

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MIGDALIA PEREZ

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Ms. Migdalia Perez. On Monday, February 27, 1995, Ms. Migdalia will be honored as one of the recipients of the National Association of Private Industry Councils [NAPIC] 1995 distinguished participant awards. This event will take place at the NAPIC's conference in Washington, DC.

Ms. Perez, a resident of Portage, IN, is the only individual in the State of Indiana who is being honored, and 1 of 10 throughout the country. This is the first time a Hoosier is being honored by NAPIC. Moreover, on August 30, 1994, Migdalia was honored for successfully completing training programs through Kankakee Workforce Development Services. This award was part of an annual award ceremony honoring statewide graduates of the Indiana Workforce Development System.

Migdalia came to the United States from Puerto Rico with her husband, Alex, who suffers from muscular dystrophy. In order to succeed in the United States, Migdalia learned to read English. She then entered school at IVY Tech in the respiratory technician program while continuing to receive tutoring through the Portage Adult Education Center. At IVY Tech, Migdalia made the dean's list three consecutive semesters. Currently, she is employed as a respiratory technician at Methodist Hospital in Gary, IN. Migdalia and her husband now have two children, Alex and Danny. She is an excellent role model for her children and family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this amazing woman, not only for her commitment to betterment of her self and her family, but for becoming a remarkable role model for her community.

BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN PARADE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee on the occasion of its 20th annual parade.

The Irish-American community in Brooklyn is one of the oldest and most active groups in the borough. The annual parade highlights the cultural, educational, and historical accomplishments of the Irish community and fosters an appreciation of Irish heritage. It is a festive event that is among the most important traditions in Brooklyn.

This parade is dedicated to the memory of Kaye Brideson, a member of the parade founding committee and a former columnist of the Home Reporter newspaper. The theme of this year's parade is "An Gorta Mor"—The Great Famine—which struck Ireland from 1845 to 1850. The parade committee and the Irish-American community will remember and honor the millions who died in Ireland of hunger and disease during The Great Famine and the thousands more that perished on coffin ships in their escape to America.

I would like to thank the parade committee for organizing this truly outstanding event.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleagues from Ohio and New Jersey, Messrs. STOKES and PAYNE, for calling this special order on Black History Month and choosing this year's appropriate theme; Reflections on 1895: Douglass, DuBois, Washington.

This theme sets forth the resolve, dedication and commitment of three giants, Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. DuBois, and Booker T. Washington, who were profound scholars and leaders.

Their determination to change the course of history for African-Americans have inspired peoples of all races to continue fighting for freedom, equal access, and justice—without regard to skin color.

The goals that these leaders championed in the 19th century remain every bit as significant today. The only thing that has changed is the scope of their dreams and the new challenges that face the African-American community.

Like Frederick Douglass, African-American community leaders and organizations are united in their efforts to achieve greater political equality for all citizens of color.

In the city of San Francisco, Eva Patterson has worked as a tireless advocate for political, economic, and social justice. As the executive director of the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights, Ms. Patterson continues to be an eloquent spokesperson on human and civil rights issues, and leads an organization which is known nationwide for its effective advocacy on behalf of the poor, the oppressed, and the ignored of our society.

As the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. in history from Harvard University, W.E.B. DuBois understood that education represented the key to economic advancement and remained an activist for expanded educational opportunities for African-Americans until he died in 1963.

Like Dr. DuBois, Larry Gray, of the San Francisco Midnight Basketball League, has also worked to expand educational opportuni-

ties for young African-American men in San Francisco's western addition. Larry Gray, an ex-NBA player, is a role model to the youth of San Francisco, emphasizing the value of education, job training, and peer support in the development of African-American youth.

Also like Dr. DuBois, another African-American, Cmdr. Richard Holder, has stressed the importance of self-sufficiency and achievement in his career.

Commander Holder, the head of San Francisco's Special Operations Division, is the highest-ranking African-American in the San Francisco Police Department. He is known for his commitment to assisting his community through initiating community policing, participating in neighborhood organizations, and serving as a role model to all young people in San Francisco.

Like Booker T. Washington, who concentrated on the economic development of African-Americans, Etienne Le Grande has developed an organization devoted to economic empowerment. As executive director and founder of WISE—Women Initiatives for Self-Employment—Etienne has become a leader in small business creation and incubation in the San Francisco Bay Area. Through her efforts, hundreds of women, primarily low-income and minority, have been helped in finding and realizing their dreams of ownership and self-sufficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to represent California's 8th Congressional District and to work with the many outstanding African-American leaders and community organizations based in the city of San Francisco.

I have had the privilege of extolling the achievements of other African-American leaders on previous occasions, and there are many more yet to recognize. But recognizing them for their work is not enough: we, as Members of Congress honoring Black History Month, must pledge to support their efforts and enable them to continue their efforts until true economic, social, and political justice is achieved.

As we work toward greater equality and freedom in our society, we must remind ourselves that the efforts of Mr. Gray, Ms. Patterson, Mr. Holder, and Ms. Le Grande, and their predecessors, represent struggles that deserve credit and appreciation every day—not just during Black History Month.

ROLLING BACK THE REGULATORY TIDE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked day 50 of our Republican Contract With America. Today we continue to move forward to carry out our mandate with the people. We promise to work to make Government smaller, less costly, and less intrusive. The

• 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.

people are fed up. They want big government out of their lives.

Extensive bureaucratic redtape suffocates American businesses and individuals. The Regulatory Transition Act, H.R. 450, represents a crucial first step in lifting the regulatory burden. This moratorium will stop the flood of new Federal regulations while we work to ensure that future regulations will benefit the American people, not smother them.

The American taxpayers, small business owners, property owners, and local governments have waited too long for Congress to take commonsense action. We must work now to lift the burden of excessive and costly Government regulation.

The Republican regulatory reform provisions of the Contract With America promote economic growth, roll back the regulatory tide, restore the rights of property owners, and make Government bureaucrats accountable for the economic load they force upon American taxpayers. Out of control Federal regulation impose hidden taxes on American families. The Heritage Foundation estimates that Federal regulations cost each American household \$5,000 per year.

A temporary moratorium on new Federal regulations and real regulatory reform will help get Government off the backs of the people and their businesses. Mr. Speaker, restoring common sense to the regulatory process will enable employers to invest in their workers and the future of America, not Government bank accounts.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my dear friend and colleague LOUIS STOKES who once again has called upon the Members of the House to come together to pay tribute to the deeds and accomplishments of African-Americans during Black History Month.

It is a great history we have to remember, one that could take us back to the first slave ship that arrived on the American shores. But even as we would rejoice over those many positive developments, from the Emancipation Proclamation to the Voting Rights Act, we must now look around us and consider that many of the gains of our recent history are now threatened by a wave of scapegoating that is sweeping the country.

How sad it is that, because of economic frustration and doubts about the future, so many Americans are now pointing fingers of blame to those who are the weakest among us. How unfortunate it is that by doing so, we are allowing many of our political leaders to destroy the safety net that has been erected to protect the poor, the sick, the children, and the aged. It is as if, in their partisan zeal, they would do away completely with the legacy of the great President Franklin Roosevelt.

The first victim in this misguided crusade is affirmative action. It is no secret that even some of our Presidential candidates have made it their target, one even saying that if

elected he will make it the first item on the national agenda.

Just this week in the House of Representatives, a vote was taken to take down the first plank of the affirmative action structure. No, it was not that well-known or popular because few minorities or women could benefit directly from it. But it was important. By providing tax incentives for the sale of radio and television stations to minorities and women this provision in the law gave those groups a chance to improve the horrendously negative images that prevail in the media.

How tiresome and insulting it has been over the years to see nothing but Amos 'n Andy, buffoons and now criminals as the stereotypes of blacks in the movies and on television. This provision was meant to give minority broadcasters a chance to reflect images that would elevate rather than denigrate their children and their families, to broadcast something different from the killers, pimps, and drug dealers that have become the latest stereotypes of black males portrayed on television.

This action by the House was the first assault on affirmative action. In California next year, it will be followed by a referendum that would outlaw any preference in the areas of employment, education, and business. That movement promises to be adopted in other States around the country, and may well be addressed by the U.S. Congress even before that.

What an outrage it is that in our great country, the home of every minority group, every race and religion, that we should now be taking steps away from having everyone represented in all our institutions. Indeed, we are all Americans, and if affirmative action is what it takes to have us all represented, then affirmative action it must be. What are we doing, after all, but making our institutions better, including the best of every group, painting the gorgeous mosaic, that makes America what it is.

The assault on affirmative action is only the tip of the iceberg in what is clearly a broad campaign of scapegoating. The focus is now on African-Americans, but it is expanding to include other minorities, the poor and immigrants. This is a campaign that began in the last election, where the principle themes were crime and welfare. These appeals were not so blatant as the infamous Willie Horton ads in the first Bush campaign, but the objective was the same.

The assault has intensified since last November, and has been broadened to include a generalized campaign against high ranking Black officials from Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders to Commerce Secretary Ron Brown. Both of these officials without being charged with any crime came under the attack of right wing Republicans who found them easy targets for political attacks.

Also in the political arena, the U.S. Supreme Court has weighed in with the strong input from Justice Clarence Thomas, and is now widely expected to shatter, not only affirmative action but the very laws which have made it possible to elect thousands of Blacks and Latinos to public office, from local sheriffs to Members of Congress. The alleged constitutional offense involves the use of gerrymandering to create electoral districts that have made it easier to elect minorities to office. It is the same system that no one chal-

lenged when used to enhance the chances to elect Republicans or Democrats.

The attacks on Black Americans in some cases has reverted to the cruder forms. Hate crimes reported to the FBI almost doubled between 1991 and 1993, with Blacks accounting for 57 percent of the 1,689 victims. On the cultural front, three books were published in 1994 that renew claims that Blacks are genetically inferior.

The current challenge to affirmative action in the Congress, therefore, is only part of a broader effort to turn back the clock on Civil Rights while unraveling the entire safety net that has protected those in our society who have the least.

The current campaign to cut \$780 billion in taxes over the next 10 years while maintaining defense, Social Security, Medicare and payments on the national debt used to be called Voodoo economics. Now, in the context of the Contract With America, of balanced budget amendments, block grants and welfare reform, it is a recipe for savaging the poor, minorities, the aged, the sick and the children.

Indeed much of the Contract With America will trample on the poor, but particularly on African-Americans who disproportionately rely on these benefits. The contract targets not only teen-age mothers who are so bereft of hope that only having a child—in or out of wedlock—will provide any sense of accomplishment.

But cutting back on crime and drug prevention programs, the contract turns it back on the youths, especially young, untrained, unemployed Black males who are being left to the whims of streets, with nothing more to look forward to than more jails. The balanced budget amendment puts at risk programs in education, public transportation and other programs most needed by the poor and minorities.

During this Black History Month, we must rejoice in the accomplishments of the past, but we must remain vigilant of the challenges in the present. The threat to affirmative action, education, employment and to the social safety meant may be only the beginning.

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY'S 15TH ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, I rise, today, to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt congratulations to the human relations commission and the friends of the human relations commission of Santa Clara County on the occasion of their 15th Annual Human Relations Awards Banquet being held on February 23, 1995.

This event pays tribute to all members and friends of the commission who have given of themselves to serve others. Their dedication to the citizens of Santa Clara County has enabled hundreds of individuals to realize their full human and civil rights.

In looking through this year's award recipients, 53 in all, I see such a diversity of backgrounds—business people, teachers, administrators, retired individuals, mothers, grandmothers, fathers. This diversity of individuals, individuals who have shown true dedication and commitment to building a community of unity and equality, has made the human relations commission and the friends of the human relations commission truly successful in Santa Clara County.

It is with great honor that I commend the following individuals receiving special recognition for their dedication and service:

Mr. Glenn Liptak, recipient of the Robert H. Gonzales Memorial Award. For his commitment that all people will join together for a better community, through work, school, and home.

Ms. Sherri R. Sager, recipient of the Betty Ann Sellers Memorial Award. For her unselfish service for the causes of youth, ethnic and religious communities, and the disabled.

Mr. Raymond B. Orozco, recipient of the Edna M. McGhee Memorial Award for his countless hours devoted to both the young and old through his community to various organizations.

Ms. Samantha Marks, recipient of the Friends of H.R.C. Special Recognition Award for her service on many local boards that serve the needs of the homeless.

Mr. Joe Coto, recipient of the Special Recognition Award Human Relations Commission for his work as an educational and civic leader for the betterment of youth in our community.

The following individuals are recipients of the Friends of Human Relations Special Merit Awards:

Mr. Mark Bonine, for his service and dedication in the gay community and his efforts on behalf of HIV/AIDS prevention and services.

Ms. Sandi Douglas-Michel, for her volunteer service to the senior community.

Ms. Gilda Carlsen, for her tireless service to the Edenvale Community Center.

Mr. Juvenal Castro, for his time given to serve youths as a mentor.

Mr. William John Dusel, for his volunteered time, as a retired educator, to the seniors at the Live Oak Adult Day Care Center.

Mr. Jose Rafael Espiritu, for his active involvement in the Filipino Community and devotion of countless hours volunteering his services.

Mr. Todd Evans, for bringing together neighbors who now work toward the betterment of their community through his work with the Edenvale Community Association.

Mr. George Garcia, for his volunteered time and work at St. Maria Goretti's meal site, loaves and fishes.

Mr. Gilbert A. Garcia, for his commitment to the welfare and rights of working people and seniors in the community at large.

Ms. Leslee Hamilton, for his hundreds of hours volunteering on environmental, governmental and gay and lesbian issues.

Mr. Ian I. Hinson, for his volunteering at the "Touch of Love" Prison Ministry and his community service of visiting and helping a disabled man.

Ms. Carole Holmes, for her service to and gift of her time to the Loaves and Fishes Family Kitchen. This she has done for 7 years.

Mr. Domingo N. Hurtado, for his devoted 8 years in working with the homeless through the Emergency Housing Consortium.

Dr. Guity S. Jam, for her dedication of time to the children in her community by volunteering in a speech club and in Baha'is children's classes.

Mr. Gary Jones, for his work, as president of the Edenvale Community Association, in assisting the businessmen of the Edenvale area to bring them together for the purpose of improving the community.

Ms. Jacqueline Kessel, for her work with the Dispute Resolution Program of the Human Relations office and doing a much-valued job of bringing peace and harmony to the community.

Ms. Mary L. Lang, for her volunteered time of more than 5,000 hours over 2 years serving a variety of organizations, such as the Braille Transcription Project and Sixth District PTA, to name only a couple.

Ms. Martha M. O'Connell, for her work to protect individuals' rights in whatever she is doing. She has helped coordinate the Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week at San Jose State and in 1994 cochaired the Names Project Memorial Quilt.

