Shalikashvili held a number of prestigious commands. He served as commander of the 9th Infantry Division and was the commander of Operation Provide Comfort, the relief operation that returned hundreds of Kurdish refugees to Northern Iraq. His last position before being named Chairman of the Joint Chiefs was as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe and Commander in Chief, European Command.

During the tenure of General Shalikashvili as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, there was an explosion in the number of military operations conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, in such diverse areas of the world as Haiti, Bosnia, the Taiwan Straits, Kuwait, the Korean Peninsula and in and around the Arabian Peninsula. While most of these operations were peacekeeping or humanitarian in nature, a significant number of them were strike or deterrent operations.

Among the General's many accomplishments as Chairman have included NATO enlargement, the Partnership for Peace, the North Korean Nuclear Framework Agreement, new defense arrangements with Japan including revision of the status of Okinawa, as well as many projects concerning the Gulf States and Israel.

One of the last accomplishments of the General's tenure was the production of the Quadrennial Defense Review [QDR]. The QDR began the serious solution of the biggest hole in our defense program: the \$20 billion modernization shortfall. With personnel reduction and cuts in aircraft and other programs, the Chairman has reduced roughly half of the shortfall and has laid the groundwork for the reduction of the remainder.

In short, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili confronted historic change, responded to nontraditional military missions and prepared America's Armed Forces for the challenge of the 21st century. General Shalikashvili's extraordinary service

has brought great credit upon himself, the Armed Forces, the Department of Defense, and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD the remarks of Senator MAX CLELAND (D-GA) regarding the General's retirement. The Senator is also a cochairman of the National Security Caucus and is well known as a hero of the Vietnam war.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MAX CLELAND

I am honored to be here to pay tribute to an outstanding American who exemplifies the highest of American ideals. Many Americans admire him for overcoming the tragedy of World War II by coming to the United States and fulfilling the American dream. Others praise him for the outstanding leadership he has shown over the past four years.

Indeed, the military has faced many challenges over the past several years. General Shalikashvili's efforts, however, have insured that the military has not only met each of these challenges but has excelled.

While I share these sentiments, as a Vietnam veteran, I am particularly proud of the fact that one of my comrades has led the Department. Those American soldiers who lived through the Vietnam era and its aftermath understand what soldiering is really about. They understand the meaning of sacrifice.

They understand what a national defense really means. That without one cold, hungry, scared 19-year-old soldier being willing to leave his foxhole and advance we have no national defense.

General Shalikashvili understands these principles. He learned them when he was a young child, a child who witnessed the horrors of war in Europe and returned there as an adult to lead the military of the world's foremost defender of freedom and democracy. General Shalikashvili did just that when he served as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States' European Command, a leader of all NATO forces.

I am extremely proud of the service he has rendered to the United States. We owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude for a job well done.

General, God bless you and your family on your retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 1997, I was recorded as voting "yea" and then as voting "nay" on ordering the previous question for the Treasury-Postal appropriation bill, a vote which has been described as a referendum on the 2.3-percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) for Members of Congress.

The purpose of this statement is to set the record straight on my actions. I came into the Chamber with virtually no time remaining. Mistakenly, I inserted my card in "yes."

Once I ascertained that the vote was indeed a pay raise, I went immediately and corrected my vote to "nay." This "nay" vote was in accordance with my previous position on the cost of living increase for Members of Congress. Since 1993, I have voted against every cost of living increase.

When I first walked onto the floor, there were already 218 votes in favor of the measure. In other words, the COLA had already passed and my vote would have had no effect

on the outcome. Therefore, correcting my vote to "no" could not and should not be seen as doing anything other than rectifying a mistake.

Furthermore, since early last week, I was working out ways to donate this COLA increase to charities in New York. I always intended to oppose this pay raise, as I have done in the past, and had fully intended to donate the money if the pay raise was foisted upon me.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 26, 1997.

Mr. JOSEPH LELYVELD
Executive Editor, *The New York Times*, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. LELYVELD: May we add some detail to your report on Representative Charles Schumer's vote against the congressional pay raise.

This past week on the House floor, House Democrats have had multiple procedural motions designed to pressure the Republican Leadership on the need to bring campaign finance reform to the House floor. The vote on Wednesday, September 25th was a recorded vote to move the previous question. Representative Charles Schumer rushed onto the House floor with little if any time left on the voting clock. As he was pulling out his voting card from his wallet, a veteran member of Congress shouted from the back, "This is a 'yes' vote," and Mr. Schumer used the machine to vote 'aye.' Mr. Gejdenson came up the aisle and advised him that, in fact, this was not a procedural vote without meaning but was the vote on the congressional pay raise. Mr. Schumer was in obvious distress that he had voted contrary to his wishes. He rushed immediately to the front of the House and changed his vote from 'aye' to 'no,' thereby voting against the pay raise.

Sincerely,

VIC SNYDER,
Member of Congress.
SAM GEJDENSON,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. BRYAN A.
KNIGHT

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in honor of an American pilot whose quick thinking, skill, and tremendous courage saved hundreds of my constituents' lives.

On September 14, 1997, Maj. Bryan A. Knight, flying his F-117A fighter, participated in the Middle River air show near the Martin State airport. As he commenced his flyby, part of the plane's wing came off, causing the aircraft to spin helplessly in the air. As the plane began to disintegrate around him, Major Knight—demonstrating the excellent training and instincts every pilot must have—stayed with the plane until he has steered it away from the throng of spectators on the ground. He ejected at the last possible moment, only about 1,000 feet from the ground. While the crash caused some property damage, no one was injured or killed.

Major Knight, who holds a degree in mathematics from the University of Texas, earned his pilot's wings on April 1, 1987. He is currently assigned to the 7th fighter squadron as an instructor pilot. His decorations include

three Air Force commendation medals, three Air Force achievement medals, and the National Defense Service Medal. He is a senior pilot with over 2,700 hours of flight time, 500 of them in the F-117.

Mr. Speaker, though there is every indication that Major Knight's actions before and after the incident were exemplary, it is to his credit that he still feels sorrow and regret for the families whose homes were damaged in the incident. Just recently, he revisited the crash site to survey the wreckage and visit with some of the impacted families. During his visit, he encountered a woman who had come to his aid after the crash. In a quiet, poignant gesture of thanks, he presented her with his flight suit name tag.

Mr. Speaker, many citizens of Middle River owe Major Knight their own debt of gratitude. His piloting skills and selfless concern for others prevented an unfortunate accident from becoming a tragedy. He epitomizes the very best qualities all our men and women in uniform should have. I am pleased and honored to give him the recognition he so richly deserves.

H.R. 2568—ENERGY POLICY ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1997

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor legislation which I have introduced with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, H.R. 2568, the Energy Policy Act Amendments of 1997. This bipartisan legislation will allow the Federal Government, State, and local governments, as well as private entities and public utilities with large fleets to use a blended product called biodiesel as a part of the alternative fuel vehicle requirements set forth by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 [EPACT]. Biodiesel provides another option for fleet managers who must meet acquisition requirements from recent Department of Energy regulations. The original of alternative fuels did not include biodiesel, a product derived from soybean and other vegetable oils, because the technology had not been fully developed.

State and local governments are required to meet a prescribed schedule of new fleet acquisitions that are alternatively fueled, starting at 10 percent in 1997 and ending with 75 percent in 2001 and subsequent futures years. Alternative fuel providers and utilities must meet a higher percentage requirement, starting at 30 percent this year and ending with 90 percent in 2001 and beyond. Offices that must meet these requirements earn credits for each alternatively fueled vehicle obtained during the given time period. Fines up to \$50,000 per violation can be imposed for those entities that do not meet the requirements set forth by the implementing regulations.

The biodiesel product has many benefits. It is a relatively inexpensive alternative because it can be used as a part of an 80/20 blend with regular diesel fuel without requiring any modification to the diesel engines of existing fleet vehicles. The added value for the environment is the increased biodegradability of the product and the ability to turn waste into

fuel. The product tests produce lower emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter, aiding local efforts to achieve Clean Air Act compliance.

The proposed legislation does not include a tax credit or Federal mandate. Adoption could save the Federal Government and other entities money by providing a less expensive alternative that can be implemented immediately. In my own community, tests are being conducted by the Kansas City area metropolitan transit authority. Several buses are being run on the 80/20 blend so that fuel economy and emissions results can be compared to the standard results using a traditional diesel fuel. Early returns indicate that the fuel will reduce emissions and perform as well as it has in over 100 other demonstrations, reducing emissions by nearly 14 percent. While the cost of operating a vehicle on biodiesel fuel is comparable to the cost of other alternative and replacements fuels, a U.S. Department of Agriculture report indicates that the equipment and infrastructure costs associated with other alternative fuel options—tanks and fueling stations; retrofitting engines—is six to eight times greater than biodiesel.

The Federal alternative fuel fleet standards were set in order to help clean the air and promote the use of alternative fuels to reduce our Nation's dependence on foreign sources of oil and gas. H.R. 2568 would help meet the goals of EPACT by allowing for fleet managers to get credit for the actual use of alternative fuels, not just the acquisition of alternatively fueled vehicles. This legislation is a significant advancement in promoting alternatives which help reduce emissions and particulate matter; one that can be implemented quickly with minimal expense because it encourages products and technology which can be most easily adapted to the current fleet. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the bipartisan sponsors of H.R. 2568 and urge its passage.

HONORING DR. W.J. HALL'S 36TH
PASTORAL ANNIVERSARY AT
BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. W.J. Hall's 36th pastoral anniversary at Bethel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, NY.

Dr. W.J. Hall is a native of Oxford, NC. He assumed responsibilities as pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in June 1961. Prior to his appointment at Bethel Baptist Church, Reverend Hall had a vast amount of experience in pastoring in Henderson and Oxford, NC, respectively. His pastoring was coupled with teaching in the public school system of North Carolina.

Since Dr. Hall's tenure at Bethel Baptist Church, many wonderful things have happened to the Church, to the people of the congregation, and to the South Brooklyn community as well. As a civil rights activist, Dr. Hall worked very closely with the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by helping minorities obtain employment. Moreover, in the South Brooklyn community that surrounds Bethel Baptist Church, Dr. Hall has made it possible for minorities to have medical services such

as family planning and pre-natal care. Dr. Hall also established the Bethel Baptist Church Day Care Center which provides day care for children of working parents. The center also allows qualified professionals gainful employment within the community.

As senior pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Reverend Hall has led the congregation through two extensive renovations to Bethel Baptist Church, and is currently embarking upon another major renovation. Through his zealous advocacy, Dr. Hall's has made it possible for parishioners to improve their credit rating and to have the freedom to borrow money through a Federal credit union. Presently, Dr. Hall has plans on the drawing board for a Senior Citizens Housing Development. He is truly a beacon of hope for the Brooklyn community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting Dr. W.J. Hall on the occasion of his 36th pastoral anniversary at Bethel Baptist Church.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. DEWHIRST

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to James E. Dewhirst, president and CEO of the Friendly Organization in Rochester, NY, who on October 21, 1997 will complete 2 years as chairman of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. Through his work with the Friendly Organization, his active participation in aging-services organizations on the local, State, and national level, and countless hours of community service, Jim Dewhirst is truly making a considerable difference in the lives of many older Americans.

Dr. Dewhirst joined the Friendly Organization in May 1981 as assistant administrator of the Friendly Home and manager of the Eighty-One Linden Avenue Apartments—now known as Linden Knoll. In July 1985, he was appointed administrator of the Friendly Organization. He served in this capacity until April 1989, when he was appointed to the position of president and chief executive officer.

Jim Dewhirst's accomplishments at the Friendly Organization and his exemplary leadership in aging organizations in his community, State, and Nation have been wide and varied. His efforts have positioned the Friendly Organization to be not only a current leader but a visionary in the delivery of long-term care. A community activist, he has served as a board member of both the Rochester chapter of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association and Monroe County Long Term Care, an organization dedicated to finding innovative long-term care solutions. He has served as vice chairman and treasurer of the Rochester Area Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, and he held positions as board member, treasurer, and chairman-elect of the New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

In 1990, Mr. Dewhirst received the Thomas Clarke Memorial Award as "Young Administrator of the Year" from the New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. In 1992, Rochester Area Multiple Sclerosis honored him with the Community Award for

Volunteer Service. He is widely recognized and respected as a leader and innovator whose guidance and dedication stand as a national model of outstanding service to the elderly and others in need.

On October 21, at the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging's 36th annual meeting and exposition in New Orleans, Mr. Dewhirst will complete his term as the organization's chairman, after having served as its top elected leader since 1995. Prior to that, he served with distinction in the association's house of delegates and as a member of its board of directors for 7 years. As immediate past chairman, he will continue to serve on the board as it strives to advance the association's vision, adopted under Mr. Dewhirst's leadership. That vision, which the association's 5,000 not-for-profit member espouse, calls for the development of a comprehensive system of care and services that recognizes the dignity of all persons and enhances the quality of life for older adults and others with special needs.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to congratulate James E. Dewhirst on 2 exemplary years as chairman of the National Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, and on his most distinguished record of service to older Americans.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article on campaign finance reform by the former Governor of Delaware, Pete du Pont:

[From The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 24, 1997]

PRICE CONTROLS ON DEMOCRACY

(By Pete du Pont)

Hard cases, it is said, make bad law. The hard cases of Clinton campaign cash corruption are pushing Congress toward very bad law—the McCain-Feingold bill, which would, in effect, impose price controls on political involvement.

The First Continental Congress understood well the consequences of legislated prices, which had been imposed during the Revolutionary War. In June 1778 it concluded that "limitations on the prices of commodities are not only ineffectual for the purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil consequences to the great detriment of the public service and grievous oppression of individuals."

But the failure of price controls reaches back to the beginning of government. As Robert L. Scheuttinger and Eamonn F. Butler document in "Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls," in 2150 B.C., the Kingdom of Babylon adopted the Code of Hammurabi. Among its provisions were wage and price controls. For example, the code said the price to hire a 60-ton boat shall be "a sixth part of a shekel of silver per diem," and the pay of a carpenter "four grains of silver per diem."

BOUNDLESS AVARICE

Twenty-five centuries later, in A.D. 284, the Roman Emperor Diocletian, complaining of "raging and boundless avarice," decreed

that "maximum [prices] be fixed" for all foods and services. Hoarding, riots, a black market and a failed economy soon followed. Four years later Diocletian abdicated his throne.

Sixteen centuries after that, nations ranging from Lenin's U.S.S.R. to Hitler's Germany to Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter's America imposed wage and price controls. All failed to achieve their purpose and caused more problems than they solved.

So it makes perfect sense in the world of Washington to insist that they be imposed again. This time Sens. John McCain (R., Ariz.) and Russ Feingold (D., Wis.), aided and abetted by Common Cause, the New York Times and President Clinton, want to impose price controls on political speech and campaigns. Their legislative proposal contains a wide variety of price controls: On campaigns (an overall spending limit), on private broadcasters (advertising rates), on government (postal rates) and on out-of-state contributors to a candidate (the proportion of contributions they may give is restricted).

The legislation is a mind-numbing example of government by the numbers. The overall spending limit for Senate races "shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,500,000, or the greater of \$950,000 or \$400,000 plus 30 cents multiplied by the voting age population not in excess of 4,000,000 and 25 cents multiplied by the voting age population in excess of 4,000,000." Oh, that is unless the candidate runs in a state that has no more than one VHF TV transmitter licensed for operation, in which case 80 cents is substituted for 30, and 70 for 25.

In addition the bill proposes free television time for candidates. Each candidate would be entitled to a total of 30 minutes, to be used Monday through Friday between 6 and 10 p.m., in minimum bites of 30 seconds and a maximum of five minutes; but no more than 15 minutes on any one station. Breathing in its complexity, McCain-Feingold calls to mind a statement attributed to Soviet official Vladimir Kabaizhe in 1936: "We cannot tolerate the proliferation of this paperwork any longer. We must kill the people producing it."

Other reformers offer alternative schemes of government control. Max Frankel, writing in the New York Times Magazine, is for "chasing political commercials off the air and giving ballot-worthy candidates enough free air time to present themselves to the voters." Two think-tankers, Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution and Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, want to eliminate political party "soft money" and narrow the definition of how much an individual or organization can spend advocating or opposing a public policy issue. And House and Senate Minority Leaders Richard Gephardt (D., Mo.) and Tom Daschle (D., S.D.) want to amend the Constitution, weakening the First Amendment to permit campaign price controls.

All of these ideas are bad economics, bad politics and, as 40 centuries of experience have proved, very bad public policy.

In addition to the First Amendment problem—the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Buckley v. Valeo* that political contributions are protected speech—there are enormous fairness issues. Mr. Frankel's formulation hints at them: giving "ballot-worthy candidates" free air time. So who is "ballot-worthy?" Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats in 1948? Eugene McCarthy's challenge to Lyndon Johnson in 1968? Harry Browne or Ralph Nader, last year's Libertarian and Green candidates for president? What impartial arbiter would decide who may or may not run for election in America?

Another affront to liberty is the McCain-Feingold proposal to limit a candidate's out-of-state contributions to 40% of all contribu-

tions. Under such a provision, non-Louisianans who don't want to see David Duke elected to the Senate might be unable to contribute to his opponent.

Limiting issue advocacy is another clear and present danger to American democracy. McCain-Feingold would permit the federal government to regulate campaign speech that contains "express advocacy" intended to affect an election. But advocacy of issues is what elections are about. There should be more of it, not less.

Any state or local party activity, from voter registration to kaffeeklatsches, that "might affect the outcome of a federal election" would also be covered by national campaign controls, effectively federalizing local elections. All this is Big Brother writ large, a bit of Leninism superimposed on modern America.

Finally comes the question of political action committees. Let's be clear, we are not talking of legalizing illegal acts—foreign contributions to political campaigns, solicitations from government offices or making contributions in the name of another. We are considering whether people of similar beliefs—union members or right-to-life advocates—may contribute to a common organization to increase their political impact.

HONORING JAVIER GONZALEZ 1996
CALIFORNIA TEACHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and an outstanding young educator, Javier Gonzalez of Pioneer High School in the Whittier Union High School District, located in my congressional district.

Mr. Gonzalez, a young man of humble origins, is a graduate of my alma mater, James A. Garfield High School in East Los Angeles. He has risen to the top of his profession in 6 short years by being named the 1996 California Teacher of the Year. Born to a large family, he is the 8th child of 21. His family immigrated to the United States in search of better opportunities in education and employment. He thanks public education and the programs afforded to him to help overcome the obstacles of learning a new language and for being the first in his family to earn a college degree.

Trained for a career in engineering, Mr. Gonzalez found his calling in education while serving as a tutor. He became fascinated with the power of education and his own ability to help young aspiring students reach their potential. He attained his bachelor of arts degree from California State University of Los Angeles in 1991 and his teaching credentials and master of arts degree from Point Loma Nazarene College in 1995. Mr. Gonzalez began his professional teaching career working with high school students in the Upward Bound Program at East Los Angeles College.

In 1990, Mr. Gonzalez began teaching at Pioneer High School. He currently teaches math, geometry, and algebra. He is the chair of the Pioneer Mathematics Department, GATE Advisory Committee, and also serves as its coordinator. He is an advisor to the California Scholarship Federation, Associated Student Council, and coach of the academic decathlon team. Mr. Gonzalez is a member of

the School Site Council, Whittier Academy of Math and Science, Eisenhower Teams, Mexican-American Cultural Institute, National Education Association, California Teachers Association, Whittier Secondary Education Association, and the California Association for the Gifted. Also, he is the coordinator of the SAT Preparation Program and supervisor of the California Academic Partnership Program.

He was named 1996 California Teacher of the Year, in recognition of his leadership in the field of education and his unwavering dedication to our young people. He credits as his greatest contribution in education the creation of the Pioneer Math Academy. Established in 1991, each summer the Pioneer Math Academy serves over 500 students from grades 4 through 12. This program unites in a cooperative joint effort school board members, superintendents, administrators, teachers, parents, students, and college students, who serve as tutors, of three school districts, and provides service to over 40 schools. Everyone who participates in this truly worthwhile program comes away with a valuable and enriching experience.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize California's esteemed 1996 Teacher of the Year, Javier Gonzalez, and ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding commitment to the education of our youth and to America's future.

TRIBUTE TO BILL GATES

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Bill Gates who was honored at the Allied Health Industry dinner.

Bill is the president of the Gates Co., in Clifton, NJ. The company is a manufacturer and distributor of United States and foreign flags as well as custom banners. They also sell and install flag poles. The Gates Co. is now 127 years old, having been established by Bill's grandfather in 1870 in New York and moving to New Jersey in 1904.

Bill served with the U.S. Navy in World War II in the South Pacific and is a member of the U.S. Navy League. After completing his service requirements and attending William Paterson College, he joined the family business and now carries forth a proud tradition and a sense of legacy.

