

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING PRESERVATION ACT

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with Mr. JEFFERSON in introducing legislation to address the preservation needs of low-income housing. I am doing so because I believe that the Low-Income Housing Preservation Act is the kind of innovative, market-oriented approach that we, in Congress, must follow in the future to solve many of our Nation's housing problems.

The Low-Income Housing Preservation Act will encourage the investment of additional private capital in a large category of privately owned projects that provide housing at reduced rents to low-income tenants. It does so by eliminating some of the disincentives now in the Tax Code which have denied new investors virtually any incentive to invest in these affordable housing projects. As a result, the current owners are trapped in the projects without the ability to sell the projects to new investors with capital, or the ability to raise new capital for the projects themselves. In the meantime, the projects fall further and further behind in performing the rehab needed. The bill provides an effective and cost-efficient way to meet the increasingly serious needs of these projects for capital improvements by providing the benefits of a shortened depreciation schedule and limited relief from the passive loss rules for investors who agree to buy the projects, fix them up, and maintain them for low-income tenants.

This is the direction we must be going, as we attempt to reinvent Government. In the housing area in particular we need to find new solutions that rely less on bureaucratic programs run directly by HUD, and more on programs that harness the energy of the free enterprise system, while restricting the Government's role to a minimum. Government can provide a helping hand, but it is the private sector that must take the lead. That is what the Low-Income Housing Preservation Act would do. The bill would encourage the investment of new private capital in the projects, but only so long as the projects continue to serve low-income tenants. HUD would have a role in ensuring that the projects are maintained properly for these tenants, but it would do so without HUD playing the kind of direct programmatic role it has played in the case of some programs in the past.

At the same time that this bill will help solve a problem without more Government, it is fiscally responsible. Because of the way the bill is drafted, the estimate by the Joint Tax Committee indicates that the cost to the Federal Government over 5 years will be very low. But more importantly, it negates the need for alternative preservation programs at HUD that would cost much more, and require the involvement of large staffs just when we are trying to reduce the size of HUD and the Federal

Government generally. Immediately upon passage, the legislation will enable HUD to sell at a higher price the mortgages on projects which they already hold because the owner has defaulted on the loan. This will reduce the loss to HUD from these defaults, and save the taxpayer money. Doing nothing, and allowing these projects to deteriorate beyond physical and financial help, would in the end cost the taxpayer much more because the Government would then have to fund the considerable expense of constructing new affordable housing projects that will be needed to replace the existing projects lost. I have no doubt that as a practical matter the legislation will save the taxpayer in the end far more than it will cost.

Historically, the country has placed considerable reliance on privately owned housing to provide affordable housing to low-income tenants. I think this is a wise policy, but to make it work we cannot deny all financial incentives to private investors to purchase and maintain these projects. The Ways and Means Committee recognized this in 1986 when it adopted the low-income housing tax credit. Before it is too late Congress must recognize the same for the stock of existing but aging low-income housing that has not been able to take advantage of the tax credit.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

PROPOSING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

SPEECH OF

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Chairman, as my California colleagues in the Senate continue to grapple whether or not to pass a balanced budget amendment I wish to insert an editorial published in the San Diego Union Tribune into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I commend it to my California colleagues BOXER and FEINSTEIN, and urge them to support the balanced budget amendment.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Jan. 26, 1995]

DISSECTING THE PROPOSED BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(By Brian Bilbray)

The balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, as proposed in the Republican's "Contract with America," and developed into legislation with members of both parties, will accomplish a simple thing: It will set up a spending structure based upon priorities. The reason that we now have a \$4.06 trillion debt is the result of a process without priorities.

And yet those who still do not get it—liberal Democrats in Congress and the White House—recently mounted a systematic campaign against the balanced budget amendment, which is scheduled to be voted on in the House of Representatives today. The so-called "right to know" provision announced two weeks ago by Sen. Tom Daschle—in consultation with President Clinton—illustrates the state of deep denial that exists inside the Washington Beltway.

The liberals' strategy is to discredit the amendment. They seek to accomplish this by scaring the American people, telling them that passage of a balanced budget amendment threatens Social Security, Medicare, agriculture supports and veterans benefits. However, opponents of the balanced budget amendment have made a tactical error.

Eighty percent of the American people support a balanced budget amendment. They know it will force the same fiscal discipline on the federal government that they live with every day. The biggest spenders in Congress are the most ardent foes of the amendment because it hampers their ability to deliver to the special interests. These big spenders' so-called "right to know" amendment is really just obstructionism masquerading as principled scrutiny. Their amendment would require Republicans to provide a seven-year budget detailing what cuts they plan to make in order to get a zero budget deficit.

When President Clinton presented his five-year budget in 1993, Democrats did not demand that he spell out where future cuts would be made. And yet they demand it from the Republican leadership.

The very nature of their demand underscores the depth of their misunderstanding of the issue: A balanced budget amendment is not about programmatic changes to a \$1.6 trillion federal budget. It is about fundamentally altering the process of allocating taxpayers' dollars to these programs. It is about setting spending limits and priorities.

Which brings us to the best illustration of the fundamental differences between supporters of the amendment and its opponents: No one denies that a balanced budget amendment will force us to bite the bullet—the difference between Republicans and the liberals in Congress is who chews the lead.

The big spenders in Congress and the White House are opposed to a provision in one form of the balanced budget legislation to require a three-fifths "supermajority" vote in order to pass an income tax increase. Clearly, as has been demonstrated by 40 years of a Democrat-controlled Congress, their systemic bias is to raise taxes instead of reducing expenditures. Who takes the hit? The taxpayers.

From my perspective, spending cuts, not increased taxes, are the way to reduce the deficit. Thirty-one million Californians have lived with a balanced budget amendment for nearly 20 years. There is no reason why we cannot impose the same discipline at the federal level.

The three-fifths vote requirement provides a safeguard for American taxpayers who have heard too many times that higher taxes will result in deficit reduction. Historically, higher taxes have in fact resulted in higher spending. The requirement of a supermajority vote will address our problem

• 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.

of a structural deficit caused by out-of-control spending. The balanced budget amendment will force the federal government to set priorities and then live within those priorities. The real culprit behind our national debt and yearly deficits is a process without discipline and virtually no mechanism to enforce discipline.

The liberals in Congress who demand a seven-year budget to chart our course to a zero deficit miss the point. They wish, obviously, to perpetuate a process that is as destructive to future generations as it is to our own.

CRIME PACKAGE FOR THE PEOPLE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Contract With America is committed to keeping its promise to fight crime. We continue to work to provide local police officers with the tools and resources they need to convict and confine criminals.

Our crime bill provides the flexibility and resources to get the job done. Local police officers know what their communities need—not the Federal Government. The Republican crime package enables local police officers to effectively respond to local crime problems.

The American people will no longer tolerate crime in their neighborhoods. They want real crime fighting tools, not big Government guidelines. Local government should have the resources to deal with crime because they are closest to it. The Republican crime bill gives them the resources they need while restoring local accountability.

Mr. Speaker, local government knows best how to fight crime on their streets—not Washington. Let's give them the resources and opportunity to do it. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 728.

IN MEMORY OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN GEORGE MEADER

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to Members' attention the passing of former Congressman George Meader who served as a Republican Member of the House from the Second Congressional District of Michigan from 1950–64. Congressman Meader's daughter, Katherine Vandelly, and son-in-law, James E. Vandelly, are constituents of mine from the 10th Congressional District of Virginia. Congressman Meader passed away at the University of Michigan hospital on October 15, 1994, after a short illness. He was 87 years of age.

The son of a Methodist minister, Congressman Meader was born in Benton Harbor, MI, on September 13, 1907. He began his undergraduate studies at Ohio Wesleyan University and completed his A.B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1927. After marrying Elizabeth Faeth in 1928, he entered the University of Michigan Law School and earned his juris doctor degree in 1931.

Congressman Meader began his professional career as a practicing attorney in Ann Arbor during the 1930's, and was elected Washtenaw County prosecuting attorney in 1940. In 1943, he joined the famed Truman-Mead Senate War Investigating Committee in Washington, DC, serving first as assistant counsel, then as chief counsel. He returned to private law practice in 1947, then served as chief counsel to the Senate Fulbright Banking and Currency Subcommittee investigating FRC loans until his election to the 82d Congress in 1950. He represented the Second Congressional District of Michigan from 1950 to 1964, serving on the House Judiciary and Government Operations Committees.

After leaving Congress, Congressman Meader served as counsel to both the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress and the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations before being elected president of the Former Members of Congress in 1974. He returned to private law practice in Washington, DC, and Ann Arbor until retirement. In the years following his service in the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Meader continued his ardent interest in improving the operations of Congress, as well as protecting the institutions of democratic government.

Congressman Meader was preceded in death by his wife, Elizabeth Meader, formerly of Ashcaffenburg, Germany, and by his daughter, Barbara Meader of Ann Arbor. He is survived by a son, Robert Meader, and wife Nancy; daughter Katherine Vandelly, and husband James. He is also survived by five grandchildren: David Meader, and wife Judy; Richard Meader, Randall Meader, and wife Kami; Cynthia Vandelly, James M. Vandelly; and four great-grandchildren: James A. Vandelly; Christopher, Scott, and Craig Meader. He is also survived by his sister, Frances Way, and brothers Dr. Ralph G. Meader, and wife Olive; and Edwin Meader, and wife Mary.

I know all Members would join with me in expressing the sympathy of the House to Congressman Meader's family.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN WITTMAN

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mr. Bryan Wittman of Hamburg, NY.

It gives me great joy to share with everyone in the Congress the outstanding achievements of one of my constituents. Bryan is the son of Mrs. Norma Wittman of North Hampton Brook Drive.