Ms. Rena Modell, for her volunteered time of many hours advocating for midlife and older women by teaching them to advocate for themselves, and also her tireless commitment to working with the Children and Family Collaborative, as well as various Jewish organizations.

Ms. Laura L. Murray, for her gift of time to serve children youth of the Eastside Union High School district, the Evergreen school district, and the Antioch Baptist Church.

Mr. Larry Paschoal, for his volunteer time and talent serving the needs of epileptics in the community, through his involvement with the Epilepsy Society.

Mr. Carl Ray, for his strong commitment to young people. He, along with Vera and Isaac Shaw, have developed Black College Tours making it possible for 250 students to participate over a 7-year period.

Ms. Arlene Rusche, for her gift of time to the gay and lesbian community. She is active in BAYMEC and has worked on equal rights legislation.

Vera and Issac Shaw, for working tirelessly on Black College Tours for high school students from San Jose. Over 200 students have been able to participate through their work.

Mr. Scott Simon, for operating his own vocational rehabilitation program and still having time to volunteer on the Dispute Resolution Program as mediator and program developer.

Ms. Pilar Tanga, for her giving over 18 years of service on the Dispute Resolution Program as a mediator.

Mr. Manuel Velasquez, for volunteering as a mediator with the Dispute Resolution Program and also working with El Comite, an association of Hispanic county social workers.

Ms. Anne Wilkensen, for serving the most needy of the community and being instrumental in creating a Feed the Homeless Program sponsored by St. Christopher's Parish Ladies Guild.

Ms. Idalia Willbanks, for volunteering with the Dispute Resolution Program and giving of her time as a bilingual case developer and mediator.

Mr. Roosevelt Yates, for being an inspiration to all by visiting and caring for an older disabled individual on a weekly basis, taking him out into the community.

Mr. William Zaner, for his volunteering in different homeless programs, as a member of the Emergency Housing Consortium board of directors programs.

The following are the individuals receiving Human Relations Commission special merit awards:

Mr. Anthony W. Alexander, for continuously working on issues concerning youth and the community, as president of the local NAACP and always striving to fight racism and promoting unity.

Mr. Manuel R. Austin, for being very active in East San Jose's growth and development by demanding changes for the good of the community.

Ms. Donna M. Bartelink, for her volunteering of many years of service to the community and above all bringing together people to better serve the students of Shoreline High School.

Ms. Gloria J. Baxter, for devoting her life to the betterment of youth and families in the community, and working tirelessly building understanding and cooperation in our multiethnic community.

Ms. Yolanda Bentancourt, for spending many hours volunteering and sharing her expertise with at-risk youth in the community.

Mr. Elias Chamorro, for his work and dedication, as the principal at Overfelt High School, in making the school with its high ethnic minority enrollment a model of how to serve the needs of a diversified community.

Mr. Jim Cruze, for his volunteered time of continuing to serve the youth of the Fremont Union High School district and willingness to help students at home if necessary.

Ms. Rolayne Edwards, for bringing her expertise to the Dispute Resolution Program of the Office of Human Relations, as a San Jose Attorney.

Ms. Lydia Castillo Fontan, Ph.D., for her giving of herself to the service of the Filipino American Community by focussing on education.

Dr. Ronald La Mar, for his devotion, as a former educator in the Cupertino School District, of his time to the Pacific Autism Center for Education.

Ms. Michele McKay-McCoy, for devoting her time to educating people of various communities on all topics related to child abuse.

Mr. William F. Neves, for his work with FISH, an Eastside Emergency Food Program for the needy and currently serving on the advisory board of the Second Harvest Food Bank.

Mr. Thomas Quilty, for his taking the time to teach others how the law can be enforced in a fair and compassionate manner and adding a new facet to the Human Relations Commission Observer Program at the Santa Clara County Fair through his peace officer background.

Mr. Gabe Reyes, for his involvement and commitment to seeing full participation of Latino students in educational program.

Ms. Minnie Rodriguez, for working tirelessly as a volunteer in the Overfelt High School community to seeing that all youth have the same opportunities.

Armand Sanchez, Ph.D., for his deep commitment to his students and community, particularly the mental health community, as professor of social sciences at San Jose State University.

Ms. Phyllis Seidman, for overcoming many obstacles in her life and becoming an inspiration to many others, in spite of having a progressive disability caused by multiple sclerosis.

Mr. Russell J. Tershy, for his commitment to providing individuals with the necessary training to find meaningful and well-paying employment, as the cofounder of the Center for Employment Training [CET] and its executive director.

Ms. Norma Williams, for finding the time to tutor Vietnamese and Chinese speaking people in English and instructing ESL classes, by using her background as a teacher.

Ms. Erica R. Yew, for devoting her time to providing emotional support, educational help, and fun outings for three young girls, as a child advocate for the past 3 years.

To all of these individuals who have given of themselves for the service of others, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending heartfelt congratulations.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXCLUDE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FROM TAXATION

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. OLVER and I rise today to introduce legislation that would exclude from gross income unemployment compensation benefits.

All the newspapers tell us that the economy is strong and that unemployment is down. Such headlines, however, mask a number of other things going on in the economy. First, in some regions of the country, including my home State of Connecticut, the recovery has lagged. In addition, the low unemployment rate belies the uncertainty and seemingly never ending corporate restructuring that continues despite the recovery. Second, while more Americans may have a job now than in the past few years, they are faced with paying income tax on unemployment compensation benefits at the same time they struggle to make ends meet.

In these 100 days we will debate tax cuts of all kinds. And we will debate who will benefit and who won't. I happen to think not taxing unemployment compensation is just about the most important tax cut we could provide for American families. The old days of working for a corporation for life are gone forever. A good deal of the unease felt by American families today stems from living in this global economy where you don't know from day to day where you have a job despite good performance reviews. This isn't a tax cut we have to debate because on any given day, any American could find him/herself unemployed.

We can't change the global economy but we can make commonsense changes to help every American breathe a little easier. I would urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this legislation.

SALUTE TO TONI MORRISON: NATIVE DAUGHTER AND NOBEL LAUREATE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the 103d Congress, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus paused to salute the much celebrated Nobel Prize winner in literature, novelist Toni Morrison. Our colleague CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN preserved for posterity a fitting tribute to the life work and literary excellence of the Nation's most recent winner. As Howard University brings together on Friday, March 3, hundreds who gather to celebrate the extraordinary legacy of Toni Morrison; the members of the Congressional Black Caucus return to the words so eloquently spoken of her by Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN.

Ms. Morrison is the first American woman to win this signal honor in 55 years, the third American over a period of more than two decades, and the only African-American ever. As an element of this historic backdrop, it is noted that the Nobel Committee of the Swedish Academy has selected only two other African-American Laureates since the inception of this momentous ceremony—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and U.S. Ambassador Ralph Bunche—who both were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Of the numerous tributes which followed the announcement of 1994's prize for literature, the most animated have been those of her peers. In the words of contemporary novelist Alice Walker: "No one writes more beautifully than Toni Morrison. She has consistently explored issues of true complexity and terror and love in lives of African-Americans." Indeed the Nobel Committee's announcement stated that "Ms. Morrison gives life to an essential aspect of American reality" in novels "characterized by visionary force and poetic import."

Calling her "a literary artist of the first rank" the Academy's statement went further to say that "She delves into the language itself, a language she wants to liberate from the fetters of race. And she addresses us with luster of poetry."

A Princeton University professor, Morrison is the author of "Song of Solomon" winner of the National Book Critics Award, the Pulitzer Award winning "Beloved" published in 1987, the critically acclaimed 1992 work entitled "Jazz," along with other lyrically narrated novels on African-American life. The 1993-94 Nobel Laureate in Literature was born Chloe Anthony Wofford in Lorraine, OH, shortly after the onset of the Great Depression—the second of four children of sharecroppers and granddaughter of an Alabama slave. Reared in a low-income, integrated neighborhood, Morrison drew from this experience and the nurturing of her parents and inherited a gifted legacy and sense of history which permeates her works. Ms. Morrison, not surprisingly, learned to read at an early age and was the only child in her class to enter first grade with that skill. She would later earn a bachelor's degree in English from Howard University in Washington, DC, and a master's degree in English from Cornell University.

Her academic career would touch both historically black colleges and universities includ-

ing Texas Southern University in Houston, and Howard University, as well as New York State University campuses at Albany and Purchase, NY, and as a prolific essayist and playwright.

Toni Morrison, through her creative genius and vision has shown us how our culture teaches us and how our past can influence our future. She gives us the promise of good things to those who are true to their cultural ancestry.

As the chairman and on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, I join in this salute to her literary excellence and inspiration. The tribute that is made by the establishment of an endowed chair and professorship in the name of her mentor and the gifted writer and author, Sterling Allen Brown, is an appropriate gift to the African-American community and our Nation as a whole. Toni Morrison is indeed Howard's, the continent of Africa and Black America's native daughter. For, Mr. Speaker, in ways that few others have, Toni Morrison gives us inspiration to prevail in times where there is only the beauty and integrity of our language, our spirit, and our history to sustain us.

IN HONOR OF RAFAEL, ONE OF LATIN AMERICA'S MOST TAL- ENTED PERFORMERS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and honor to one of Latin America's greatest performers, Rafael. A true symbol of Spanish culture, Rafael has dazzled and entertained us with his magnificent talent.

A native Andalucian, Rafael moved to Madrid at a very tender age. While in Madrid Rafael began singing at the age of 5, thus began a singing career that would entertain and awe audiences worldwide. He won first prize for Best Voice in the children's category at the Salzburg Music Festival in Austria, an award that is of great prestige and acclaim. He began his professional singing career at the age of 14 and since then he has starred in several films, TV series, and innumerable musical specials. He has entertained and sung to millions of adoring fans.

Rafael is the only Latin American singer to win the Uranium Record Award. He has built one of the most successful singing careers selling over 78 million records, an achievement that made him one of the highest selling entertainers in the world. He has also been awarded 318 gold records and 46 platinum records. He has recorded a total of 70 LP's, 55 of them in Spanish.

His unique singing style has won him much praise. He has received countless standing ovations from crowds all over the world, from Russia to the United States. He has sung before sold out crowds at Madison Square Garden, the place where he made his first American appearance. Rafael has also appeared in other renowned theaters such as the Opera House in Sydney, Australia, the Kennedy Center in Washington, Carnegie Hall in New York City, the Theatre of the Opera in Leningrad and Moscow just to name a few. He has won

praise and recognition from world leaders, especially from the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I.

Rafael has enjoyed a long and distinguished career. He is one of the most unique individuals to grace the stage. His contributions to the Hispanic community are second to none. I am very honored to be recognizing such a wonderful individual.

THURGOOD MARSHALL HIGH
SCHOOL DEDICATION

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Charles Baxter, proviso township trustee, and Ms. Marilyn Thurman, school board member of district 88 of Bellwood, IL, and the alumni, faculty, students and parents of the Thurgood Marshall High School, on the occasion of the dedication and renaming of their high school.

Choosing a name or changing an existing one is an act of great significance for there is more force in names than most men dream of.

I commend you on your choice of Thurgood Marshall, the first African-American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, the only Justice who experienced segregation in the back of the bus. Thurgood Marshall demonstrated leadership and vision in the pursuit of liberty, conscience, and freedom from oppression, ignorance and deprivation throughout his life.

From his early life in Baltimore to the turn of the century to his retirement in June of 1991, after serving 24 years on the Court, Marshall was a man of passion and fury, a pioneering lawyer who became America's most prominent civil rights attorney, winning 29 of the 32 civil rights cases he argued before the Supreme Court. His crowning achievement was the decision reached in Brown versus Board of Education, which struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine that had upheld racially segregated schools throughout America.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the alumni, faculty and students, you have chosen one of this century's greatest American Patriots, Thurgood Marshall, to rename your school after, and it is my hope that Thurgood Marshall will serve as an inspiration to each of you and to future students.

I hope that each of you will not forget these remarks from Justice Marshall's 1992 Fourth of July speech at Philadelphia's Independence Hall on our Nation's 216th birthday:

The battle has not yet been won; we have barely begun, Americans can do better * * * America has no choice but to do better to assure justice for all Americans, Afro and white, rich and poor, educated and illiterate * * * Our futures are bound together.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Thurgood Marshall was the legal conscience of Americans, not just African-Americans.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
ENGINEER'S WEEK

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 45th year that National Engineer's Week has been celebrated, and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the value of engineers in our society.

National Engineers Week is celebrated during this time of George Washington's birthday for a reason. Washington had the educational background of an engineer and land surveyor and is considered the Nation's first engineer. While President, Washington led a growing society toward technical advancements, invention and education. He promoted the construction of roads, canals, the U.S. Capitol, docks and ports and the development of manufacturing resources. I have been a registered professional engineer for only 3 years, but I have seen this country's technology and quality of life advance tremendously, largely due to its 1.8 million engineers.

An engineer's skills allow him or her not only to develop wonderfully creative ideas, but to bring them to the marketplace where they can solve problems and improve our standard of living. This is why we should strongly encourage the seventh and eighth graders who compete in the National Engineers Week future city competition. The students who participate in this national competition present their designs for cities in the 21st century using computer simulations and scale models. Many of these seventh and eighth graders will likely become the talented engineers of the future, and they will go on to lead this country well into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging to know that many of my congressional colleagues are engineers. This fact alone goes to show that whether they are building a stronger bridge, designing a safer car or more efficient city, discovering a helpful drug manufacturing process, or making policy in our Nation's Capital, engineers contribute to advancing our technology, promoting the quality of our lives, and improving our society.

APPLY SPENDING CUTS TO
DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, like most Americans, I am deeply concerned about the Federal budget deficit and the need to get our fiscal house in order in Washington.

Every family and business in America has learned to live within their means, and it is time for the Federal Government to do so as well.

Clearly, the best way to balance the budget is to cut spending. There are many programs on the books right now which we do not need or cannot afford, such as the \$10 billion space station. I intend to continue my efforts to eliminate these programs, so we can get Federal spending under control and move toward a balanced budget.

Spending cuts are not going to do the job, however, unless we are diligent about applying the savings we achieve through spending cuts to deficit reduction.

For that reason, I am strongly opposed to the so-called middle-class tax cuts which have been proposed in recent weeks by both the President and the Congress. Deficit reduction should be the priority.

If these tax cuts are approved, they will add approximately \$200 billion to the budget deficit over the next 5 years—more than double the current budget deficit. In return, most American families can expect to receive a tax cut of about \$400 a year, or little more than a dollar a day.

Put another way, the typical American family could increase its buying power by about a cheeseburger a day. That might be good for McDonald's, but I am not sure it is so good for our country at this time.

In fact, given the choice, I am sure that most families would be willing to forgo a tax cut at this time if they knew the savings were being applied to deficit reduction, and not squandered on other spending programs.