Currently Bill is deeply involved with Wayne General Hospital, serving on the board of trustees for both the hospital and the foundation. Wayne General Hospital is the sponsor of an exploring program where over 30 young people get a first hand look at various medical careers.

Bill is a member of the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce and the Northern Regional Chamber of Commerce where he serves on the board of directors. He was an area code coordinator for the PolioPlus Campaign, and has been tremendously involved in the Paterson Rotary Club. He served as past president of the Rotary Club, governor's representative, St. governor's representative, chief governor's representative for three terms, and past district governor of District 7490 of the Rotary International. Additionally he is on

the board of the Action Theater Conservatory, a member of the Hawthorne Elks, the Genesis Masonic Lodge, a member of the Upper Montclair Country Club, and a former member of the Boy Scout Troop 20 in Paterson.

Bill and his wife, Joyce, reside in Wayne and are blessed with two daughters and three granddaughters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bill's family and friends, and the people of northern Jersey in recognizing Bill Gates' many outstanding and invaluable contributions made to the community.

REFORM THE IRS

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of congressional efforts to reign in and reform the Internal Revenue Service [IRS]. Many Americans believe that the IRS is an agency that is out of control. Far too often we hear reports that this agency terrorizes and threatens taxpayers. While many of the IRS's problems are admittedly linked to our far-too-complicated Tax Code, the agency's shameful mistreatment of taxpayers has other roots, as well. Instead of working on their behalf, the IRS treats too many taxpayers as criminals who are presumed guilty unless they can prove their own innocence. Unfortunately, because most Americans lack sufficient resources to fight the IRS in court, the agency's actions are often financially devastating to families and businesses.

That is why I have cosponsored the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997, introduced by Congressman ROB PORTMAN, Republican, of Ohio. Our bill would implement the recommendations of the year-long National Commission on Restructuring the IRS, in order to provide taxpayers new protections and rights to assist in dealing with this overzealous agency. By improving customer service, expanding taxpayer rights, and overhauling the IRS's management structure, this legislation would provide badly needed long-term solutions to the problems that too many Americans experience with the IRS.

Most importantly, the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997 would completely overhaul the Tax Code. Since the last major simplification of the Tax Code was passed in 1986, 4,000 amendments have been added to the Tax Code. A fairer, simpler, single-rate Tax Code offers the best hope for ending the IRS as we know it. But until tax simplification is in place, we need to take steps to correct these very real abuses and protect our constituents and taxpayers. That is why I strongly urge this Congress to take swift action to enact the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997.

STATEMENT ON THE UNQUESTIONED INTEGRITY OF UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE STUART EIZENSTAT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in my decades of watching and working on Capitol Hill, I have never met a public servant of greater integrity and dedication than the Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs, Stuart Eizenstat. Recent criticism involving him has prompted me to undertake an in depth review and analysis of his earlier private-sector work in the airline industry. My inquiry has only confirmed my unequivocal and carefully considered view of Mr. Eizenstat as a public servant of the highest integrity and impeccable action.

I profoundly deplore the absolutely unfounded accusations that have been made against him by special interests, who have a vested interest in an outcome contrary to the carefully considered and appropriate policy being pursued by the United States Government. It would appear that these interests are cynically using this totally unjustified and false criticism of this outstanding public servant in an effort to achieve their objectives through sleaze, innuendo, and falsehood.

I specifically wish to place in the public record the following information about Under Secretary Eizenstat in order to clarify this situation.

First, prior to his confirmation as U.S. Ambassador to the European Union, Ambassador Eizenstat listed over 30 clients with whom he would have no contact for a 1-year period. Ethics regulations require that an official recuse himself for 1 year from matters in which a former client is a party if the official believes that an appearance of a conflict would otherwise result. At the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Ambassador Eizenstat went even further. Because he had represented British Airways with respect to the USAir merger, he agreed not to participate in official matters involving this merger for the duration of his appointment as Ambassador and to consider carefully whether to participate in other issues involving British Airways, if any should arise. He fully honored this extensive commitment.

Second, after serving for over 2½ years as Ambassador to the European Union, he has twice been confirmed by the U.S. Senate, once in early 1996 as Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade and again in the spring of this year as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs. In neither instance was he asked to limit further contact with British Airways or with any of his former clients. Indeed, he could not do his job in either position if he were required to recuse himself indefinitely from all matters involving his former clients.

Third, in his meeting with EU Commissioner Van Miert, he did not seek approval of the American Airlines-British Airways alliance. Rather, he presented a position of the State Department he himself had not participated in even developing. Instead he merely expressed concern that the European Union, in its consideration of the proposed alliance, not impose

anticompetitive conditions which would complicate an Open Skies agreement with the United Kingdom. He never talked with anyone from the Department of Transportation.

Fourth, more than 4 years after having any representation of British Airways, having had no financial interest in his former law firm's representation of British Airways, having had no contact with British Airways in any official capacity even to this day, and conforming to the letter and spirit of the ethics requirements, he has continued to act, as he has throughout his public career, with the highest ethical standards. Indeed, he continues meeting the highest standards and has now decided to go beyond anything required and recuse himself from further involvement on this issue until DOT makes its administrative finding.

Fifth, this is confirmed by the following statement which was approved by the highest ethics official in the State Department:

Under Secretary Eizenstat's recent discussions with EU officials regarding the British Airways-American Airlines alliance were fully consistent with Government ethical guidelines and regulations.

No law or regulation requires recusal in this case. Government ethics rules require that an official not participate in a matter only in two instances: when the official has a financial interest in the matter or when the matter involves in certain cases a former client whom the official represented within the last year. Neither instance applies here: Under Secretary Eizenstat does not have a financial interest in this matter; he last represented British Airways 4 year ago.

Under Secretary Eizenstat's 1993 statement of recusal on British Airways, referred to in the JOC [Journal of Commerce] article, resulted from his representation of the British Airways on a matter unrelated to the AA/BA [American Airlines/British Airways] alliance. The recusal was limited to the period when he served as U.S. Ambassador to the EU, a position that he no longer holds. Neither the law, the Congress, nor Government ethics officials required that he continue this recusal when he assumed his present position as Under Secretary.

His current recusal provides as follows: "Finally, I will recuse myself from participation on a case-by-case basis in any particular matter in which, in my judgment, it is desirable for me to do so in order to avoid the possible appearance of impropriety, despite the lack of any actual conflict." Both Under Secretary Eizenstat and Department ethics officials have believed that the Under Secretary need not recuse himself under this provision from discussions with the EU on the AA/BA alliance because 4 years have passed since he represented BA and because his representation of BA was on a different issue than the pending area.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONTEREY-SALINAS TRANSIT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct honor and privilege of representing California's 17th Congressional District and,

on behalf of all the residents of the central coast, I would like to commend to my colleagues' attention the 25th anniversary of Monterey-Salinas Transit.

The Monterey Peninsula Public Transit System Joint Powers Agency was formed by the cities of Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Seaside, and the County of Monterey on October 1, 1997. As the predecessor of Monterey-Salinas Transit, it served the Monterey Peninsula area, later expanded to provide service to the cities of Marina, Salinas, and Watsonville, now serving all of Northern Monterey County.

I am proud to claim that my district has been among the first in the country to promote community livability and sustainable development initiatives that enhance the quality of life for all its citizens. Monterey-Salinas Transit recognizes the benefit of sustainable development and the need to utilize clean technologies. One-quarter of the bus fleet is powered by clean natural gas [CNG] and future plans call for the total MST fleet and support vehicles to be fueled with CNG, a much more environmentally friendly source of fuel.

It is the foresight of the MST member jurisdictions that has enabled the transit service to be on the cutting edge of technology and service, with ridership of some 4 million passengers each year, including a paratransit van service for disabled customers, and a waterfront area visitor express service for tourists. As we stand on the threshold of the 21st century, I am pleased to commend Monterey-Salinas Transit for providing 25 years of exemplary public service to the central coast of California, and ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to wish them well on the next 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELO VOLPE

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the most enthusiastic person I have ever met, Angelo Volpe, the president of Tennessee Technological University.

Angelo Volpe is a distinguished scholar and scientist that any university would be proud to have as a president. During Dr. Volpe's 10 years tenure as the president of Tennessee Tech, he has brought energy and a level of enthusiasm that is contagious to the entire community. As the founder of Sharing the Vision, a university-wide fundraising campaign, President Volpe has made the dream of college a reality for many students who could not afford tuition. He not only recognizes the value of a university education, but also acknowledges the need for a campus that meets a wide range of student needs. During his tenure, President Volpe has overseen the creation of a new library and a recreation and fitness center. These additions have greatly expanded student resources and added to the stature of the university.

Angelo Volpe's strong chemistry background is also an asset to the university. He came to Tennessee Tech from East Carolina University and I know they must still feel the loss of this talented and visionary man. His pursuit of scientific knowledge has made him a member in

good standing in such organizations as the American Chemical Society, the Tennessee Academy of Science, and a past president of the Tennessee College Association.

Although a Brooklyn native, Dr. Volpe has adjusted perfectly to southern life and has made Cookeville, TN his home. He is a tireless leader in the field of education and a prominent member of the Cookeville community and the Rotary Club. But no man is an island. Dr. Volpe has had the support and advice of his able wife, Jennette. Jennette has a Ph.D. in psychology and has been invaluable in assisting her husband with his duties as president of Tennessee Tech. They are active members of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church and in the local community.

I am grateful that President Volpe will continue to lead Tennessee Tech into the 21st century. I know that with Dr. Volpe at the helm, this university will continue to prosper. He has given of his time, expertise, and energy to make Tennessee Tech an outstanding university and in turn, I would like for us to recognize his accomplishments today and wish him luck in the coming years.

REFORMING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a series of letters between myself and the White House on the subject of reforming the Internal Revenue Service.

The correspondence sadly demonstrates how removed from the concerns of the American people the White House appears on this important topic. Last week, the entire country saw ordinary taxpayers as well as IRS agents and managers offer dramatic testimony on many of the outrageous practices of the agency. Apparently, the White House staff were the only people in the country not to be concerned about this abusive behavior.

I hope that the White House will join with millions of American citizens and commit to reforming the IRS immediately.

THE SPEAKER,

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 29, 1997.

President WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, I was gravely disturbed to read the comments in the press today from your top economic advisor, Gene Sperling, on the subject of reforming the IRS.

Americans have watched with horror in recent weeks as hearings in the Senate and House have uncovered dozens of documented instances of gross incompetence, harassment, and abuse of authority by agents of the IRS. According to the testimony of past and current IRS employees—some of whom were forced to disguise their voices and hide their faces for fear of retaliation—it has been standard practice within the agency to target poor individuals who could not afford to fight and to measure agents' performance on the number and amount of seizures they make.

Clearly the IRS is out-of-control and needs to be reformed. Every year we delay will result in tens of thousands of additional nightmares for taxpayers who are unfairly targeted, hounded, abused, and bankrupted by the agency.

That is why I am so greatly alarmed by the comments of your top economic advisor today that reform efforts are "a recipe for conflicts of interest" and a "serious step backwards." Surely you do not agree with Mr. Sperling's bizarre assertion that the bipartisan recommendations of the IRS reform commission headed by Rep. Rob Portman (R-OH) and Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-NE) would lead to "less accountability" and "less trust." Does Mr. Sperling truly speak for you when he said that you will "vigorously oppose" those recommendations?

If you do not repudiate the statements made by Mr. Sperling today, you will have allied yourself with the IRS' bureaucratic machine and turned your back on the millions of Americans who have been pulled through its gears. I urge you to immediately disavow Mr. Sperling's remarks and make clear your personal commitment to reforming the IRS.

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 29, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER GINGRICH: Thank you for your letter of September 29 regarding our approach to IRS reform.

As Mr. Sperling noted this morning in stating the Administration's position, we are firmly committed to reforming the IRS. This is a long-held commitment that recent congressional hearings have only helped reaffirm. As Mr. Sperling reiterated this morning "much more needs to be done" and we have put forward a "very strong reform agenda." President Clinton made that commitment clear when he signed the Taxpayer Bill of Rights into law last year: "We say to America's taxpayers, when you deal with the IRS, you also have privileges and we respect them. You have protection and we will help provide it. You have rights and we will shield them."

Earlier this month, Secretary Rubin outlined a comprehensive plan to build on those reforms and to modernize and restructure the IRS. This builds on the intensified oversight Treasury has provided over the last two years. Our reform plan mirrors many of the recommendations made by the Kerrey-Portman Commission. Our reform plan would strengthen oversight, increase accountability, and provide for increasing advice from the private sector. The plan would also grant the Taxpayer Advocate greater independence and build on our efforts to promote electronic filing.

To improve management at the IRS, we have nominated a top-notch private-sector information management expert, Charles Rossotti to head the agency. We believe he can bring his cutting-edge private sector expertise, particularly in the area of customer service, to that agency. His nomination is pending before the Senate, and I hope we can put his skills to use as soon as possible.

There is one area where we strongly disagree with the plan supported by the House Republican leadership. The President strongly opposes a part-time private board that would oversee the operations of the IRS. We believe that such a private board would foster less accountability and create the potential for wide-scale conflicts of interest, as

Mr. Sperling noted this morning. Undoubtedly, the type of people qualified to serve on such a board would have their own business before the IRS; that potential for conflicts of interest would make impartial oversight difficult at best. That concern about conflicts of interest is shared by, among others, former IRS Commissioners from both Democratic and Republican administrations, Brookings Institution scholars, and the New York State Bar Association.

I hope we do not let our differences over the responsibilities of a private advisory board stand in the way of meaningful, bipartisan reform of the IRS. The American people deserve better. As Mr. Sperling said today, we were "appalled" and "extremely disturbed" by the tales of abuse of individual taxpayers described in the hearings. Such behavior has no place in this administration as Mr. Sperling's full comments this morning make perfectly clear.

We are encouraged by the measures that the IRS has undertaken to correct those abuses and eliminate any practices that may have inadvertently encouraged them. Secretary Rubin has assured me that he will redouble our efforts to root out cases of malfeasance and promote accountability at the Internal Revenue Service. To promote real reform at the IRS, I hope we can work with you in a bipartisan, constructive spirit.

Sincerely,

ERSKINE B. BOWLES,
Chief of Staff.

THE SPEAKER,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 30, 1997.

President WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. President. With all due respect, Mr. President, your staff just doesn't seem to get it. For five years, the administration officials in charge of the IRS have fiddled while the agency has burned the hopes and dreams of thousands of innocent taxpayers. Fortunately, the bipartisan Portman-Kerrey commission has put forth real reforms to help the taxpayers.

Now, despite recent congressional hearings that have uncovered the extent of the malfeasance and mismanagement within the IRS, your staff has taken the indefensible position that this same group of political appointees should be allowed to continue supervising the agency.

In separate statements yesterday, both your top economic advisor and your Chief of Staff made the ludicrous assertion that placing a non-partisan private board of directors—unbeholden to any political interest—in charge of the IRS would foster "less accountability" and "less trust" in the agency.

Instead of this independent board, your administration has proposed the creation of an internal board made up of 15 current political appointees from within the IRS, the Department of Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget. In other words, your response to the dozens of horror stories we have heard from innocent taxpayers over recent weeks is that we leave exactly the same people in charge who have already failed to solve the problem.

Worse, several of the current officials who would make up such a board are also donors to the Democratic Party and Democrat candidates. In the midst of all of your administration's ongoing campaign finance scandals, do you really expect to restore the confidence of the American people in the IRS by putting some big-donor Democrats in charge of "non-partisan," "objective" tax collection.

Earlier today, you said that we must "not try to sweep any of these problems under the

rugs." I agree. The only way to ensure a genuine housecleaning at the IRS is to appoint a private, independent board of directors for the agency.

I urge you to drop your opposition to reform and join with congressional Democrats and Republicans as we take action to restore public confidence in the IRS.

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House.

HONORING MARIO & CELIA JIMENEZ ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARIO'S TACOS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special couple and dear friends, Mario and Celia Jimenez of Mario's Tacos in the City of Pico Rivera. On Saturday, October 4, 1997, Mario, Celia, and hundreds of members of the community will celebrate the 30th anniversary of Mario's Tacos.

Mario and Celia own and operate this family restaurant in my congressional district. Over the last 30 years, they built their small taco stand into a thriving business, expanding to its current large family eatery. It is known throughout the community for the traditional Mexican and American dishes that are served in a friendly family oriented atmosphere. Over the years, Mario's Tacos has endeared itself to the residents of Pico Rivera and surrounding communities and has become a common place for friends and family to join together.

A sense of family and a dedication to the community are values held dear to Mario and Celia. The success of their business can be credited to their impenetrable faith and belief in family and community. Each of their children, Mary, Mario, Jr., David, Martha, and Norma has contributed their time and efforts to making this family business a success. Mario and Celia instilled in their children a strong work ethic and a belief that with determination their children could accomplish anything.

Their successful business has afforded them the opportunity to give back to the community. Mario and Celia support various school and charitable organizations. Because of their strong belief in our young people and the education that they were denied, they contribute much of their time and money to community youth projects, school programs and activities that support quality education in their native country of Mexico, as well as in the United States.

Mario has established and works with a variety of international aid organizations, assisting poor communities in Mexico and South America gain access to health care, emergency, and educational resources. Locally, Mario and Celia have helped those less fortunate by providing meals for senior citizens and homeless. Also, Mario has been an unwavering supporter of the 34th Congressional District Congressional Awards Council, which recognizes young people in my congressional district for their volunteer contributions in the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Jimenez family for their strong

character and entrepreneurial spirit as they celebrate the 30th anniversary of Mario's Tacos. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this fine establishment and extending Mario and Celia Jimenez our fondest wishes for their continued success.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF BESSIE
GILMORE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the loving memory of Bessie Gilmore, from Paterson, NJ.

Bessie was born on September 12, 1920 in Camden, SC. She was the daughter of the late Charles June, Sr. and Margaret Bracey June Jackson.

Bessie moved to Paterson, NJ at a very young age and was baptized at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church in Paterson. A graduate of Paterson Public School No. 6, she attend Eastside High School and graduated from Brown Home Mather Academy in Camden, SC.

As a community leader, Bessie spoke for the disenfranchised citizens of Paterson. She spearheaded numerous civic action committees, served as chief organizer for the Federation of Neighborhood Councils, which is a division of the Paterson Task Force for Community Action, and coorganized the Welfare Rights Organization.

Bessie served as a commissioner on the Paterson Board of Adjustment and a member of the Board of Directors of the Bergen/Passaic County Health Systems Agency, the WPAT Coalition Committee, and Title One Committee. A Fourth Ward Democratic co-leader and County Committeewoman, she was a member of the NAACP and the Citizens Committee for the Passaic County Vocational High School.

Bessie's many honors included the War Against Poverty Award, presented to her by the Paterson Task Force for Community Action, the Major's Award for Civic Contributions, and the Paterson Chapter of the Black Women's Health Project Award.

Bessie is survived by her husband Louis Gilmore, her daughter Deborah Jamison Jeter, and two brothers, Charles June, Jr., and James Jackson, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bessie's family and friends, and the city of Paterson in paying tribute to the loving memory of Bessie Gilmore.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2378,
TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE,
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the overall fiscal year 1998 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations

Conference Report. But I also want to restate my concern over the way in which we were not given the opportunity to vote up or down on the cost-of-living adjustment for Members of Congress during the fiscal year 1998 appropriations process. If I had been given the chance, I would have voted against it.

I am a strong supporter of a number of important provisions in the conference report that has returned from the House/Senate Conference Committee, and that is why I feel compelled to support it. These provisions include funding levels that are consistent with the bipartisan IRS restructuring and reform legislation I am sponsoring, including \$377 million of critical funding to address the Year 2000 problem in IRS computer systems. It also includes \$326 million in needed information technology investments for the IRS.

Furthermore, this conference report includes \$1.6 billion for activities related to drug abuse. It includes critical funding for the Drug Free Communities Act, which I authored this year to encourage effective community-based drug prevention programs.

And, given the recent reports about questionable usage of the White House for political fundraising, it has important provisions to increase accountability for the financing of political events at the White House to ensure that taxpayers are not subsidizing fundraisers.

After weighing the overall effect of this legislation, I felt it would be improper to oppose the entire legislation package over the issue of the COLA. That issue has already been debated before this body—where I expressed my opposition.

HARLEM'S HISTORIC SYLVIA'S
RESTAURANT IS GOING ON THE
ROAD

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, not long ago, I was honored to present to Herbert and Sylvia Woods an award as New York State's Parents of the Year. The owners of Harlem's world-renowned Sylvia's Restaurant had earned the accolade as a married couple who had raised four children and had been blessed by many grandchildren.