Bryan, a native of my hometown of Hamburg, NY, attended St. Peter and Paul Grade School and St. Francis High School. He graduated from Ashland University with a bachelor of arts degree in radio and television.

Bryan began his career in 1976 for the Erie County Fair and as entertainment director of the Darien Lake Theme Park in New York. He then moved on to become promotions director for the Ice Capades.

In 1985, Bryan began his adventure with Disney. While serving as manager of advertising and promotions for Marriott's Great America Theme Park in Chicago, IL, Wittman was

recruited to Disney World in Orlando, FL, as senior promotions representative. In 1988 he was relocated to Disneyland in Anaheim, CA, where he became manager of promotions.

Continuing in his career advancement in 1991, Bryan became director of marketing for Disney.

As of February 2, 1995, he has been promoted to vice president for promotions, publicity, and special events.

Bryan's energy and imagination have been praised by Disney executives as his hard work and abundant successes are a testament to his strong character.

Speaking as a resident of Western, NY, and as a Member of Congress, I applaud the outstanding accomplishments of Bryan Wittman.

THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, while we all support the concept of providing equal treatment and access for those with disabilities, I believe that Congress must take time to evaluate how the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA] of 1990 embodies those concepts. We must decide how to maintain the benefits that ADA provides as well as eliminate the problems that it causes.

In pursuing this evaluation, I would recommend to my colleagues the following article, "Why the ADA Could Ruin the Superbowl." The author, Deborah K. Schluskel, has vividly illustrated the problems encompassing the ADA. She gives unmistakable proof that the ADA has imposed unnecessary barriers on American companies and professional sports teams.

It is our duty to proceed in making the correct and necessary alterations to the Americans With Disabilities Act, and I hope my colleagues will keep this article in mind as Congress considers this issue.

WHY THE ADA COULD RUIN THE SUPERBOWL

(By Deborah K. Schluskel, J.D.)

This year's Superbowl, the contest between football's top American Football Conference (AFC) and National Football Conference (NFC) teams, has come and gone. But the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), a bill aimed at eliminating discrimination against the disabled, may change the Superbowl as we know it, and all professional sports competition, for that matter.

Though uncertain, it is conceivable that Title I of the ADA, a provision written to penalize private employers who discriminate based on disabilities, could make next year's Superbowl more closely resemble the Special Olympics, rather than the traditional contest between pro football's finest. The ADA prohibits employers from using "selection criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a disability or a class of individuals with disabilities unless the * * * selection criteria" relate to "essential functions" of the job. The difficulty is that the courts (who may know nothing about the functions needed to be an inside linebacker), not the employers, ultimately decide the "essential functions" of the job.

Professional sports leagues, including the National Football League (NFL), National

Hockey League (NHL), National Basketball Association (NBA), and Major League Baseball (MLB), by their very nature, are inherently discriminatory, and their discrimination is necessarily based on disability. A man with a wooden leg can't be a running back, and a man with a limp won't be much more effective. Neither will make a good kicker. And they probably wouldn't make good forwards or defensemen on the NHL ice.

But what if a one-eyed man wanted to play pro hockey, or a man without use of his right arm felt qualified to be an NFL kicker, or a man with a bad back and a risky spine condition wanted to be an offensive lineman? In 1977-1979, a one-eyed hockey player, Gregory Neeld, sued both the NHL and the American Hockey League (AHL) for their refusal to let him participate in league play. The courts held that, as private employers, the leagues were not covered by federal rights laws barring discrimination against the disabled.

Now, however, the ADA extends civil rights protections for the disabled to all private employers with 15 or more employees, including employers, such as the major sports leagues and teams, and their pro-athlete employees. In the Neeld case, the one-eyed hockey player presented testimony that he only needed a protective mask to shield his remaining eye and would, then, be able to play hockey at a level on par with that of other professional hockey players.

Under the ADA, employers are required to "reasonably accommodate" disabled employees and job applicants, and most likely, a court would have required the NHL and AHL to provide Neeld with the protective mask and let him play hockey, despite the fact that his possession of only one eye put him at high risk of blindness. That may not sound so bad, but what if the NFL was required to let a man play football who needed to wear obtrusive, heavy leg and back braces on significant portions of his body? He probably couldn't run very fast, but he could still run and throw and catch the ball. Under the ADA, he could still perform the "essential functions" of the job. Thus, a court might force the NFL to let him play.

The problem is that Congress doesn't appear to have considered professional sports when it drafted Title I of the ADA, except with regard to the issue of drug testing, and because the ADA is fairly new, it has not yet been the subject of much litigation. Therefore, its provisions as they apply to professional sports, have not been sufficiently tested in the courts.

The ADA covers "qualified individuals with a disability" who are employees or applicants for employment, and defines "qualified individuals" as those who can perform the "essential functions" of the job, with or without "reasonable accommodation" by the employer. A one-armed man, for example, can arguably perform the "essential functions" of a defensive lineman, if he can still block the other team's players.

In addition, the ADA is extremely vague and ambiguous as to whom is "disabled," and, thus, covered by the Act. It seems to be overinclusive in its definition of who is an individual with a "disability," and, in fact, the only individuals explicitly excluded from coverage by the ADA are transvestites and illegal drug addicts who aren't seeking rehabilitation. (Perhaps, here, the only players the leagues could fire with impunity would be Larry Johnson of the NBA's Charlotte Hornets and Alexander Daigle of the NHL's Ottawa Senators, both of whom donned women's dresses in recent endorsement ads.)

Generally, when a law is vague, its definitions are refined and explained by court decisions, and because, as stated above, this law is relatively new (1990), and there have been few court cases interpreting its provisions,

the sports league and their teams will have to look to court decisions involving Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, upon which the ADA is largely based, for legal precedent. In these cases, the courts have forced several high schools and universities to allow disabled athletes to participate in contact sports, including football players with one eye, one kidney, and other disabilities, regardless of the fact that they might pose a direct threat to themselves and others (because the courts felt the risk wasn't significant enough). These decisions may now be forced on professional sports.

In the ADA, the courts may soon have an opportunity to rewrite the rules of football. Under Title I of the Act, though some consideration is given to the employer's judgment as to what functions of the job are essential, the NFL's determination of the essential functions of a quarterback, is not final. Rather, the court decides, and in cases interpreting the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the courts have rewritten job descriptions to their liking, as in the U.S. Supreme Court's deletion of the ability to lift with both arms as a job requirement for a U.S. Postal Service position, in *Prewitt v. U.S. Postal Service*, a 1981 case. In the near future, the court could decide that a man with two artificial arms could be the Dallas Cowboys' new kicker, because he can perform the "essential functions" of the job.

As Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL) stated during the ADA debate on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, "The issue * * * [is] who decides what those essential functions are. Ultimately it could be a court, it could be a lot of different folks who could decide this thing in the long run." This ADA provides ample opportunity for "courts [to] arbitrarily substitut[e] their judgment for an employer's when it comes to determining the essential functions of the job."

The current standard "NFL Player Contract" requires that a player be, and "maintain himself in excellent physical condition." The NFL may have to do some editing and go back to the printer. Next season's Los Angeles Raiders (with the Raider pirate as their mascot) might truly resemble Long John Silver, wooden leg and all. Superbowl XXIX, beware.

JEANNE GUTHEIL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce you to Jeanne Gutheil of Moreau, NY, in our 22d Congressional District. For the past 5 years she has devoted her time and strength to the seniors of her area as director of the Moreau Senior Center.

Too often, it seems, people in our society dismiss the feelings and concerns of the aged. However, Jeanne has demonstrated an understanding and indeed, an appreciation of what they have to offer. From directing Meals on Wheels programs, to organizing senior-run charities, to arranging bus trips to popular cities and sites, Jeanne has provided her senior neighbors with necessary assistance, enjoyment, and a sense of personal dignity.

In a time where society has become increasingly impersonal and dependent on strangers in government, Jeanne has exhibited the kind of community concern and activity which used to characterize this Nation. Mr. Speaker, as we attempt to limit the size and

scope of government, might I suggest we would all do well to emulate the example of Mrs. Gutheil has set. It is time we all took such an active approach in tending to the welfare of our neighbors, especially our senior citizens who have given so much of themselves.

I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that with people like Jeanne Gutheil in the lead, we are capable of restoring the sense of pride in community that made America, and Americans, great.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Chairman, there was a resonant message in the November elections: Americans are tired of Washington telling them what is best for their families and their communities. The bill we will consider today provides a response to that message.

The crime bill passed by the House last year is a perfect example of Washington passing a big government-knows-best, one-size-fits all solution. We know, as the American people do, that the most innovative and effective solutions to our crime problems are found and developed by those closest to the problem.

Today, as we consider the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act, I urge my colleagues to remember and respect the local control that will be granted by this legislation.

H.R. 728 provides local units of government with the resources to fight the crime problem that sweeps our Nation. However, this bill does not dictate how these resources must be used.

Instead, it provides unprecedented flexibility to those law enforcement officials closest to the crime problem. Funds in this bill can be used in a variety of ways—from improving security at schools to hiring and equipping law enforcement personnel.

We have heard a lot of rhetoric from the other side, and from President Clinton himself about our re-write of the crime bill. Here is what the Democrats had to say about the flexible funds available to localities in this bill: "In short, these funds can—and no doubt will in too many cases—be used by local officials for ill-advised, wasteful, and even counter-productive uses."

Apparently, the liberals in Congress and the White House think only Congress is wise enough to tell localities how best to spend their money. The truth is, the American people were angry at the presumption of the 1994 crime legislation. They know that pork barrel spending on discredited social programs will not keep their children safer. That is one of the main reasons they sent us to Washington—to pass legislation that does not merely masquerade as crime control.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE KANKAKEE RIVER BASIN

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I am re-introducing legislation which I sponsored in the 103d Congress authorizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to study and recommend solutions to the flooding problems in the Kankakee River basin. This legislation was included in the Water Resources Development Act of 1994, which was adopted in the U.S. House of Representatives, but not enacted into law.