Mr. Speaker, in the long run, deficit reduction is the best tax cut we can offer the American public. Keeping up the deficit fight means lower interest rates, lower inflation, and steady job growth. It means a stronger economy and a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

For that reason, I have today introduced a resolution which expresses the sense of Congress that deficit reduction should be a top priority, and that the savings we achieve from spending cuts should be applied primarily to deficit reduction.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

HOUSE ACTS TO REVITALIZE OUR
NATIONAL DEFENSE AND RE-
EVALUATE OUR RELATIONSHIP
WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House, with my strong support, approved H.R. 872, the National Security Revitalization Act, legislation to maintain our national defense's strength and credibility, and to ensure that no U.S. troops are forced to serve under foreign commands.

This legislation which we have approved, 1 of the 10 points of the Contract With America, is designed to refocus our Nation's military priorities. The measure counters the policies of an administration that has cut the defense budget too deep, spread U.S. forces too thin on peacekeeping missions irrelevant to U.S. security interests, and subordinated U.S. policy to United Nations dominated goals.

As the chairman of the National Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I deal on a daily basis with the costs of providing for our Nation's defense. In my service on the subcommittee, I have fought cuts to our defense budget that I believe place it in dangerous decline. If steps are not taken to reverse this alarming trend, our ability to defend vital U.S.

interests will continue to deteriorate with potentially disastrous consequences.

While our Armed Forces have been forced to work within greatly increased budget restraints, they have been deployed on more peacetime and humanitarian missions per year than ever before—missions that were often unplanned and unbudgeted. Besides humanitarian and peacekeeping operations already underway in Rwanda, Bosnia, and the Middle East, the U.S. faced several new missions including military intervention in Haiti, preemptive buildups in Kuwait and Korea and the movement of forces off the coast of Somalia to assist the withdrawal of U.N. personnel. Nearly 100,000 troops have been deployed on these operations in just the past 4 months, and almost 50,000 remain deployed today. The costs of such demanding efforts totals over \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, such costs do not begin to reveal the effects of these deployments on troop morale and readiness. In fact, to finance these operations the Department of Defense uses operation and maintenance accounts which results in funds being diverted from critical tasks such as training, base support operations and equipment maintenance. I am pleased that today we approved a supplemental appropriation to cover these costs and to prevent damage to the readiness and training of our troops.

However, today's appropriation does not address the manner in which this President and the civilian leadership at the Pentagon are committing our diminishing defense resources both unilaterally and through multilateral operations with the United Nations. Haiti is just a recent example of our military forces being placed at serious risk in pursuit of ill-defined objectives outside the scope of their traditional and essential mission of protecting the national security interests of the United States. H.R. 872 will drastically reform our Nation's contributions to the United Nations and U.N. operations, and gives Congress a greater say in committing troops abroad.

The National Security Revitalization Act recognizes a fundamental reality about U.S. involvement in the United Nations—while the price tag for peacekeeping has skyrocketed, the United Nation has had little success making any country more peaceful. In fact, the term "U.N. peacekeeping" has virtually become a cruel oxymoron. There is no better illustration of this than the war in the former Yugoslavia. It is the United Nation's most expensive operation at \$1.6 billion a year, of which the United States is billed for about 31.7 percent or about \$500 million annually. Money which has purchased little in the way of peace.

H.R. 872 will fight the growing influence of the United Nation's over America's troops and budget. The measure would deduct from our Nations' annual United Nation peacekeeping dues the extra costs the Pentagon incurs in United States-let military missions that receive the blessing of the United Nation—like Haiti. In addition, the bill prohibits American troops from serving under U.N. commanders unless the President cites a national security need.

Mr. Speaker, approval of the National Security Revitalization Act is good news for U.S. foreign policy and U.S. taxpayers. It is high time we reaffirmed our Nation's commitment to a strong national defense and reigned in U.N. peacekeeping which is out of control.

NO INVITATION EXTENDED TO
KURT WALDHEIM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the decision of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali not to invite Kurt Waldheim to speak at the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations. I applaud the Secretary General's decision that such invitation would not be appropriate in light of the fact that the information revealed about Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations. I also salute the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section, a not-for-profit professional association whose mission is to promote the rule of law, precepts of Judaism, and human rights around the world, for the leadership role it has taken in denouncing efforts to invite Waldheim to participate in the celebration. For the record, I have attached a copy of a letter written by Nathan Lewin, president of the IAJLJ, American Section to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali which describes their position and their gratitude for the Secretary General's action.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
JEWISH LAWYERS AND JURISTS,
Washington, DC, February 22, 1995.
Re 50th Anniversary of the U.N. and Waldheim.

Secretary General BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI,
United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: On behalf of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section ("IAJLJ"), a non-governmental organization member of the United Nations, I applaud your decision not to invite Kurt Waldheim to participate in the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations.

Our Board of Governors resolved to oppose Mr. Waldheim's participation in the celebration. The IAJLJ's grave concern with honoring Mr. Waldheim is rooted in his well documented links to Nazi activities during World War II. The information that has been revealed about Mr. Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations if it had been known at the time. It would, therefore, have been totally inappropriate for the United Nations, which was created to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of World War II, to honor an individual who has been tied to those very horrors.

Accordingly, we applaud the decision to ensure that Mr. Waldheim will neither attend nor participate in the 50th anniversary celebration.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN LEWIN,
President, American Section.

HONORING TRIO PROGRAMS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise a series of Federal education programs, known as TRIO,

which allow students from needy families overcome barriers that often prevent them from attending college.

This weekend in my district, Fordham University is holding a TRIO Day to spread the word about these worthwhile programs. I commend Dr. Eliot Palais and his staff at Fordham University for the fine work they do in promoting these programs.

TRIO programs include Upward Bound, which assists students from families with incomes under \$24,000 where neither parent graduated from college, and Talent Search, the early intervention program that targets young people in grades 6 through 12. Other TRIO programs provide information on academic and financial aid programs and assistance in applying to colleges.

More than 1,200 colleges and agencies now offer TRIO programs serving nearly 700,000 low-income Americans between the ages of 11 and 27. The common bond in all TRIO programs is empowerment. While student financial aid programs help students overcome financial barriers to higher education, TRIO programs help students overcome class, social and cultural barriers to higher education.

Indeed, I know at least two of my distinguished colleagues, Representative CLEO FIELDS of Louisiana and Representative ALBERT WYNN of Maryland, who participated in TRIO programs. They are among thousands of Americans who can attest to the power and effectiveness of TRIO.

I am deeply committed to maintaining and expanding programs of this nature. They represent the highest aspirations of our Nation and enjoy the support of the American people. When we allow all our citizen access to education and economic opportunity, we lift our entire Nation to a higher level.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 889, as amended, to include the rescission language of H.R. 845, and to commend House Appropriations Committee Chairman LIVINGSTON for including offsetting rescissions from current expenditures to pay for this, much needed, Department of Defense supplemental appropriations package. I would also like to thank the members of the conservative Opportunity Society who joined me in supporting termination of the U.S. Air Force's SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft reactivation program, which the Appropriations Committee has included in the rescissions package.

Reactivation of the SR-71 was not supported by the House conferees during the House-Senate conference on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1995. Furthermore, the U.S. Air Force does not consider reactivation of the three existing SR-71 planes to be a national defense priority or cost effective.

The Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office's [DARO] "Report to Congress on Reactivation of the SR-71" concluded:

(1) The SR-71 is a capable good weather Broad Area Coverage collector but adds value only in pre-hostilities crisis or peacetime and only if overflight is authorized.

(2) The SR-71 adds little benefit in a hostilities situation since it does not meet timeline requirements. The early achievement of air superiority and suppression of air defenses would permit existing systems to achieve better coverage.

(3) The SR-71 is an extremely limited crisis surveillance platform since it does not have a near-real-time or loiter capability.

(4) The SR-71 in a stand-off mode (pre hostilities crisis) is much less capable than existing reconnaissance assets (e.g., U-2).

In its conclusion, the DARO report expressed the Air Force's concern "that as the remaining spares are depleted or shelf life expires, the cost to acquire parts that have been out of production could cause expenses to climb rapidly." Simply stated, the SR-71 reactivation is truly a low-priority defense program and it does not deserve funding at this time.

Congress authorized and appropriated \$100 million for reactivation of the SR71 in fiscal year 1995, and DARO estimates the 6-year cost of the program to average \$95.6 million per year. Unfortunately, the Appropriations Committee is only able to recover \$80 million at the present time. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Appropriations Committee for including the SR-71 rescission in the bill.

INTRODUCTION OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. TORKILDSEN and I introduced legislation to increase the effectiveness of child support enforcement by requiring the imposition and execution of liens against the property of person past due on child support obligations. Under the current system, many who owe child support enjoy real estate, boats, luxury cars, and other assets while they do not support their children.

Current law allows the imposition of liens by processing orders through the judicial system. This is a difficult process for an out of State parent. This legislation would improve the current system by ordering States to give full faith and credit to any lien imposed by another State in the pursuit of child support collection.

My home State of Massachusetts has been very successful in improving child support and should serve as a role model for the rest of the country. Massachusetts has increased its child support collection rate from 51 to 67 percent over a 3-year period. Massachusetts has improved its child support collection by issuing

administrative liens in every case where an obligor owes more than \$500 in past child support. This type of provision on the Federal level would raise the rate of compliance in interstate cases.

Currently, the potential for child support collection is approximately \$48 billion per year. However, only \$14 billion is actually collected. This leaves a \$34 billion gap. Requiring administrative liens for all cases would help reduce this gap. Child support enforcement is an essential aspect of welfare reform. I urge you to support this legislation.

IN SUPPORT OF THE TECHNOLOGY REINVESTMENT PROJECT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Technology Reinvestment Project [TRP], an innovative government-industry partnership which deserves continued funding within the Federal budget.

This year, as we mark the anniversaries of important battles of World War II and pay tribute to those who fought so bravely some fifty years ago, the realities of the post-cold-war world have compelled us to make dramatic changes in our military, economic, and political thinking. While we commemorate the monumental events of the past, we also look toward the future and the approach of the 21st century. Today we are presented with tremendous opportunities for creating lasting peace in historically volatile areas such as the Middle East, while at the same time we are faced with new challenges such as how best to curb the spread of weapons of mass destruction which threatens our security and the security of generations to come. As we enter this new era, the enormous opportunities and challenges which await us apply also to our industrial competitiveness and economic security.

Since its inception in 1992, the Technology Reinvestment Project has been an important part of our military and economic strategy for the next century. It is clear that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war did not bring an end to the need for a strong U.S. military. Instead of a potential confrontation with a global nuclear superpower, however, we now must prepare for regional conflicts and protect our position as a world leader in technology development for both military and civilian uses. The TRP has been a key tool for maintaining the future readiness of our Armed Services by ensuring that cutting-edge technologies continue to be developed in support of U.S. soldiers around the world. As the first comprehensive post-cold-war approach to defense technology, the TRP has greatly expanded the ability of our forces to utilize the creativity and strength of the commercial marketplace to affordably obtain the technology needed today and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Army now is the seventh largest in the world and is heading towards eighth place. Leading edge technology always has permitted our Armed Services to be the world's best fighting force. Over the years, our technological superiority has made it possible for our soldiers to work smarter, not harder. The TRP is crucial for the mainte-

nance of our leadership in both the military and civilian sectors. As such an important transition point in world history, when we are adjusting to the changes brought about by the fall of communism and measuring national security not merely in military terms, but also in economic terms, the need for the TRP never has been greater. I urge my colleagues to support full funding for the TRP and similar programs aimed at bolstering our military and economic strength.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EQUALITY IN EDUCATION CELEBRATES THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF FEDERAL TRIP PROGRAMS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SERRANO, Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention the 30th anniversary of our Federal TRIO programs, which in my South Bronx district will be celebrated this Saturday by the Association of Equality and Excellence in Education at Fordham University's Rose Hill Campus.

Mr. Speaker, title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 created a trio of programs to assist students in overcoming class, social, and cultural barriers to higher education. Expanded to five programs—Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Talent Search, Educational Opportunity Centers, and Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement—TRIO provides vital assistance to disadvantaged youth at all stages of the quest for higher education.

From academic preparation and application counseling for secondary school students, to support services for enrolled college students and guidance for undergraduates considering doctoral study or a career in college teaching, TRIO programs are a highly effective, proactive effort to put advanced study within the reach of poor and minority students. I was pleased to have had the opportunity, as a member of the conference committee that crafted the final version of the higher education amendments of 1992, to play a direct role in expanding and improving this already successful program.

Mr. Speaker, among the many outstanding individuals who benefitted from TRIO are two of our colleagues, Mr. ALBERT WYNN of Maryland and Mr. CLEO FIELDS of Louisiana. I ask all of my colleagues to join us and the Association of Equality and Excellence in Education in celebrating the 30th anniversary of this exceptional program.

TRIBUTE TO MARIO AND MADELINE JASON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mario and Madeline Jason, who have given tirelessly of their time and resources to Shaarey Zedek Congregation of North Hollywood and the Jewish community of

the San Fernando Valley. Since 1978, the year the Jasons joined the congregation at Shaarey Zedek, they have been committed to the growth of the synagogue and the cause of Jewish education. It is the efforts of people such as the Jasons that has guided the Orthodox Jewish community of North Hollywood to such remarkable growth in recent years.

For example, the Jasons have been closely involved with the development of Jewish day schools in their neighborhood. They have done so both as devoted Jews and parents who enrolled their three children in Emek Hebrew Academy. In addition, the Jasons' two sons, Howard and Mark, attended Valley Torah High School. Today the Jason children—who are in their mid and late 20s—remain passionately involved with Judaism and the Jewish community. Their parents taught them well.

There is another side to the Jasons, one that further illustrates their zest for life. Since 1984, when he sold his business, Mario has become a noted sculptor whose work has been exhibited in 14 galleries across the United States. Madeline, who has a degree in education from Cal State Northridge, today works at her alma mater as administrative assistant for the summer academic program for elementary school students. She also volunteers as a docent at the Simon Wiesenthal Museum of Tolerance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mario and Madeline Jason, who have worked tirelessly on behalf of Shaarey Zedek Congregation and the Jewish community. They are a shining example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO GWENDOLYN A.
BROWN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday February 23, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 1995, Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown will be sworn in as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health, Budgets, and Programs at the Pentagon. Although her departure from my office creates a void that will be difficult to fill, I am delighted to have this opportunity to announce her well-deserved selection to this exciting and challenging new position.

Gwen arrived on Capitol Hill in August 1984 as a LEGIS fellow from the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. At Commerce, she served as a country specialist for North Africa, and was responsible for the promotion of United States commercial interests in that region of the world. Her considerable expertise in international trade affairs proved of invaluable service to me in my work as a then-member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. I was so impressed with her knowledge and performance that I offered her the senior legislative position in my office upon completion of her fellowship.