I said then that the Woods' had demonstrated what life is truly about: nurturing, educating, and inculcating in their children the values that had allowed them to carry on successfully in their own lives. But in addition, the Woods', who came from the humblest of backgrounds in South Carolina, have made a huge mark in the world of business, building a small family-owned restaurant in Harlem into a national operation in the culinary industry—restaurants in several cities and a line of bottled spices.

Recently reporter Michel Marriott chronicled their story in an article in the New York Times. That inspirational story of hard work, perseverance, and determination follows for the edification of my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 3, 1997]

QUEEN OF SOUL FOOD TAKING "DOWN HOME"
ON THE ROAD

(By Michel Marriott)

The scene on the broad, cracked sidewalk outside Sylvia's Restaurant in Harlem

looked like the opening of a department store sale, as tourists from around the world, in sneakers, shorts and T-shirts, along with other diners in waiting, some in their Sunday best, anticipated the moment when they could surge inside.

When the door opened at 12:30 P.M., about 100 customers pressed forward, eager for fried chicken, salmon croquettes, collard greens, candied yams, black-eyed peas and the live music of Sylvia's Sunday gospel brunch.

For those for whom soul food has literal meaning, the weekly four-hour feast, in which hundreds gather, was a reaffirming evocation of down home. For other toe-tapping diners, it was a plateful of black culture, a taste of church suppers, backyard cookouts and old-fashioned, black hospitality.

The only thing missing was the queen of soul food herself, the owner, Sylvia Woods. Mrs. Woods doesn't work on Sundays anymore. After 35 years of 15- and 16-hour days to establish her restaurant, on Lenox Avenue near 127th Street, as a temple of black Southern dining up north, Mrs. Woods, 71, and her husband, 72 Herbert, are taking it a little easier.

They may need the energy: from modest beginnings in rural South Carolina, they are on the cusp of national success.

Mrs. Woods's mother mortgaged the family farm so that her daughter, then a waitress, and son-in-law, then a cabdriver, could open the restaurant in 1962. But now, investors led by the J.P. Morgan Community Development Corporation are helping to take the Woodses' vision of a cozy place to break cornbread and transplant it across the country.

Mrs. Woods, a round-faced woman with outsize eyeglasses and a generous smile, finds that prospect pleasing.

"We've come such a long ways, but in a sense it feels like it was just yesterday," Mrs. Woods said, with her husband at her side. "I put my life in this restaurant."

Her regulars enjoy the couple's success. "I have watched their development," said Percy Sutton, a leading Harlem businessman and former Manhattan Borough President. "I know of no two more deserving and gracious people than the two of them. I am deliriously happy for them."

The expansion began in February, when the first Sylvia's branch opened in downtown Atlanta. Others are planned for Brooklyn, St. Louis and Baltimore.

Another arm of this food empire is being masterminded by their eldest son, Van DeWard Woods, 52: a Sylvia's line of bottled spices, sauces, dressings and canned seasoned beans, greens and peas—with Mrs. Woods's smiling face on the front. The products are appearing on the shelves of specialty shops and supermarkets chains in New York and nationally, including D'Agostino, Pathmark and A.&P./Food Emporium.

The Woodses are at the leading edge of a new interest in soul food. This fall, 20th Century Fox is set to release the feature film "Soul Food," a sentimental homage. The cuisine, born on slave plantations and relying heavily on cast-off cuts of meat, fried foods, gravies and spices, is being reimaged, often for diet-conscious customers, at popular restaurants like George's in Los Angeles and the Soul Cafe and Motown Cafe in midtown Manhattan.

In recent years, Mrs. Woods has given a nod to the calorie-conscious by offering a few items on her menu that are baked and grilled, not fried. She also seasons her collard greens with smoked turkey, rather than the traditional ham hocks, after some customers asked if they could get their greens sans pig.

Even with these accommodations, it's still the same restaurant that has become world renowned.

Its very walls pronounce its fame. The central element of the decor, which Mrs. Woods describes as "comfortable, decent and clean," are photographs of many notable visitors.

The former Republican Vice-Presidential candidate Jack Kemp, Labor Secretary Alexis Herman, the media mogul Quincy Jones and the actor Denzel Washington in the role of just another diner are among scores of those whose pictures are on display in the three cobbled-together rooms that make up Sylvia's.

Winnie Mandela dined there three times. Diana Ross asked for seconds of Sylvia's Sassy Rice. Muhammad Ali used to roam along the steam tables fetching his own biscuits. Spike Lee filmed a scene of his 1991 film, "Jungle Fever" in a corner of the restaurant now memorialized with a huge autographed poster for the movie.

It has long been a favorite haunt for up-town's power elite. Mr. Sutton remembered how over the years he held meetings at Sylvia's with figures like Robert F. Kennedy and Jesse Jackson.

But whenever one of her customers asks Mrs. Woods who was the most famous star to dine there, she responds with a rhetorical question and then answers it.

"Who's the most famous star to come into the restaurant?" she asks warmly. "You."

Mrs. Woods says the success of their \$3 million-a-year restaurant is due as much to its unshakable sense of Southern hospitality as to the food itself.

"You got to make people feel like they're at home," Mrs. Woods said. "You got to make people feel like you appreciate them. That love and affection and caring will carry you where money can never carry."

If she is not going over menus and day-to-day details in her closet of an office—"Sylvia's Room" is burned into the door—she is minding the steam tables or "talking up customers" in a voice from her South Carolina roots.

"I walks the floor," Mrs. Woods explained. "If a person is not eating the food, I want to know why. 'Well, I'm not hungry,' I say, uh-uh, you have to bring it better than that. You wouldn't come in here, if you wasn't hungry."

Her accessibility, says Anthony Bowman, who operates a Harlem-based tour company, has helped make her "an icon."

"Most people who have gone there have at least once seen Sylvia," Mr. Bowman said: "She gives the place an identifiable face."

The couple say they are determined to maintain the personal touch in their new branches.

So, soft-spoken Herbert Woods, with his broad, gentle face, slides behind the steering wheel of their 1988 Rolls-Royce Silver Spur and drives with his wife 14 hours—nonstop—from their home in Mount Vernon, N.Y., to look in at the Atlanta restaurant, which is owned by their daughter Bedelia Woods, 49.

"We prefer to drive," Mrs. Woods said.

"I don't mind flying, but I prefer not for both of us to fly together," Mr. Woods noted. "Just in case."

Mrs. Woods disagreed, "If we go, we go together."

Their visit doesn't mean they don't have confidence in their daughter or their other three children and the five grandchildren who work in the family business. But Mom and Dad's "guidance" is always helpful, they note.

None of Mrs. Woods's success surprises Vicky Johnson, the Belgian war bride of Andrew Johnson the black entrepreneur who gave Mrs. Woods her first job in Harlem, as a waitress in his Harlem luncheonette.

"She was a hard worker," Mrs. Johnson, 69, recalled by telephone from her home in

Summit, N.Y. "I worked side by side with her. She wanted to get somewhere. Believe you me, nobody gave her nothing. She earned it."

Mrs. Woods was reared by her mother, Julia Pressley, on their 35-acre farm in Hemingway, S.C., a patchwork of small farms with more wagons than cars when she was growing up.

Her father died two days before she was born, Mrs. Woods said, a victim of gassing during World War I. "I've never seen his face, not even a photo."

While picking beans for extra money for the family, she said, she met Herbert Woods. His mother had died, and he was being raised by his step-father in Hemingway. She was 11, and he was 12. By their early teens, both recalled, they were falling in love.

Their affection was so strong, Mr. Woods said, that when she went to New York with her mother, who worked as a domestic to buy more farmland back home, he joined the Navy. He thought that as a sailor he might sail to Brooklyn and see his sweetheart, he said.

"As close as I got was Norfolk, Va," Mr. Woods said with a soundless chuckle. He soon found himself in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and World War II as a cook on light cruisers and transports. "When I was in the Navy, that's all you could be," he said of the era's segregated armed forces.

Eventually, they married and moved to Harlem. He drove a cab; she worked for the Johnsons.

In 1961, Mr. Johnson, who owned three restaurants, turned to Sylvia Woods when his plans to build an upstate resort for blacks overextended him financially.

"He wanted me to buy the restaurant from him to raise some money," Mrs. Woods recalled. "I said: 'Johnson, are you crazy? You know I don't have any money.'"

But the mortgage from Mrs. Woods' mother provided the down payment on the \$20,000 price for the restaurant, the start of an empire now worth \$20 million. In 1988, Mrs. Woods bought the upstate resort to prevent Mrs. Johnson, by then a widow and in financial trouble, from losing it on the auction block.

Looking back to the early days, Mrs. Woods recalled, "It was really a struggle." But her success, she assured a visitor, was part of "God's plan." She paused and folded her hands.

"God is so good to me that I truly, truly know that He would not bring me this far and leave me alone," she said. "No."

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SPUTNIK

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, October 4 marks the 40th anniversary of one of the most significant milestones in the history of humanity's exploration of space. I of course am speaking of the launching of the world's first artificial satellite—Sputnik—by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957.

At the time, the successful orbiting of Earth's "second moon" had wide-ranging repercussions. It was an enormous blow to the American national psyche, and it led to an agonizing reappraisal of our educational system, a questioning of our assumed technological superiority in the world, and alarm over the

national security implications of what the Soviet Union had accomplished. Thus, October 4, 1957 marked not only the birth of the space age, but also the birth of the space race between America and the Soviet Union—a race that was simply one more symbol of the cold war rivalry of the two superpowers.

Yet, from the vantage point of 40 years later, that rivalry is not the main legacy of Sputnik. Instead, its legacy is embodied in the countless ways in which humanity's exploration and utilization of space have enriched all of us and fundamentally transformed our lives.

We take for granted so much of what the space program has accomplished, that it is important to remember what the last four decades of space activities have brought us. These include, but are by no means limited to the following: Satellite communications, which has brought the rest of the world as close to us as our telephone receiver and our television set; meteorological satellites, which have revolutionized weather forecasting and storm warnings; space-based remote sensing, which has promoted our national security, helped us to understand and manage our environment and our resources, as well as helping us to monitor natural hazards; and satellite-based navigation, which has spawned numerous terrestrial applications and products, and which offers the promised of improved air traffic management. In addition, space research has left a wealth of technologies in its wake that have provided new materials, medical diagnostic and monitoring devices, improved power systems—the list goes on and on—to benefit our citizens. It is no exaggeration to say the space has spawned industries and jobs that have become a significant part of our Nation's economy.

Beyond the material benefits, our first 40 years in space have led to dramatic increases in our understanding of planet Earth, of the Sun and our solar system, and of the universe beyond. Space research has led to numerous rewritings of the science textbooks with no end in sight. Anyone who has marveled at the discoveries made by the Hubble space telescope or the Galileo spacecraft cannot doubt the truth of that statement.

And of course 40 years of accomplishments in space have had an enormous inspirational value—whether through seeing images of human footsteps on the Moon, images of Earth as a beautiful blue globe, or images of an overachieving little robotic rover on the surface of the Mars. The value of such inspiration should not be underestimated.

Finally, it should be noted that four decades after the event that triggered the space race, we have come full circle and are approaching space exploration as an endeavor to be conducted through international cooperation rather than competition. Few may remember that Sputnik was launched as a component of the International Geophysical Year [IGY], an early experiment in international scientific cooperation. Now, 40 years later, international cooperation is becoming the norm for both human space flight and space science research.

Forty years ago, human space flight was just a goal—and a goal framed in terms of the superpower rivalry. Today, on the other hand, we are attempting nothing less than the peaceful merger of the human space flight programs of Russia and the United States, as

well as cooperation with a dozen nations on the development of a truly international space station. When we read reports of the difficulties that United States-Russian cooperation in space is encountering, it is well worth remembering how far we have come from the days of a dangerous rivalry, and how much we are trying to accomplish together. Space is not the province of a single nation—it is the province of all humanity.

In sum, we have accomplished much in the 40 years since that tiny metallic globe circled the Earth for the first time. We cannot predict with any great confidence what the next 40 years will bring. However, if the past is any guide, we can look forward to our future in space with anticipation, hope, and a sense of wonder.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP VICTOR T. CURRY, PASTOR OF NEW BIRTH BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a distinct honor and privilege to pay tribute to one of Miami's great leaders, Bishop Victor T. Curry. I want to echo the same sentiments of joy and gratitude that the 10,000 members of the New Birth Baptist Church in Miami lifted up to Almighty God this past weekend to celebrate his sixth pastoral anniversary.

Bishop Curry, 37 years old, truly represents the best and the noblest of our community. As bishop, senior pastor, and teacher of New Birth Baptist Church, he is remarkably leading his congregation in the ways of God and has tirelessly worked to enlighten our community on the agenda of spiritual wisdom and good government based on our God-given conscience and responsibility.

It is indeed fitting for those of us who subscribe to the Judeo-Christian faith to pause and reflect on the important role that Bishop Curry plays in the day-to-day affairs of our community. I want to acknowledge the tremendous work he is doing in constantly guiding not only the members of New Birth Baptist Church, but the entire community. He has truly exemplified the example of Christ as the Good Shepherd, and has led his flock of believers, sharing with them the words of God's wisdom and the good news emanating from the Gospel.

His motto, "From Vision to Victory," has impacted the lives of countless people, propelling him into one of our Nation's charismatic televangelists par excellence. Along with many others in our community, I am indeed a fortunate beneficiary of Bishop Curry's televised teachings and radio ministry through the church-owned Radio WMBM-1490 AM, especially in his advocacy to demonstrate both by way of word and example our unconditional love for and commitment to the children and the elderly, the poor, the disenfranchised, and the least fortunate among us. I have learned from him the very centrality of God in our daily lives, conscious of the fact that the mandate of our faith must characterize our attitudes toward those who could least fend for themselves.

In its laudatory recognition the Miami Times aptly described him as "a forceful, courageous, and visionary leader not only of the religious community but also of our wider society * * * with the recognition that our churches are part of a larger network of institutions that are the pillars of our community." Bishop Curry is fully living up to his vocation as a genuine pastor. His standards for learning, caring, and achieving, especially among the youth has won for him the accolades of our ecumenical community. Public and private agencies have oftentimes cited him for his untiring consecration to the truth and his uncompromising stance on justice and equal opportunity for all.

Moreover, his crusades in teaching many a wayward inner-city youth has become legendary. He has gained the utmost confidence of countless parents and teachers who see in him a no-nonsense motivator. They are wont to entrust him with the future of their children, fully cognizant and genuinely confident that they would learn from him the tenets of scholarship and the pursuit of scholastic excellence under a conscientious commitment and rigorous discipline.

Our community is deeply touched and comforted by his undaunted leadership, compassion, and personal warmth. As head of one of the fastest growing churches in Florida, Bishop Curry preaches and lives by the adage that under the grace of God's Providence our common quest for personal integrity and professional achievement is not beyond the reach of those who are willing to dare the impossible. As a man of God and as an indomitable leader in our community, he has rightfully earned our deepest respect and genuine admiration.

This is the great legacy Bishop Victor T. Curry is unselfishly sharing with all of us. I am greatly privileged indeed to have his friendship and his confidence, and I am grateful that he continues to teach us to live by his noble ethic of always loving God and serving our fellowmen.

SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS RE-AUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2261, the Small Business Programs authorization. H.R. 2261 incorporates the provisions of H.R. 2429 which reauthorizes the Small Business Technology Transfer Program as reported by the Science Committee.

First, I want to say it has been a pleasure working with the Small Business Committee in this legislation.

During the Technology Subcommittee's hearing on the STTR program we heard strong bipartisan support for this small business, university, government partnership.

This program has been very successful at linking the research capabilities of universities and national laboratories, with the business sense and drive of our Nation's small business community.

A number of amendments have been drafted to the original legislation and I would like

to call the attention of my colleagues to one amendment in particular.

From reviewing the STTR awards made during the past 3 years, I became concerned that the majority of awards are made to only a few States.

Therefore, I suggested a provision that would require SBA to develop an outreach program to under represented States. Under represented States are defined as those which receive less than 20 awards during the prior 2 year period. During fiscal years 1995-96 only 8 states received more than 20 awards.

During the Technology Subcommittee's hearing it seemed clear that other States have fully qualified small businesses, universities, and nonprofit labs to enable them to compete successfully in the STTR program. However, in many States the program is not well-known nor does the business community know how to apply to the program. The goal of these provisions are to expand participation in the STTR program.

I want to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER and Ranking Member BROWN of the Science Committee and Chairman TALENT and Ranking Member LAFALCE for including these specific provisions in H.R. 2261.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2261.

HONORING CALVARY COMMUNITY CHURCH FOR ITS 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring the Calvary Community Church on its 50th year of unselfish dedication to the community.

For 50 years, Calvary Community Church has provided a comfortable space for worship and social gathering for residents of Norwalk, Downey, Whittier, and other neighboring cities. Founded in October 1946, the church was officially established in April 1947, when Rev. Dale E. Hundsdoerfer was named its first pastor.

In 1949, Calvary Community Church purchased property on the corner of Pioneer and Mapledale, in the city of Downey; holding services in a tent while constructing its permanent building. On April 4, 1950, the church held its first service in its new chapel. A larger sanctuary was built in 1956 to facilitate the growing congregation.

Calvary Community Church has emerged as a revolutionary church providing service for the hearing impaired, initiating food and clothing drives for the needy, holding weekly services at the California Youth Authority facilities in Norwalk, bringing SHARE, a low-cost food program, to Los Angeles County, and for the past 10 years cosponsoring summer camps for abused and neglected children. In addition, the church currently provides support for 15 missionaries and provides weekly programs for boys (Royal Rangers), girls (Missionettes), teenagers, and adults of all backgrounds.

I would also like to recognize and thank the pastors for their selfless devotion to Calvary Community Church: Rev. Dale E. Hundsdoerfer 1947-62, Rev. A.J. Sovern 1963-77, Rev. Dennis Millat 1977-87, and

Rev. Sam Miller 1987–91, Rev. Jim Knutsen 1991–95, Rev. Gary Jeffery 1995–96, and Rev. Siegfried Manntai 1996–present.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask my colleagues to join me in saluting, thanking, and honoring the pastors and congregation of Calvary Community Church for its 50 years of dedication and service to the community.

ANTHONY SCIBELLI OF SPRINGFIELD, MA, LONGEST CONTINUOUSLY SERVING STATE LEGISLATOR

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great joy to extend my congratulations to a constituent of mine who was recently recognized by the National Conference of State Legislators as the "longest continuously serving legislator in the United States of America." Anthony Scibelli, a friend, neighbor, and staple in the Springfield political arena, has for 47 years served his constituents in the 10th Hampden County district with dedication, commitment, and honor.

Representative Scibelli's political career has been extensive. Tony began his life of public service in his native Springfield by serving for 12 years on the city council. In 1951, he began what has proven to be a successful career by becoming a State representative and member of the Massachusetts General Court. And over the years, as he has earned the title of "Dean of the House," Anthony Scibelli has never forgotten where he has come from and the people who have elected him.

Strongly committed to the concept of education for all, Scibelli's dedication is best embodied in the halls and classrooms of Springfield Technical Community College. As someone who has fought for opportunities for all, his devotion to this ideal has been enjoyed by every child and family who has ever swum in the Emerson Wight pool. A former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Scibelli has been a vital participant in the State's legislative process.

Anthony Scibelli currently serves on the Joint Ways and Means Committee, House Ways and Means Committee and Transportation Committee. He also proudly serves as a distinguished member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Eagles, the Sons of Italy, and the Longmeadow Country Club. While his memberships and affiliations describe some of his personal qualities, perhaps Anthony Scibelli can best be understood by reviewing his personal philosophy. As he says about himself, "I never ignore or dismiss even the smallest request from people. Very simply put, I feel good about being in a position to help those who need it."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend, my friend, Representative Anthony Scibelli, on this unique and well-deserved national designation and for the vital role he has assumed in Springfield. I am proud to join with the citizens of the second congressional district in offering a most heartfelt congratulations.

HONORING PASTOR AMOS G. JOHNSON

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Pastor Amos G. Johnson of Pontiac, MI. On Saturday, October 4, the congregation of Pontiac's New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church will honor Pastor Johnson for 40 years of dedicated service to the community in the name of the Lord.

I wish the circumstances that brought Pastor Johnson to Pontiac from Clinton, MS in 1957 had been more pleasant. Even degrees from Jackson State College and American Baptist Theological Seminary could not protect him from persecution and harassment based on the color of his skin. Following a divine voice, Pastor Johnson left Mississippi for Michigan, and 2 weeks later became the head of New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church. In those 40 years, the New Bethel congregation has grown from 50 to more than 1,500 under Pastor Johnson's leadership. The church has moved from their original building to a beautiful new facility directly across the street. The original church still stands as the New Bethel Outreach Ministry-Shelter for the homeless, servicing 161 families and 288 children.