The areas surrounding the Kankakee River and some of its tributaries have faced an increasing flood problem in recent years due to sedimentation and other factors. Storms which may not have caused flooding a few years ago, now cause major problems. In fact, the county of Kankakee, IL, commissioned a floodplain and mapping study of their own which altered their base flood elevations dramatically.

The Kankakee River basin is home to more than 1,000,000 people in both Illinois and Indiana, and the river is the area's greatest natural resource. Accordingly, this study has the support of the local community and environmental leaders.

In these tight budgetary times each funding request deserves strict scrutiny. However, failure to invest \$500,000 for this 1 year study, will cost the Federal Government and the citizens of east central Illinois much more in the coming years. I trust my colleagues will agree with me that the Kankakee River Basin flooding problem should be addressed now, while it can still be inexpensively remedied. Thank you for your support of this much-needed legislation.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS'
75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the League of Women Voters on their 75th anniversary. Formed 6 months prior to their hardest-won victory, the ratification of the 19th amendment in 1920, this nonpartisan organization's mission has not changed since its founding: to build citizen participation in the democratic process.

With the enfranchisement of women, the league has since grown to become an indispensable fixture on the American political landscape. On a grassroots level, the league preserves democracy every day by registering voters, sponsoring candidate debates, and educating citizens on the issues of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the league on their diamond anniversary, and I wish them continued success for the next 75 years.

JIMMY EARLE: INDUCTED TO TENNESSEE SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent and special individual, Jimmy Earle, upon his induction to the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame. His selection should come as no surprise as he has been successful everywhere he has coached.

A graduate of Middle Tennessee State University, Jimmy began his basketball coaching career in 1958 at Algood High School in Putnam County, TN. After 1 year, he became head coach at Smithville High School in DeKalb County compiling a 73-17 record.

He then stepped up to the college ranks as head basketball coach at Martin Methodist College in Pulaski, TN. At Martin College he once again produced winning teams with a record of 74-29. His teams also won three Dixie Conference Championships in 4 years.

In 1965, he joined the Middle Tennessee State University coaching staff as assistant basketball coach and head baseball coach. As head coach of the baseball team, his 1968 squad won the Ohio Valley Conference championship and he was voted conference Coach of the Year.

Jimmy was elevated to MTSU's head basketball coach in 1969 and for the next 10 years served in that capacity. Once again his winning tradition continued as he led his teams to two OVC championships and two trips to the NCAA tournament. In 1975 he became the first coach in school history to take a basketball team to the NCAA tournament.

He has served as MTSU's athletic director and as an observer of Southeastern Conference basketball officials.

I have known, worked with, and admired Jimmy Earle for almost 30 years. As a graduate of MTSU, I am extremely aware of his many contributions to my alma mater and community. His selection to the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame is well deserved. Tennessee will long reap the benefits of his many years of service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on February 10, 1995, I inadvertently voted "nay" on rollcall vote 118, on passage of the Criminal Alien Deportation Act. I support the bill and intended to vote "yea."

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, in 1856, President Franklin Pierce delivered a special message to

Congress underscoring the requirement for citizens to participate in the governing process of their Nation:

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its Government and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and that therefore the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain by whatever power or influence he may possess the integrity of the laws of the Republic.

When President Franklin Pierce spoke this charge of citizen involvement in the mid-19th century, he was encapsulating the spirit of grassroots participation and, without knowing it, foreshadowing a 20th century American institution: the League of Women Voters. For the past three-quarters of a century, members of the league have provided a way for Americans at all levels of our society to influence the process and assure the expansion of our democracy.

The success of the League of Women Voters has been the result of an all-encompassing belief that democracy depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens. Through this credo, the league agenda has led members to promote an open governmental system that is representative, accountable, and responsive. Internationally, the goal has been, and remains, to promote peace in an interdependent world by cooperating with other nations. Environmentally, members of the league have embraced goals that will promote protection and wise management of natural resources in the public interest. The league and its members' commitment to democracy has meant their active support to secure social and economic justice for all Americans.

It is my great pleasure to salute the founders of the League of Women Voters, as well as the many thousands of members who have carried on their tradition for three-quarters of a century. America is a stronger nation for their determination and their efforts.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JERREL D. SMITH ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions and work of Jerrel D. Smith of St. Louis, MO.

Jerrel Smith, vice president, environmental, safety, and health for the Union Electric Co. of St. Louis, MO, retired on January 31, 1995. He will assume a new role as environmental policy consultant to the senior management of the Union Electric Co.

In his 37 years of service to Union Electric Co., Mr. Smith has played an active role in assisting Federal, State, and local legislative and regulatory entities in establishing environmental protection. During his career, he has participated in the formation and implementation of many environmental laws. Of particular note was his work with us on the Clean Air Act, which will help us achieve reductions in air pollution in a way that achieves tough new standards in a cost-effective manner. This work will save ratepayers in eastern Missouri many millions of dollars.

The 104th Congress acknowledges the many achievements of Jerrel Smith. We thank him for his continuing contributions to the development of effective national policies—and wish him best of luck in his new endeavors.

SALUTING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we pay tribute to the 75th anniversary of one of the most steadfast and respected political organizations in the Nation, the League of Women Voters. Today, as we mark this historic event, we recognize the contributions of this distinguished organization.

Since its founding in 1920, the League of Women Voters has been on the national forefront of voter education. Their Presidential debates have become center stage for Presidential campaigns, and their informative voter guides impact every election, including those at the city government level.

In my congressional district, the League of Women Voters has dutifully served not only their members, but the population as a whole through informative debates and other voter activities that have become their hallmark. Under the leadership of Miss Belle Sherwin, who served as the national president of the League between 1924–34, the Cleveland League adopted "Every Woman An Intelligent Voter" as the spirit that lead their charge through these 75 years. The League developed get-out-the-vote campaigns, voting booth improvements, and objective questionnaires that have become models for the rest of the country.

Since its inception, the League of Women Voters of Cleveland has been the epitome civic-mindedness, fighting for issues that are important to a majority of voters. The minimum wage, which they sought in 1918, was an early success before they tackled other issues, such as child labor laws and school attendance requirements. The league has advocated reforms in juvenile justice, advocated a smaller and more effective city government, and even devised a fair system of jury selection.

More recently, the league advocated the creation of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority and supported a one-cent sales tax to support this transit system. They also worked with other civic groups that brought about an All-American City designation for Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, one of the League of Women's Voters crowning achievements was the establishment an educational fund that works for the education of all voters on pertinent matters, mainly through town hall forums. Starting in 1972, the forums have explored topics such as educational improvement, energy, hazardous waste, the judiciary, and taxes, just to name a few. This educational fund has become a valuable vehicle for enlightened debate and investigation of issues. Today, I salute the League of Women Voters of Cleveland and the fine work of its current president,

Ms. Sharon Gaspie. I am proud to share a close working relationship with the Cleveland League and surrounding chapters.

Mr. Speaker, the 150,000 members of the league must be recognized on their 75th anniversary for the good they have done in educating voters and illuminating the political issues facing our country. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the League of Women Voters.

TRIBUTE TO GLEN F. TOALSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to Glen F. Toalson of Osceola, MO who recently passed away. Born in Osceola in 1920, Toalson served as mayor of his hometown from 1969 to 1979.

Educated at Riverside Military Academy in Gainesville, GA from 1933 until 1938, Toalson went on to attend Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA from 1938 to 1941. He served as an Army officer in World War II. After the war he became an independent insurance agent and subsequently an oil jobber.

A devoted husband and father he is survived by two sons and three grandchildren. I urge my colleagues to join me in sending sympathy to his entire family.

TRIBUTE TO RICH HUGHES

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Rich Hughes, an outstanding citizen who has provided invaluable professional service to hundreds of cities, counties and municipalities and who was recently elected by his community to serve on the Sea Ranch Board of Directors.

Rich Hughes is a founding partner of Hughes, Perry and Associates, a consulting firm which has to date served over 750 city, county and special district agencies. His great skill and professional expertise have made him a respected consultant to local community leaders on a host of difficult management, planning and fiscal issues. He is regarded by his clients and his colleagues as the best in this field.

Rich Hughes is also an outstanding leader in the Sea Ranch community. Sea Ranch lies on 10 miles of pristine Sonoma Coastline 110 miles north of San Francisco. The community was founded in 1965 and has received numerous planning, environmental and architectural awards. It has an international reputation and has been studied by architects and planners throughout the world. Rich Hughes now serves on the Sea Ranch Board of Directors and formerly served as Chairperson of the Long Range Planning and Security Committees. His leadership and consensus-building skills were instrumental in the effort he spearheaded to design and construct a new community center which was approved by his colleagues on the Board.

Mr. Speaker, Rich Hughes is an extraordinary leader and devoted community servant. I'm proud of his professionalism and commitment to making a community work well and privileged to call him my friend. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him on the recent occasion of his being elected to the Sea Ranch Board and for all the good he has chosen to do with his life.

FLINT CREEK PROJECT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which will enable Granite County, MT to assume operation of the Flint Creek hydroelectric project.

I have worked for more than a year now with folks in Granite County in support of their efforts to take over operation of the 1.1 megawatt Flint Creek hydroelectric project. The current licensee, the Montana Power Co., wants to surrender its license to run the project.

The company has good reasons to want out. The dam has deteriorated some and requires major repairs estimated at \$2 million. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has more than tripled the annual Federal charges which must be paid when a reservoir occupies federally owned lands. And the drought conditions which have prevailed over the past decade have greatly reduced power revenue from the project.

The simple fact is that FERC has priced this facility out of the market; in fact, Flint Creek Dam has the highest rental cost per kilowatt hour of any project surveyed by the Energy Information Agency.