Thus it was that on April 22, 1985, Gwen officially became my legislative director. Over the course of the next several years, Gwen provided exceptional service as the principal member of my staff responsible for appropriations issues and the direction of my legislative program. She did an outstanding job and proved an invaluable asset to my office.

For her last 4 years on the Hill, Gwen handled all of my defense appropriations work. She immersed herself in the arcane and intricate details on a panoply of military matters. In time, she developed considerable proficiency in defense material, working tirelessly and gaining support for programs important to the California economy, including preservation of the Los Angeles Air Force Base and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Her keen intellect, knowledge about the appropriations process, and her rapid ability to grasp complex issues, were of immeasurable benefit as we sought to preserve programs important to the southern California area.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to have this opportunity to salute the exemplary work of Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown. Employees of her caliber do not come along often, and I am especially grateful to her for her years of selfless dedication and commitment to me and the citizens of Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her as she embarks on a new chapter in a distinguished career of public service. Please join me in wishing her and her husband, the Reverend Dr. Cameron Byrd, best wishes for continued success and happiness in the future.

NATIONAL SECURITY
REVITALIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7) to revitalize the national security of the United States.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7 didn't come out of a committee on which I sit. So I'm sure my colleagues are happy that I have not been especially active in debating or trying to amend this bill. Before I exit stage right following my high level of involvement on the series of crime bills, however, I want to talk about this bill and about the outrageous inconsistency of my Republican colleagues.

First, last week my Republican colleagues told the Congress and the courts to get out of the way of police and let the police kick in the doors of American citizens, search and seize their homes and papers whenever police officers thought that reasonable. They said the 4th amendment and the rules the Supreme Court took years to spell out micromanaged the police. Today, under H.R. 7, my Republican colleagues want us to micromanage the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and even the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

Second, for weeks my Republican colleagues have told us here on this House floor and have told the American people that the top national priority we have is getting rid of the national deficit. Yet this bill (H.R. 7) sets the stage for revitalization of the outdated cold war, star wars program at a cost of \$40 billion or more.

Well, I've concluded that there are two things my Republican colleagues are consistent about:

First, they don't believe in the principle that debate and deliberation are important parts of democracy. That's evident from the rule under which H.R. 7 is being considered which deprives the Members, and more importantly the American people, of the kind of debate and deliberation such important matters as the safety and security of our Nation deserve.

Second, they'll do anything to undermine, not uphold, the Constitution of the United States. Last week it was the 4th amendment and habeas corpus. Today, it's an attack on the principle that the President is the Commander in Chief of our military forces. I thought it was the Soviet Union which had a central committee. This is the United States of America. My Constitution doesn't provide for a central committee or for any kind of commission to govern our military. Mine says in article II, section 2 that "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States * * *".

I can't help but believe that we're doing our Nation and our Constitution a major disservice today by the passage of this bill. I can't help but believe that this is a political decision, that there is no way this bill would be passed if we had a Republican President today. But, again, my Republican colleagues don't worry about consistency. For them, politics is far more important than public policy and politics is far more important than consistency.

National defense should never be a partisan issue. This is a truly sad day for America.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AP-
PROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-
SIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I was disappointed that I could not support final passage of defense supplemental appropriations which I strongly believe is vital to our combat readiness. However, as presented to me yesterday, I was forced to choose between programs which I consider critical to long-term defense security as well as my district versus providing needed funding to pay for our foreign operations.

I support replenishing the defense funds used in various peacekeeping and humanitarian operations so our force structure remains strong. That is not the problem with this bill. The problem is the way in which this legislation seeks to pay for this replenishment—by hamstringing efforts to ensure military security through promotion of a strong economic and industrial base.

There are two ways in which our industrial base is jeopardized. The first is the attempt to gut a program designed to allow the private industry and the defense industry to work together on high-technology projects. Certain defense requirements in the future will depend on innovative approaches, and by allowing the commercial sector to create dual use technologies that serve both defense and private industry needs we create a stronger defense.

The value of the Technology Reinvestment Program can be demonstrated by the joint venture ongoing at McClellan Air Force Base in my district with the U.S. auto industry to develop metal casting processes that will meet the Clean Air Act standards. Locally, the joint venture has the potential to create as many as 180 jobs over 5 years, most of which will be high-paying jobs for metallurgists, chemical engineers, industrial engineers, chemists, and foundry workers.

Add to this the proposal in the bill to take away money needed for environmental cleanup activities at military installations. The cost to clean up McClellan Air Force Base, for example, could be as high as \$10 billion. The long-term military value of bases like McClellan is diminished if cleanup is not addressed. Even worse these costs could be passed along to local communities through the base closure process to avoid the liability. The lack of cleanup would prevent any reuse of the facility, and the combined economic impact of job loss and no defense conversion would devastate the local economy.

These spending cuts are shortsighted. If we care about long-term defense readiness this is not the way to go. I consider both technology development and defense cleanup to be high priorities which we can not afford to sacrifice when other options exist.

TRIBUTE TO McCARTER &
ENGLISH

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor of acknowledging the law firm of McCarter & English during its sesquicentennial celebration. Originally founded in 1845, and headquartered in my congressional district in the city of Newark since 1865, McCarter & English has the unique distinction as the State of New Jersey's oldest and largest law firm. McCarter & English has a distinguished past that is synonymous with the legal and business activities of the State. A majority of the attorneys with the firm have played a role in the civic life of the State or have been appointed to State and Federal benches.

McCarter & English has had several famous clients including Annie Oakley and the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison. I am pleased that I was able, with the help of my colleagues, to secure an appropriation from Congress to preserve the endangered Thomas Edison Historic Site in West Orange, NJ, which houses important papers and artifacts.

McCarter & English has always supported charitable, educational, cultural, and civic organizations including area hospitals, universities, and theaters. Many of the firm's partners have taught at area law schools and pro-

vided pro-bono services for many of my constituents.

In closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating McCarter & English on its 150th anniversary. The firm has never wavered in its commitment to the city of Newark, despite the difficult challenges the city has experienced in the last 25 years. McCarter & English has played an important role in the revitalization of downtown Newark. The firm has made donations to the new arts center in Newark as well as several other projects. I wish McCarter & English continued success and prosperity for another 150 years to come.

IN HONOR OF THE DOMINICAN
RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL
SOCIETY OF ELIZABETH, NJ,
AND THE DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the participants of the Third Annual Flag Raising Event being held on February 25, 1995, by the Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society. I would also like to recognize all my Dominican-American constituents who celebrate the independence of their homeland on February 27, 1995.

The Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society has dedicated itself to helping the Hispanic community. This organization serves its community well by organizing events throughout the year that emphasize the contributions of Dominican-Americans to this great Nation. It strives to bring a little of the Dominican Republic into the lives of area Hispanics.

The flag raising will not only be an opportunity to honor the Dominican Republic, but also to celebrate the life of Juan Pablo Duarte. Duarte is not only the father of this great Nation but is considered a hero throughout Latin America. A young idealist and nationalist, he provided the inspiration and courage for the Dominican independence movement. He began a resistance movement called La Trinitaria, or The Trinity, that would eventually help topple Haitian rule in the Dominican Republic.

Duarte left his beloved home in search of support from other Latin American nations. Unfortunately, Duarte fell ill while in the island of Curacao and was not able to see his homeland gain independence. However, under the leadership of Francisco del Rosario and Ramon Mella, a group of rebels launched their own uprising which succeeded on February 27, 1844.

Today, the Dominican Republic is a beautiful nation and a good neighbor to the United States. Its cultural vitality and rich heritage has contributed to the mosaic painting that is the Hispanic community. It is my honor to salute such a great nation on its Independence Day and a great organization, the Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society on this most joyous event.

ON THE REINVENTION OF
GOVERNMENT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the past year, the American public has seen some remarkable changes in the Federal Government: It works better and costs less. Those two achievements are directly attributable to an initiative undertaken by the Clinton administration, which has been spearheaded by Vice President AL GORE. Its called the National Performance Review [NPR].

At the heart of this initiative has been the Federal employee. These employees brought their intellect, industry, and initiative to the task of reinventing Government. The result has been a smaller but more service-oriented workforce, the consolidation of programs to eliminate redundancy, cut costs, and increase efficiency. People are talking about what the Government did for them rather than what the Government did to them.

The NPR capitalized on the desire and ability of workers to eliminate waste, cut red tape, and produce a higher quality product. Teams of workers at agencies throughout the Government formed reinvention labs and began generating ideas for how to improve customer service. The labs' successes have been recognized in countless ceremonies across the Nation honoring the heroes of reinvention. Let me share a couple of examples of what they have accomplished:

First, in my own city of Chicago, the Chicago District of the U.S. Customs Service found a way to put their customers in inspection lines by airline passengers entering the United States at O'Hare International Airport. They put new informed compliance procedures in place which decreased the intrusion into the lives of the law-abiding travelers, while at the same time increasing the effectiveness of their law enforcement operation. The time spent waiting in line is down, the district now collects over \$4 million a day in duties, and the number of wanted felons apprehended has dramatically increased.

Another example from the Chicago area can be found at the North Central VA Medical Center. Last fall, the center's managed care system development group won one of the Vice President's Hammer Awards. They got it for implementing a new method of patient care which made customer satisfaction the No. 1 priority. They adopted a managed care approach based on the primary care team concept, monitored through an integrated information and accounting system. Essential support services were incorporated and those not initially available, such as surgery, were created through innovative collaborations and partnerships with external providers.

Since 1993, the number of enrollees in the Center's managed health care plan has increased fivefold and the number of acute days of hospital care per 1,000 enrollees fell 85 percent. The annual potential savings associated with these changes are estimated to exceed \$15 million.

Its clear from these examples and the others you will hear that Federal workers know how to change the Government so that it works much better. They just needed to be

empowered to make change. That's what the NPR has done. Its given Government workers the freedom to try something new.

Eliminating bureaucracy through reengineering Government programs reflects just one area for action set out in the NPR report. There are 384 innovative recommendations contained in the report, covering such matters as work force restructuring, agency streamlining, reforming procurement practices, expanding the use of information technology, and improving regulatory systems.

While many of the NPR recommendations were the type that could be acted upon immediately at the agency level, 173 required congressional action to be fully implemented.

During the 103d Congress, 30 bills containing NPR action items were signed into law. Among the most notable are the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-356), the Federal Acquisition Improvement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-335), the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act (Public Law 103-226), and the Federal Employee Family Friendly Leave Act (Public Law 103-338).

While it will take several more years to see the NPR agenda fully enacted, the measures I have listed were passed by wide margins and with bipartisan support. This is a clear indication that a government that works better and costs less is something we all seek.

I certainly hope that Republicans will continue to cooperate with this Democratic initiative and work with us to get more NPR legislation passing during the 104th Congress. The American people deserve the continued results it will bring.

The September 1994 report on the NPR's first year included 1,500 customer service standards which constitute a major step toward a results-driven Federal Government. Let me share just a few examples of these standards. The IRS has promised that taxpayers will receive their tax refunds within 40 days if they file a paper return and 21 days if they file electronically. The SBA has promised to complete reviews of loan applications within 3 days, based on a newly developed one page application.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission promised that the public will be able to report on and learn about unsafe products 24 hours a day by calling an 800 number. The Commerce Department has promised to provide the latest information on overseas markets on a compact disc which it will mail within 24 hours of a customer making contract.

Each of these reflects a standard that is clear and measurable. Knowing just what to expect from Government is becoming a new and rewarding experience for many, thanks to the NPR.

During the months ahead, the Government Reform and Oversight Committee will closely examine the changes the NPR has wrought, as well as the new administration proposals that make up the second phase of its reinvention effort.

While much has already been accomplished, there are still Americans who are dissatisfied with how their Government works. They present the challenge to all of us—rank-in-file Federal employees and Members of Congress alike—to improve the responsive-

ness of Government and the quality of service our Government gives.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR
LAURENCE W. "BILL" LANE, JR.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ambassador Laurence W. "Bill" Lane, Jr., an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District who has been selected to receive the National Parks and Conservation Association's 1994 William Penn Mott, Jr., Conservationist of the Year Award in honor of his lifelong commitment to parks.

From the moment Ambassador Lane arrived in California in 1928, he has distinguished himself in the fields of conservation, government, and commerce.

While a student at Stanford University, he was a packer and mountain guide in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks. Over the years, his love of nature led him to chair the California Desert Conservation Area Advisory Committee, serve on the President's National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, chair the President's National Parks Centennial Commission, and serve as the Secretary of the Interior's representative on the Steering Committee for the 75th anniversary of the National Parks. Most deservedly, he is a recipient of the Secretary of the Interior's Conservation Service Award.

In government, he has served at the international level as U.S. Ambassador to Australia and Nauru, as well as Commissioner General and Chairman of the Foreign Delegation of the International Ocean Exposition in Japan with the rank of Ambassador. I am also very proud of the service he provided closer to home as the first elected mayor and councilman of Portola Valley, where he currently resides.

Ambassador Lane became well known to many people as the publisher of Sunset magazine and chairman of Lane Publishing Co., now merged with Time Warner. He is still a consultant to Time Warner and a member of the board of Time, Inc.

Despite all of his activities, he has still found time to be a devoted husband to his wife, Jean, and a caring father for their three children—Sharon, Bob, and Brenda.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Lane is truly an exceptional individual who has performed outstanding work for our nation and our national parks. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him for being awarded the prestigious William Penn Mott, Jr., Conservationist of the Year Award.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an arti-

cle in yesterday's Washington Post by John Solomon outlining those who profited from the health care debacle last year. Once again, the Clinton administration has demonstrated that those in their inner circles can benefit while the rest of middle-class America wrestles with the ongoing problems associated with the lack of health care coverage. According to this article, there are some who made as much as \$100,000 in consulting fees. It seems to me that we as a Congress can and will do better—and at no extra cost to the American people.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to read this informative and enlightening article.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 22, 1995]

HEALTH CARE REFORM PLANNERS: INNER
CIRCLE, TOP FEES

(By John Solomon)

The White House touted the long hours and sacrifices of those who crafted its ill-fated health care plan, but it turns out that the work brought healthy rewards for a small cadre of advisers and contractors.

Some businesses got six-figure contracts. For select advisers, there were consulting fees as high as \$49 an hour, allowing some to be paid up to \$100,000, according to a review of records released this week.

The payments were made in spite of a warning from White House lawyers to use full-time government employees, not consultants.

The Clinton administration has declined to say how much was spent developing its health care plan. But amid the ruins of President Clinton's Health Security Act, records obtained by the Associated Press under the Freedom of Information Act lay bare a multimillion-dollar hired bureaucracy.

The Republican Congress has begun its own review.