Pastor Johnson's time with the ministry has allowed him to develop a strong support network that extends outside the church. The pastor has been affiliated with and has held leadership positions in groups such as the Greater Pontiac District Association, Wolverine State Congress, Oakland County Ministerial Fellowship, and the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education, to name a few. He has also been honored with an honorary degree from the Urban Bible Institute in Detroit.

Pastor Johnson's deeds in the name of the Lord are just as remarkable as his deeds on behalf of the Pontiac community. In addition to the Outreach Center, he has served as chaplain at North Oakland Medical Center in Pontiac, and has worked tirelessly to aid those struggling with substance abuse. Counting strong relationships with young people as a major accomplishment, Pastor Johnson can often be found working with student and teachers in the Pontiac School District.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of the 105th Congress to join me in saluting Pastor Amos Johnson. I also ask that you acknowledge the contributions made by Marjorie, his wonderful wife of 49 years, who has been with him every step of the way. Self evident in their lifelong commitment to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. Our community is a much better place because of Pastor and Mrs. Amos Johnson.

40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FLORIDA SHERIFFS YOUTH RANCHES

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the in-

corporation of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches. On October 2, 1957, the sheriffs of the State of Florida, with the best interests of our young men and women in mind, saw fit to organize the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch along the banks of the Suwannee River. The Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch has been in continuous operation for the last 40 years and has served as the foundation for programs ranging from statewide child care programs to nationally accredited, community-based, family counseling services; independent living skills; parenting classes; and family life education.

The ongoing work of these rewarding programs and their dedicated staff have given over 30,000 young men and women the chance to resolve personal conflicts and the opportunity to live as lawful, productive assets to society. Their efforts have helped to rebuild the American family and combat juvenile crime at the source, encouraging our youth to act as responsible citizens and to pursue more rewarding pastimes and activities. Their hard work and dedication to the youth of the State of Florida is most commendable, and I ask, Mr. Speaker, that you join me in honoring the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches on this, their 40th anniversary.

DEDICATION OF KOOTENAI COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the Members' attention to the dedication today of an important memorial in Kootenai County, ID. I am proud to say that the Kootenai County Veterans Memorial Plaza being dedicated today represents the gratefulness that the people of Idaho have for our Nation's veterans from the Revolutionary War up to the Persian Gulf war. The chairman of the county commissioners, Dick Compton, and Commissioners Richard Panabaker and Ronald D. Rankin echo the sentiments of the great people of Kootenai County in their appreciation for the great sacrifices these veterans made. The State of Idaho has a proud history of support for our Nation's armed services and for our Nation's veterans. Idaho has also stood strong for the founding principles that have made this country great. The Veterans Memorial Plaza stands as an important monument for our Nation's veterans and for these great principles which they stood for with such courage, willingness, and sacrifice of life and limb. I applaud the people of Kootenai County for the dedication of the Veterans Memorial Plaza. I would encourage each of the members to read the heartfelt words from Commissioner Rankin's dedication below.

DEDICATION OF VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA

(By Commissioner Ronald D. Rankin)

In December of 1776, just five months after the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the thirteen colonies were swept up in the American Revolution, Thomas Paine wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands now deserves the love and thanks of all men and women."

That is why we are dedicating this Veterans Memorial Plaza today, to remember all of those who stood fast and held the line against tyranny, from the bridge at Concord to the sands of the Persian Gulf, and to say thank you . . . for without their courage, their dedication and their willingness to die for what was right, we would not be here today.

Those we honor today died so that we might enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Their legacy carries with it a tremendous burden—the responsibility to live our lives so that we may vouchsafe that for which they gave their lives . . . our freedom.

Freedoms won on distant battlefields can be lost in an instant here at home if we do not carry on the fight against tyranny.

No one knows better than a veteran that service to America does not end when you come home from the war. We fought for freedom and we've seen our friends die for freedom, but in spite of the great sacrifices of our fallen patriots of the past, we have become a nation morally adrift—without compass or rudder, sacrificing the generations we fought and died for to an enemy we cannot see.

In our wars, fought on the fields of battle, the enemy wore uniforms and carried weapons—rifles, bayonets, grenades—he was identifiable and we were armed and trained to recognize and defeat him.

Today, a far more insidious enemy is already on our shores striking at the very soul of America. Today's enemy does not wear a uniform or fight with bayonets or grenades. He uses our media, he preys on the carnal desires of our communities—he pollutes our childrens' minds with filth and their bodies with drugs—he has taken God out of our institutions and desecrates our flag with the approval of our Government. There are no distant drums of war signaling our peril—no fox holes, trenches, bayonets or grenades in this war. The ammunition is knowledge, which we must all continue to seek . . . and the battle is fought in the city halls, the courthouses, the legislatures, and the Congress.

I say to you here today, you patriots and protectors of our progeny and their heritage, as Patrick Henry stated, "the enemy is in the field . . . why stand we here idle?"

Thank God the people we honor today lived. Thank God that they cared enough about our country and its future that they laid down their lives to preserve it, and thank God that with His help we may have the strength and determination to carry on and make this again the "One Nation Under God" for which they died. It is a tremendous responsibility, but we owe it to them and to future generations.

The future begins today, the future begins with us. May God continue to bless America and may he bless us all in our righteous endeavors.

This I say humbly, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen!

PRESCRIBED BURN PROGRAMS

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. . . . The intent of this legislation is to slightly amend the Clean Air Act so that appropriate Federal, State, and local entities may conduct prescribed burn programs in non-attainment areas for a test period of 10 years.

Prescribed burns under limited conditions are essential to the life and health of our for-

ests, to clean air, to the protection and propagation of species, and to increased water yields.

A carefully managed burn program will also lead to reduced floods and mudslides, and to the reduction of overall firefighting costs. These savings would then be made available for a wide variety of highly beneficial activities contained in forest management programs.

With more than 100 years of fire suppression history behind us, we know the current strategy is not working. Wildfires in these older fuel beds occur more frequently. These infernos burn several hundred degrees hotter. They burn larger areas and result in greater damage and costs.

Two decades ago, we spent an average of \$100,000 per year to put out wildfires; today we spend \$1 billion.

We experience multimillion dollar wildfires in the Angeles National Forest almost every year with the tragic and often unnecessary loss of homes, wildlife, trees, and watershed.

We cannot afford to let wildfires in the Angeles National Forest, and other U.S. forests that about urban areas burn hotter, bigger, and faster. These types of tragedies grow even more lethal, destructive and expensive to fight.

Prescribed burns, when used wisely, have been effective in reducing the size of wildfires. But we cannot currently use them in our area to the extent necessary because smoke from a prescribed burn is charged against air standards within the framework of the Clean Air Act by Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], the California Air Resources Board [CARB], and the South Coast Air Quality Management District [SCAQMD]. As such, prescribed burns are rarely and inadequately approved by the EPA.

The irony in this situation is that the EPA, while regulating all planned, open agricultural burning, forgives, naturally enough, wildfires, which produce 10 to 15 times the emissions and particulates when compared to prescribed forest burns.

We ask that a program of limited prescribed burns in wildland setting be allowed by the EPA for a period of 10 years, with the Forest Service monitoring the results in terms of air pollution, forest survival and health, species diversification, and suppression cost reduction.

Michael Rogers, forest supervisor of the Angeles National Forest, has given his support for limited prescribed burns in an unequivocal and straightforward manner. He said: "In Southern California we live with a fire-adaptive ecosystem. All our plants and animals have adapted to a high frequency of fires. We can either manage this situation through the proactive use of prescribed fire, or be held hostage by damaging wildfires that result in loss of life, property, natural resources with astronomic costs attributed to both the wildfires and the floods that follow wildfires."

It is time to use the restorative and productive use of fire to fight fires and to make our forest and living environs safer, cleaner, healthier, and more attractive.

CONGRATULATIONS TRI-CITY SER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we want to help every willing American to help find and keep

a job. To that end, the Federal Government has provided a number of job training programs that depend upon skilled local operators to provide assistance to those seeking new or improved skills. I am proud to let our colleagues know that one such provider in my congressional district, Tri-City SER, which operates with offices in both Saginaw and Bay City, has been selected as the 1997 Community Based Organization of the Year by the Michigan Works! State Association.

This distinction has been awarded for its success in implementing its case management system, its co-location with other service providers, and the results of its Work First Job Search Program. The Tri-City SER Case Management System serves those residents of Bay County who participate in the Work First Program and Job Training Partnership Act programs. The case manager serves as an advocate for the program participant. The manager helps by determining the training plan that the participant should follow, and provides support to the individual by monitoring his or her progress in training, on in maintaining employment.

People who are in need of assistance often find that the array of programs available to them is confusing, or the effort necessary to take advantage of them is beyond their capability. For that reason, Tri-City SER co-located with the Michigan Employment Security Agency creating the "No Wrong Door Center." This center provides a one-stop location for employers and job seekers who need to deal with employment services, unemployment insurance, Michigan Rehabilitation Services, JTPA and Work First case management, and on-the-job training funds. It also acts as a resource center to help people seeking jobs.

The ultimate goal of job training is getting a job. But many candidates for employment have difficulty in knowing how to find a job. That is why Tri-City SER provides the Work First job search effort, geared toward pre-employment training and assistance with resume writing, interview skills, and completing applications. Help is also provided in making the correct first impression with suggestions for proper attire for both interviews and actual employment.

This award is the culmination of efforts made by individuals too numerous to mention. It was the result of the creativity and determination of a program staff that truly believes in its goal of helping people find and retain jobs. It also is testimony to all of the participants in the program who took advantage of what was being offered and made it a success worthy of duplication in many areas around Michigan and the Nation. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Tri-City SER on being named in 1997 Community Based Organization of the Year. It is an honor they have earned.

IN RECOGNITION OF OCTOBER 4,
1997—DAY OF CONSCIENCE TO
END CHILD LABOR AND SWEAT-
SHOP ABUSES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and pay tribute to the thousands of

people who will be participating in the National Day of Conscience To End Child Labor and Sweatshop Abuses. On Saturday, October 4, 1997, people across our Nation and across the globe will join in a call to end child labor and sweatshops and to kick off the Holiday Shopping Season of Conscience.

As part of a 3-month national and international mobilization beginning on Saturday, October 4, 1997, thousands of organizations across our country will participate in vigils, rallies, walks for conscience, signing petitions, distributing of leaflets, demonstrations, and services. The National Day of Conscience will inaugurate the Holiday Shopping Season of Conscience—a national movement to encourage consumers to reward companies which turn away from sweatshops and labor exploitation and penalize those which continue to violate human rights.

Many people assume that the exploitation of children and the existence of sweatshops is a problem only in poorer countries or that it is a problem which does not exist in this country any longer. But many workers here in the United States still labor under exploitative conditions—long hours, subminimum wages, unsafe workplaces, and violations of child labor.

It will surprise many to learn that the United States ranks first among affluent nations in the rate of injury and death to working minors. Annually there are over 200,000 injuries of children and young people in our Nation's workplaces and 100 deaths among our working youth. In agriculture, 23,500 children are injured each year and more than 300 children die each year working in the fields. We cannot continue to allow our children's lives to be risked in hazardous, dangerous, or illegal work.

It will also surprise many to learn that sweatshops have returned in the United States in numbers and forms that are similar to the deplorable conditions that existed at the turn of the century. In 1995, Americans were shocked when investigators exposed the slave-like conditions of garment workers in El Monte, CA. Who can forget the young female immigrants from Thailand who were enslaved and forced to live in a compound encircled by razor wire? These women were forced to work 20-hour days in deplorable slave-like conditions for as little as \$1 per hour. The El Monte sweatshop, it was later revealed, made apparel for some of this country's top fashion labels.

Mr. Speaker, the El Monte case unfortunately is not an isolated instance. The GAO recently reported that 2,000 of 6,000 garment shops in New York City and most of the 5,000 shops in Los Angeles operate in violation of minimum wage, overtime, or child labor laws. The National Day of Conscience and the Holiday Shopping Season of Conscience are an effort to make consumers aware of companies which are the worst sweatshop and child labor violators.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that Americans knowingly purchase products made by children or by a worker who is forced to work under harsh and degrading sweatshop conditions. The great value of the National Day of Conscience and the Holiday Season of Conscience is that through wide participation and education consumers can be encouraged to avoid purchasing goods produced in sweatshops and by illegal child labor, and we can bring about an end to sweatshops and exploitation of our children.

Mr. Speaker, we can do much more to make our Nation's children's lives safer and more secure as they enter the work force. My good friend and colleague, TOM CAMPBELL, along with another 38 of our colleagues, have joined together in supporting comprehensive domestic child labor law reform. This legislation, H.R. 1870, the Young American Workers' Bill of Rights Act, sets new minimum standards for protecting children in the workplace and assuring time for academic achievement during the school year, while still allowing for beneficial work experience.

Mr. Speaker, this weekend will mark the beginning of a significant mobilization by consumers and grassroots organizations to end sweatshop abuses and child labor both here and abroad. It is my hope that we in the Congress will mobilize support here in the Congress to enact legislation which will ensure that the job opportunities for our youth are meaningful, safe, and healthy.

HONORING THE MASON DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM AND ALL OF ITS PARTICIPANTS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a neighborhood organization that is making a difference in the quality of life in northern Virginia. The Fairfax County Mason District Police Department is honoring its neighborhood watch participants on Saturday, October 4, 1997. This day of appreciation celebrates the success of a program which has helped the general crime rate to decline steadily since 1988.

The neighborhood watch participants throughout the Mason District are dedicated individuals who selflessly offer their time to improve their community. The Mason District has the largest number of and most active volunteers in northern Virginia. As a former county supervisor from the Mason District, I can attest to the dedication of those involved in the neighborhood watch. All of those in the Mason District share a tremendous sense of pride in the accomplishments of our neighborhood watch.

The individuals who work in this program coordinate with the police so they may keep abreast of crime in or around their community. The time and energy they give in walking their neighborhoods, tracking suspicious activities, people, and cars helps the Fairfax County police deter would-be criminals. The savings to taxpayers through the years has been millions of dollars, and the savings in crime deterred has also been measurable. The neighborhood watch program in Mason District proudly shows its strength and its numbers every year at the national night out where most of the over 100 watch patrols participate. The participants in this program have truly proven that getting involved in your community does make a difference. Those who take the time to cast a watchful eye on their surroundings ensure that they have a safer and more friendly place to live. The Parklawn neighborhood watch discovered a fire at Glasgow intermediate school in its early stages. Their early detection meant

that firefighters arrived early and saved the school from serious damage. In other instances, leads established by the watch have led to solving burglaries and convicting car thieves.

The members and coordinators of the Mason District neighborhood watch work in one of the most diverse communities in the Washington area. They often bridge culture and language gaps to come together and build safer neighborhoods. Often, the Mason District neighborhood watch has led to a better understanding of different cultures and backgrounds as people recognize that they share the same community values. One of the greatest assets of the Mason District neighborhood watch program is the bonds it has built between individuals and neighborhoods. The neighborhood watch is a program that truly brings neighbors together. In one instance, a widow and a widower met when paired together on a watch patrol in Sleepy Hollow. Six months later they were married. I can't promise every single person who volunteers for the watch in Mason District will be guaranteed a spouse, but it is clear that the neighborhood watch has brought many of its diverse population closer together.

I know my colleagues will join me in saluting the Mason District neighborhood watch organization that has had so much success. The Mason District neighborhood watch participants have certainly earned a day of appreciation. Their work has made the Mason District one of the nicest communities on our Nation.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS IN WHAT IS NOW THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTIAN-GREEN

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, last week I came to this floor to invite my colleagues and all Americans to join my constituents and I as we celebrate the 150th anniversary of the emancipation of enslaved Africans in what is now the U.S. Virgin Islands, the district I proudly represent.

Many of my colleagues have agreed to co-sponsor the resolution I have submitted in recognition of this significant event in our history, and I thank them for their support.

Mr. Speaker, today, October 1, we remember and celebrate the "firebun," which represents a continuation on the part of the people of the Virgin Islands, to achieve a yet greater degree of self-determination.

For while the events of July 3, 1848, represented the end of physical slavery, the firebun which occurred 30 years later, was a victory over economic slavery.

You see, Mr. Speaker, 1 year after our emancipation in 1848, the Danish colonial government established the Provisional Labor Act to indenture workers for the continuation of the sugar cane industry on St. Croix.

A bare subsistence wage scale was established, fees were set to discourage off-island travel, and workers were restricted from changing jobs, or moving to another estate except on October 1 of each year.

That day, October 1 became known as Contract Day. After 30 years of existence under this oppressive act, St. Croix was once again ripe for an uprising. On Contract Day 1878, more than 400 workers, reacting to two incidents in Frederiksted town and adopting the cry "Ironsides or outside", began the revolt known as the firebun, which ultimately destroyed close to 70 estates, and in which about four whites and 200 blacks reportedly lost their lives. The labor act was repealed 1 year later.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot close without recounting the critical role of women in the uprising. Mary Thomas, known as "Queen Mary," Axellina Solomon, known as "Queen Agnes," and Mathilda McBean, known as "Bottom Belly," emerged as the leaders of this revolt which would in effect continue for another 38 years until agricultural workers on St. Croix achieved their long-demanded improvements in wages and working conditions under the leadership of Judge D. Hamilton Jackson, whose birthday we will soon celebrate on November 1.

These three courageous women would receive long prison sentences for their role in the firebun, which were commuted after 10 years by the King of Denmark. Many of the men who joined them were executed.

Mr. Speaker, this day, October 1, is another proud day and milestone in the long history of my people in our quest for self-determination and freedom. It is especially so for the women of the Virgin Islands, for it represents the significant role we played in shaping and building a society dedicated to social and economic freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot be at home today to join in the celebrations in person, but I join them in spirit, and I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for granting me the time to make this statement in recognition of this day and the important moment in history which it commemorates.

IN HONOR OF MARK J. RUWET

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise today to express my congratulations and appreciation to Mark J. Ruwet for his 25 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency.

Mr. Ruwet has been committed to agriculture throughout his life. For the past 25 years, he has dedicated himself to the farmers of Connecticut, first as a county executive director from Litchfield County and most recently as program specialist. His years of hard work and tireless efforts have brought tremendous benefits to the farmers within the State. Mr. Ruwet's support and commitment to Connecticut's farmers is to be commended.

Mr. Mark Ruwet deserves the many accolades he will receive as he is honored for his accomplishments and dedication. For his tremendous contribution to farmers in Connecticut, I salute and thank him.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, 81 former Members of Congress, led by former Vice President Walter Mondale and former Senator Nancy Kassebaum-Baker, called on this Congress to ban soft money. They join a growing list of well-respected leaders of this Nation who have said that a ban on soft money is good for this country and good for our democratic process. Among the other leaders who have endorsed a ban are former Presidents George Bush, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

Mr. Speaker, if you have no desire to respect the opinion of the majority of the current Members of Congress, at least listen to these former Members. The former Members who called for the ban receive no political gain from their position. They are a bipartisan group from throughout the Nation. They are the people who understand the issue, know how the process works, and recognize that a ban on soft money makes sense for our country.

Mr. Speaker, the list of those who support a soft money ban is only growing. The House leadership is the only road block to taking action on this crucial issue. It is time to allow a vote on campaign finance reform. I will no longer take "no" for an answer.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—REV.
PAUL KNECHT

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver my Report from Indiana. This week, I would like to share a special story of a dear and wonderful friend—Rev. Paul Knecht of Richmond, Indiana.

Reverend Knecht has recently retired after serving over 31 years as the executive director of Wernle Children's Home in Wayne County. Wernle Home is a dear place for both Ruthie and me. On many occasions we have visited our friends at Wernle. We've forged friendships with both the children and the wonderful people who care for them.

Working with abused and troubled children requires a special person, a special love, a special faith, and a special heart. Reverend Knecht is and was a special man.

Reverend Knecht dedicated his life to helping abused and troubled children all across Indiana. His service to God, his church and the needy children of Wernle Home will leave a loving presence of acceptance and stability in the lives of thousands of children who came to Wernle.

So today, I would like to commend the efforts for Rev. Paul Knecht. As he retires after 31 years of service, he will be missed. His life work has touched so many people, so many people and lives forever.

That Mr. Speaker is my Report from Indiana.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH CARE FRAUD PROSECUTION ACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues, Representatives FROST, MCGOVERN, HINOJOSA, SCHUMER, BALDACCIO, FRANK, THURMAN, MANTON, OLVER, and DELLUMS to introduce the Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act today. This bill addresses one of the most serious problems facing our health care system—health care fraud.