My bill makes it possible for the citizens of Granite County to operate the dam and use the revenues for public purposes as the county government sees fit.

Granite County filed an application with FERC in 1991 to run the project. The County has worked with recreationists, State and Federal wildlife and land managers, and others to develop an operating plan which has broad support. They've completed an environmental impact statement on a proposed operating plan.

The county's requests to FERC for relief from the high annual charges have been denied. Without action by the Congress, it seems certain that the project will be abandoned. In that event the project will generate zero revenues to the Federal Government and ultimately will become an albatross around the neck of its owner. Passage of my bill will assure both continuing power production, Federal revenues, and local revenues in a part of Montana that seriously needs the boost.

Folks in Granite County understand that Congress is unlikely to approve a full waiver of Federal fees, as they originally sought. I am submitting, with the support of the county, a moderate proposal which provides enough short term relief to assure that the repairs are made, while instituting a more realistic annual fee of \$20,000 per year beginning in year six following the assumption of management duties.

HONORING THE LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS' 75TH ANNIVER-
SARY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the League of Women Voters on its 75th anniversary. The League of Women Voters is perhaps more important today than when it was founded. The league represents a pledge made by the newly enfranchised women of 1920, who promised the Nation that they would be conscientious, informed, and progressive voters.

That pledge, and the role of the league in our Nation's governance as it strives to honor that pledge, are a model for citizens of either gender who do not feel bound to understand or participate in our government. When the women of this country won the right to vote, they banded together to win rights and privileges for other sectors of our society that had also been denied opportunity.

The league did not seek to consolidate the power of its members by withholding the franchise or the right for political involvement from others. The league has been fighting for reform in elections, the workplace, and other momentous issues heard in this Capitol. Its voice has always been one for people without power, and its influence has been felt throughout the land.

I congratulate the League of Women Voters on its 75th anniversary, and look forward to witnessing further acts of courage, innovation, and leadership by this unique and important organization.

THE HUMANITARIAN AID
CORRIDOR ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. The legislation is identical to the Dole-Simon bill, S. 230, which was introduced earlier this year in the Senate.

The Humanitarian Air Corridor Act would prohibit U.S. assistance to any country which prohibits or restricts the transport or delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance to other countries. The language may sound formal, but behind these abstract words are tired faces and gaunt bodies: the intended recipients of humanitarian aid are desperate people in need—men, women, and especially children, whose very existence hinges on the charity of outsiders. It is the moral obligation, and proud tradition, of the United States to be one of the world's main donors of food, clothing and medical supplies essential to keep them alive. Americans open their hearts to refugees and displaced persons in countries less fortunate than our own. That third countries should impede the delivery of such aid is unacceptable; it should be an obvious and unobjectionable principle of U.S. assistance that countries keeping U.S. humanitarian aid from reaching third countries should not receive U.S. aid.

There may be times, however, when considerations of U.S. national security dictate that the United States should continue to provide aid even to obstructionist countries. For those instances, the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act mandates that the President can make such a determination and inform Congress of his decision.

Mr. Speaker, though the language of the bill is not country specific, it is widely known that Armenia and Turkey would be affected by the legislation. According to official Armenian sources, there are over 300,000 refugees in the country, whom the United States Government has been providing with humanitarian aid. The most cost-effective and direct route for delivery of this assistance is through Turkey. Unfortunately, Turkey has refused to permit transshipment through its territory, which necessitates expensive, and not always reliable, rerouting through Georgia.

Ankara has justified its refusal to allow transshipment of United States aid by pointing to the occupation of Azerbaijani territory by Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians. Turkey, however, is not a party to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. There is no reason for Turkey, whatever its ties to Azerbaijan, to block the delivery of United States humanitarian aid to Armenia. As a member of the OSCE, Turkey should implement the commitment in the 1991 Moscow document to "cooperate fully to enable humanitarian relief operations to be undertaken speedily and effectively; to take all necessary steps to facilitate speedy and unhindered access for such relief operations; [and to] make the necessary arrangements for those relief operations to be carried out." Furthermore, Turkey is a member of the OSCE's Minsk group, which is charged with arbitrating the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The OSCE document adopted last December in Budapest requests the OSCE's Minsk group to further implement confidence-building measures, particularly in the humanitarian field, and to provide humanitarian aid to people in the region, especially refugees.

Mr. Speaker, I am not blind to the plight of refugees in Azerbaijan. I am well aware that fully one out of every seven people in that country is a refugee. Though section 907 of the 1992 Freedom Support Act prohibits United States Government aid to the Government of Azerbaijan, humanitarian aid is being given through non-governmental organizations. About \$30 million in technical assistance, \$30 million in food assistance, and \$20 million in humanitarian aid has been obligated, and over \$60 million has been expended as of December 31, 1994. The need, I know, is much greater, and I am open to considering enhanced aid to address this grave humanitarian situation.

I am also conscious of the significance of Turkey to NATO, and Turkey's longstanding ties to Washington. Those relations are highly valued, and with good reason. It is not the intention of the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act to damage those relations or to exacerbate Turkey's already complicated domestic situation. The legislation has one purpose only: to expedite the delivery of U.S. humanitarian aid to people who need it, in the most economical and direct manner possible. I am convinced that the facilitated delivery of such aid will promote a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and will help bring peace to a region that has more than its share of war

and refugees. I hope that Ankara, and other capitals that can, or would be, affected by the provisions of the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act, view the legislation as it is intended—as a means of helping people in need.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO STEPHANIE
TUBBS JONES: 1995 BLACK PRO-
FESSIONAL OF THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Cuyahoga County Prosecutor Stephanie Tubbs Jones. On February 18, 1995, the Black Professionals Association Charitable Foundation will host its 15th Annual Scholarship and Awards Gala. The theme for the gala celebration is, A Celebration of Achievements, Legends and Legacies Continue.

During the dinner, the organization will announce the recipient of its 1995 Black Professional of the Year Award. I am pleased that Stephanie Tubbs Jones has been selected for this outstanding honor. As a past recipient of the Black Professional of the Year Award, I take pride in extending my personal congratulations to Stephanie. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information on Stephanie Tubbs Jones.

Stephanie Tubbs Jones is a graduate of Collinwood High School and Case Western Reserve University. She received her Juris Doctorate degree from the Franklin Thomas Backus School of Law at Case Western. On January 12, 1991, Stephanie Tubbs Jones made history when she was appointed Cuyahoga County Prosecutor by a vote of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party precinct committeepersons. She became the first woman and African American to hold this important post. In November, 1992, Jones was elected to retain the position by a resounding seventy percent of the votes cast.

Mr. Speaker, prior to becoming County Prosecutor, Stephanie Tubbs Jones served as Judge for the Court of Common Pleas, becoming the first African American woman in the State of Ohio to serve in that post. Her distinguished career has also included a judgeship on the Cleveland Municipal Court; she is a former trial attorney for the Cleveland District Office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; and she formerly served as the Assistant County Prosecutor.

During the course of her notable career, Stephanie Tubbs Jones has received numerous awards and citations for her outstanding work. She received the Young Alumnus Award from Case Western Reserve University for her achievements in the field of law, and the Outstanding Volunteer Services in Law and Justice Award from the Urban League of Greater Cleveland. In addition, Mrs. Jones is the recipient of the Career Women of Achievement Award from the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as the Althea Simmons Award from Delta Sigma Theta Sorority which recognizes her for outstanding social and political action. Just recently, Stephanie Tubbs Jones was inducted into the Collinwood High School Hall of Fame.

Her memberships include the American Bar Association, Cleveland Bar Association, the National Black Prosecutor's Association, National Council of Negro Women, and the Cuyahoga Women's Political Caucus. She is also a member of the Black Elected Democrats of Cleveland Ohio (B.E.D.C.O.), which I founded. Additionally, Stephanie Tubbs Jones is a trustee of the Cleveland Police Historical Society, and serves on the Board of Trustees for the Community Re-Entry Program. Mrs. Jones and her husband, Mervyn, are the proud parents of a son, Mervyn L. Jones, II.

Mr. Speaker, I join her colleagues, family and members of the community in saluting Stephanie Tubbs Jones upon her selection as the 1995 Black Professional of the Year. I am proud of our close working relationship and I wish her much continued success.

THE HUMANITARIAN AID CORRIDOR ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. This important legislation, which received impressive bipartisan support last year, would ban U.S. assistance to countries which prohibit or restrict the transport of U.S. humanitarian aid.

As we continue to evaluate our foreign aid program, it is critical that we assure that our foreign assistance reaches those in need quickly and efficiently. The unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid is particularly important in the republics of the former Soviet Union, where the transition from authoritarian rule to open, democratic processes has been especially difficult. While the forces of communism which once dominated Eastern Europe has been defeated, peace and democracy have not yet taken firm hold. As the struggle continues between the old guard and the past and the reform movement planing a free and democratic future, we must not abandon those who are working to establish democracy where once there was only repression, intimidation, persecution, and fear.

The reform effort in central and Eastern Europe deserves the involvement and commitment of the United States. Since declaring its independence from Soviet rule in 1991, one of the countries in this region, the Republic of Armenia, has moved purposefully to establish a democratic system based on the principles of human rights and open market reforms. In the midst of a region marked by turbulence and instability, Armenia serves as a shining example of steadiness and freedom.

There are several strategies which our government could use to nurture the reform effort undertaken by some of the nations in this pivotal region, including developing incentives for long-term U.S. private investment, providing emerging democracies with greater access to our markets, and extending the provisions of the general system of preferences to nations in the area. The most important and most basic step in our entire aid program, however, should be making sure that the assistance we

are currently providing is delivered to its intended destination swiftly and by the most direct route possible.