The primary beneficiaries were professional consultants, with specialties ranging from projecting long-term health costs to writing legislation.

In all, the White House tapped about 1,000 people for work and advice on the plan. Most of the high-profile experts worked for free.

The few who were paid were members of a White House inner circle, hired as consultants for an extended period to work on Hillary Rodham Clinton's health task force and working groups and beyond, although White House lawyers cautioned against it.

"To avoid ethical difficulties, the members of the cluster groups, and especially the heads of issue working groups, must be full government employees," aide Atul Gawande wrote health adviser Ira Magaziner in a Feb. 2, 1993, memo.

Gawande said the White House counsel's office had advised that payments were "not clearly in violation of any law" but it "would give antagonists leverage for attacking us in the press and possibly in legal channels."

Avis LaVelle, assistant secretary for public affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services, said the consultant payments were necessary to attract top caliber advice without expanding the permanent federal work force.

Critics disagree. "I think it is a very dangerous trend to have this kind of private-public partnership where it insinuates into the very process of government corporations and individuals that stand to profit from it," said Jane Orient, head of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, which successfully sued to force the White House to disclose task force working documents.

HHS paid at least a dozen advisers to Hillary Clinton between \$33 and \$49 an hour in consulting fees. Among the highest paid was Walter Zelman, a former California state official and activist for the citizens group Common Cause. He received \$101,649 in consulting fees between January 1993 and March 1994, at a rate of \$48.39 an hour, according to HHS records. Zelman left the administration after the plan's defeat.

Another top consultant was Brian Biles, who was paid \$97,950 over the same period. Biles, a former congressional staff aide, began as a consultant and eventually was hired as a deputy assistant secretary at HHS. He recently left for the private sector.

The AP identified at least 18 members of the working groups as receiving \$851,620 as HHS consultants. They included:

Clifton Gaus, former director of Georgetown University's Center for Health Policy Studies: \$87,336 at \$357 a day. He now heads the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research at HHS.

Roz Lasker, a University of Vermont medical professor and former analyst with the Physician Payment Review Commission: \$85,151 at \$46.48 an hour. She works full time at HHS.

Lawrence Levitt, a former California state insurance official: \$70,429 at \$33 an hour. He has left the administration.

Arnold Epstein, a Harvard University medical professor: \$47,999 at \$48.78 an hour. He has returned to his job.

At the same time, some medical professionals who volunteered their time to advise the task force could not even get their travel costs reimbursed. "I paid for the privilege," said Norman Fost, a University of Wisconsin researcher who absorbed \$7,000 in travel expenses.

He wrote a letter in March 1993 seeking reimbursement for colleagues who were "experiencing more severe hardship." His plea fell on deaf ears.

Several contractors also were hired for technical tasks. Some work multiple hats.

VHI Lewin, a Washington-based consulting firm, did numerous studies for both proponents and opponents of health reform. At the same time, the company was paid by the government to analyze the Clinton plan's impact on long-term care and academic hospitals.

Meantime, VHI Lewin produced what it called an independent study of the economic assumptions in the administration plan. The company picked up the tab for the study, touted repeatedly by Cabinet officials as independent proof that the plan was solid.

The company maintains it did not have a conflict in doing both jobs, saying the personnel who worked on the federal contracts were kept separate from those who did the public analysis.

"We were doing studies for a wide variety of people, including people who opposed the Clinton plan very ardently as well as people in the government," founder Larry Lewin said. "And we tried to do that and maintain the balance so no one side could make the claim they were exerting influence over our objectivity."

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA LACKS TRUTH IN CONTRACTING CLAUSE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, as you, more than anybody, are aware, today marks the start of the second half of the Contract With America's 100-day campaign. Even though we are 50 days into the legislative process, only now are the details beginning to surface of how the contract will impact on the lives of working people and hinder the ability of our Nation's cities and towns to meet the demand for local services.

Yesterday, the Phoenix Gazette featured a preview of the difficulties the city of Phoenix will face if the legislative proposals contained in the contract are enacted into law. According to the Phoenix's city manager, the program cutbacks called for under the contract will reduce the city's finances by \$10 to \$20 million. The budget items at risk in the city include funding for mass transit, job training, meal programs for the elderly, and emergency utility bill assistance.

Mr. Speaker, what the Contract With America lacks is a "truth in contracting" clause. The contract is being billed as a program that will get the Government off the backs of the people. What communities like the city of Phoenix are beginning to discover is that it will force local governments to abandon the people they seek to serve.

I commend my colleagues to read the Phoenix Gazette article.

[From the Phoenix Gazette, Feb. 22, 1995]

GOP CONTRACT CLOUDS CITY'S FINANCES—\$20 MILLION AT STAKE FOR PHOENIX WHEN FEDERAL CUTS ARE ENACTED

(By Russ Hemphill)

In recent years, Phoenix has survived a slumping economy, layoffs and cutbacks.

But the Republican Congress' Contract with America could be one of the city's biggest challenges yet, officials said Tuesday as they began work on next year's estimated \$1.27 billion municipal budget.

"There really is an extraordinary cloud over us," City Manager Frank Fairbanks said, referring to potential cuts in federal funding.

Fairbanks said "even a conservative guess" would peg federal cuts of Phoenix funds at \$10 million to \$20 million.

"It's not a question of if they cut, it's a question of how much they cut and where they cut," Vice Mayor Craig Tribken said.

"Actually this year's city budget is much improved," Fairbanks said. "If we didn't have some other situations, we would be in a very strong position . . . to respond to some of the community service needs."

Fairbanks said before potential federal cuts are considered, the City Council will have an estimated \$4.7 million for favored projects.

But Phoenix officials estimate at least \$20 million to \$52 million of the city's \$99 million in annual federal funding is at risk.

The highest-risk funding, they said, include \$8.4 million to \$8.9 million for mass transit, job training and human service grants that include meals centers for the elderly and emergency utility bill assistance.

Medium-risk funding includes \$11.9 million to \$42.8 million for programs that include public housing assistance and community development block grants.

President Clinton and Congress have made "strong declarations that the budget needs to be cut," Fairbanks said. His administration understands that, but any significant federal cuts in funding will mean a substantial cut in services to the community," he said.

Councilman Sal DeCiccio said the city should accept the federal cuts without complaint. "The bottom line is the federal government is spending money it doesn't have," DeCiccio said.

"The United States of America is having some problems right now and we all have to chip in," he said.

Fairbanks urged the council to use restraint when committing money to new programs, in anticipation of federal cuts.

"Together, we must prepare for that situation," he said.

Complicating the council's job is timing.

The city will wrap up its budget this summer for the 1995-96 fiscal year. However, some of the federal budget cuts won't be known until September, city officials said.

"The challenge of this is, you not only don't know the amount, you also don't know" which program will be cut, Fairbanks said.

THE INTEGRATED SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995. This is comprehensive legislation designed to address our national problem with high-level nuclear waste by providing workable solutions for managing used nuclear fuel from America's commercial nuclear powerplants.

Nuclear powerplants currently provide more than 20 percent of America's electricity. They do so by harnessing the heat from uranium filled fuel rods to produce steam that turns electric turbines. When the energy in these fuel rods is depleted, the rods are removed from the reactor's core and placed in pools of water.

Where they go next is the focus of this legislation. In Sweden, used fuel rods will eventually go directly to underground storage. In France, the rods are chopped up; the radioactive materials within them are separated and then reprocessed into new fuel rods. These completely different approaches meet both the energy and the environmental needs of their respective countries.

In America, spent fuel rods go nowhere because there is nowhere for them to go. This elliptical sentence accurately describes the nexus of our peculiar problem with nuclear waste: We have been producing thousands of tons of post-reactor wastes over a period of decades without providing a place for their ultimate disposal. The wastes from over 100 nuclear powerplants have accumulated and continue accumulating at 70 sites in more than 30 States.

Nuclear wastes didn't come as a surprise problem like DDT or ozone depleting compounds. We have known from the earliest days of the nuclear era that spent fuel and other nuclear wastes would need the most careful attention. In those early days, however,

planners foresaw a different nuclear cycle or system than the one we now have. They envisioned many more nuclear power plants than exist today, enough to warrant an enormous reprocessing system similar to but larger than the system currently operating in France.

For reasons that I won't go into today, this reprocessing sector did not develop in this country. Rather than following the French reprocessing model, we are now pursuing the once through Swedish approach. This means a home must be found for thousands and thousands of highly radioactive fuel rods.

It was assumed from the outset that the Federal Government would be responsible for these wastes and that some Federal entity would construct and operate the facilities this obligation would require. This assumption became law 13 years ago, with passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

The 1982 act set up a nuclear waste trust fund which was and is funded from a special fee on nuclear generated electricity. The fund was established to pay for a Federal nuclear waste repository. The Department of Energy was to begin accepting nuclear waste by January 31, 1998.

Despite the passage of the 1982 act and significant amendments to it in 1987 and the passage of 13 years, the Department of Energy has made little progress toward construction of a repository. The Department announced last year that it could not foresee completion of a repository any earlier than 2010, 16 years hence. Thus, Mr. Speaker, the repository that was 16 years away in 1982 is still 16 years away and half the \$10 billion paid into the nuclear waste fund by electricity consumers has been spent.

We have talked at length in this Congress about unfunded mandates, but this is a prime example of a funded mandate that the Federal Government has not honored. Small wonder that the Department's announcement generated great consternation among public utilities and utility regulators and two separate lawsuits against the Secretary of Energy. Consumers and electric utilities have upheld their end of the 1982 agreement. It's time for the Government to honor its side of the bargain.

Much time has been lost. Much criticism has been directed at the Department of Energy for its failure to achieve the 1982 act's objectives. I will not add to this criticism. As is so often the case in ambitious Federal programs, we have asked good people to do something or to build something that has never been done or built before.

As much as we may appreciate the difficulty of the task, however, I cannot accept the Department's assertion that it "does not have a clear legal obligation under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act to accept spent nuclear fuel absent an operational repository or other facility." This may represent a lawyer's narrow interpretation of statutory language, but it is not what the act's sponsors said in first presenting it to the Congress on this floor in the fall of 1982:

The primary objective of this legislation is development of licensed facilities to be constructed deep underground for the permanent disposal of high level nuclear waste. * * * We have put into place the most thoughtfully planned out roadmap for what will be a 15-year site investigation and construction program that we could devise.

On the strength of such unambiguous public commitments, scores of electric utilities entered into contracts with the Department. As in

all contracts, one party agreed to do certain things if the other party or parties agreed to do certain other things.

In this case, the utilities agreed to collect special fees from electricity consumers and to remit those fees to the Department. The Department's reciprocal responsibility, in the words of the standard contract signed by all, was "To accept title to all spent nuclear fuel and/or high level wastes, of domestic origin, generated by the civilian power reactors. * * *"

The Department's lawyers may quibble, as lawyers do, about the precise nature of DOE's obligations and responsibilities. They are even free to argue that no inescapable legal obligation exists, but they cannot argue that no moral obligation or expectation exists about the Department's responsibilities. The bill I am introducing today makes unambiguously clear what we expect to be done and, most important, when we expect it to be done.

My interest in this stems from our experience in western Michigan. The Palisades nuclearpower plant, owned and operated by Consumers Power, ran out of storage space in its pools. Because there is nowhere to send the spent fuel rods, Consumers has had to use so-called dry cask storage in 130-ton concrete and steel containers a stone's throw from Lake Michigan. The four other nuclear powerplants in Michigan and more than 100 in other States will ultimately have to follow suit if the Federal Government doesn't live up to its responsibilities.

Both dry cask and pool storage are safe but there can be no question that centralized storage in one or several remote areas is better than leaving wastes at 70 sites sprinkled across the American continent. I am also concerned that the Federal Government's continued failure to honor this commitment undermines the Government's standing in the eyes of its own citizens.

HONORING CHARLES K. DEVALL

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a great civic leader and newspaper publisher, Charles K. Devall, of Kilgore, TX, who passed away January 28, at the age of 86. For decades, Charles Devall was a guiding light and driving force in Kilgore. Like other newspaper publishers in small towns across America, Charles Devall was a man of stature in his community, and his influence was felt far beyond his professional position.

Born on July 11, 1908, in Mount Vernon, TX, to Charles Robert and Leila Milam Devall, Charles Devall grew up to work for his father's Mount Vernon newspaper. He received a journalism degree from the University of Texas and assumed responsibility for the newspaper in 1931 following his father's death. Within 4 years he was elected mayor of the city and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. During that period he acquired newspapers at Daingerfield and Hughes Springs and established the weekly Kilgore Herald, in competition with the 4-year-old Kilgore Daily News.

In 1939 he married Lyde Williford of Dallas, and in 1940 he and Lyde purchased the Kilgore Daily News, consolidating their two papers as the Kilgore News Herald. He then served for 39 months in the U.S. Navy during World War II and attained the rank of lieutenant commander, while his wife directed operations of their newspapers.

As publisher of the Kilgore News Herald from 1935 to 1979, Devall was committed to making Kilgore "America's No. 1 Small City." He served as president and highway chairman of the Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, president of the Lions Club, organized the Kilgore Improvement and Beautification Association, and originated and secured historical designation as "world's richest acre" in downtown Kilgore. He was instrumental in improving the city's highways, including establishing the 4-lane U.S. 259 through Gregg and Rusk Counties. He was active in efforts to establish the Kilgore Ceramics Corp. and Kilgore Community Hotel-Motel Co., the Industrial Foundation, and East Texas Treatment Center. He and his wife also were credited for helping in locating the prestigious East Texas Oil Museum on the Kilgore College campus.

Devall also was active at the State level. He was the youngest to serve as president of the Texas Press Association and was a director of the Texas Daily Newspaper Association. He served two terms as president of the Texas Good Roads Association and served two terms as a director of the Texas Election Bureau. He also was appointed director of Texas Southern University. His wife, who preceded him in death in 1987, served as a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas system and served on the first Texas Commission on Higher Education.

Devall also was an advocate for independent oil producers in his community. He represented the Independent Petroleum Association of America before a Senate committee in Washington as a witness seeking the reduction of excessive oil imports. He waged a long and successful editorial campaign in the News Herald in support of independent operators and royalty owners who opposed efforts to legalize mandatory unitization of Texas oil and gas fields. The fight in the Texas Legislature continued for 30 years until every major Texas field was unitized—except the east Texas field.

Devall received numerous recognitions during his lifetime. He was named Kilgore's Man of the Year, received the Taggart Award from the Texas Daily Newspaper Association for being "Texas Newspaper Leader of the Year" in 1979, received the Sam C. Holloway Meritorious Service Award from the north and east Texas Press Association, and was named an honor member of Kappa Tau Alpha—honorary Phi Beta Kappa of journalism—by its University of Texas chapter. On nine occasions his Kilgore News Herald won the Texas Press Association sweepstakes for best all-around daily in cities under 15,000 and won the top award seven times from the north and east Texas Press. The Texas Chamber of Commerce awarded the paper its Community Service Award six times, and it received the Texas School Bell Award twice from the Texas State Teachers Association. Upon the sale of the News Herald in 1979, Devall was named publisher emeritus.