Members on both sides of the aisle have spent a lot of time this year trying to figure out how to stretch our health care dollars to make sure that Americans have access to the health care they need. If we want to succeed in our goal to reduce costs without sacrificing quality or limiting access, we need to set our sights on those who are cheating the system. Health care fraud consumes nearly 10 percent of our health care dollars, \$40 to \$90 billion, every year, stolen from our health care system through fraudulent billing.

Medicare and Medicaid are particularly vulnerable to fraud. In one investigation by the Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General, 75.5 percent of Medicare claims filed by one hospital were found to be fraudulent—that's \$25.9 million worth of bad claims from just one hospital.

This is simply unacceptable. We cannot afford this drain on the health care system. Every dollar we spend on fraud leaves us one less dollar to care for a child's ear infection before it gets serious or to help provide rehabilitation for a senior with a broken hip so he or she can return home. We can and we must crack down on health care cheats.

The Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act will increase funding or FBI agents, Federal prosecutors, and other criminal investigators to investigate and prosecute health care fraud. It will create stringent penalties for those convicted of robbing our health care system. And it will require those convicted of health care fraud to make restitution payments to patients and Government agencies.

Investing in law enforcement pays off. Right now, the Federal Bureau of Investigation returns \$40 to the U.S. Treasury for every \$1 it is given to investigate health care fraud. That's a return rate we can truly be proud of.

We all know health care costs are too high. As we search for methods to preserve the access of seniors to quality health care, to extend the life of the Medicare trust fund, and to insure the 10 million American children who have no health care coverage, it is more important than ever to crack down on fraud and abuse in the system.

This legislation will do just that. I urge my colleagues to support and pass the Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD R. OBERG

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to

pay tribute to Fire Chief Edward R. Oberg of Holden, MA, who is retiring after 40 remarkable years fighting fires and protecting our families.

Over the course of his career, Ed Oberg has put the lives of complete and total strangers before his own. His entire career epitomizes a common hero. He's not on the news, in the papers, or on the radio. Yet, his commitment to public safety will not be forgotten.

Ed began fighting fires in January 1957, and has been rewarded time and again for his remarkable service. In December 1970, he was appointed lieutenant of the fire department, and only 5 years later he was promoted to captain of the department. Three years later, in 1978, he was appointed fire chief. He was also a member of numerous organizations including the Greater Worcester Fire Chiefs Association, where he served a term as president, and the Fire Chiefs Association of Massachusetts, on whose board of directors he served for 10 years.

Mr. Oberg and his wife, Virginia, are the proud parents of three children: Steven, Anthony, and Bianca and three grandchildren: Lynn, Steven, and Kelley. Ed has served the town of Holden with courage, loyalty, and excellence. His service will be sorely missed by those who relied on his tireless dedication to the town of Holden.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ARMS SURPLUS REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Arms Surplus Reform Act of 1997. This legislation will bring much needed reform to the sale of military surplus materiel by the Department of Defense.

If military surplus were simply a matter of combat boots, camouflage, and fatigues, this legislation would not be necessary. But for those in the know, Pentagon surplus can mean a cheap, nearly untraceable supply of weapons and weapons parts that cost the U.S. Government billions of dollars to purchase.

According to the current system, each piece of equipment that the Pentagon designates as surplus is assigned a demilitarization code, or "demil" code. Demilitarization represents the work necessary to make surplus materiel fit for sale to civilians: twisting of gun barrels, mutilation of helicopter frames, removal of explosives from bombs, erasing the memory and software from military application computers, et cetera. Equipment is graded on an alphabetical scale. An "A" code signifies benign materiel when no demilitarization is necessary. A "D" code requires extensive demilitarization before surplus sale.

The problem lies in the execution of the process. Equipment is coded incorrectly and almost always too easily. When Pentagon investigators did a random survey of surplus stock, they found missile simulators, bombs, guidance systems for cruise missiles, fully functional automatic weapons, as well as other potentially deadly materiels. Enforcement of procedure is so lax that an Air Force base in Georgia lost track of \$39 million worth of surplus materiel.

This situation represents more than a fiscal threat to our country. Sophisticated weaponry is finding its way to foreign interests while criminals in the United States rely on military surplus to outfit their operations. A methamphetamine lab run by a national gang was raided by drug enforcement agents in Los Angeles, who found machine guns and flame throwers traceable to arms surplus. One military surplus supplier was outfitting Cobra attack helicopters for resale. According to a story filed in U.S. News and World Report, one such citizen, Ron Garlick of Montana, said, "Mine was fully armed. I had rockets on it and machine guns. I was out there shooting coyotes with them." It's a good thing Mr. Garlick was not shooting at people, the Cobra attack helicopter is one of the deadliest helicopters in the world.

The problem extends beyond domestic purchases. The Chinese are the biggest buyers of sensitive electronic surplus materiel. Among the items recovered from Chinese scrap dealers were encryption devices, submarine parts, radar systems, tubes for Patriot missiles, and parts of the Stealth F-117A fighter. Iran and Iraq are also reported to be large purchasers of military surplus.

As former Secretary of Defense William Taft wrote during the Reagan administration, "... a U.S. Customs investigation has confirmed that the defense surplus system is a source of supply for arms traffickers." The thought of the U.S. Government supplying arms to terrorists, drug runners, and foreign interests is a very disturbing one.

It gets worse. Customs officials examined 240 tons of electronic scrap headed for Hong Kong which originated from the Pentagon Defense Reutilization Marketing Organization [DRMO] base in San Antonio, TX. The officials found massive amounts of sensitive communications and encryption equipment—none of which should have been available for civilian purchase. Thirty-seven internal guidance systems for the Stealth bomber—at an original cost of \$22 million—were headed for Shanghai, without any demilitarization modifications whatsoever.

At Robbins Air Force Base in Macon, GA, the DRMO had adopted a expedited processing program. To speed things up and obtain more sales, a surplus sales manager at Robbins told DRMO investigators she had falsified documents and demilitarization statements, registering weapons and other equipment as scrap that was then made available for sale fully intact.

The Pentagon seems unwilling to correct this problem. Perhaps it is a case of misplaced priorities. An internal e-mail message at the Pentagon laid out the priorities of the surplus program as "1. Profits 2. Profits 3. Profits 4. Profits . . . 6. Accountability"—priority No. 7 was demilitarizing lethal weapons. With the Pentagon unwilling to face the problem, the system needs congressional intervention.

This legislation does not outlaw surplus sales. This bill will not infringe on the rights of collectors or enthusiasts. This bill will absolutely be cost effective because we will no longer be selling Stealth fighter parts at 16 a pound. This legislation simply halts sales and gives the Defense Logistics Agency the time necessary to fix the problems in the program.

The Arms Surplus Reform Act of 1997 will place a moratorium on all surplus arms sales

until the Pentagon gets its house in order. To lift the moratorium, the director of the Defense Logistics Agency must certify to Congress that: the Department of Defense inspector general has completed a full inventory of military surplus stores and stock; the Defense Logistics Agency has reviewed and correctly classified all improper demilitarization codes; and the Comptroller General has reviewed the surplus sales process and made recommendations to the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency concerning improvements to the program.

Currently each service Branch codes its own surplus. The legislation would establish a central coding office within the Defense Logistics Agency which would have oversight over all surplus coding. The central coding office would also oversee the demilitarization of equipment before civilian sale.

To fight abuses of the surplus sale program, the legislation would create a record of sale for military surplus which contains the following: the Department of Defense source of the item, including the military base where it was demilitarized and sold; the degree of demilitarization required and performed; the name of the person purchasing the item and other such information as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

This legislation would also prohibit the Defense Logistics Agency from advertising its available surplus stock on the Internet until the conditions for lifting the moratorium have been met.

I would like to thank my colleagues who have joined me as original cosponsors of this bill. I am grateful to them and share their vision of a more peaceful world. I thank Ms. PELOSI of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois, Mr. FILNER of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. YATES of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. SANDERS of Vermont, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN of the Virgin Islands, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. KUCINICH of Illinois, Mr. MCDERMOTT of Washington, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. SABO of Minnesota, and Mr. GUTERREZ of Illinois for joining me in this effort.

There is no excuse for the fraud and abuse in this program—especially when these problems lead to deadly consequences. To quote William Portanova, an Assistant U.S. Attorney in California, "On its best day, the military surplus system is morally embarrassing to the government . . . and it never has a best day." Let's change that.

I urge my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this legislation.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH IN DILLTOWN, PA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate and pay tribute to the Memorial Baptist Church of Dilltown, PA, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this month.

It gives me great pride—and at the same time, humility—to be able to stand before you

to tell you about a church that has been part of its community for an entire century. Memorial Baptist, and many other small churches like it, have been quietly going about their work of teaching and strengthening families and communities so long that we hardly realize, until we stop and think about it, to what great extent they form the backbone of our country. A 100-year anniversary gives us this opportunity.

Memorial Baptist Church has been a source of strength to its members and neighbors through many hard times. The church has provided spiritual support through two World Wars, the Great Depression, two more wars, times of social upheaval that tore many communities apart across our country, and the family struggles that come with many years of high unemployment. Dilltown is a very small, close-knit rural community located in southwestern Pennsylvania, a region hard-hit economically by the downsizing of the steel industry some years ago. Were it not for the good works of the small community churches like Memorial Baptist, many families might have been torn apart—many people might have lost their faith and their hope.

But the Memorial Baptist Church has continued on, continued to be there to serve the people of Dilltown, and for that, we should all be humbly grateful.

So again, I congratulate the pastor and members of Memorial Baptist Church on its 100th anniversary of service to God and community. Keep up the good work, and may you be there for 1,000 more years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently missed rollcall vote No. 458 on September 26, 1997. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on the Bartlett amendment to strike funding for payments for U.N. international organization arrearages and U.N. international peacekeeping arrearages.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE W. CHERRY

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose years of service to South Brunswick, NJ, has made him an icon of the community. Ted Cherry, a former mayor and committeeman of South Brunswick Township was recently honored during a regular meeting of the township committee.

State representatives and members of the committee joined together in honoring Mr. Cherry, South Brunswick's first African-American mayor. Mr. Cherry, the town's mayor in 1979, 1980, and 1982, received a standing ovation while being honored with a resolution passed by both houses of the New Jersey State Legislature. The State honored Mr. Cherry for exemplifying the "true meaning of selfless public service."

Mr. Speaker, Ted Cherry's years of unselfish, dedication to the people of South Brunswick is an example of strong, objective leadership in public service.

"We are here tonight to say we admire you and we feel indebted to you," said State Senator Peter Inverso. This was only one of many kind words that were said about Mr. Cherry. Ted Cherry is an inspiration to us all by the fair and personable way he conducted himself during his tenure as a public official.

As a former local official, I am well aware of the countless hours of hard work that all local officials endure for their fellow residents. I am pleased to join with my fellow elected officials in New Jersey in recognizing the efforts of Ted Cherry.

EQUITY FOR IMMIGRANTS ACT

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today, the Equity for Immigrants Act, will pay to restore benefits to legal immigrants by cutting corporate subsidies the Federal Government provides to arms merchants for sale of weapons systems to other countries. I am very pleased that 15 other Members are joining me as original cosponsors.

When the welfare reform bill was passed in the summer of last year, I pledged to restore benefits that were denied to legal immigrants. Before then, legal immigrants were eligible for a wide variety of public assistance. I am a legal immigrant and I felt it was extremely unfair to place nearly half the burden of welfare reform squarely on the backs of taxpaying legal immigrants.

Federal spending is all about choices. Earlier this year, this House easily added \$27 billion for B-2 bombers that no one wanted. We can provide benefits for legal immigrants who play by the rules, pay taxes, and carry the same responsibilities as citizens.

The Balanced Budget Act that became law in August restored over half of the benefits that had been denied to legal immigrants. My legislation, the Equity for Immigrants Act, restores the remainder of those benefits at a cost of \$9.5 billion over 5 years and pays for them by eliminating \$9.5 billion in wasteful subsidies provided to U.S. defense contractors.***HD***welfare reform bills

Last year's welfare reform bill established comprehensive new restrictions on the eligibility of legal immigrants for means-tested public assistance. The savings derived from denying benefits to legal immigrants were estimated at \$21 billion over 5 years, accounting for nearly half the savings in the entire welfare reform bill.

The welfare reform bill denied Supplemental Security Income [SSI] and food stamps to most legal immigrants. In addition, it gave States the option of providing Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] and Medicaid to legal immigrants. It also barred most legal immigrants arriving after August 22 of last year from receiving Federal means-tested public benefits—TANF, food stamps, Medicaid, and SSI—for 5 years after arrival.***HD***balanced budget act

The Balanced Budget Act was signed into law August 5, 1997. It restored SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants who were here before August 22, 1996. It allowed SSI for those who were here on that date who later become disabled. The Balanced Budget Act also extends the exemption from SSI and Medicaid restrictions for refugees from 5 years to 7 years after entry.

The Balanced Budget Act provided \$11.5 billion in restored benefits for legal immigrants for the period 1998–2002.

BENEFITS RESTORATION TITLE

Title I of my bill restores legal immigrants' eligibility for benefits by repealing title IV of the welfare reform bill. Title IV was the part of last year's welfare bill which eliminated legal immigrants' eligibility for benefits.

The cost over 5 years of restoring those benefits that were not included in the Balanced Budget Act is \$9.5 billion.

Repealing the remainder of title IV as my bill does would accomplish the following:

Food stamp benefits would be restored for legal immigrants who were here August 22, 1996 as well as for future immigrants.

SSI and Medicaid would be provided to all future immigrants regardless of date of entry.

Repealing title IV would also eliminate the State option for providing TANF and Medicaid to legal immigrants. This has a potential magnet effect with differing benefits among States.

Repealing title IV would also eliminate the 5-year bar on assistance for new arrivals before they can receive Federal means-tested public benefits.

WELFARE FOR WEAPONS DEALERS

Title II of my bill reduces arms export subsidies to fund the cost of providing these remaining benefits to legal immigrants. Taxpayers spend billions of dollars annually for Federal subsidies devoted to helping major defense companies market their wares around the world—plying everything from ammunition to high-technology fighter jets, all at a time when the United States is already the world's leading arms exporter.

Uncle Sam is the world's largest arms dealer, employing nearly 6,500 full-time personnel to promote foreign arms sales by U.S. companies. For the sixth consecutive year, the United States led the world in arms deliveries in 1996.

We are militarizing foreign aid. In 1995, subsidies for arms exports accounted for over 50 percent of U.S. bilateral aid.

Major weapons manufacturing firms buy influence by contributing to congressional candidates—\$14.8 million between 1990 and 1994. These firms include Lockheed-Martin, Northrup Grumman, and others.

We are backing losers. The U.S. Government ranks first in the world in subsidizing arms exports. Meanwhile we spend only \$150 million a year to help U.S. firms get a foothold in the expanding international market for environmental technologies. That market is expected to reach \$190 to \$240 billion by the end of this decade. This is at a time that by DOD's own reckoning, the international arms market will likely continue to shrink from its current level of \$32 billion.

There is a boomerang effect to our arms sales. Subsidized arms sales have caused more security problems than they have solved. The last five times the United States has sent troops into conflict situations—in Panama,

Iraq, Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia—they faced forces on the other side that had gained access to U.S. weaponry, training, or military technology in the period leading up to the conflict.

"Surplus" weapons giveaways have emerged as a major military assistance program. While other, more visible forms of military aid have been cut since the end of the cold war, shipments of surplus arms through a variety of programs have increased dramatically. The United States transferred military equipment worth \$7 billion 1990 through 1995, including 4,000 tanks, 125 attack helicopters, 500 bombers, and 200,000 pistols and rifles. In the majority of cases, the equipment was provided for free.

The Pentagon appears to be giving away still useful equipment in order to justify the procurement of new weapons. Congress never debates or votes on surplus arms grants, as it does with other forms of military aid and these transfers are generally omitted from statistics on the overall value of U.S. arms exports. ***HD***elements of funding title

Section 201 of my bill eliminates the Leased Defense Articles Program, which transfers U.S. equipment to other nations for minimal or no rent. Its cost over 5 years is \$3.25 billion.

The United States leases weapons systems that we might want back in the future, rather than selling or giving them away. We also lease equipment when the recipient cannot afford to purchase the weapons outright. The recipient pays rent on the equipment equal to the depreciation of the articles while leased. Weapons systems are loaned for free for cooperative military research and development projects and for joint training exercises.

Section 202 also eliminates the Excess Defense Articles Program, which gives away surplus weapons worth \$2 billion over 5 years.

Every year, the Pentagon transfers thousands of militarily-useful items it no longer wants to other countries. These items range from boots and uniforms on up to tanks and fighter aircraft. These transfers offer a way to keep potential customers acclimated to U.S.-made equipment. These giveaways of surplus military hardware help hook foreign armies on U.S. equipment, paving the way for future sales.

Section 203 mandates recoupment fees on weapons sales to foreign purchasers. These fees recover some portion of the taxpayer-financed research and development costs of the weapons system.

All weaponry exported by U.S. firms benefits from billions of dollars of taxpayer investments in research and development and plant and equipment. In order to pay back a part of this taxpayer investment in these weapons systems, for more than 25 years it was U.S. Government policy to assess recoupment fees on foreign sales of U.S. military equipment. The fees are determined by dividing total R&D and other one-time costs by the total number of units that are expected to be produced. These fees are no longer required.

The General Accounting Office estimates that if the fees are imposed on all government and commercial arms sales, revenues recouped by the Treasury would average \$500 million per year.

Section 204 of this title eliminates Foreign Military Financing [FMF] funding for Greece, Turkey, Cambodia, Caribbean and South Asian countries, and Partnership for Peace-eli-

gible countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. FMF provides grants and subsidized loans to buy U.S. military equipment. We will spend \$1 billion on this funding over the next 5 years.

FMF provides loans and grants to foreign nations for the purchase of U.S. military equipment. The true financial beneficiaries of FMF are not the recipient countries but rather the defense contractors who supply the equipment.

FMF is simply a roundabout way of funneling money from U.S. taxpayers into the coffers of major arms exporting firms; in many cases the funds never leave the United States but are issued to U.S. companies as defense contracts as their work on a given foreign order proceeds. This is a direct export subsidy to the U.S. arms industry.

Section 205 eliminates Economic Support Fund [ESF] moneys for Turkey, Cambodia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. ESF is for strategic considerations rather than development needs. We will spend \$1 billion in ESF for these countries over the next 5 years.

The ESF Program provides cash assistance, commodity imports, and other support for countries of particular security concern to the United States. ESF financing serves as an indirect subsidy to foreign purchasers of U.S. weaponry which provides them with either the cash resources or the financial flexibility to sustain their arms purchases from U.S. companies.

If ESF were truly an economic development program, disbursement of the funds would be based on criteria such as level of need of the recipient nation and the bulk of the funds would not be routinely set aside for major U.S. arms clients as is currently the case.

Finally, section 206 eliminates authority to use Federal dollars for participation in international arms bazaars—overseas promotional events and demonstrations for potential weapons buyers.

In a typical year, the U.S. Government helps promote U.S. weaponry at over half a dozen major international air shows. Costs to U.S. taxpayers include revenues foregone from leasing fees that are no longer charged to U.S. manufacturers to display U.S. Government-owned weaponry. These waived fees alone can cost taxpayers \$5–10 million per show.

These weapons exhibitions are called training missions so the costs of getting U.S. equipment and personnel to them don't have to be reported to Congress. The flight of a B-2 bomber to the Paris Air Show involved at least a 24-hour round-trip at \$14,166 per hour to operate the plane. Pentagon justification for participation in one of these bazaars—in Santiago—stated that it is "consistent" with U.S. goals of "promoting democracy, increasing prosperity and trade ties, and achieving sustainable development" in Latin America.

In addition to Northrup Grumman's B-2, other equipment sent to these shows includes McDonnell-Douglas's F-18 fighter, Lockheed-Martin's F-16 fighter, Sikorsky's Black Hawk utility/assault helicopter, Boeing's Chinook transport helicopter, General Dynamic's Abrams tank, and Raytheon's Patriot missile defense system.

The cost to U.S. taxpayers for these shows in 1995 was \$27 million.

In summary, I urge support for my bill. I will be working hard to accomplish the important

goals outlined here and I look forward to working with my colleagues to bring about fairness for immigrants.

TRIBUTE TO NORMA C. NOTTINGHAM

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Emerson wrote that "To know that even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded."

Today, I rise to honor an outstanding American citizen who far surpassed Emerson's definition. I come to the floor to recognize the retirement of a woman who has touched the lives of thousands of our Nation's youth. Mrs. Norma C. Nottingham has reached into each of our districts—transcending partisan politics—to help shape America's air and space forces through the admissions process at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Mrs. Nottingham retires this week from a key Pentagon post in the Air Force Academy Activities Group where her contributions have been both monumental and long lasting. I rise to not only recognize this retirement, but to honor the woman whose nearly 44-year career in Government service has been marked by a deep commitment, a high level of caring, and an inspiring sense of humor.