While successful and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid seems an obvious goal, it is one which is not always met. For example, much of the assistance destined for Armenia has been blocked by some of Armenia's neighbors as part of an on-going, 5-year economic embargo. The closure of cargo crossings in states bordering Armenia has forced the United States, in many cases, to transport aid around blockades at significant delay and expense. Because of the circuitous routes which United States aid to Armenia often is forced to travel, humanitarian assistance has been more susceptible to theft.

Mr. Speaker, the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act is a common-sense bill which will ensure that we are not subsidizing nations which are making it more difficult and costly for us to deliver desperately needed aid. It will make sure that the assistance get through to those working to establish democratic institutions, and I rise in strong support of this important legislation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: WHAT PROSECUTORS WON'T TELL YOU

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the February 7, 1995, issue of the New York Times, entitled "What Prosecutors Won't Tell You." This article was written by Robert M. Morgenthau, the district attorney of Manhattan. As the House of Representatives is considering fundamental changes to death penalty procedures, the habeas corpus process, and the criminal justice system, I commend to my colleagues Mr. Morgenthau's insightful analysis of the grave societal costs imposed by our capital punishment system.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 7, 1995]

WHAT PROSECUTORS WON'T TELL YOU

(By Robert M. Morgenthau)

People concerned about the escalating fear of violence, as I am, may believe that capital punishment is a good way to combat that trend. Take it from someone who has spent a career in Federal and state law enforcement, enacting the death penalty in New York State would be a grave mistake.

Prosecutors must reveal the dirty little secret they too often share only among themselves: The death penalty actually hinders the fight against crime.

Promoted by members of both political parties in response to an angry populace, capital punishment is a mirage that distracts society from more fruitful, less facile answers. It exacts a terrible price in dollars, lives and human decency. Rather than tamping down the flames of violence, it fuels them while draining millions of dollars from more promising efforts to restore safety to our lives.

Even proponents have been forced to concede that more than a century's experience has not produced credible evidence that executions deter crime. That's why many dis-

trict attorneys throughout New York State and America oppose it—privately. Fear of political repercussions keeps them from saying so publicly.

To deter crime, punishment must be prompt and certain. Resources should be focused on that goal and on recidivists and career criminals, who commit a disproportionate share of all crime, including murder.

Last year, 6,100 criminals were sentenced to state prison in Manhattan, and 9,000 more were sent to city jail. That is the constructive way to be tough on crime. In 1975, when I became District Attorney, there were 648 homicides in Manhattan; in 1994, there were 330. The number has been cut virtually in half without executions—proof to me that they are not needed to continue that trend.

Executions waste scarce law-enforcement financial and personnel resources. An authoritative study by Duke University in 1993 found that for each person executed in North Carolina, the state paid over \$2 million more than it would have cost to imprison him for life, in part because of court proceedings.

In New York, the cost would be higher. A 1989 study by the Department of Correctional Services estimated that the death penalty would cost the state \$118 million a year. More crime would be prevented if a fraction of that money were spent on an array of solutions from prisons to drug treatment programs.

If you have the death penalty, you will execute innocent people. No one disagrees that such horrors occur—the only argument concerns how often. A 1987 study in the Stanford Law Review identified 350 cases in this century in which innocent people were wrongly convicted of crimes for which they could have received the death penalty; of that number, perhaps as many as 23 were executed. New York led the list with eight.

This year, an appalling miscarriage of justice occurred when Texas executed Jesse DeWayne Jacobs. He was sentenced to death for a murder he originally confessed to—but later claimed had been committed by his sister. In the subsequent trial of his sister, the prosecutor unequivocally disavowed the confession he had used to convict Mr. Jacobs. He argued that Mr. Jacobs had told the truth when he said that his sister had pulled the trigger and that he had not anticipated any murder. Mr. Jacobs was executed anyway.

Some crimes are so depraved that execution might seem just. But even in the impossible even that a statute could be written and applied so wisely that it would reach only those cases, the price would still be too high.

It has long been argued, with statistical support, that by their brutalizing the dehumanizing effect on society, executions cause more murders than they prevent. "After every instance in which the law violates the sanctity of human life, that life is held less sacred by the community among whom the outrage is perpetrated." Those words written in 1846 by Robert Rantoul Jr., a Massachusetts legislator, are no less true today.

Murders like those at the Brookline, Mass., abortion clinics late last year are monstrous even if a killer believes his cause is just. Yet when the state kills, it sends the opposite message: the death penalty endorses violent solutions, and violence begets violence.

The only honest justification for the death penalty is vengeance, but the Lord says, "Vengeance is mine." It is wrong for secular governments to try to usurp that role. That's why New York should reject the death penalty.

TESTS BIAS AND RACISM AT OUR
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I think it is absolutely appalling, irresponsible, and downright unethical, for a college or university president to say low-test scores of African-American students are linked to their genetic, hereditary background.

I am referring to the insensitive remarks made by Rutgers University president, Francis L. Lawrence, that precipitated a recent act of civil disobedience by many of Rutgers' African-American students during a basketball game.

It is outrageous to even suggest that academically qualified students should be denied access and an opportunity for higher education based solely upon culturally biased standardized tests such as the Scholastic Assessment Test [SAT].

Scientific analyses demonstrates that there is test bias in both the SAT and the ACT [American College Test]. Even the SAT test makers, the Educational Testing Service, warns about the misuse of the SAT.

Mr. Speaker, exclusionary policies, based on racist beliefs, will only further contribute to the widening social and economic inequalities that have characterized American society in recent decades.

Many of the excluded students will be minorities from economically disadvantaged backgrounds who remain disproportionately underrepresented in the Nation's colleges and universities.

In 1991, as chairwoman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, I began a series of investigative hearings into intercollegiate athletics and the National Collegiate Athletic Association [NCAA]. A major focus of my investigations revealed the NCAA's misuse of standardized tests which continues to result in a gross disproportionate negative impact on minority student-athletes.

Mr. Speaker, at a time we are trying to increase the earning potential of our youngsters, inflammatory and misinformed statements suggesting that African-Americans, or any group of people, are genetically inferior, cannot and will not be tolerated.

Denying students access to institutions of higher education based on artificial barriers has a direct long-term economic impact. Given the large and rising earnings associated with obtaining a 4-year degree, the personal economic costs associated with being denied an opportunity to obtain a 4-year degree are quite substantial—\$400,000–\$500,000—even for those graduates with modest academic skills.

I applaud the African-American students at Rutgers for not taking this insult to their intelligence sitting down.

HOOP DREAMS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to all Members of this body the documentary "Hoop Dreams."

This film chronicles the epic struggle of two young men to get out of the ghetto through higher education.

Because these young men are exceptional basketball players they have an opportunity to attend a good parochial high school in the suburbs of Chicago. Their athletic talents are their ticket to a better life—but attendance at the new school requires a 3-hour bus ride each day.

All our young people need the opportunity for a better education—even if they are not talented athletes. And they should not have to go to private school—or travel 3 hours to find a better life.

Mr. Speaker, when we reform welfare let's expand the educational opportunities for all our citizens—especially our young people.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MAY
MILLER SULLIVAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the passing of May Miller Sullivan on February 8 at the age of 96. Today, February 14, 1995, a poetry reading memorial service will be held to celebrate her life and work.

May Miller Sullivan was a Washington poet, playwright, and educator whose literary career began in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's. Known professionally as May Miller, she was the last survivor of five children of Kelly Miller, a nationally known author and philosopher who was the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and a professor of sociology at Howard University.

Ms. Miller grew up in faculty housing on the Howard University campus in a period when the university was a national gathering place for black artists and intellectuals. It was not unusual for greats like W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington to visit the Miller home. Poet Langston Hughes was among the friends of May Miller.

A native Washingtonian and a graduate of Dunbar High School and Howard University, Ms. Miller did postgraduate study in literature at American University and Columbia University. For 20 years she traveled daily to Baltimore to teach English, speech and drama at Frederick Douglass High School.

Ms. Miller began writing poetry as a child, often encouraged by her father, for whom the Kelly Miller Junior High School in Washington is named. After graduating first in her class at Howard University, she set out to become a playwright and poet.

Ms. Miller wrote with feeling about people and places in and around Washington and about memories and folk tales from her childhood. A self-styled poet, Ms. Miller's work has been published in magazines and in several collections.

May Miller Sullivan often remarked, "If out of a silence I can fill that silence with a word that will conjure up an image, then I have succeeded." By all standards, May Miller Sullivan was a huge success. Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to extend their condolences to Ms. Miller's family—Gloria Miller Clark, Kelly Miller III, Suzanne Miller Jefferson, and many other nieces and nephews.

TRIBUTE TO HERB BRIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we invite our colleagues today to join us in sending our congratulations and very best wishes to Herbert H. "Herb" Brin on the 80th anniversary of his birth.

Herb was born in Chicago in 1915 to Jewish immigrant parents and went on to become one of the founding beat reporters of the City News Bureau, covering everything from gangland killings to the rise of Nazi-sympathizer groups, which he helped expose before entering the Army during World War II. Injured in training, Brin became a regular reporter-columnist for Stars and Stripes, interviewing four-star generals for the enlisted man's newspaper. After the war, he moved with his wife to California and became a star reporter for the Los Angeles Times, covering stories such as the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

In 1953, Herb quit the Times to take over the Heritage group of Jewish newspapers, with editions covering Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties. His personal, no-holds-barred style of journalism broke scoop after scoop. Heritage first brought into national attention the rise of the Aryan Nations and other neo-Nazi hate groups. His coverage of the Klaus Barbie trial in Lyons was picked up all over the world. Year in and year out, Herbert Brin has been a tireless champion for Los Angeles, for Israel, and for the Jewish people.

Those of us fortunate enough to know Herb are filled with admiration at the many achievements of his life. Throughout his distinguished career in journalism, he was always the most vigilant of watchdogs on issues affecting the Jewish community. On many occasions, the statements and conduct of opponents of Israel and anti-Semites were exposed only because of his diligence and personal commitment to justice.