Devall also was an elder and trustee of First Presbyterian Church, a commissioner to the U.S. Presbyterian Church General Assembly in 1973, and in 1984 was named trustee emeritus. He was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism society, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Ruth Heywood of Fort Worth, a nephew, two nieces, and a cousin.

Mr. Speaker, America is enriched by the lives of those citizens like Charles Devall, who have devoted their energy and their talent to the betterment of their communities. As a newspaperman and civic leader who strived for excellence in his community, he will be forever remembered in Kilgore, TX, for his efforts to make it "America's No. 1 Small City." Many would attest that he accomplished that goal.

Mr. Speaker, I join his family and many friends in paying our last respects to Charles Devall and thanking him for a job well done. His legacy will be felt for many generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO TOM EVANS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, local public service the cornerstone of democracy. The country depends on the willingness of good people who will stand for election and assume the responsibility of public office.

The Blue Springs R IV School District in Jackson County, MO, is honoring one of its leaders who is completing two terms of service on its board of education. Tom Evans' leadership potential was recognized early in his tenure and he served as treasurer, vice president, and twice as president of the board in his 6 years on the board.

During the time Tom Evans served on the Blue Springs Board of Education the district was in a dynamic period of growth in its physical facilities and its programs. The district opened a second high school, conducted a patron survey, established an alternative school, initiated a homework hotline, developed a business/patron/school partnership program, initiated a Saturday school detention program, established the CHOICES program and a youth offender unit, initiated an Air Force ROTC program, originated a senior seminar class, established a community education program, was selected as the first Missouri Goals 2000 community, established a school of economics and implemented the TechNet 2000 computer program. In addition the district passed a levy and four bond issues in his tenure.

Clearly, the public had justified faith in the leadership of its school board. It is fitting for the board to pause and reflect on the outstanding record of service and leadership established by Tom Evans.

I am pleased to note that record and offer it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that others may be aware of it and seek to emulate this man's accomplishments.

REGULATORY REFORM FOR THE PEOPLE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of drowning in a sea of red tape. America's regulatory regime has grown into an out of control tidal wave. The Republican Regulatory Transition Act, H.R. 450, represents the first step in turning back the flood of costly and excessive Federal regulation.

We must attempt to control this regulatory wave before the American people suffocate from bureaucratic do's and don'ts. Government regulations and guidelines restrict personal freedom and economic prosperity. Big government intervention more often represents the problem rather than the solution. Our Republican Contract With America includes regulatory provisions to get Government out of the people's lives while promoting economic opportunity. We will roll back taxes on investments that create jobs, not smother them.

Small businesses represent the heart and soul of our economy. American taxpayers work hard for every dollar they send to Washington. Republicans know this. We continue to work to free America from the economically burdensome bureaucratic red tape.

Mr. Speaker, Government exists to serve the needs of everyone, not the interest of a special few. The regulatory reform proposals within our Contract With America work to restore Government accountability and responsibility. Republicans promise to continue working for what the people want—a smaller, less costly and less intrusive Government.

CONGRATULATIONS LADY BRAVES

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mt. Zion eighth grade girls basketball team. In true championship style the Lady Braves recently won their second straight I.E.S.A. class 8AA State championship.

This remarkable accomplishment may only be overshadowed by the dramatic fashion by which they won the trophy. In a nailbiter of a contest the Lady Braves traded baskets and held on to defeat a fine Lake Zurich South team, by the score of 35-34. With this victory the Lady Braves became the only team in Illinois' history to have two consecutive, undefeated I.E.S.A. State championship seasons.

As a former coach I understand the hard work and dedication it takes to develop a winning team. I applaud the coaches and athletes for their dedication and commitment to excellence. At this time, I would like to enter the names of the coaches and team members into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The coaches are Richard Marshall, Greg Blakely, and Dick Jones. The team members are Arielle Bradley, Dottie Bradley, Nikki Bricker, Laura Dukeman, Kristin Jackson, Angie Jenkins, Carlin Long, Lindsay Lukowski, Emily McDonald, Michelle

Morganthaler, Jackie Pate, Tiffany Powers, Krista Schwartz, Rachel Severe, and Alexis Wright.

I am proud to represent these fine coaches and athletes in Congress. Congratulations Lady Braves, for being one of the best basketball teams in Illinois' history.

TRIBUTE TO JACK CALLAN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack Callan, a legendary newspaperman and civic leader in Kaufman, TX, who died January 17, 1995, following a long illness. Jack Callan's career spanned a lifetime in the newspaper profession, from the days when newspapers were printed on hot type presses to today's offset operation. He was publisher of the Kaufman Herald from 1931 to 1971 and was one of Kaufman's leading citizens.

Born July 16, 1920 in Brady, TX, to Louis G. and Clara McAdams Callan, Jack Callan began his newspaper career as a young reporter for the Winters Enterprise in Winters, TX. His brother, L.E., was publishing the Antlers American in Antlers, OK, at the same time. In 1931 to two brothers purchased the Kaufman Herald. Callan worked as a reporter and then became editor of the paper, while his brother, noted as an excellent printer, took care of most of the newspaper's production work.

As editor, Callan helped earn the Herald a place of prominence among Texas community newspapers. In 1944 the paper was named Texas' "Best All-Round Weekly Newspaper" and through the years also captured State and regional awards for news writing, column writing, typography, and advertising. In 1952 Callan purchased his brother's interest in the newspaper and continued to run its operations for the next two decades with the help of his family and pressman J.W. Melton. In 1962, in tribute to his outstanding contributions to journalism in North and East Texas, Callan was awarded the Sam C. Holloway Memorial Award by the Northeast Texas Press Association. He was a member of the Dallas Press Club, a member of Sigma Delta Chi journalism fraternity, the Texas Press Association, and was a member and president of the Northeast Texas Press Association.

In 1972 Callan sold his newspaper but began a "second" career in community service. He was a substitute teacher in the Kaufman school system for several years and managed the Kaufman Chamber of Commerce for 6 years. A long-time member and past president of the Lions Club, he often served as an installation officer of out-of-town clubs. In 1980 he was named "Senior Citizen of the Year" and also received the President's Award from the Chamber of Commerce. In 1984 he was named "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" by the Chamber.

Callan is survived by his wife of 53 years, Wynelle Callan, two daughters and sons-in-laws, five grandchildren, one great granddaughter, and numerous nieces and nephews. Services were held in the First Christian Church of Kaufman on January 19.

Callan devoted his life to the betterment of this community through his commitment to excellence as publisher of the Kaufman Herald and through his selfless efforts as a civic leader. He will be remembered and missed by all those who knew him. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, I would like to pay tribute to this outstanding citizen of Kaufman County, TX—Jack Callan.

TRIBUTE TO BILLY ROSSER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Billy Rosser. On Saturday, February 25, 1995, Mr. Rosser, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from public office. The celebration will take place at Rosser Hall in Hobart, IN.

Billy has dedicated a substantial portion of his life to the betterment of northwest Indiana, particularly Hobart Township.

After a 30-year career with Inland Steel's accounting department, Billy retired to pursue a life of public service. In 1970, Billy was elected Hobart Township Trustee, and throughout his 24-year role in this position, Billy has successfully led Hobart Township into one of the only debt-free townships in the county. With an emphasis on the improvement of education amongst Hobart Township's youth, as chief administrator of Hobart, and as a member of the Lake County Board of Education, Billy was instrumental in the restructuring of the Hobart Township school system from 1971 through 1974. During his tenure as Hobart Township Trustee, Billy procured funds to establish Rosser Hall, which is utilized for various celebrations, and Rosser Park. The moneys generated from these structures flow back into Hobart Township, and are applied directly to the township's assistance fund.

Billy has held past presidencies of the Lake County Township Trustee Association, the East Gary Police Association, and the Hobart Township Lake Ridge Community Services. He served as chairman of the Lake Station-Hobart Township Precinct Organization, and director of the East Gary Democratic Club. Billy holds memberships in the Hobart Elks, the Lions Club, the Shriner's organization, the Fraternal Order of Police Associations of Hobart and Lake Station, as well as membership on the advisory board for the Regional Lake Station Bank of Indiana Board of Directors. This year, Billy was recognized by the Indiana Township Trustees Association for his years of service and success as the Hobart Township Trustee and as the original president of the Lake County Township Trustee Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this amazing person for his commitment to the betterment of his community. However, as one great public servant leaves, I am sure that Ms. Barbara Rosser will continue to carry on her father's legacy as the new Hobart Township trustee. I truly hope that the Rosser's celebration this Saturday proves to be a most joyous occasion.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT, H.R.
1026

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced legislation, H.R. 1026, to designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 201 East Pikes Peak Avenue in Colorado Springs, CO, the Winfield Scott Stratton Post Office.

This designation will honor the memory of a man who contributed greatly to the community of Colorado Springs. Working as a carpenter and prospector for over 18 years, Winfield Scott Stratton was one of the many adventurers who came to Colorado looking for their fortune. In his case, the fortune was a rich deposit of gold in Cripple Creek, CO.

Mr. Stratton's lifestyle changed little after his gold strike. He believed it was the duty of anyone who made a fortune to use his wealth in the development of his community. In keeping with that philosophy, Mr. Stratton dedicated the rest of his life to helping others less fortunate and to advancing the development of Colorado Springs and Colorado.

He purchased and gave Colorado Springs the ground for its city hall; he helped finance a new courthouse; he purchased and upgraded the street railway system; he built the first privately funded building at the Colorado School of Mines; and he endowed the Myron Stratton Home, a foster home for children and impoverished elderly which is still serving the Colorado Springs community today. Thousands of Coloradans today are the direct beneficiaries of Mr. Stratton's generosity.

Regarding H.R. 1026, it is noteworthy that Winfield Scott Stratton also purchased the property at 201 East Pikes Peak Avenue and sold it to the Federal Government for half its value on the condition that the Federal Government build the post office which stands there today.

In view of Mr. Stratton's contribution to the existing post office and to Colorado as a whole, it is an entirely fitting and appropriate gesture to name this U.S. Post Office the Winfield Scott Stratton Post Office. He was a man who shared his riches with an entire State, and he left a legacy of love and care which continues today.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. EMMANUEL L.
"MANNY" JENKINS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. Emmanuel L. "Manny" Jenkins, U.S. Maritime Service, on the occasion of his retirement from service at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Manny Jenkins served on active duty in the U.S. Navy from 1957 to 1960 at the Third Naval District Headquarters. He joined the staff of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy [USMMA] in 1970, after spending 10 years with Dryfuse & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Manny Jenkins' career included distinguished service as the USMMA director of ad-

missions. Under his stewardship, USMMA's ranking in Barrons' Profiles of American Colleges elevated to the top category of most competitive in 1979, a position occupied by only 32 other select institutions.

In May 1992, Captain Jenkins was appointed as the USMMA Congressional Liaison Officer by the Superintendent of the Academy.

Captain Jenkins graduated from Howard University in 1956. He holds a masters in education degree from C.W. Post College, and a masters in science degree from Long Island University. He is a Commander (retired) in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Captain Jenkins has received numerous awards from the Maritime Administration, including the Special Achievement Award, the Medal for Superior Service, and the Equal Opportunity Award. He also received the Maritime Administration's Bronze Medal, the top honor award granted in recognition of extremely competent performance of official departmental duties over a long period of time.

Mr. Speaker, Manny Jenkins' service to his country has touched the lives of countless young men and women entering the United States Merchant Marine Academy in pursuit of careers in the maritime service. His integrity and his commitment to excellence are the trademarks of his career.

I ask my colleague to join me in thanking him for his distinguished and selfless service to the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and to wish him well as he enters this new and exciting time in his life.

AMENDING GOALS 2000

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend Goals 2000 and the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 [IASA] to eliminate the National Education Standards and Improvement Council [NESIC] and to remove references to opportunity to learn standards or strategies, provisions that interfere with traditional state and local control of education. Twenty-six Members are joining as original cosponsors of this legislation.

Public education in this country is the constitutional and historic responsibility of the States and of local school districts. Federal involvement in education is conditioned on respect for that relationship and, consequently, is limited. Occasionally, Congress enacts legislation that fails to respect these limitations on Federal action. When that happens, it is our responsibility to revisit those laws and to remove the provisions that intrude on state and local control.

The Goals 2000 legislation and the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 [IASA], both passed in the 103d Congress, contain provisions that violate the traditional limits on Federal involvement in education. The National Education Standards and Improvement Council [NESIC], created by Goals 2000, is a body to be appointed by the President that has the mission of reviewing and certifying national education standards and State standards that are voluntarily submitted to it. The distance between standards and curriculum is not very great. There is a prohibition on the

Federal Government dictating curriculum to States and school districts in the legislation creating the Department of Education, and there is also good reason to be wary of Federal involvement in certifying education standards. The seriously flawed and justifiably controversial history standards illustrate how the standards-setting process can go awry and point out the dangers of having a Presidentially appointed, unaccountable body certifying standards.

Standards-based reform remains one of the most promising strategies for improving education for all children in our Nation. Of course, these must be rigorous academic standards and not vague and fuzzy attempts to shape students' attitudes and values, matters that should be left to parents. The most important standards development must take place in our communities and school districts. States and national organizations can assist this process by creating model standards. However, Federal certification of these standards is not necessary for this process to be effective or constructive.

In addition, both Goals 2000 and IASA contain references to "opportunity to learn" [OTL] standards, including funds for the development of model national opportunity to learn standards and a requirement that states develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies. OTL is nothing more than a euphemism for decisions about spending and resources in schools and school districts. Nothing could do more injury to state and local control of education than injecting the Federal Government into dictating decisions about the allocation of funds and other resources in local school districts.

This legislation, which eliminates the National Education Standards and Improvement Council and strikes all references to opportunity to learn standards or strategies from both Goals 2000 and IASA, will put a stop to an unwarranted Federal intrusion into education and preserve traditional State and local control of this vital enterprise. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this bill.

SALUTE TO THE OGONTZ AVENUE
REVITALIZATION CORP.

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corp. of Philadelphia.

The Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corp. was established in 1983 to improve the quality of life in communities throughout the city of Philadelphia. The OARC has initiated programs which have created affordable housing, combated community deterioration, and curbed juvenile delinquency. Some of the OARC's contributions include the development of projects such as the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Employment and Training Center which provides essential training to dislocated workers and young people. The OARC has also assisted the community through the establishment of the Ogontz Avenue Business Association and the Police Mini Station which serve the many neighborhoods around Ogontz Avenue. The OARC has also been responsible for the sponsorship of an annual community festival, which has promoted a sense of

community pride among the residents of West Oak Lane in Philadelphia. There is no doubt that the OARC has contributed greatly to the revitalization of these northwest Philadelphia communities and has restored hope to the city.