Mrs. Nottingham is a native of the Washington, DC area and has performed brilliantly in a variety of positions throughout her career. She served two U.S. Senators, Ken Keating of New York and Pete Williams of New Jersey, as a staff assistant during the 1970's. Prior to that involvement, she was employed by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. Since June 1981, Mrs. Nottingham has been the key point of contact for Congress in the nomination and admissions process for the Air Force Academy.

While serving in her latest position, Mrs. Nottingham's exemplary dedication to the Academy and its mission was a key factor in ensuring the brightest and best young men and women were nominated and appointed to the Academy. Her exhaustive knowledge of Academy policies and programs earned her the respect and trust of virtually every congressional office on Capitol Hill. Additionally, her skills in the political arena were of immeasurable benefit to the Academy and the Air Force on numerous occasions: her experience on Capitol Hill proved invaluable as she assisted in the preparation of legislation, counseled congressional staffers on the Academy's admission procedures, orchestrated staffer visits to the Academy as well as regional instructional workshops for the staffers, and played a key role in the success of hundreds of congressional-sponsored Academy Day events across the Nation.

Mrs. Nottingham personally traveled to my district 9 years ago to assist me with my first Academy Day and has been instrumental in the planning and development of each annual program, providing hands-on service and expert advice to my staff and constituents.

Mrs. Nottingham also contributed significantly to the Foreign Cadet Program through

her contact with American Embassies throughout the world, State Department representatives in the Washington, DC area, and key admission officials from other service academies.

Perhaps Mrs. Nottingham's greatest legacy is not what she has personally done, but what she has done to educate, empower and guide hundreds of staffers who will continue to bring her dedication, zeal and compassion to the academy admissions process. Norma has personally aided hundreds of young men and women, but the staffers she has inspired and taught have touched the lives of thousands more. There can be no doubt that her work will continue for generations because she took the time to do more than her job—she took the time to teach all she knew to hundreds, if not thousands, of other willing men and women dedicated to helping the thousands who yearly seek admission to a U.S. Service Academy.

Not only have lives breathed easier because of Norma Nottingham's direct involvement, but for many, many years to come, her legacy will continue through us to inspire bright, honest, and hardworking young men and women to seek a career in service to our great Nation. Truly, this is to have succeeded.

EVERY WOMAN COUNTS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month and to recognize California's Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnerships for making available to all California women timely clinical screening, mammography, and treatment for newly detected breast cancers.

This remarkable accomplishment has been made possible by the cooperation of health care providers through the federally funded Breast Cervical Cancer Control Program [BCCCP]. Through the BCCCP, volunteers join with public and private providers in making available clinical examinations, mammography, education and outreach efforts, epidemiology, and the provision and funding of treatment for women in need of these services.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, and far too often the lack of preventative care and examinations serve as a death sentence to low-income women and women of color. Sadly, many women lack the necessary resources to obtain screening services.

In the 3 years, since its inception through March 1997, the San Diego/Imperial County Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnership has funded screening services for greater than 5,000 women and has diagnosed many cases of breast cancer among women who may not have received breast cancer screening services without the partnership. Through March 1997, the partnership has funded outreach and educational efforts to an additional 14,500 women. Ongoing education and outreach projects are expected to reach thousands more in 1997 and 1998.

Generous grants from the California endowment and donated services from local hos-

pitals and providers regularly ensure that all women diagnosed with breast cancer who do not qualify for other private or public funds receive state-of-the-art treatment. Many cancer survivors join with other volunteers to provide a helping hand to newly diagnosed women.

I want to also salute Ms. Rebecca Charles, a resident in my 50th Congressional District, who serves as the co-chair of the Volunteer and Recruitment Committee of the Board of Governors of the Scripps Green Clinic for the Early Detection Breast Cancer Awareness Program.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in support of these exemplary efforts to reach each and every woman with needed services before it is too late. Every Woman Counts!

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MIDWIFERY WEEK

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to salute the important work of certified nurse-midwives. The week of October 5 through October 11 is National Midwifery Week honoring the professionals who dedicate their lives to this noble calling.

As a nurse and a mother, I recognize the need for safe and satisfying health care for women and newborns. Investing in the health care of women and children is essential to the future of our country and should be of paramount importance to our society. The lack of primary health care providers for women has fueled the rise in the U.S. infant mortality and low-birthweight rates. Certified nurse-midwives, in caring for women and their babies, have made outstanding contributions in reducing infant mortality and low-birthweight rates by making accessible quality care to women. Certified nurse-midwives take a personalized approach to women's health, offering a full scope of care including maternity, well-woman gynecological, and family planning care. Their efforts to bring quality care to an often underserved population are to be commended.

The American College of Nurse-Midwives has declared the theme of this year's National Midwifery Week to be "Listen to Women." I encourage my fellow legislators and all citizens to take this opportunity to learn more about nurse-midwifery and the important work they perform.

CHILD ABUSE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 1, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHILD ABUSE

One of the most difficult questions government at all levels faces is how to protect children from abuse. Everyone agrees that the government has an obligation to intervene when children's health and safety are

endangered by their parents. But not everyone agrees on when or how to intervene. Each case of suspected child abuse requires a balance between the government's responsibility to protect children and the right of parents to exercise broad discretion over how their children are raised and disciplined.

LEVELS OF ABUSE:

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect have escalated by nearly 50% in the last decade. Some of this increase is attributed to greater awareness of child abuse, but studies also suggest that many cases of child maltreatment are still unreported.

Most Americans cherish their children, but there is woeful evidence that many do not. Around the country, there are thousands of children who scream for help. In 1996, 3.1 million reports of suspected child maltreatment—either abuse or neglect—were received by state child protection agencies. About one-third were substantiated, meaning that nearly one million children were victims of verified abuse or neglect. Over half of all substantiated cases of maltreatment involve neglect, while the remainder involve physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. About 1,000 children died as a result of maltreatment; most of them were younger than age 5, and over 40% were less than one year old. In Indiana, just over 22,000 children were victims of substantiated abuse or neglect in 1995, and 29 children died as a result.

RESPONSE:

State governments are primarily responsible for efforts to prevent child abuse, investigate reports of child abuse, place children in foster care, and punish their abusers. States establish their own definitions of child abuse and neglect and guidelines for determining when children should be removed from home.

The federal government plays an important role by providing funding for these efforts—over \$5 billion in 1997—and by imposing certain requirements on states. By far the majority of federal funding is devoted to foster care. Substantial funding also goes toward efforts to prevent child abuse, to provide counseling and other supportive services to families where abuse or neglect has occurred, and to facilitate the adoption of children who cannot be returned to their parents' care.

ISSUES:

Congress and state legislatures are likely to examine a number of issues:

Resources: The enormous increase in reports of abuse and neglect has placed strain on state child protective service agencies. Many critics charge that caseloads are far too large, meaning that caseworkers are not able to conduct thorough investigations or to adequately monitor families where abuse has been substantiated. These critics point to studies which indicate that the families of about 40% of children who die from abuse or neglect had previously been reported to child protective services. In addition, concerns have been raised that better training is needed for caseworkers and others who are required by law to report abuse on how to accurately spot abuse and neglect.

Family preservation: In order to receive federal funds, states must pledge to make "reasonable efforts" to prevent or eliminate the need to place a child in foster care, and to reunite children in foster care with their families. This requirement is based on the belief that many abusive or neglectful parents can become fit if they get appropriate assistance. That could include treatment for substance abuse (which is implicated in between 50-80% of child abuse and neglect cases), parenting classes, economic aid, or other types of assistance.

Most people agree that returning children to their family is desirable. The disagreement occurs with respect to what constitutes "reasonable efforts." Critics say that states frequently put family preservation above child protection. They worry that too often children are reunited with parents who are still dangerous. In addition, critics charge that children are allowed to languish in foster care too long, denying them the stability and security they need to prosper.

Some suggest a different standard for decisions regarding family unification: the "best interests of the child." But concerns have been raised that this is as subjective as "reasonable efforts," and could swing the pendulum too far in the other direction, removing children too hastily from families. Some also argue that family preservation could work more often if only greater resources were available.

Congress has taken some steps to address these concerns. With my support, earlier this year the House passed a bill which clarifies that states do not have to make a "reasonable effort" to preserve families if the child has been subjected to "aggravated circumstances," like abandonment, torture, or sexual abuse; the child's parent has killed or assaulted another of his children; or a parent's rights to a sibling of the child have already been terminated. The bill requires that children's health and safety be of paramount concern in efforts to preserve or reunite families. The bill would also push states to make greater and prompt efforts to place children for adoption if they cannot be reunited with their parents. The Senate has not yet acted on this measure.

CONCLUSION:

The family is the best institution for rearing children, and most families do it very well. The question of what to do when parents fail their children is seldom a simple one. Some cases are clear cut, but many require difficult judgment calls.

Congress must ensure that states have adequate resources to protect children and provide abusive parents who want to change the help they need to do. Efforts to reunite abused children with their families are critical, but we must be willing to abandon those efforts if they are not working. Congress should also ensure that states have flexibility to respond to the unique needs of children and families in crisis. And we must all support the work of community organizations, churches, and other groups which seek to help foster healthy families.

TRIBUTE TO THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the tremendous work of the Small Business Committee on the Small Business Programs Reauthorization and Amendments Acts of 1997. As a member of this committee I can attest to the effort that went into this bill. I am especially pleased at the reauthorization of the Small Business Technology Transfer Program [STTR]. In 1992 there was a great need for STTR and I took the lead in supplementing the already successful Small Business Innovative Research Program [SBIR] with this effort to tap into the vast resources of innovation that exist at our universities and nonprofit institutions. This program has stimu-

lated much needed research in the science and technology sectors and has proven successful in developing the best ideas at our universities and federally-funded research centers and allowing them to be commercially viable. I thank Chairman TALENT and Congressman LAFALCE for their support.

This legislation provides much needed funds for worthy programs, such as the Micro-loan program, that help give a jump start to small businesses. Other valuable programs worth mentioning are the Certified Development Companies [CDC's], listed in title II. With this language the CDC's will be able to expand their program to admit more qualified CDC's which would alleviate the load for SBA. Many small business owners will see less redtape and can expect to see a more efficient system that will help expedite their paperwork.

In addition, the SBA reauthorization bill allocates funding to its microlending partners to provide added support for technical assistance for transportation and child care assistance. I applaud Congressmen BALDACCIO and FLAKE for their efforts and timeless energy dedicated to this provision in this legislation. The small business community was in great need of such a helpful program. In this day of two income families and single parents, child care assistance is a huge relief for parents who need to work and pay the bills.

Another important provision in the Small Business programs Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1997 is the Women's Business Enterprises. This legislation continues strong support for women's business efforts, including expanding the women's business center program, which provides seed funding for business training centers throughout this Nation and is one of the SBA's most successful programs.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few years the people of southern Illinois have suffered a great deal due to high unemployment, yet are undaunted. The 19th Congressional District continues to search for new industries and opportunities. Small businesses are critical to this effort. The people of Illinois and the Nation want to move on and capitalize on the many opportunities that await them. It is essential that we continue to provide the SBA with the resources to effect positive economic changes in this country. I congratulate the bi-partisan effort involved in crafting this bill, and urge my colleagues to support it.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SOOKY GOLDMAN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. BERMAN and I ask our colleagues to join us in congratulating Sooky Goldman, who is being honored by the Maple Counseling Center in Beverly Hills at their 25th Anniversary Ball. We are delighted to join Sooky's family and friends in recognizing her extraordinary charitable contributions.

For the past 25 years, Sooky has been an exemplary leader in civic and philanthropic

work. Her efforts have been recognized by more than 30 organizations ranging from the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce and YMCA to People Assisting the Homeless [PATH] and the Beverly Hills Police Department. In addition, Sooky created the William O. Douglas Classroom which has provided countless children from all over Los Angeles County the opportunity to experience the beauty of the Santa Monica mountains. She has a well-earned reputation for the tireless dedication and enthusiasm she brings to each project she undertakes.

The Maple Counseling Center in Beverly Hills, which provides low fee mental health counseling for nearly 500 individuals each week, depends greatly on its committed supporters. Its work is particularly needed in the current climate of scarcity of funding for mental health services. As a principal founder of the center, Sooky has enriched and broadened its mission of offering comprehensive and high quality mental health services to those most in need.

While Sooky is active in many causes, she has always placed a great importance on her family. She is fortunate to have a loving and supportive husband, Sam, three children, David, Joel and Kaye, and seven grandchildren. Despite her many commitments, Sooky has successfully managed to strike a balance between her public and private lives.

Our community owes a great debt of gratitude to Sooky, and we ask our congressional colleagues to join us in saluting her for her singular achievements. We wish her every happiness and success in the future.

PRESIDENT CLINTON HONORS
NINA ARCHABAL AND MARTIN
MARTY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the distinguished work of Nina Archabal and Martin Marty and to congratulate them on their honor. This week, Nina and Martin were among 10 Americans to whom President Clinton bestowed the National Humanities Medal for extraordinary achievement in the humanities. On this the first day of October, the beginning of National Arts and Humanities Month, it is very appropriate that we celebrate those that enable many of us to enjoy and experience the arts and humanities.

As the director of the Minnesota Historical Society, Nina Archabal has renewed interest in Minnesota's heritage and infused it with new life. In the last 5 years, her energy and dedication has carried the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul from a dream to one of the Nation's premier centers for the preservation and presentation of history. By giving all groups the ability to express their unique histories, she allows Minnesotans to celebrate their diversity while transcending their differences in race, ethnicity, age, gender, or creed. Most recently, Nina was selected to serve on the American Folk Life Center board of the Library of Congress.

In these hectic times, it is very easy to lose sight of our cultural and social heritage. However, through the study of history we learn to

build on the strengths and traditions of our past to create a better foundation for our future. We realize how our past influences our present and informs us of our decisions and actions in the future. Individuals, like Nina Archabal, dedicate their time and energy to ensure that we will always learn from those that came before us.

Nina's enthusiasm has caught on in Minnesota. Under her leadership, the Minnesota Historical Society has thrived, boasting the largest membership of any State historical society in the Nation. I am personally grateful, as are the people of St. Paul and Minnesota, for the endeavors of admirable individuals, like Nina Archabal, who, through her diligent and spirited efforts has ensured that the heritage of Minnesota will remain alive and accessible for generations to come.

As a religious scholar, professor and author, Martin Marty has been instrumental in bringing religion into the lives of the American people. In this challenging time of balancing work and family responsibilities, more and more Americans are examining the role of religion, faith, and spirituality in their lives. Unfortunately, religion is often used to divide rather than unite individuals. Martin, through the establishment of the religion project at the University of Chicago, reverses this trend and uses religion as a vehicle for understanding among diverse groups and organizations. His values and spirit are instilled not only in his students but also in his son, Minnesota State Senator John Marty. Senator Marty has brought this same level of understanding, fairness, and inclusiveness to his work at the State legislature.

Mr. Speaker, dedicated and creative individuals such as Martin Marty and Nina Archabal are among our Nation's most valuable resources in retaining a positive and comprehensive perspective on our past and future.

I ask that the full text of an article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press be printed in the RECORD so that my colleagues can read about the achievements of these outstanding individuals.

[From the St. Paul (MN) Pioneer Press]

CLINTON HONORS MINNESOTAN FOR HER WORK ON STATE HISTORY CENTER—ARCHABAL AMONG 20 GIVEN MEDALS FOR HUMANITIES, ARTS ACHIEVEMENTS

(By Bill Salisbury)

WASHINGTON.—At a ceremony on the south lawn of the White House on Monday, Minnesota Historical Society Director Nina Archabal was in prominent company. She rubbed shoulders with the likes of actors Angela Lansbury and Jason Robards, jazz singer Betty Carter, bluegrass musician Doc Watson, theologian Martin Marty and author Studs Terkel.

They were among 20 Americans on whom President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton bestowed the National Humanities Medal and the National Medal of Arts.

When the president placed a humanities medal around Archabal's neck before a crowd of more than 1,000, it was in recognition of her leadership in helping develop the 5-year-old Minnesota History Center in St. Paul—one of the nation's premier centers for the preservation and presentation of history—and for her work in bringing history to life.

"She is a fireball who lets no one stand in her way when the issue is to preserve Minnesota's history," Clinton said. "In the state of Minnesota, she's a bridge builder between native peoples and other Minnesotans, helping them to share their stories. To America,

she exemplifies how tradition forms everyday life and shapes history.

"Just this morning," he added with a grin, "she told the president that it was high time he hightailed it out to Minnesota to see exactly what she's doing."

Archabal, 57, of St. Paul, has headed the Historical Society since 1986. It has the largest membership of any state historical society in the nation.

The National Endowment for the Humanities said in a statement that Archabal has helped transform meticulous scholarship into history programs meaningful to people. The endowment also praised her for helping Minnesota Indians tell the stories of their culture and traditions to native and non-native people.

After the ceremony, Archabal said: "This award is really for all the people of Minnesota. No one could do this alone, and I wish everyone could have this medal to wear because they deserve it."

What makes Minnesota unique, she said, is its deep, longstanding commitment to preserving a heritage that started with its territorial founders.

"The items we preserve and the stories we tell are not only about the Minnesotans we all know—the Hubert Humphreys and Charles Lindberghs—they are the stories of all the people that make Minnesota what it is today," she said. "That is our strength."

Another of the humanities medal recipients has a Minnesota connection. Marty, a renowned scholar of American religious history at the University of Chicago, is the father of state Sen. John Marty, DFL-Roseville, who attended the White House ceremony with other members of his family.

The senior Marty teaches and directs a public religion project. A past president of the American Academy of Religion, he is the author of 50 books and the senior editor of the weekly magazine *Christian Century* and the biweekly newsletter *Context*.

MICHAEL DUKAKIS SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, several very valuable commodities are unfortunately rare in politics these days—as they are in other aspects of our life. Among these prized entities are acts of graciousness, complete intellectual honesty, extremely lucid thinking, and, probably rarest of all, a willingness to go to the aid of a colleague being unfairly attacked, rather than to gloat secretly over his or her distress.

This makes the article written by former Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis in the *New York Times* for September 29 both extremely rare and extraordinarily valuable. In this article, Governor Dukakis, who was during his many years in elected office a model of integrity, rebuts the unfair accusations that have been made against Vice President GORE and President Clinton involving telephone requests for contributions. I do have one correction—Governor Dukakis refers to a comment I once made about his resistance to any effort unduly to influence him on behalf of contributors by saying that I had referred to him as the only "true ingrate" in politics. In fact, my recollection is that I referred to him as the only example I could think of, of a "perfect ingrate", in

that he better than anyone I knew in high office was able to withstand the pressures that result from elected officials having to raise large sums of money from private individuals on a regular basis. Then, and now, I cited his rarity in this regard as the best argument for replacing our current campaign contribution system with public financing—a point Governor Dukakis himself makes in the article. But, like Governor Dukakis, I am prepared to settle for less than perfect reform and the current version of the McCain-Feingold bill seems to me to meet that definition, so I join him in supporting that.

But most important, I want to commend him for his willingness to use his own extremely well earned reputation for absolute integrity to come to the defense of Vice President GORE and President Clinton against some unfair accusations being leveled at them, and I therefore ask that his thoughtful, admirable article be printed here.

I RAISED MONEY FROM MY OFFICE. SO?

I get an odd sort of flashback when I hear about the uproar over the Vice President's fund-raising phone calls. I can see him reaching for the phone, dialing the number, making his pitch. I can see it all because I've done it myself, under roughly similar circumstances.

When I was running for re-election as Governor of Massachusetts in 1986, I had two phones on my desk. One was white—the state phone. The other was red—the campaign phone, a separate line paid for entirely by my campaign committee.

Massachusetts had (and still has) a law much like the Federal one that's now in the news, prohibiting fund-raising inside a state building. Yet I made hundreds of campaign calls on that red phone, and it never dawned on me or anyone else that doing so violated the law.

It's not that I was cavalier about fund-raising—that's why I had the separate phone lines. I tried to set a very high standard for my gubernatorial campaigns when it came to raising money. (Barney Frank once said that I was the only true ingrate in American politics because I was so unresponsive to my contributors.) No PAC's. No corporations. No registered lobbyists involved in the fundraising process.

But the red phone never made my "no" list. That's because the Massachusetts law was not intended to prohibit such things, and neither are its Federal cousins.

Both were part of the civil service reform movement of the late 19th century that was intended to end wholesale political patronage, create a merit system and protect civil servants from being forced by their superiors or by party bosses to contribute to political campaigns. Al Gore was treading on none of that territory with his fund-raising calls.