Thank you for a lifetime of service to the Jewish community—and many, many happy returns of this day!

CRIME IN AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a former Federal prosecutor to discuss the growing problem of crime facing our country.

America approaches the 21st century as the most advanced civilization man has ever seen. We have the world's largest and most vibrant economy and remain the only military superpower left standing after the cold war. We should be looking toward the new millennium with nothing but enthusiastic expectations of greatness for ourselves and our children. Yet we confront an enemy today that threatens the very fabric of our society.

Crime in the United States is on the rise, and the violence and insecurity it breeds will erode the American people's faith in their elected government and destroy the dreams of the hundreds of millions who have pinned their hopes on our success. It is unsurprising, too, that their faith is wavering when one considers just a few of the startling facts about the demise of law and order in our country.

Today 8 out of every 10 Americans can expect to be the victim of a violent crime at least once in their lives. Since 1960, crime has increased by over 300 percent, and violent crime has gone up by over 550 percent. The rate of homicide is five times greater here than in Europe, and four times greater than in neighboring Canada. Rape in the United States is seven times more likely than in Europe.

What is even sadder is that these statistics have a disproportionate impact on our children. Teenagers are 2½ times more likely to be victims of violent crime than those over 20. And from 1960 to 1991, the rate of homicide deaths among children under age 19 more than quadrupled.

In what has become an oft-consulted collection of documents for many of the Members of this Congress, John Jay wrote in the Federalist Papers these very poignant words: "Among the many objects to which a wise and free people find it necessary to direct their attention, that of providing for their safety seems first." If indeed public safety is our first priority, then we as a body have been given an opportunity to carry out our obligation.

As the contract's crime package passes the House, I congratulate my colleagues' strong support for each of the six separate measures. The package includes a strengthening of the death penalty and longer prison sentences for criminals. It makes it more difficult for criminal aliens to remain among us, and closes loopholes in the law that for too long have set the guilty free on technicalities. It puts more police on the streets, gives local units of government wide latitude to develop crime prevention programs, and finally recognizes the rights of the victims for a change.

These reforms represent the best hope for us to begin restoring the rule of law of our land, and they reflect the will of a large majority of Americans. Most Americans believe strong, swift punishment acts as a credible deterrent to individuals who might consider committing a crime.

This package acts on that belief and reflects their philosophy in six different but important ways. It promises to make real steps toward catching, convicting, and incarcerating more murderers, rapists, and thieves.

The debate over these crime bills has embroiled us in more than an exchange of competing partisan ideas. It has in fact engaged us in a struggle that effects the very core of American society. Despite all of our Nation's glorious successes, our robust economy, our military prowess, and our clear and unquestioned recognition as the leader of the free

world, we cannot expect our Nation to survive, let alone remain on top, if it continues to rot from within.

As the discussions end, I once again congratulate my colleagues on taking swift and strong action on behalf of the well-being and safety of our Nation. We owe it to every American to make the war on crime our paramount concern, and tonight we can go home knowing that while we certainly did not solve all our problems, we have indeed made great strides in the right direction.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the League of Women Voters on their 75th anniversary.

The League of Women Voters has been a stalwart and steadfast defender of democracy in this country since 1920. Their activism has been and continues to be an example to all citizens.

In my district, the League is an undeviating participant in the electoral process. It encourages the informed and active participation of Western Pennsylvanians in their government, works to increase public understanding of major policy issues and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

The League emerged from the struggles of the women's suffrage movement and continued to fight on a variety of issues from child labor laws to environmental concerns. Its members, both men and women, work on problems at the State and local level as well.

I commend the League of Women Voters on three-quarters of a century of good work. I hope to participate when they reach their 100th anniversary.

THE CARL GARNER FEDERAL LANDS CLEANUP ACT

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who has given so much to his country and to the State of Arkansas. I have just introduced legislation to rename the "Federal Lands Cleanup Act," the "Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Act."

This honor is well deserved as Mr. Garner was the inspiration behind the enactment of the Cleanup Act in 1985. Mr. Garner is the Resident Engineer with the Army Corps of Engineers in Greers Ferry Lake, AR, and his devotion to a cleaner environment goes back several decades.

In 1970, Mr. Garner organized a group of local volunteers to pick up trash accumulated along the shores of Greers Ferry Lake. This one day cleanup event escalated to an annual event throughout the State of Arkansas. Last year alone, more than 24,000 Arkansans participated in the cleanup at more than 100 sites in Arkansas.

This devotion to the protection of our environment attracted the attention of Senator

BUMPERS, who was the lead sponsor of the Federal Lands Cleanup Day of 1985. This bill promotes the concept of community partnership and pride in our Federal lands to protect our valuable natural resources.

It is with great pride and esteem that I rise to introduce this piece of legislation to honor Mr. Carl Garner, who embodies the notion of public service.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. THE CARL GARNER FEDERAL LANDS CLEANUP ACT.

The Federal Lands Cleanup Act of 1985 (36 U.S.C. 169I-169I-1) is amended by striking "Federal Lands Cleanup Day" each place it appears and inserting "Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Day."

BALANCED BUDGET BINGO

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following article is journalism at its best; it effectively translates something that is obscure, yet vital to our well being as a nation. And the translation itself is not simply one more frustrating attempt to breach the portals to the arcane.

[From the Indianapolis News, Feb. 11, 1995]

BALANCED BUDGET BINGO

(By David L. Haase)

WASHINGTON.—Can an average American citizen balance the federal budget without starving the needy, abandoning the elderly or taxing businesses out of business?

More to the point, after a middle-aged reporter does the deed, will his 71-year-old mother on Social Security still talk to him?

I dared to think so when I stepped into the basement office of the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform, ready to tackle the deficit using its computer.

The deficit is a hot topic on Capitol Hill. Two weeks ago, the U.S. House approved an amendment to the Constitution that would require the government to balance the federal budget. The Senate is debating the issue.

But what does a balanced budget mean for Americans? The commission, now out of business, had a computer game that could tell us.

Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., forced President Clinton into naming the commission as the price of his support for the 1993 budget deal.

It was never a Clinton priority. Its office in the basement of the Russell Office Building showed that it wasn't much of a priority for the Senate either.

The staff worked at used computers plopped on aged wooden government-issue desks and tables.

The commission went kaput without its 32 members ever agreeing on a way to halt the growth of entitlement spending. The task proved too painful.

Entitlement spending is mandatory. Neither Congress nor the president can deny these funds to any eligible comer.

On the other hand, discretionary spending, which Congress approves from year to year, amounts to only 40 percent of federal spending.

In the commission's view, entitlements are THE problem with the federal budget.

These programs include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, federal pensions, farm subsidy programs, unemployment compensation and certain welfare programs.

Without a change in policy, entitlement spending and interest on the national debt will consume almost all federal revenues in 2012—about the time David Letterman reaches retirement age.

By 2030, when Michael Jordan and Julia Roberts turn 65, federal revenues won't even cover entitlement spending.

So, there I stood in the commission's doorway, eager to reverse the tide of history with the help of the commission's Budget Shadows computer game.

Heather Lamm, a commission researcher, explained the rules.

Cut enough spending and raise enough taxes to score 100 points, and you balance the entitlement side of the budget.

In other words, you keep the deficit equal to 2.3 percent of GDP, or gross domestic product. That's the value of all goods and services in the U.S. economy.

Without big changes, the commission figures the deficit will skyrocket to 18.9 percent of GDP by 2030.

The perfect score of 100 does not balance the entire federal budget. To do that, you have to score 115. But 100 does keep the problem from getting worse.

David Modaff, the commission's computer consultant, put it a little more bluntly.

"All the screaming now (about how large the deficit is), that's your goal," he said. "To keep it at that level."

(And, I added to myself, keep Mom talking to me.)

Budget Shadows offered me 50 options in four categories:

- Health care
- Taxes
- Social Security
- Other federal entitlements

I started in health care. Spending in this part of the economy grows far faster than anything else.

After reviewing 16 options and getting confused by Medicare Part A, Medicare Part B and Medicaid, I decided to move on to a section where they speak English.

Not a great start, but I had learned something.

I needed a strategy so I would make decisions in each category based on the same logic.

First, cut spending before raising taxes.

Second, do something about COLAs—the automatic cost-of-living increases that kick up federal spending without Congress or the President ever saying yea or nay.

Third, means-test everything. In essence, if you make more than a certain amount, I decided you don't need this government program.

Leaving health care behind (just like Congress and the president last year). I charged into the non-Social Security entitlements like Medicare, unemployment and veterans' compensation benefits and started making decisions.

1. Means test non-Social Security entitlements. Score: 15 points. Only 85 to go.

2. Adjust the Consumer Price Index, the leading formula for measuring price increases, to better measure inflation for non-Social Security entitlements—10 more points. One-quarter of the way home and Mom was still talking to me.

This stuff was easy!

Next stop—either taxes or Social Security. I figured I would tax as a last resort, so on to Social Security.

3. Means test Social Security. Social Security was never intended to replace retirees' savings or be the sole source of their retirement income.

This option would keep it available as an income floor for the neediest but would also encourage others to plan better for their retirements. Nine points. That gives me 34. Cruising.

4. It's COLA time. Budget Shadows offers two options: Cancel the Social Security COLA for one year or revise the way it is calculated.

I picked the revision. Four points.

5. Gradually raise the retirement age.

Americans can now retire with full Social Security benefits for the rest of their lives at age 65. That is scheduled to change in 2000 when the retirement age will gradually rise—to age 67 by the year 2022.

I got three options here: Phase in the 67 retirement age sooner, raise it to 68 or raise it to 70. I picked age 70. Take 5 more points. At 43 points, I'm not even halfway there.