I am proud of the contributions of the OARC to the city of Philadelphia and I congratulate the OARC and the members of the OARC board on their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BOB BURY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Bury, an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District who was honored as the 1995 Outstanding Citizen of the Year at the Sequoia Awards in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to our community and our country.

Bob Bury served with distinction for six terms on the city council of Redwood City, including several terms as mayor. He has also served as a city port commissioner, a member of the housing and community development board, the Casa de Redwood Senior Housing Project, and the San Mateo County Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Bob Bury is an exemplary civic leader and volunteer who is a model for others to emulate. He has given decades of generous service to such worthy groups as the Kainos program for mentally challenged adults and the Boy Scouts. He was an early supporter of the Fair Oaks Community Center, and has been a tireless advocate for the development of a park on the east side of Redwood City. Over the years, he has become a beloved community figure, an advocate for community services for all who need them and an effective, humane and generous leader. His lifelong partner in life, June Bury, and their children and grandchildren have helped make our community the special place it is today.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Bury is an exceptional individual who has strengthened our Nation as he has worked to build in every way his own community. I am privileged to call him my friend and urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him for receiving the Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award and for his incomparable generosity and tireless service to our country.

AT-BIRTH ABANDONED BABY ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Congressman PETER VIS-CLOSKY and Congresswoman DEBORAH PRYCE, the At-Birth Abandoned Baby Act of 1995. The bill guarantees all babies abandoned at birth, or shortly thereafter, the right to immediate placement and bonding with preadoptive parents. The preadoptive parents are then given the right to immediately initiate proceedings for an expeditious adoption of the abandoned baby.

Something must be done about the terrible plight faced by babies abandoned at birth. Our present system, in effect, leaves our most vulnerable babies—those who are abandoned at birth and often drug addicted and/or HIV infected—without access to immediate bonding with loving parents or any chance for a permanent home, both of which they so desperately need.

Worst of all, they have no one to represent them for a chance to find loving parents and a permanent home.

The At-Birth Abandoned Baby Act of 1995 amends title IV(E) of the Social Security Act. The bill simply requires State welfare authorities to immediately place at-birth abandoned babies with suitable preadoptive parents who, in turn, will be allowed to immediately file for an expeditious adoption of the abandoned baby in the State court of proper jurisdiction. The State court will be responsible for the final decision of adoption, taking into account the legal rights of all parties involved, including the infant abandoned at birth, the natural parent(s) and the preadoptive parents. The bill gives babies abandoned at birth at least a fighting chance for immediate parental bonding and a permanent home.

Mr. Speaker, we must take action here and now in Congress. I want to urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this vital measure.

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay respect today to the 1.8 million engineers who work in the United States. Engineering is the Nation's second largest profession. And this week, February 19–25, we are marking their contributions by celebrating National Engineers Week.

As an agriculture engineer myself, and as chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, I have particular respect for the work that is being done in the area of food engineering. The same professionals who introduced TV dinners to the American marketplace more than 40 years ago, and more recently, thrilled schoolgoing children with the invention of juice boxes for their brown bag lunches are now working to produce more environmentally friendly food packaging. Engineers understand America's concern with our quickly filling landfills and they are working to reduce the throwaway byproducts of food consumption.

Food engineers can be credited with the invention of decaffeinated coffee, as well as microwavable food, freeze-dried foods, even dehydrated products. Most recently, they have developed a way to keep milk fresh longer, even at room temperature.

Food engineers are also involved in cutting-edge technologies like genetic engineering to produce crops more resistant to pests or more durable for processing. And they are constantly working to improve established products by enhancing overall flavor, reducing manufacturing costs, improving nutrition, or making the packaging more recyclable.

I'm intrigued about the future of our food products, knowing that so many hard-working, professional engineers are working to improve the food products we will consume in the next generation. Today, I join my colleagues in saluting the work of all engineers who work to improve the technologies that enhance the quality of our lives.

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY OF
TENNESSEE

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the University of Tennessee celebrated its bicentennial last year. For 200 years this excellent institution has provided a quality education to Tennesseans and to people from around the Nation and the world. The history of the university is tied to the history of my State and I would like to submit for the RECORD an article by Mr. Harold C. Streibich which illustrates how this flagship institution is rooted in the rich history of Tennessee.

[From the Daily News, Aug. 18, 1994]

ON UT'S COLORS: THE LEGEND OF ORANGE AND WHITE

(By Harold C. Streibich)

Over the years, particularly during football season, people wonder, "Where did the University of Tennessee get the colors of orange and white?"

Now, there are many tales of how and why UT selected orange and white, from the color of mountain daisies to stories involving General Neyland's choosing them for a promotional package, but you must hear the whole story of the orange and white. So let's start at the beginning:

On July 12, 1690, William of Orange, husband of Mary Stuart, defeated Ex-King James II at the Boyne River in Northern Ireland, and established the right of William and Mary to the British throne. James had his "Green" Catholic Irish, and William had a conglomerate bunch of mercenaries and the Dutch Blue Guard, who wore orange and white cockades in honor of William. Since that time, the Protestant Irish have worn orange whereas the Catholic Irish have worn green.

The next chapter takes place when the "over-the-mountain" men of Western Carolina (today's East Tennessee) were proud to be Protestant or Scotch Irish and wanted everyone to know it. When they march out to help defend North Carolina proper during the American Revolution at the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens under Uncle Dan'l Morgan and General Issac Shelby (for whom Shelby County, Tennessee is named), the only uniform part of their apparel was an orange and white cockade. This untrained group of militiamen gained fame for their value in holding the battle line, and being excellent sharpshooters.

After the Revolution and statehood, the orange and white cockade became a part of the tradition of the now Tennessee militia, which fought the Indians at Moccasin Bend (Sam Houston fought as a young Lieutenant and was wounded there) and other places throughout Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Later when Major General Andrew Jackson left to defend New Orleans, the only way you could tell the difference between the Kentucky and Tennessee militia was that the boys from Tennessee wore their orange and white cockades.

Next came a man by the name of Davy Crockett who with 23 Tennesseans rode into the Alamo wearing their orange and white. After the Alamo fell, the rally cry of "Remember the Alamo" was used by Sam Houston and his boys in their charge of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. They also wore their orange and white cockades.

During the Mexican War so many men volunteered from the State of Tennessee that it is remembered as "the Volunteer State," and Tennessee Volunteer Regiments colors were orange and white.

When the Civil War came, Tennessee regiments of both the Federal and Confederate armies honored the tradition of orange and white to such an extent that when people saw the colors, they just knew it was a Tennessee outfit. It just so happened that this was not true. A Confederate regiment fighting in Northwest Tennessee were very proud of their orange and white colors, but they were Texans under General Hood, and Texas Rangers to boot.

Now when the University of Tennessee took the nickname "Volunteers," it only goes to reason that the colors would be orange and white.

What about Texas? The University of Texas also had colors of orange and white, which were the same as the Tennessee colors until Coach Darrell Royal changed them to "burnt orange and white," colors which are still used today. University of Texas and the University of Tennessee even have agreement on the use of the "UT," the colors and trademarks.

So, this Fall, when the UT Band is playing "The Spirit of the Hill" and 90,000 fans are screaming for the success of the Tennessee football team, I wonder how many will know the history of the colors and remember that they were also worn at Kings' Mountain, Moccasin Bend, New Orleans, the Alamo, San Jacinto, Shiloh and Missionary Ridge. The boys for "the hill" again wear orange and white in remembrance of the volunteers of old.

PASSAGE OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT AND MORATORIUM ON REGULATIONS WILL REDUCE RED TAPE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week, the House of Representatives completed action on two important items which are a part of the Contract With America's Wage Enhancement and Job Creation Act, intended to relieve individuals and businesses of the burden of onerous Federal regulations, paperwork, and red tape.

On Wednesday, the House passed H.R. 830, legislation to strengthen the Paperwork Reduction Act, which would reduce the volume of reports, forms, applications, and other paperwork required by the Federal Government.

The House also passed the Regulatory Transition Act which prohibits Federal agencies from imposing any new rules until December 31, 1995, or the date Congress enacts reforms requiring cost/benefit analysis and scientific risk assessment as part of the process.

American taxpayers, small business owners, ranchers, farmers, property owners, and local governments have waited too long for Congress to take common sense action to lift the burden of excessive and costly Government

regulation and paperwork. That's why the Contract With America includes provisions which promote economic growth by forcing us to halt ill-conceived regulations and make Government bureaucrats accountable for the burdens they impose on American taxpayers and workers.

Business owners spend millions of hours a year filling out Government forms at an annual cost of \$100 billion. And it is not only businesses who are overwhelmed with paperwork, it is estimated that the American people spent more than 6.5 billion hours filling out forms and compiling records for the Federal Government in 1994.

Why is this a problem? Because regulations, red tape, and excessive paperwork are essentially hidden taxes. Employers waste time and money complying with these burdens and cannot hire new employees or invest in machinery and equipment to make workers more productive. Onerous regulations and paperwork create jobs for lawyers but destroy jobs for business—especially small businesses that generate a vast majority of the new jobs in our economy. That is why it is imperative that we take action to stop this counter-productive trend now.

The regulatory moratorium is necessary while we sort out what regulatory reforms are appropriate. It does, of course, exempt rules that are necessary to prevent an imminent threat to health or safety or to enforce criminal laws.

I supported H.R. 830 and H.R. 450 because I believe these measures demonstrate a continuing commitment to the American people that Congress is finally willing to turn back the tide of paperwork and regulatory red tape burdening the American people.

SUPPORT SUNSHINE ON THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, recently the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, announced that transcripts of their Federal Open Market Committee [FOMC] meetings will be disclosed to the public—after 30 days.

Enough is enough. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my "Sunshine on the Federal Open Market Committee Act," which will apply the Government-in-the-Sunshine Act to FOMC meetings.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the "Fed" is charged with duty of not only conducting the day-to-day banking for the entire Nation, but regulating the economy through the formulation of monetary policy. Needless to say, it wields immense power. In a typical month, it pumps anywhere between \$1 billion and \$4 billion into the economy while dangling the threat of higher interest rates over the American public. Even more intimidating, Mr. Speaker, is that half of all the banks in the country are members of the Federal Reserve System while all national banks must belong. All told, the Fed has holdings of over \$300 billion—accounting for 7 percent of the national debt.

The entity within the Fed responsible for determining the country's monetary policy is the FOMC, which consists of the 7 member board of governors and 5 of the 12 district bank presidents. The FOMC meets every 6 weeks but, unfortunately for the general public, they meet in relative secrecy. I say relative because, in the wake of a FOMC meeting, members of the committee give speeches to business groups where, with a wink and a nod, they reveal specifics of the new policy. Meanwhile, the ordinary American gets a convoluted synopsis of the policy immediately after the meeting, an edited transcript 6 weeks later, and the full story 30 years later. It is time to open these meetings up to all.

Mr. Speaker, the Government-in-the-Sunshine Act, passed in 1976 to increase accountability of over 50 Federal agencies, opens closed meetings to private scrutiny. It requires that "every portion of every meeting of an agency" that is "headed by a collegial body" must be "open to public observation." There are exceptions to the law, however, and the Fed has massaged the English language to the point where the Supreme Court overruled the lower courts and allowed one such exemption to apply to the FOMC meetings. Consequently, the Fed has the extraordinary timetable for disclosure that I mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the sensitivity with which the Fed must treat monetary policy. I also understand the need for apolitical decisionmaking during the FOMC meetings. But when a governmental entity can wield a \$300 billion bludgeoning tool at will in the marketplace, it should be held accountable. The Sunshine on the Federal Open Market Committee Act will ensure such accountability.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important measure.

GUAM COMMONWEALTH ACT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to introduce the Guam Commonwealth Act, an act which embodies all the hopes and dreams for a better future for the people of Guam. The Guam Commonwealth Act would structure a better relationship between Guam and the Federal Government, and would ensure that Guam has sufficient political and economic tools to provide a secure future for our children and for future generations of Chamorros.

Today I call on the Federal Government to expand the Contract With America to include a contract with Guam. This contract with Guam would say that the indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorros, would reserve for themselves the decision over their future political status. This contract with Guam would say that Guam would be freed from economic constraints that have impeded our progress as a people. And this contract with Guam would say that our new relationship with the Federal Government would be based on mutual respect, and mutual consent.

I have chosen this bill as my first in the 104th Congress, just as it was my first bill in the 103d Congress, because the resolution of our political status must be the first priority of the Federal Government in its relations with

Guam. And the desire to take our place as a new Commonwealth is the first and foremost goal of the representatives of the people of Guam.

The long road to Commonwealth began in January 1982 with the first political status plebescite that allowed the voters of Guam to choose a status from among: status quo, statehood, incorporation, commonwealth, independence and free association. Later that year a runoff plebescite was held between statehood and commonwealth. An overwhelming 73 percent of the voters chose commonwealth, launching us on a journey that leads to the 104th Congress, and the introduction of the Guam Commonwealth Act today.

I know that this bill still has a long road to travel, but this journey pales in comparison to the epic struggle of the Chamorro people that began 474 years ago with the first contact with the outside world. The culmination of that struggle still eludes us, but the creation of the Commonwealth of Guam begins a new era of self-reliance, self-respect and self-governance for the people of Guam. I am honored to introduce the Guam Commonwealth Act today, and I am ready to tell Guam's story to the Congress and the Nation.

BELMAR ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of Sunday, March 6, 1995, the 22d annual St. Patrick's Day Parade will move through the streets of Belmar, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, from its modest beginnings little more than two decades ago, the Belmar event has become the biggest and best-attended St. Patrick's Day Parade in the State of New Jersey, and one of the finest in the Nation. While not quite as big as the New York City parade, the Belmar event has steadily been attracting crowds of more than 100,000 people, drawn from the Jersey shore area and throughout our State, surrounding States and other nations, including Ireland itself. More than 4,000 marchers are expected this year, including members of community organizations, elected officials, 30 marching bands, including the award-winning Friendly Sons of Shillelagh Marching Band of Old Bridge, NJ, 20 floats, bagpipers, and leaders of Irish-American organizations. Both the participants and the many spectators always have a wonderful time.

The 1995 grand marshal is Msgr. Alfred D. Smith, pastor of St. Rose Roman Catholic Church in Belmar. The deputy grand marshal is Eileen P. O'Connell of Wall Township. A previous grand marshal, Monmouth County Freeholder Thomas J. Powers, has been selected by the parade committee to be this year's parade commentator. Mr. Powers underwent heart surgery shortly after Christmas, but he assures all of his friends and many well-wishers that he'll be ready for St. Paddy's Day.