What do his critics expect the Vice President (or the President, who may also have made such calls) to do? Go across the street to a pay phone? And what if the person is not in and calls him back at the White House? Is it a criminal offense for the Vice President or, for that matter, a member of Congress while at his or her desk to accept a call from a political supporter or contributor?

What troubles me about this kind of foolishness is that it is diverting our attention from the things that really need fixing. It's not where you make the phone calls that is the problem. It is the people and organizations that candidates are going after and the virtually unlimited sums of money that the soft-money loopholes permits them to raise.

Millions of special-interest dollars continue to flow into the coffers of both major

parties and their candidates. The soft-money loophole that the Federal Elections Commission carved into the post-Watergate campaign reform legislation—and anybody who has run for the Presidency knows how pernicious it is—has made a mockery of our efforts to broaden the base of our campaigns and restore public confidence in the political process.

Unfortunately, much of what is currently passing for a Congressional investigation of the subject is blatant hypocrisy—many of the lawmakers sounding so outraged about fund-raising phone calls by Mr. Gore and President Clinton are experts at taking special-interest money; some of their own campaigns have been fined for taking too much.

And all of it is a smoke screen for Congressional inaction. Speaker Newt Gingrich is leading the way in this regard. Two years ago, he and the President told a New Hampshire audience that reforming our campaign finance laws deserved the highest priority. Last week he pronounced a major bipartisan bill on campaign finance reform, the McCain-Feingold bill, dead-before-arrival in the House.

We know what the problems are: candidates prostituting themselves for big special-interest contributions; the soft-money loophole, which either the Federal Election Commission or the Congress should close immediately; campaigns waged almost exclusively on radio and television; politicians spending too much time with fat cats and not enough time in backyards and living rooms recruiting supporters from the people who ought to count in this country. And then there's the most important problem of all; the profound effect all of this is having on voter turnout and the willingness of ordinary citizens of get deeply and actively involved in public life.

The solution is painfully simple. Either we decide that public financing is the way to go—something that is a long way from commanding a Congressional majority—or we get behind the McCain-Feingold bill and, to the maximum extent possible, limit the ability of candidates to raise large amounts of special-interest money.

In short, we don't need any more educating about what the problems are, or any distracting sideshows, or any pre-emptory blocking maneuvers from the Speaker's office. We need Congressional action, and we need it now.

H.R. 2474, THE RAILROAD TAX
EQUITY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1997

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have joined the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. PETRI, in introducing H.R. 2474, the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997. This is a significant piece of legislation which will remedy a serious tax equity problem which burdens our important freight railroad industry.

Because of the 1990 and 1993 reconciliation acts, the freight railroads have been paying 5.55 cents-per-gallon in fuel taxes into the General Treasury for deficit reduction. All other modes of transportation—highway, air, water—pay only 4.3 cents per gallon. This is an obvious inequity. Now, as a result of the

recent tax reconciliation law, this situation will get even worse. That law transfers the 4.3 cents deficit reduction taxes paid by highway users, including truckers, into the highway trust fund, leaving only the railroad and waterway users paying any taxes toward deficit reduction.

Mr. Speaker, the differential between what railroads pay in fuel tax and what other modes pay—1.25 cents-per-gallon—should be repealed as a matter of equity. In addition, the 4.3 cents in deficit reduction fuel taxes paid by railroads should be eliminated, to the extent such taxes paid by trucks are placed in the highway trust fund and spent for highway improvements. H.R. 2474, the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997, will accomplish these goals.

The bill has two essential components: First, effective October 1, 1997, the 1.25 cents-per-gallon deficit reduction fuel tax paid uniquely by the railroad industry will be eliminated, reducing the overall deficit reduction diesel fuel tax for railroads from 5.55 to 4.3 cents-per-gallon. Second, in subsequent years, the excise tax rate on diesel fuel paid by the railroads will equal the portion of the corresponding 4.3 cents-per-gallon excise tax paid by highway users, including trucks, which is spent on highway infrastructure improvements in the preceding year. For example, if 2 cents-per-gallon of the highway users' excise tax revenues were spent in fiscal year 1998, the railroad industry's deficit reduction fuel tax in fiscal year 1999 would be reduced by 2 cents-per-gallon to 2.3 cents-per-gallon.

The current fuel tax inequity imposed on America's railroads must be remedied at the earliest opportunity. It is my sincere hope that the Ways and Means Committee will seriously consider including a solution, such as that contained in the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997, as they develop the tax portion of the ISTEA reauthorization legislation. Furthermore, I fully expect the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to include in its reported version of BESTEA sense of the committee language urging that this situation should be remedied, as provided in H.R. 2474.

In the interim, I encourage all Members to give this issue their utmost attention and join with me and others in cosponsoring H.R. 2474.

RECOGNITION OF ERIN ROXANE
CHEW

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in commending Ms. Erin Roxane Chew, a senior at Mercy High School in San Francisco and the recipient of the Congressional Youth Excellence Award in the 12th Congressional District of California.

Erin Chew's scholastic achievements are impressive indeed. She has maintained a high grade-point average while undertaking a challenging class schedule. She has supplemented her regular high school courses by taking a variety of honors and advanced placement courses. Her academic awards include numerous appearances on the principal's honor roll. Ms. Chew has also been

recognized in the "Who's Who of American High School Students."

In addition to her outstanding academic record, Erin has a remarkable record of community service. As her teacher, Carole Turner, said, Erin is constantly inquiring: "Do you have any work for me to do?" "I'd like to see us do a service project to help people outside of school that would get some of our more quiet kids involved." She has volunteered at the Donaldina Cameron House as a day camp leader for children in San Francisco's Chinatown. In Mercy High School, she is active with the California Scholarship Foundation, the National Honor Society, and the Service Club. She is also a teaching assistant in the Math Department, working with incoming freshmen.

Erin plans to attend the University of California, Berkeley next fall where she intends to major in computer science.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Ms. Erin Roxane Chew for her outstanding service to the community and in congratulating her outstanding achievements.

HONORING ARTHUR J.
GLATFELTER—RECIPIENT OF
THE SHIELD AND DOVE AWARD

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Mr. Arthur J. Glatfelter, an outstanding York Countyman who has given so much back to the people of York County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On October 28, 1997, Mr. Glatfelter and the Glatfelter Insurance Group will receive the Shield and Dove Award from Stepping Stone Counseling and Education Services, Inc., in recognition of their leadership and dedication to ending the plague of substance abuse and addiction.

Arthur Glatfelter has been a well-respected businessman for over 50 years. His success in the insurance industry has allowed him to contribute in countless ways to the betterment of York County. Through his leadership and willingness to reach out to others in the community, he has touched the lives of hundreds of people from all walks of life. He has opened doors for many young people—those who are disadvantaged, at risk for substance abuse, or without hope by giving them the opportunity and encouragement to learn the skills and gain the self confidence they need to become successful adults and share in the American dream.

Community service and a desire to give back are the values which have always guided Mr. Glatfelter, both in his personal life and business associations. The long list of national and local organizations on which he has served and directed include: the YMCA, the York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Historical Society of York County, the York Symphony, the Farm and Natural lands Trust, the United Way, the Civil Justice Coalition, the Margaret Moul Home, and the International Association of Fire Chief's Foundation, just to name a few.

I have had the pleasure of working closely with Arthur on a program which he started several years ago called Project Connections.

This initiative involves linking middle-school-aged students with local businesses through mentoring partnerships. Project Connections has provided long-term results, which I have witnessed firsthand, by providing the skills which are so vital to the future job market and exposing young people to various career experiences and learning opportunities they may have never had.

Two very important components of winning the war against drugs are providing ample opportunity to young people so they never have the desire to use drugs and helping those who are addicted find a positive substitute for their destructive behavior. The partnership that Stepping Stone Counseling and Education Services, Inc., has formed with local schools and businesses through their new TREND program [Turning Recreational Excitement in New Directions] addresses those components.

I commend the excellent work of Stepping Stone and applaud their efforts aimed at protecting and freeing York Countians from substance abuse and addiction.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly congratulate Arthur J. Glatfelter on this well-deserved award. A.J. (Bud) is the greatest anyone could ever have.

TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON BAYS VOL-
UNTEER FIREFIGHTER THOMAS
E. WILSON

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this venerable Chamber to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Thomas E. Wilson, a volunteer fireman who has devoted 50 years of exemplary service to protecting the lives and property of his family, friends, and neighbors in Hampton Bays, Long Island.

On Saturday, October 4, 1997, Thomas Wilson will be honored by the commissioners, chiefs, officers, and fellow firefighters for his 50 faithful years of service to the Hampton Bays Fire Department. Since 1947, whenever fire or other peril threatened the Hampton Bays community, Thomas answered the call, whether it came in the dead of night, on a blustery winter day, or in the wilting heat of summer. Time and again, Thomas joined his comrades as they hastened to the scene, placing themselves in harm's way to aid another human being in danger, regardless of whether it be a friend, neighbor, or stranger.

While the Hampton Bays Fire Department has been truly blessed with many dedicated volunteers, Thomas Wilson has demonstrated an exceptional level of commitment to his community. In his 50 years as a Hampton Bays Firefighter, Thomas has earned the trust and respect of his peers, who have chosen him for numerous leadership positions, including lieutenant and captain.

The residents of Hampton Bays demonstrated that same trust and respect for Thomas Wilson. For 20 consecutive years, the voters in Hampton Bays elected Thomas to the position of fire commissioner, where he served from 1957 to 1976. He is still active today, answering the emergency siren when duty calls and serving as the unofficial historian of the Hampton Bays Fire Department.

Demonstrating that true heroes are created over a lifetime of selfless acts and service to their God, family, and country, Thomas Wilson is the perfect role model for every volunteer firefighter who will come after him. So I ask my colleagues in this esteemed House to join me in congratulating Thomas for 50 years of service to the Hampton Bays Fire Department.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD EDWARD
DALE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harold Edward Dale, a man who dedicated his life to flight and the building of aircraft. Mr. Dale built his first airplane, the Heath Parasol, at the young age of 16. During World War II, Harold designed fighter aircraft and was considered to be a valuable asset to the military. He served as project engineer for America's first jet powered bomber, the B-45 Tornado, and was also the project engineer for both the F-100 Super Sabre and the Mach-3 + F-108 Rapier fighter planes.

Harold assisted in the design of the first corporate jet, the Sabliner, as well as the first personal jet aircraft, the Weejet. The Saturn rocket sent Americans to the moon, and Harold served as program manager in the second stage of this endeavor. After retirement, he stayed active as a designated engineering representative for the Federal Aviation Administration. He additionally assisted in the development of the global positioning system used on Air Force One.

Harold was a devoted husband, father and grandfather who served his family, his community, and his Nation. May his memory as one of the great pioneering military jet aircraft designers be honored and blessed.

IN HONOR OF POLICE CAPT. DALE
E. AMARAL AND HIS 31 YEARS
OF SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS
OF NEWARK, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and congratulate Capt. Dale E. Amaral, a dedicated member of the Newark Police Department. After 31 years of outstanding service, Captain Amaral will be retiring from the force.

Dale Amaral joined the Newark Police Department on February 20, 1966, and has since served in numerous capacities. He began his career as a police officer, serving as patrol officer, narcotics detective, and robbery/homicide detective. He was promoted to detective sergeant in 1981. After a stint as detective sergeant, Dale worked as a patrol sergeant. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1986, and served as commander of the investigation division and then commander of the records division. In 1992, Dale was promoted to captain. In 1994, Captain Amaral returned

to the patrol division as commander of the investigations division.

Captain Amaral was selected as Newark's Officer of the Year in 1971 while assigned as narcotics detective. He was selected as Officer of the Year a second time in 1981 while working as a robbery/homicide detective.

Captain Amaral taught several courses in administration of justice at the community college level, and is a charter member of the Newark Optimist Club. His hobbies include travel, real estate, reading, and learning about space exploration.

Dale so loves law enforcement that he will begin a second career as a deputy sheriff with the Alameda County Sheriff's Department shortly after his retirement from the Newark Police Department. He will be sorely missed by his fellow officers, city employees, and most of all, the citizens of the city of Newark.

The city will be honoring Dale at a retirement dinner on October 3, 1997. I would like to join them in commendation of his hard work and dedication. I wish him much happiness and success in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber on rollcall votes Nos. 484 through 489. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 484, "aye" on rollcall vote 485, "aye" on rollcall vote 486, "no" on rollcall vote 487, "aye" on rollcall vote 488, and "no" on rollcall vote 489.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID N. PINCUS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David N. Pincus, a Philadelphia whose generosity and spirit of caring is recognized around the world.

David Pincus was born in Philadelphia in 1926. After graduating from Philadelphia's Central High School, David served in the Navy and upon his return, finished up his degree at Pennsylvania State University in 1948. Later that year, David went to work at Filene's in Boston where he learned the ropes of the retail clothing business. In 1950, he returned to Philadelphia and began working in the family-owned Pincus Brothers apparel manufacturing company, which had been founded by this father, Nathan, and four of David's uncles back in 1910.

Back in Philadelphia, Pincus settled in an apartment downtown and began volunteering two or three nights a week at Children's Hospital. It was there that he first saw children suffering. It was an experience that had a profound effect on him, and one which would eventually lead him to pursue a program of philanthropy and personal intervention on behalf of suffering children world-wide.

Since taking over as CEO of the family clothing business, David Pincus has kept the

company profitable in a time when clothing manufacturing in Philadelphia has been in decline. But apart from being a successful businessman, David Pincus has distinguished himself as an exceptional humanitarian. Several times a year, Pincus, as a member of the CARE board of overseers and a board member of the International Red Cross, puts his business in capable hands and flies off to some of the world's most troubled areas to provide aid to children who are the innocent victims of war, famine, and staggering poverty. Since the 1980's he has visited children in Bangladesh, Bosnia, Croatia, Haiti, Rwanda, Romania, Ethiopia, and the Sudan, among others. On his birthdays, he has made a tradition of taking gifts to less fortunate children.

David Pincus commits these acts of generosity and caring not out of a desire for recognition, but because of a strong sense of moral responsibility and because it makes him feel good knowing that he can help ease the suffering of those less fortunate than himself.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his contributions to the city of Philadelphia and his commitment to making the world a better place for children, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Mr. David N. Pincus.

IN HONOR OF RABBI MILTON H.
POLIN

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Milton H. Polin, spiritual leader of Brooklyn's prestigious Kingsway Jewish Center since 1974 and past president of the Rabbinical Council of America is one of the foremost rabbinic personalities in the United States.

At his ordination 43 years ago, his teachers characterized him as "a gifted young scholar who will inspire a profound reverence for Torah Judaism." More recently he was paid tribute by the U.S. House of Representatives for being "a man highly esteemed and respected by Jews and Christians whose lives have been touched by numerous good works and kind deeds of this outstanding spiritual and civic leader."

His rabbinic leadership has transformed his congregation into a pulsating center of Torah learning and communal activity for hundreds of young, highly educated, religiously observant families. He personally teaches a variety of classes for men and women of all ages and backgrounds at his synagogue. In addition, the Greater New York UJA-Federation recently recognized his congregation's outstanding outreach program for new American families and awarded it a significant Continuity Commission grant.

During his presidency of the Rabbinical Council of America, the largest and most influential Orthodox rabbinical body in the world, he participated actively in the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and continues to maintain regular contact with the chief rabbis and government leaders in Israel.

Active in the larger community in many capacities, Rabbi Polin was recently invited to join the Orthodox Caucus, the foremost Orthodox think tank in North America, and the board of directors of the Beth Din of America.

A lifelong religious Zionist, Rabbi Polin is a national vice president of the Religious Zionists of America after previously serving as president of that organization's Greater New York Council. He is a member of the Rabbinic Advisory Council of the Jewish National Fund.

In the several communities he has served, Rabbi Polin has at various times built a Mikvah, an Eruv, and two synagogues. His interest in Kashruth and responsibility for communal supervision long predated his chairmanship of the Rabbinic Kashruth Commission, the halakhic authority for the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America Kashruth Division. He currently serves as chairman of the Kashruth Committee of the Vaad Harabbanim of Flatbush.

Rabbi Polin is a trustee of the international Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture. He was recently reelected vice president of the Coordinating Council on Bikur Cholim of Greater New York. Previously he has served as chaplain of the Kings County Council of the Jewish War Veterans and as a member of both the rabbinic advisory and the executive councils of the Commission on Synagogue Relations, which are agencies of the UJA-Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of New York. He chaired the Committee on the Public Information and Education of the Task Force on Missionary Activities of the Jewish Community Relations of New York.

In his local community, Rabbi Polin has served two terms as president of the 90-member Vaad Harabbanim of Flatbush and chaired its Jubilee Anniversary celebration. He participated actively on the Board of Education of the Yeshivah of Flatbush for many years.

With his wife Shainees, he was sent to the former Soviet Union more than two decades ago when Jews were not allowed to leave. They have shared their experiences, insights, and concerns for Soviet Jews in several forums. It was this experience that sensitized them to the special needs of today's new American families.

An eloquent speaker and acclaimed scholar, Rabbi Polin's sermons have appeared annually in the Rabbinical Council of America Sermon Anthology. Yeshiva University President Dr. Norman Lamm characterized his sermons as enlightening and creative. His scholarly articles have been published in such journals as "Judaism," "Tradition," and "The Hebrew Theological College Journal." Several of his halakhic studies on Maimonides' Code has been published in Hadarom.

Born in Chicago, IL, Rabbi Polin studied at the Hebrew Theological College—Beth Midrash L'Torah—in his native city from which he received his semikhah and bachelor of Hebrew literature degree cum laude. At his ordination he was awarded a prize for his Hebrew essay "Rabbi Joseph Albo and the Debate at Tortosa, 1413–14." He also holds a master of arts degree in education from the University of Chicago.

Rabbi Polin is listed in "Who's Who in World Jewry," "Who's Who in Israel," and "Jewish Personalities All Over the World," and "Who's Who in Religion."

He is married to the former Shainees Sachs. They have 5 children, all married, and 18 grandchildren. Three of their children live in Israel, and 13 of their grandchildren are Sabras.

He never fails to leave me inspired by his words and honored by his presence. After 43 years of outstanding congregational and com-

munal leadership throughout the country, he retires from his dedicated and faithful service. Rabbi Polin leaves behind a legacy that has touched us all in so many ways and at so many levels. Thank you, Rabbi, for being such an inspiration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 480, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea." I ask that this statement be inserted in the appropriate section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMBERS FIRST FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the staff and management of the Members First Federal Credit Union on the opening of their new operations center in Mechanicsburg, PA. This new center is located in Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional district which I represent.

Founded in 1950 by employees of the U.S. Naval Supply Depot in Mechanicsburg, Members First provided basic account services to a handful of members. Since then, the credit union has expanded its capabilities to keep pace with the ever changing needs of its members. Throughout its history, Members First has pooled resources to benefit its members—loan by loan, deposit by deposit, sharing a special relationship with each and ever member.

Today, Members First is a full service financial cooperative meeting the needs of more than 78,000 members and offering an array of products and services. The credit union takes great pride in staff, members, and all they have achieved together as they mark another milestone in their history with the mission of "improving economic well being and quality of life of all members."

The new center will offer the latest in financial services technology and house the administrative and support functions of the credit union. The new operations center is not just a building, but a symbol of the pride in the organization and growth of their membership. It is a foundation for the future as Members First strives to meet members' needs in the years ahead by enhancing quality and service to its members.

Again Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the efforts of the staff and management of the Members First Federal Credit Union on this momentous occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON BAYS
VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER JOHN
C. WOURGOLA

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this venerable Chamber to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to John C. Wourgola, who has devoted 50 years of his life to protecting the lives and property of his family, friends, and neighbors as a volunteer firemen in Hampton Bays, Long Island.

This Saturday, October 4, 1997, John Wourgola will be honored by the commissioners, chiefs, officers, and firefighters of the Hampton Bays Fire Department for his half-century of exemplary service. Since 1946, whenever fire or other peril threatened a member of the Hampton Bays community, John was there to answer the call, whether it came in the dead of night, on blustery days or in the stifling heat of summer. Concerned only with assisting a neighbor or stranger in need, John learned to confront the grave danger he and the other firefighters faced with a caution respect, confident he could trust in this training, his skill, and the abilities of his fellow firefighters.

While the Hampton Bays Fire Department has been truly blessed with many dedicated volunteers, John Wourgola has demonstrated an exceptional level of commitment to his community. In his 50 years as a Hampton Bays firefighter, John has earned the trust and respect of his peers, who have chosen him for numerous leadership positions, including lieutenant and captain. John Wourgola remains an active and vital member of the Hampton Bays Fire Department, answering the call to duty with the same dedication and focus that he brought to volunteer service 50 years ago.