In the interest of fairness, I did pass up the chance to tax more Social Security benefits.

6. Include all new state and local government employees in Social Security.

This is too complex to explain, but it helps cash flow now and defers payments until later. Two more points. Makes the total 45.

7. Index the Social Security benefits formula for overall inflation instead of just increases in average wages. Seven points.

I passed up the chance to change the Social Security payroll tax base or raise the tax rate. They sounded too taxing.

Budget Shadows liked what I had done.

"Congratulations," it beeped at me. "You have restored Social Security to actuarial balance."

I didn't know what "actuarial balance" meant, but it sounded good.

At this point, I passed the halfway mark, and I had not increased a single tax.

"Amazing," the computer told me. "You've cut the 2030 deficit to 11 percent of GDP."

That's down from the 18.9 percent the entitlement commission thinks we're headed toward.

I liked this computer.

Now it was on to taxes. Watch my restraint.

8. Limit the home mortgage interest deduction.

Once again, two options: Kill it. (Not me.) Or reduce the maximum mortgage from \$1 million to \$300,000. (Done.) One point.

I refused to tinker with boosting the capital gains tax on estates, with curtailing itemized deductions for charitable contributions and with eliminating the tax deduction for state and local taxes.

Taxes only gave me one point, so the next choices would demand big impact.

Only one place to go. Back to health care—and catastrophe.

I discovered that somewhere along the way I had pushed buttons I had not meant to. I'd selected two options here already.

That made my first choice—means test non-Social Security entitlements—look like a 15-point hit when in fact it got me only six-tenths of a point. When I corrected everything, my score of 52 plunged to 37.

I had caused all that havoc in Social Security; Mom wouldn't talk to me, and, instead of being halfway home, I was barely one-third of the way there.

What a dumb game.

Just to be sure, I recalculated everything and my score rose to 41. "Interaction" among the choices can change things as much as 10 percent, Lamm explained. At least this 10 percent "interacted" in my favor.

More decisions. Would they never end?

9. Means-test health care benefits for Medicare. I got nine points, but "interaction" only raised my score to 47.

It was lunch time now, and I had been hunched over that computer almost three hours.

I needed bigger cuts faster, but I was running out of options.

10. Tackle Medicare Part B. This is the voluntary part of Medicare that pays for doctors' visits, lab work and outpatient hospital visits. The elderly pay a monthly premium and a \$100 deductible.

I raised the deductible to \$300 a year and indexed premiums so the enrollees' share would stay at current levels. That gave me 11 points, but "interaction" allowed only a 57 score.

I could have raised eligibility age and costs on Medicare Part A, the hospitalization part, but I figured older people need this. Were you listening, Mom?

Medicare/Medicaid outlay savings. This single option represents a blizzard of changes in the way doctors and hospitals are paid for Medicare services and also caps Medicaid payments to the states.

I had to make big savings, and this option spread for pain around. Fourteen points.

My score was 71. My bladder was full. My stomach was empty. And my bottom was sore. [No federal funds were wasted on the charts at the entitlement commission.]

I had combed all four categories of options for something acceptable—and BIG. Now I had to go back to taxes.

So far, I thought, I had placed the burden of balancing entitlement spending on those who receive the entitlements.

As a result of my choices:

Benefits paid to the elderly, the sick and the poor would rise more slowly.

Old folks would pay more of their health care costs.

My generation—the baby boomers—would retire much later in life than our parents.

Mom stopped talking to me ages ago.

I made my last decision. After this, my working wife wouldn't talk to me. My brother and sisters wouldn't talk to me. My co-workers wouldn't talk to me. And I would likely die in a driveby shooting.

But this last choice gave me 24 points and boosted my score to 95, within "interaction" reach of holding the line on the deficit.

In fact, my score chart showed the deficit would inch up to only 3 percent of GDP over the next 35 years. Instead of rising to 18.9 percent, as the commission feared.

The computer liked me. "Amazing," it said.

I was grateful someone liked me.

Starting in the year 2000, phase in over five years taxation of employer-provided health care benefits as though they were cash income.

That's right. You would pay income taxes on your health insurance if your boss buys it.

This would more accurately reflect an employer's true cost of hiring someone. It should get people thinking about health care costs and how much is paid on their behalf.

I had to do it to balance the budget. Really.

Hello. Hello? Anybody out there? Mom?

NATIONAL SALUTE TO HOSPITALIZED VETERANS HIGHLIGHTS PT PHONE HOME PROJECT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today is the Department of Veterans Affairs' [VA] 22nd

Annual National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans. The program honors hospitalized veterans who face unique day-to-day challenges. This is the one day of the year that the local community is asked to visit or pay special tribute to our hospitalized veterans. If friends and relatives can't visit hospitalized veterans today, I hope they will call them.

In connection with this special program, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a project that has been underway for some time to provide patient bedside telephones—what most people consider a necessity—in VA medical centers. Anyone who has ever been a patient in a hospital or visited someone in a hospital knows that communicating with friends and family can be a very healing medication.

The Communication Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Pioneers of Telecommunications are donating their labor to complete many of the telephone projects now in progress. Mr. Frank Dosio heads the project and calls it PT Phone Home. The project is a cooperative effort among local telephone companies, telecommunications unions, PT Phone Home and the VA. The entire VA inpatient hospital system should have bedside phone service no later than December 1996.

VA facilities have office and operation telephone systems, however, telephone communication for patients was only available at a limited number of pay telephones in the hospitals. The expense of installing room telephones was a determining factor in not making in-room telephones available. With limited resources, the VA opted to focus on quality equipment, staff, and facilities and had to defer availability of private local telephones for patients. In recent years, the goal has been to make telephones available as new facilities were constructed.

The massive undertaking of making telephones available to more veterans who are patients now requires a considerable amount of planning and financing. One of the most important features about the current and comprehensive project, among others, is the help that is being provided by the local telecommunications labor force in the places where the VA facilities are located. The communications workers have donated valuable labor on their weekends and days off. And some communities have conducted local fund raisers for these worthwhile installations. These contributions say volumes about the goodwill our citizens and communities have for veterans.

Many of these veterans have spouses who cannot travel to the hospital. The telephone is, in many cases, the only means of finding out the condition and feelings of their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend everyone who has been involved in this project, especially the leadership of Frank Dosio and those who have assisted him. I have heard nothing but favorable comments from veteran patients throughout the country, and I urge Secretary Brown to make certain that every hospital in the VA system has bedside telephone service as soon as possible.

TRIBUTE TO PETTY OFFICER
OSCAR GOMEZ

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Petty Officer Oscar Gomez who has been recognized as the Nation's Navy Reserve Enlisted Recruiter of the Year.

Petty Officer Gomez has spent 10 of his 13 years on active duty with the Navy. He set a goal of 46 recruits at the beginning of fiscal year 1994 and achieved 167 percent of that goal by signing up 77 recruits. Gomez will be promoted to Petty Officer 1st Class in El Paso. The El Paso recruiting office can claim both the country's top recruiter and the Nation's top recruiting office for the past several years.

This achievement is especially remarkable in light of the fact that El Paso is a landlocked city in the middle of the southwest desert.

Mr. Speaker, Oscar Gomez is an outstanding citizen and a national treasure, and I am privileged to count him as one of my constituents. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Petty Officer Oscar Gomez for his efforts and tireless service to our Nation and saluting him in this milestone in his professional career.

IN RECOGNITION OF MANOLO
REYES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with thousands of my constituents and recognize Dr. Manolo Reyes for over a half century of public service in this country and in his native Cuba.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, Manolo Reyes had a street in Miami named in his honor in recognition of decades of leadership in south Florida. Manolo Reyes earned a law degree in Cuba and was a successful figure on Cuban television. With the establishment of the Castro dictatorship, he joined thousands of his fellow Cubans in a life of exile.

In Miami, he became the face of the exile community for an entire generation of Cubans and non-Cubans alike, as the first Hispanic television news anchor in the United States. Those of us who grew up watching his morning newscast remember his dignified and authoritative delivery of the day's events. For his ground breaking work in television journalism Manolo Reyes received an Emmy.

After earning a second law degree in the United States, Manolo entered a second career in the health care field. Since 1987, he has worked at Mercy Hospital overseeing patient and governmental activities.

In addition to all this, Dr. Reyes founded the Saint John Bosco Clinic which helps care for those who would otherwise fall through the cracks in the health care system. He has been quoted as saying "next to my family, this clinic is the most precious act of love in my life."

To Manolo Reyes and his family, I offer my congratulations on the recognition of a lifetime of achievement and best wishes for many more years of success.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chairman, just a few days prior to the last election, in Wickliffe, OH, a man armed with a shotgun went into a middle school and began firing indiscriminately. Tragically, a long-time school employee lay dead at the conclusion of this rampage, others were wounded, and the psychological terror visited upon the staff and students has yet to be quantified.

The police response time was excellent, the police work was excellent, and now the issue of the gunman's guilt or innocence will be left up to the judicial system.

In the last week, Wickliffe qualified for and received a 3 year grant under the Cops Fast Program to place an additional police officer on the street. Everyone connected with law enforcement recognizes that more police officers on the street is a good thing. However, 10 new police officers would have done nothing to prevent the tragedy last November in Wickliffe.

The good news is that the block grant program now under debate in this House will keep in place the additional police officer received by Wickliffe and any other locality that has received funding under the provisions passed in last year's crime bill. The better news is that the Republican block grant program will give to Wickliffe and other cities the flexibility to engage in school security measures that may have a preventive impact upon future tragedies.

Local communities will have the option of applying for and receiving funds to acquire metal detectors, security guards and/or security cameras and systems for their schools if those local communities feel that that is one of the more pressing needs to fight crime in their communities. No longer will they be subject to a one size fits all solution and be required to buy off-the-rack crime prevention. Instead, they will be able to employ a tailor-made, local solution to their most pressing needs. As with many of the provisions in this year's crime bill debate, this solution just makes sense in the daily battle against crime.

REPRESENTATIVE TORRICELLI—
PERSPECTIVE ON NATO EXPANSION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, last week the Los Angeles Times ran an excellent article by

our colleague ROBERT TORRICELLI on the question of NATO expansion. He points out that the Contract With America's National Security Revitalization Act, H.R. 7, proposes the most significant expansion of U.S. military commitments in 40 years. I agree with him that "the American people should insist that swift expansion of NATO is a pledge that should not be kept." The text of Mr. TORRICELLI's article follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 9, 1995]
PERSPECTIVE ON NATO EXPANSION—A
PROMISE BEST NOT KEPT
(By Robert G. Torricelli)

The Republican "contract with America" contains a proposal for the expansion of NATO to include the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary by 1999. The Baltic states and Ukraine would follow. This represents the most significant potential expansion of United States military commitments in 40 years. It is one promise by the new congressional majority that is best forgotten.

The central feature of the NATO treaty is Article V, which commits each signatory to regard an attack on any one state to be an attack on each state. It is an unequivocal pledge of war.

The success of NATO during the Cold War was a result of the credibility of the signatories. World Wars I and II demonstrated that the United States regarded the security of Western Europe as central to its own freedom and prosperity. It was not a difficult commitment for a potential adversary to understand. With \$200 billion in transatlantic trade, there is no separating the economic futures of the United States and our allies. Similar political institutions gave the treaty meaning and military capabilities gave it credibility.

An arbitrary expansion of our NATO obligations to these Eastern European nations would not conform to the original treaty objectives. A future adversary would never believe that the United States would risk its own survival to extend the nuclear umbrella in defense of nations where it has little economic, political or security interests.

Conventional military assistance would be no more credible. The Balkans war has set the precedent with the United States' refusal to become involved and our allies' rejection of military force to defend interests on their own frontiers against a comparatively weak opponent.

This is not to suggest that the United States does not sympathize with the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe. We welcome their freedom, and their success is in our national interest. We should give them substantial economic, trade and security assistance. But a commitment to wage war requires a vital national interest of a different dimension.

Central to the arguments against the "contract with America" pledge of NATO expansion are the contradictions that it represents. Republican promises of a strong national defense would be undermined by rapid NATO expansion. Great powers make impossible or insincere military commitments at great risk. A commitment of assistance to a small European state that is not fulfilled might lead an adversary to conclude that a genuine interest protected by the same pledge also will not be defended.

Underlying the policy debate is the question of capability. The ability of the United States to defend the current 15 NATO nations in a prolonged conflict with Russia was always arguable. Now Republicans contend that, having reduced our own forces by 25% and withdrawn 200,000 troops from Europe, the United States should rapidly expand our

commitments to four additional nations and 73 million people. The credibility of their proposal is further compromised by their assurance that such an expansion can be achieved at no cost to the American taxpayer.

None of these potential allies offers any serious military ability to contribute to its own security. None is equipped with weapons or ordnance compatible with our own. Opposing Russian military forces, while diminished, include 72 divisions totaling 2.4 million men in adjoining regions. Their potential under some future authoritarian government commanding a nation of 150 million is obviously considerable.

Concern with the impracticability of broadening our military obligations is inevitability leading some to compromise. They propose that some nations join NATO while those more proximate to Russia be excluded. This represents the worst of all outcomes. NATO would still be left with responsibilities that it cannot fulfill, and the excluded states would implicitly fall into a new Russian sphere of influence. A new line would be drawn across Europe.

Missing from arguments for NATO expansion is an understanding that the central element in the maintenance of Eastern European security is the strengthening of Russian democracy. The ultimate maintenance of Eastern European sovereignty will be decided by the struggle for power within Russia. NATO expansion would strengthen Russian nationalist forces and, ironically, undermine the very Russian institutions and leaders that offer the principal opportunity to maintain Eastern European security.

The Clinton Administration's "partnership for peace" offers a far more balanced approach. Joint training exercises in the Netherlands and Poland are an example of the alliance's ability to increase capabilities. The promise of increase capabilities. The promise of eventual NATO membership sends a signal of our interest without recklessly committing ourselves to a future conflict.

The Republican leadership is determined to restore electoral confidence in Congress by maintaining campaign promises. The American people should insist that swift expansion of NATO is a pledge that should not be kept.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join my colleagues in commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the League of Women Voters.

Building on the strengths and hardships of the women's suffrage movement, Carrie Chapman Catt founded the League of Women Voters and urged its members to be active participants in their government, not bystanders. However, Catt's effort did not end with securing women the right to vote, she demanded the full inclusion of women into every aspect of society: political, social, and economic.

Today, women have gained much in the areas of political and social equality; however, in terms of economic equality, women fall far short of their male counterpart. We know that 62 percent of the minimum-wage earners in the United States are women, but many in our government are still not committed to raising the minimum wage and empowering women

with the economic security they so rightly deserve.

I hope that my colleagues will reflect upon the numerous achievements and successes the League of Women Voters have gained and recognize how crucial economic stability is for all, but especially for women.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 75th anniversary of a defining moment in American history, a moment that is partially responsible for me and for all of my female colleagues serving the American people as Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, 75 years ago a courageous woman named Carrie Chapman Catt founded the League of Women Voters.

Since its inception, the league has championed equal rights for not only women, but for all Americans, regardless of gender, race, or religion. This creed of equality, this commitment to freedom and justice transcends the vision of our Founding Fathers.

With the proper focus on education as the means to liberty, the league has been instrumental in providing access at all levels for people who were once ignored, who were once denied, and who were once suppressed. Much has been accomplished since the 1920's movement for women's suffrage.

With the help of organizations such as the League of Women Voters, we as a people can do even more.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this Valentine's Day to commemorate a very special organization. The League of Women Voters turns 75 today, and it deserves our congratulations.

The league traces its roots back to the suffrage movement, and since then it has enjoyed great significance in American civic life. Dedicated to educating the American voter, the league's leaders have led the way in increasing the public's understanding of the great policy debates that have shaped our time. The wide scope of its concerns, on issues that rage everywhere from townhalls to the halls of Congress, is illustrative of their true devotion to the democratic system.

With 1,100 chapters nationwide and a membership of 150,000, the league continues to exert outstanding leadership in ensuring that the American electorate is an educated one. I am sure that no one in this body has been denied the benefit of the league's involvement in their elections.

I, myself, enjoyed an engaging evening at a League of Women Voters candidates' forum during my campaign, and was provided the

opportunity to explain my views in a candidate profile. I appreciate the fine work these ladies have done, and thank them for providing avenues through which I was able to communicate in a substantive manner with my constituents. Once again, happy birthday League of Women Voters, and here's to another successful 75 years.

FOOD SAFETY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week the Government Reform and Oversight Committee began marking up H.R. 450, the Regulatory Reform Act. I must say that I was surprised at just how obsessed with reducing the regulation of business, they are; so obsessed with destroying even commonsense regulations that it is even willing to sacrifice the health and safety of the American people.

Last Friday, February 10, Congresswoman LOUISE SLAUGHTER and I offered an amendment that would have done one thing only; it would have allowed the Department of Agriculture to go forward with its new rule, announced just a week or so ago, for the inspection of meat and poultry. Not a single Republican member of the committee voted in favor of it.

Meat and poultry sold to the American consumer are currently subject only to visual

inspection under procedures that were implemented in 1907. The new inspection procedures would require microbial testing for bacteria; it is the Agriculture Department's long-awaited response to the massive food borne illness outbreak caused by *E Coli* that spread across the west coast 2 years ago.

Mrs. Nancy Donley of Chicago, IL, was at the markup to remind us of the price many American families have paid and will pay for inaction. Mrs. Donley lost her 6-year-old son, Alex, in July of 1993 after he died from eating *E Coli* contaminated hamburger meat.

The USDA's new inspection rule is not being promulgated to punish meat and poultry processor; its purpose is to stop people from dying and getting sick from food borne bacteria, such as salmonella and *E Coli*. Food borne disease causes an estimated 9,000 deaths per year and 6.5 million illnesses. Medical costs and lost productivity associated with the treatment of food borne illness are estimated to be between \$5 billion and \$6 billion each year.

I completely disagree with the proponents of this regulatory moratorium bill that we should delay for 1 minute, much less 6 months, the implementation of USDA's regulations to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses that occur each year from food poisoning.

I first became aware of the problem with unsafe meat, in 1991 when a USDA inspector testified before the subcommittee I chaired under the Committee on Energy and Commerce. This inspector, Mr. William Lehman, told our subcommittee that 9 out of 10 truck-

loads of meat entering our country from Canada did not stop at the border for a casual inspection.

After five hearings, a GAO investigation, and four different letters to the Secretary of Agriculture, these procedures were finally changed.

Mr. Lehman appeared before my subcommittee again, and told us that he was beginning to see large quantities of Canadian hamburger entering our country. The problem this presents for the inspector is that grinding meat into hamburger disguises problems, such as the presence of fecal material or abscesses, that a visual inspection would allow you to see on a whole carcass.

It was also at this time that the outbreak of *E Coli* deaths and illnesses occurred in the Northwest. Some of the meat supplied to the Jack-in-the-Box Restaurants, it is believed may have come from Canada.

We should not allow meat to be imported into this country in the form of hamburger, and we should continue testing the hamburger produced here for bacteria.

The USDA has proposed a rule that will allow us to take an important step towards ensuring that meat and poultry products sold in this country are free of deadly bacteria. We should not permit this bill to stop those efforts.

For the Republican majority that now controls this Congress to not allow the proposed meat and poultry food safety rule to be implemented is a callous disregard for human health and life.