Demonstrating that true heroes are created over a lifetime of selfless acts and service to their God, family, and country, John Wourgola is the perfect model for every volunteer firefighter who will come after him. So I ask my colleagues in this esteemed House to join me in congratulating John for 50 years of service to the Hampton Bays Fire Department.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JIM
PARDINI

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jim Pardini for being selected 1997 Fresno County Harvest of Hope Humanitarian of the Year by the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Mr. Pardini exemplifies genuine dedication and service to the community of Fresno, CA.

Jim Pardini is a second generation restaurateur who has worked and managed his family business since 1968. After considerable success in the seventies, Pardini established a catering division in 1981. Pardini Catering soon became one of the largest off-premise catering firms in California. To diver-

sify his services, Pardini opened Pardini's Grill, Lounge and Banquet Room in 1994. This move positioned the Pardini franchise as the premier food service company in California's San Joaquin Valley, capable of accommodating everything from business lunches to weddings.

Currently, Jim Pardini is president and CEO of Pardini's Inc., parent company of all Pardini food service operations. He is also the owner of several Tony Roma restaurants throughout California.

Pardini's accomplishments are not limited to business ventures as he is sincerely committed to the well-being of Fresno, CA. Specifically, Jim Pardini is on the board of directors for Fresno's City and County Convention and Visitors Bureau. This organization advertises the benefits of the city to conferences and tourists. Similarly, Pardini is a board of director for the Saint Agnes Medical Center Foundation. This foundation secures funding for one of the Nation's top 100 hospitals. Finally, he is the former president of the California Restaurant Association, the former president of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce and is a supporter of Fresno's Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Jim Pardini, the 1997 Fresno County Harvest of Hope Humanitarian Award recipient. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Jim Pardini every success on his future endeavors.

THE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID
PROVIDER REVIEW ACT OF 1997:
IT'S ABOUT TIME

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the hot new job in health care: compliance. I refer my colleagues to a September 18 Wall Street Journal article which describes how hospitals and other providers are hiring and promoting professionals to ensure their compliance with laws and regulations. It's about time; \$23 billion per year in Medicare fraud, waste, and abuse reported by the HHS inspector general is proof positive that we need to take compliance more seriously.

Together with Mr. DELLUMS and Mr. MILLER of California, I have introduced legislation that would require certain health care providers to fund independent, Federal compliance and financial audits as a condition of participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. If providers are willing to foot the bill to fly-in compliance consultants from high profile firms like Coopers & Lybrand, they can surely afford Government audits. The last thing we need is for providers to only retain private sector professionals who can show them how to be sneakier. We've already given the health care industry the benefit of the doubt far too long.

The administration also recognizes that audits are needed to ensure financial and regulatory compliance. Health and Human Services [HHS] Secretary Donna Shalala recently announced that home health agencies will have to submit an independent audit of their records and practices every 3 years to receive Medicare funds. In addition, HHS will double

the number of home health agency audits it conducts from 900 to 1,800 per year.

While home health agencies may be the system's most blatant abusers, they are by no means the only ones worthy of our best efforts to fight fraud. My bill would require audits of hospitals, nursing facilities, hospices, clinical laboratories, and ambulance companies in addition to home health agencies. Yet HHS doesn't have the funding to audit all categories of providers that have abusive track records. Even if it did, taxpayers shouldn't have to foot the bill. The sum of \$23 billion says it's time to make Federal audits a cost of doing business with the Nation's largest health care payer, the Federal Government.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 18, 1997]

HOT NEW JOB IN HEALTH CARE: IN-HOUSE COP
(By George Anders)

The hottest new job category in health care doesn't require a medical license or a nursing degree. It's compliance officer, a job borrowed from the defense industry and other businesses under fire from regulators.

Now hospitals and medical schools across the country are rushing to hire their own in-house cops, hoping they'll keep them from running afoul of the government's widening crackdown on health-care fraud—or help minimize penalties when infractions are found.

Consultants estimate that only 5% of the nation's 5,400 hospitals and medical schools have comprehensive compliance departments now. But they suggest the total could double in the next year.

Securities firms in the late 1980s shored up their compliance departments in hopes of averting insider-trading scandals. Defense contractors, thrift institutions and companies worried about pollution regulations have all taken similar steps in the face of greater government scrutiny.

The health-care compliance movement got a boost Monday when President Clinton announced wide-ranging initiatives to combat fraud in home health care. Many hospitals operate home-health units that have been financially lucrative.

Before the President's speech, hospitals had already been galvanized by the government's massive investigation of Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp. This year, in which federal agents with search warrants have swooped into dozens of Columbia-owned hospitals. People familiar with the investigation say the government is looking into a wide range of potential billing abuses. Columbia has said it isn't aware of any systemic wrongdoing.

"I've gotten a lot more respect since the Columbia situation hit the media," says Elizabeth Ryan, a compliance consultant who until recently was head of compliance at Valley Baptist Medical Center in Harlingen, Texas. "A year or two ago, when I called on people within the hospital, they said: 'What's this all about?' But once they've seen pictures of FBI agents carting away boxes of documents at Columbia, their attitude is: 'Fine. No problem. Come talk to us about whatever you want.'"

In Nashville, Tenn., Columbia itself wants to expand its roster of top executives to include a senior vice president, compliance. Until recently, a mid-level aide to the general counsel was in charge of Columbia's compliance program.

But as Columbia spokesman Jeff Prescott puts it: "Compliance issues are, and will continue to be, very important for our company." The best way to underscore that message to employees, he says, is to make compliance a much more prominent part of Columbia's management structure.

It's unclear how much whistle-blowing the hospital industry really wants from its compliance chiefs. After all, ultra-strict compliance programs can mean higher costs and irritating bureaucracy. Some plump revenue sources could wither away, too, if compliance officers declare them to be off-limits.

But most federal fraud-fighters welcome the effort. "What we're talking about is ensuring that organizations bill appropriately, that they train their staff appropriately, and that they follow good business practices," says Eileen Boyd, deputy inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services.

When problems do exist, federal sentencing guidelines treat the existence of a compliance program as a mitigating factor that can reduce civil or criminal penalties. Conversely, hospitals without a compliance program may be told to form one as part of settling a federal fraud investigation. For that reason, Ms. Boyd tells the industry: "You can pay for compliance now, or you can pay for it later."

Traditionally, hospitals have counted on low-level internal auditors to catch problems, and report them to senior management. But the new, high-profile compliance chiefs are expected to get involved in potential trouble spots much earlier. They are also expected to flag hospital boards and the government right away if infractions are found.

Paul Flanagan got into compliance work 2½ years ago, after finishing his studies at Creighton Law School in Omaha, Neb. When he asked a local attorney for career tips in health care, the answer amounted to a single word: "Compliance."

He soon became chief compliance officer at Alegent Health in Omaha. Six weeks ago, the 31-year-old Mr. Flanagan jumped to a fast-track job at Coopers & Lybrand, where he will travel around the country, helping as many as 60 hospitals set up compliance departments.

Currently, the HHS inspector general's office and the American Hospital Association are drafting guidelines for a model compliance program for hospitals. Those standards are expected to be issued this fall. They are likely to be welcomed by a hospital industry fearful that the government's anti-fraud campaign could sweep up not just outright rascals but also people who have been trying to obey laws that they don't understand very well.

"The regulations are so complex that organizations can make errors just because of the complexity," says Sister Pat Eck, chairperson of the Bon Secours Health System Inc. chain of Hospitals and nursing homes in Marriottsville, Md.

Sister Pat says that Bon Secours has traditionally relied on its internal audit department to catch problems, adding that she is "comfortable" with its work to date. But she says her board is encouraging her to consider creating a more formal compliance department, something that could happen as soon as next year.

While the most dramatic part of compliance programs may be the detection of wrongdoing, their most important function may be training employees how to follow the rules in the first place, says Ms. Boyd, the deputy inspector general at HHS.

"I'm a big believer in hands-on training, where people have a chance to ask questions and get tested on what they were supposed to learn," she says. "Putting a manual on a shelf—or herding people into an auditorium to watch a video—doesn't do it for me. If the health-care industry is foolish enough to put in compliance programs that aren't viable, they're making a serious mistake."

TRIBUTE TO DR. JASON HU, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jason Chih-chiang Hu, the distinguished representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States. As my colleagues know, Ambassador Hu has served as the chief representative of the Republic of China on Taiwan here in the United States for the past 15 months.

During that time, the friendship between our two countries has benefitted greatly from Jason Hu's outstanding efforts. Although Jason will be leaving Washington, DC, we are fortunate that he will continue to work for better relations between the United States and Taiwan. He will return to Taipei within the next few weeks to assume the critically important position of foreign minister.

Dr. Jason Hu's record of distinguished public service to his nation spans more than a decade. He received his B.L. in diplomacy from the National Chengchi University in Taiwan, and his Ph.D. in International Studies at Oxford University. Jason began his career as a university professor, and he later served as the government's chief spokesman. Since June of 1996 he has been the chief representative to the United States.

We will miss Jason's wisdom and his articulate and informed advocacy for Taiwan. Jason's lovely and charming wife, Shirley, will also be missed. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, this is a wonderful opportunity for Jason and Shirley to serve their country in a new and challenging position.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing them bon voyage and great success as they face the new challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES JOHNSON

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. James Johnson of Birmingham, AL. Mr. Johnson recently passed away, yet his legacy will remain a shining example to our community for decades to come.

Mr. Johnson was born in Sumpter County, AL, and was educated in the public school system of Alabama. He was a hardworking man who spent decades working in the steel mills of Ensley, AL.

Above all, Mr. Johnson was a brave and courageous man. He was the first black ever elected as a constable, and he served over 20 years.

While James Johnson was confronted with the evils of segregation and legalized Jim Crow laws over 50 years ago, he did something about it. Mr. Johnson stood up and was counted by volunteering to help register black voters throughout Alabama during a period of history when he knew, good and well, that his

actions might cost him his life. However, Mr. Johnson was more concerned about righting a wrong and correcting an injustice, than about his personal safety.

I will personally miss Mr. Johnson. He was a great and noble man. My sincere condolences go to his wonderful wife, Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson of Birmingham and all of his children, family, and friends.

ST. MICHAEL'S POST 1562, CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS, CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Nation a most important event in my Connecticut district. This weekend, St. Michael's Post 1562 of the Catholic War Veterans, will celebrate its 50th anniversary. The event will be marked with the celebration of a mass and a dinner that evening in Derby, CT.

Post 1562 was officially chartered on December 22, 1947. With 345 members, the post is the largest Catholic war veterans group in the State of Connecticut and the fourth largest in the Nation. In addition to advancing the interests of Catholic war veterans who have courageously served their country, this organization's efforts have served to improve the lives of all residents of the Derby area.

For many years, members of Post 1562 have volunteered their time to patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital in West Haven, CT. Also, the post and its ladies auxiliary combine efforts on a yearly basis to participate in the traditional Cross of Peace Drive at local churches. Furthermore, the post distributes gifts to needy boys and girls at their annual children's Christmas party.

Mr. Speaker, it is extremely heartening to find an organization that makes a critical difference in the lives of so many people. St. Michael's Post 1562 of the Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A. truly is a model institution. On behalf of the State of Connecticut and our entire Nation, I want to commend the officers and members of Post 1562 for not just their sacrifices to our country in the name of freedom, but also for their invaluable efforts to strengthen the communities of the Derby area.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JIMMIE D. HOLMANS

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Col. Jimmie D. Holmans. Colonel Holmans, a native Texan, will retire from the U.S. Air Force on October 1, 1997 after more than 29 years of faithful service to our Nation.

Since the beginning of his military career in November 1967, Colonel Holmans has risen through the ranks of the U.S. Air Force, always ready and willing to serve our country in

any capacity. Recognizing his potential to serve our great country, the Air Force selected him to attend Officer Training School. He was first assigned as a personnel officer at Reese Air Force Base, TX. Colonel Holmans was then assigned to Korat Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, in 1974, where he worked in direct support of the Cambodian and Saigon evacuations and the recapture of the S.S. Mayaguez.

Upon his return from Thailand in 1975, Colonel Holmans was assigned to Hanscom Air Force Base, MA, and was named the Air Force Systems Command's Personnel Officer of the Year for 1976. He returned to Texas with an assignment to the U.S. Air Force Military Personnel Center at Randolph Air Force Base where he was responsible for responding to Presidential, congressional, inspector general, and other high level military inquiries. In 1983, he was reassigned to the 96th Bombardment Wing at Dyess Air Force Base, TX, as the wing transitioned from B-52H to become the first B-1B wing in the Air Force.

After graduating from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1986, Colonel Holmans served as the manpower and personnel staff officer, Plans Branch, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Airborne Early Warning Force Command, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Mons, Belgium. In 1987, he was selected to be the commander, Detachment 1, 1141st United States Air Force Special Activities Squadron at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. During this assignment, he served as the senior personnel advisor to the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, and was additionally responsible for all administrative support to the U.S. Air Force personnel stationed at Headquarters North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, and throughout the BENELUX region of Europe. He was reassigned to Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, Germany, as director, Senior Office Management in 1989. During this tour, he was awarded the United States Air Forces in Europe Senior Personnel Manager of the Year for 1991.

In 1992, he returned to the United States to attend Air War College, and upon graduation in July 1993, he was reassigned to Headquarters Air Force Intelligence Command, Kelly Air Force Base, TX, serving as chief, Personnel Programs and Systems Management Division and chief, Senior Officer Management. In November 1993, he served as chief, Assignments and Plans Division, Directorate of Personnel, Air Intelligence Agency at Kelly.

For the past 18 months, Colonel Holmans has held the position of chief, Assignments Division, Air Force Colonel Matters Office, where he has been directly responsible for assignments and professional development of over 4,500 Air Force colonels and colonel-selects.

Colonel Holmans has earned the Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and Air Forces Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

Our Nation, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Air Force, and his family can truly be proud of the colonel's many successes. He is a man of extraordinary talent and integrity, and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his many years of dedicated service to this coun-

try. And, let us not forget the contributions and sacrifices made by Colonel Holmans' family, his wife Myra, and his daughter Melissa. On behalf of the citizens of the 28th District of Texas, we wish Col. Jimmie D. Holmans all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF A.
KENDALL RAINE, JR.

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend who has spent his career serving his family, his community, and his country.

Now more than ever, our Nation looks to its finest citizens for examples of how to live and how to succeed. From his earliest days, Kendall Raine strove to gain a sound education, give more than he took, and dedicate his life to improving the circumstances of others.

As a young man, Kendall learned the importance of a good education. After graduating from Yale, he carried his experience and his insight to the U.S. Army, where he served with the Counter Intelligence Corps during the height of the cold war.

Following his military service, Kendall immersed himself in the world of investment banking as our Nation solidified its position of world leadership in finance. Kendall's experience eventually led him to J.P. Morgan, where he served for nearly 30 years. His expertise with foreign markets and the world's changing economy was frequently called upon by members of the board of directors of one of the Nation's top investment houses.

Kendall has always been a man with a sense of community and a dedication to his family and friends. After nearly three decades of service with Morgan, his focus shifted closer to home. For over 15 years, Kendall served East-West Bank as a counselor, consultant, trusted advisor, and respected member of the board of directors.

Beyond his success in the private sector, Kendall has proven himself to be a man of integrity, grit and determination. Throughout his career—often traveling far from family and home—he has never lost sight of what truly matters.

Mr. Speaker, America is a nation founded on the principles of the free market, dedication to liberty and pursuit of what is right. Kendall Raine has personified these characteristics and instilled these qualities in his friends, family and peers. For his work, for his dedication and for his friendship, I am pleased to pay tribute to A. Kendall Raine, Jr.

HONORING THE EXEMPLARY CITIZENRY OF JIMMY TOUSSAINT
AND ELI BINDER

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding example of honesty

and civic responsibility demonstrated by two young men from my district, Jimmy Toussaint and Eli Binder.

Recently, while walking through their neighborhood, Jimmy, who is 11 years old, and Eli, who is 12, noticed that a neighbor, having left in a rush, neglected to close and lock the front door to his home.

They could have kept on walking, but they felt a responsibility to the welfare of their neighbor. After knocking but receiving no response, Jimmy and Eli sought out the assistance of an adult Citizens on Patrol volunteer and informed him that the homeowner had neglected to secure his home. The volunteer locked the door and notified the grateful homeowner, Mr. Bruce Hamerstrom.

These young people have demonstrated an important part of what makes a community: neighbors looking after neighbors. I congratulate Jimmy and Eli for their good sense and judgment, and I know that their parents must be proud of them, as are we all.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE S. WEISS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Theodore S. Weiss, who represented New York in the House of Representatives from 1977 until his death in 1992. Earlier this week, a Federal courthouse in New York City was designated the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse" in his memory.

With Ted Weiss' death in 1992, New York's 17th Congressional District lost a well-loved and highly popular political leader. This district, one of the most liberal in the country, found a voice in Ted. He consistently championed the interests of the poor and the powerless, and supported civil and human rights both locally and internationally.

Born in 1927 in Hungary, Ted escaped Europe one step ahead of the Nazis in 1938, which might explain his life-long opposition to oppressive dictatorships abroad. He criticized the invasion of Granada, lauded the defeat of Pinochet in Chile, and backed sanctions against China, El Salvador, and other countries that perpetrate human rights abuses. When he served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he made humanitarian aid a special concern, proposing additional food assistance to drought-stricken Africa. A long-time advocate for peace, Ted consistently voted against funding for military projects and supported a nuclear weapons freeze.

Ted was also an active advocate for the rights of his own constituency. He was a leader for gay and lesbian rights; he sought aid for the mentally ill and homeless; and he fought for reparations for Holocaust victims and Vietnam veterans who were exposed to agent orange. For much of his career, Ted served on the House Education and Labor Committee, where he fought cutbacks in social programs.

Ted was well-known for his concern for the health and safety of his constituents. He pressed the Food and Drug Administration to rigorously guard against dangerous drugs and food additives on the market. He also advocated increased funding for AIDS research

and urged the NIH to conduct further experiments in drug treatment.

Ted Weiss demonstrated true dedication and commitment to human and civil rights. It is only fitting that the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse" be named in his honor, a testament to his efforts on behalf of equity and justice. I respectfully urge my colleagues to take a moment today to remember Ted Weiss, a man who made innumerable contributions to his own district, as well as to the world at large.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA CELEBRATES
NATIONAL DAY

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes to Taiwan as it prepares to celebrate its 86th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China on October 10, 1997. President Lee Teng Hui and Vice President

Lien Chan are to be commended for their leadership. In recent months, both guided Taiwan through many challenges and maintained prosperity and democracy for the 21 million residents on the island.

I also congratulate Representative Jason Hu, Taiwan's top diplomat in Washington. He will return to Taipei and take on the post as the new foreign minister. Mr. Hu's promotion is a clear indication of Taiwan's confidence in his abilities to serve his fellow citizens.

Good luck to both Taiwan and Mr. Jason Hu.

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate was not in session today. It will next meet on Friday, October 3, 1997, at 10 a.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 4 public bills, H.R. 2603–2606; and 1 resolution, H. Con. Res. 166, were introduced. **Page H8320**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 2571, to authorize major medical facility projects and major medical facility leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1998 (H. Rept. 105–291);

H.R. 1703, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved and expedited procedures for resolving complaints of unlawful employment discrimination arising within the Department of Veterans Affairs, amended (H. Rept. 105–292);

H.R. 2206, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for homeless veterans, amended (H. Rept. 105–293);

H.R. 1789, to reauthorize the dairy indemnity program (H. Rept. 105–294);

H.R. 1179, to make a minor adjustment in the exterior boundary of the Devils Backbone Wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, to exclude a small parcel of land containing improvements (H. Rept. 105–295 Part 1); and

H.R. 2366, to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to conduct the census of agriculture (H. Rept. 105–296 Part 1). **Pages H8319–20**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Pease to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H8301**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Ronald F. Christian of Fairfax, Virginia. **Page H8301**

Journal: Pursuant to clause 5 of rule 1, agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Tuesday, September 30, 1997, subsequently, agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Wednesday, October 1. **Page H8301**

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, October 8. **Page H8302**

Extension of Remarks: Agreed that for Tuesday, September 30, Wednesday, October 1, and for today, all members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the record entitled "Extension of Remarks". **Page H8302**

Meeting Hour—October 6: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday, October 6 for Morning Hour debate. **Page H8302**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Pease to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through Monday, October 6, 1997. **Page H8316**

Senate Messages: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H8301.

Quorum Calls—Votes: No recorded votes or quorum calls developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: Met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 12:13 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 3, 1997

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee Meetings

RUSSIAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Committee on National Security: Subcommittee on Military Research and Development continued hearings on security of Russian nuclear weapons. Testimony was heard from Senator Lugar; and a public witness.

Senate

No meetings are scheduled.

House

No committee meetings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, October 3

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Monday, October 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: No legislative business is scheduled.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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