The Belmar St. Patrick's Day Parade was established in 1973 by members of the Jerry Lynch Social & Athletic Club. Mr. Lynch is credited with being the parade founder. The first parade, held in 1974, had 50 club mem-

bers marching in top hats and tails, followed by four marching bands and numerous fire engines. That year, the crowd of spectators was not much bigger than the contingent of marchers. The first grand marshal was my predecessor and a name well known to many of the Members of this body: the late Congressman James J. Howard, a lifelong resident of the Jersey shore who took great pride in his Irish heritage.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to the Belmar St. Patrick's Day Parade, a great and proud tradition of the Jersey shore for Irish-Americans and people of all backgrounds.

INTEGRATED SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Mr. UPTON and Mr. TOWNS, in cosponsoring H.R. 1020, the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995.

The Department of Energy is responsible for receiving shipments of spent nuclear fuel from America's nuclear powerplants beginning in 1998. They have received billions of dollars from America's electricity consumers to fund this program and were given clear direction from Congress in 1982 and 1987 to establish a Federal spent fuel management program.

The Government has less than 3 years to fulfill its end of this agreement, yet the Department of Energy is still 15 years away from operation of a permanent repository for spent fuel. Even more disturbing, the Department is not even considering interim steps to manage this radioactive waste.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we begin consideration of H.R. 1020 in order to ensure that the Department of Energy is ready to accept spent nuclear fuel in 1998, and that it is prepared to do so in a manner that places the public health and safety above all other concerns.

In New York alone, electricity consumers have paid \$584 million into the Nuclear Waste Fund. Consolidated Edison customers have paid more than \$96 million, New York Power Authority customers nearly \$220 million, Niagara Mohawk customers \$162 million, and Rochester Gas & Electric customers \$105 million.

If a federally centralized management facility is not operational by 1998, 26 nuclear power plants will be forced to build additional waste storage or shut down prematurely. One of those is operated by Niagara Mohawk Power Co. which is one of six nuclear power units that generates 25 percent of the electricity used in New York. Rochester gas will also need additional storage for spent fuel at their nuclear units in 1999 and Electric and New York Power Authority plants in the year 2000.

It is clear that New York can no longer wait for the Energy Department to voluntarily decide to fulfill its nuclear waste obligations. This bill would force the Energy Department to develop an integrated spent nuclear fuel management system, including an interim storage facility that the Federal Government can site and build by 1998. The Department of Energy

already has a conceptual design for such a facility which they could site on Federal Government property in Nevada.

I realize that the schedule proposed in this bill is ambitious, but we must consider the necessary adjustments to this program now so that the Federal Government can meet its obligations to electricity customers nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, time is running out for the Federal Government to fulfill its duty to consumers and the capacity to store spent nuclear fuel at nuclear power plants is quickly diminishing. Electricity customers will soon be confronted with spending millions of dollars in addition to their monthly payments to the Federal Nuclear Waste Fund.

We have received a number of comments on this legislation from Governors, State attorneys general, State public service commissioners as well as others, and we have attempted to incorporate these comments into H.R. 1020 in order to develop an integrated plan that will get this program on track.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to tell you that there is widespread support for this legislation. I would like to particularly site the efforts of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners [NARUC], which has spent the last few years examining this nuclear waste problem. I commend their efforts in sponsoring dialogue with affected parties to unearth and examine the different options. There have been a series of resolutions past by NARUC in the past few years which underscore the need for the four essential components of the integrated spent fuel management system.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must chart a new course for the Nation's spent fuel management program. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995.

CRIME PREVENTION THAT WORKS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act of 1995, section 101, authorized the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] to make grants directly to units of local government for reducing crime and improving public safety. These funds can be used for hiring or training personnel, equipping law enforcement officers, enhancing school safety, or establishing crime prevention programs. The local jurisdictions have great flexibility as to how they used these funds.

An article by Chris Gersten, president of the Anti-Crime Alliance, in the November 28, 1994 issue of the Washington Times describes one new technology that has the potential to take a big bite out of crime. Mr. Gersten outlines how the use of video monitoring in Great Britain in the Washington, DC subway system has led to dramatic decreases in crime. Video monitoring is now employed in over 300 cities in Great Britain with virtually no complaints about civil liberties. The Prince George's County public school system in Maryland has recently pioneered in the use of video monitoring in some high schools.

I request that Mr. Gersten's article be placed in the RECORD and that jurisdiction around the country explore the potential uses of closed circuit video monitoring in their efforts to reduce crime.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 28, 1994]

CRIME PREVENTION THAT WORKS

(By Chris Gersten)

Despite having a violent crime rate still a fraction of our own, British lawmakers have taken dramatic steps to reduce crime.

American observers were surprised to read of England's new Criminal Justice and Public Order Act which became law two weeks ago. The most controversial aspect of the new law is the modification of the right to silence. Now, anyone who remains silent after being arrested, can have his silence used against him in court. The new statement by police reads: "You do not have to say anything. But if you do not mention now something which you later use in your defense, the court may decide that your failure to mention it now strengthens the case against you."

The law also contains new powers for police to stop and search vehicles and pedestrians, to arrest squatters and trespassers, and to prevent or break up raves—drug-laden parties sweeping the country.

In addition to the new restriction on the right to silence and the increase in police powers, the British have employed new technology to curtail what they see as a dramatic increase in crime. At least 300 towns across great Britain have installed or are planning to install video surveillance of public spaces to catch and deter criminals, according to PhotoScan Ltd., a leading British video system installer. The pioneering British city, King's Lyn, and other towns have installed monitoring cameras in city centers, parking lots, streets, high-crime housing projects, industrial parks, sports complexes, churches and alleyways. Officials report a high rate of arrest and conviction since installation of the monitoring systems.

The British Home Office, which oversees the police, is promoting video monitoring as "one of the most exciting and constructive applications of new technology in the fight against crime, according to Junior Home Minister David Maclean. A clear majority of citizens express support for the use of video cameras to stop crime.

Video monitoring has been utilized successfully in the United States for some time. The Washington D.C. Metro subway system has had a closed-circuit monitoring system since it opened in 1976. The system has a total of 1,200 cameras and an equal number of monitors with 10 to 30 cameras in each station, depending on station size. The entire system cost approximately \$3 million to install with the cameras costing \$2,000 to \$2,500 each and the monitors \$200 each. It costs roughly \$250,000 per year to maintain the system.

The monitors for all the cameras in each station are housed in one enclosed booth where an official watches the screens. This creates a strong deterrent effect as potential criminals are aware that every movement in the station is being monitored. If a crime is committed, the station guards can usually reach the suspect within seconds.

The use of the camera system has made the Washington subway system the safest in the country, according to Patricia Lambe, spokesman for the Washington Metro Area Transit Authority. In 1993, only 33 violent crimes occurred in the system. From 1990 through 1993, only one murder. All the other violent crimes were classified as aggravated assaults. Many of these crimes were commit-

ted in parking lots and garages not covered by video cameras. This is an amazing record for a metropolitan area subway system serving over 4 million people.

Closed circuit camera technology has increased dramatically since the Washington subway camera system was installed. Cameras can be installed which rotate and tilt to cover a wide area and can zoom in on an individual up to a mile away. Cameras can be programmed to turn to any area where there is movement or noise. A camera covering a huge parking lot can detect someone breaking into a car or committing an assault and zoom in on the crime.

Police watching closed circuit monitors are alerted that a crime is being committed and move in on the suspects immediately. One person can watch up to 10 television monitors at a time. Police substations should be located within a short drive to the scene of any crime located by the monitoring system.

Closed circuit systems should be tested in high-crime inner-city areas such as public housing facilities, playgrounds, parking garages and lots, open air drug markets, and schools. The cameras should be mounted on inaccessible rooftops or street lights.

A pilot project in 10 cities, funded with federal dollars, could produce dramatic results for under \$50 million. Each city could install 1,000 cameras in high-crime areas for a cost of \$3 million each or \$30 million for 10 cities. Upkeep and replacement costs would be approximately \$250,000 a year per city or \$2.5 million per year for the 10 cities. The city or state government would be expected to pick up the cost of the personnel to watch the monitors. The total cost of maintenance would be \$12.5 million for five years for a total cost of \$42 million.

This is less than the cost of midnight basketball, self esteem-building classes or a handful of other very dubious programs just passed in the federal crime bill. It is the cheapest way to reduce crime in our cities and make our urban residents feel free to go outside again.

While civil libertarians will complain about invasion of privacy, we are being monitored by video cameras already in a host of private establishments including banks, supermarkets, department stores, airports and subway systems. Such monitoring doesn't make most of us feel like big brother is watching. It makes us feel safer. If closed circuit monitoring works in Great Britain, in the Washington Metro subway and in a variety of private businesses, isn't it time to try this approach in our crime ridden inner-cities?

Get-tough legal changes are being enacted by the federal and state governments and through the voter initiative process. Many of these reforms, such as life sentences for third felony convictions (three strikes you're out), eliminating parole and longer sentences for violent offenders are important steps in reducing crime.

These get-tough laws will keep prisoners incarcerated for much longer periods, resulting in reduced crime rates in the years to come.

But installation of closed circuit video cameras and monitors will have an immediate and dramatic impact on the crime rate and on the lives of America's beleaguered inner city residents.

As the new GOP leadership in Congress contemplates serious changes in the recently passed Crime Bill, taking resources from the social programs and earmarking them for closed circuit cameras and monitors would be a good investment with an immediate payoff.

TRIBUTE TO LEON WINSTON AND
RAY DEFRESS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. DAVIS, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the winners of this year's Fairfax County Don Smith Employees Advisory Council [EAC] Award. The winners are Leon Winston and Ray DeFress. These two men are being honored for consistently going the extra mile for those around them. These two fine men will be honored on Monday, February 27, 1995, at ceremonies at the Fairfax County Government Center.

The Don Smith Award was established by the Fairfax County EAC in 1991 to honor Donald D. Smith, who retired in 1990 after devoting 16 years to the EAC. The award honors employees who have contributed to the well-being of their fellow employees. Recipients receive \$1,000 and a plaque.

Ray DeFress, an employee in the real estate assessments office, is being honored for his timeless generosity. Employees know that they can turn to Ray DeFress for a lift or help with a move. He can be found on his lunch hour taking someone to the service station or fixing their car. He is always available to help employees moving from one place or another. He has also raised money for people in need and spent hundreds of dollars of his own money to help people in their darkest hour. He has been a county employee for 26 years, with an exemplary record.

Leon Winston, a custodian at Navy Elementary School in Fairfax, is being commended for his commitment, leadership, hard work, and contribution to a positive work environment, and concern for others. When another custodian became ill, Winston offered to share work hours. He is a favorite with the students at the school, who not only see him as a supervisor but, a friend. He is a man who can always be trusted to always have the school open, even during the strongest snow storms, and clean for the public.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in acknowledging and honoring these two fine men who exemplify all that is right with local government employees not only in Fairfax, but across the Nation. Their honor, voted by their peers, is one for which we can all be proud.

THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT
LIBERATION BILLS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a package of three bills designed to give Americans the freedom to invest and save, without interference from the IRS. Our current tax code acts as an obstacle for individuals to do what they have been counseled to do by their parents for generations—save and invest.

A study by the Tax Foundation revealed that effective tax rates on income from savings and investment are substantially higher than the effective tax rates on income from wages. As a result, the tax burden falls heaviest on those who earn a greater portion of their income

from savings and investments—namely entrepreneurs and senior citizens. As a consequence, these high tax rates actually discourage Americans from saving and investing.

Again according to the Tax Foundation, the current estate laws have similar negative effects in the market. Amazingly, the current Federal estate taxes have the same punishing effect on Americans as doubling income tax rates.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I am attempting to put some rationality back in the tax code, and as part of the effort to achieve fundamental reform of the code, I am introducing a package of three bills to do the following:

1. Eliminate dividend and interest taxes on individuals;
2. Repeal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; and
3. Repeal the capital gains tax on individuals.

It is high time we stopped punishing those who save and invest. A typical taxpayer who chooses to save is taxed several times on the same dollar of earned income under the present system. As a result, savings and investment rates in the United States are among the lowest of the world's major industrial powers. Under this legislative package, taxpayers will finally be set free from these redundant taxes.

I encourage my colleagues to support these bills for the benefit of their constituents.

THE PENSION REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Pension Reform Act of 1995.

There can be no doubt that the status of women in America has changed dramatically in this century with these changes having profound implications for the long-term economic security of women. Whereas, heretofore extended families cared for the aged, both male and female; women today are increasingly likely to be alone as they age due to the disappearance of the extended family, mortality rates, and the increased incidence of divorce and single parenthood. And when one considers the average woman earns 68 cents for every dollar earned by the average man, it is easy to understand why the poverty rate is so much higher among older women than older men, 15 percent versus 9 percent. Even more striking is that the median income of women aged 65 and older is \$6,425, 56 percent lower than the median income of older men—\$11,544.

The Retirement Equity Act of 1984 made an important start. It improves the chance of widows actually receiving a pension by offering survivors protection to employees as soon as they become vested and requiring a wife's notarized signature before her husband can sign away her right to receive a survivor's benefit. The law also makes it easier for a divorced wife to get a share of a court-awarded pension directly from a former spouse's pension plan; lowers the age at which plans begin counting service for vesting credit, and extends the amount of time women can take off for child-rearing without losing credit for prior service.

But the Retirement Equity Act didn't go far enough. Women divorced before its passage have no pension rights. That means that a 56-year-old woman divorced in 1980 is now 65 and has no pension rights. That means we could have a whole new class of poor elderly women. The Pension Reform Act of 1995 would allow pensions not divided at the time of divorce, to be divided now, pursuant to a court order thereby effectively making the Retirement Equity Act retroactive. The Pension Reform Act of 1995 would also require the division of pension assets prospectively unless a domestic relations order provides otherwise.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 continued the trend of enhanced retirement security for women. It reduced the vesting period, the period of service which must be completed before an employee has a nonforfeitable right to a pension, to 5 years for single employer pensions. This means that employees must be 100 percent vested after 5 years of service or, using an alternative vesting schedule, 20 percent vested after 3 years and 20 percent for each year thereafter. In general, therefore, employees who have been covered by an eligible pension plan for 5 years and work at least 1 hour after January 1, 1989 are automatically vested. This change is particularly important for women as it is estimated that approximately 1.9 million additional workers are now entitled to pensions. Multiemployer pension plans however, are not covered by these new vesting rules. The Pension Reform Act of 1995, would extend the 5 year vesting period to these types of plans as well. This provision was contained in H.R. 4210 and H.R. 11 in the 102d Congress—both were vetoed by the President. It was also contained in H.R. 3419, which was passed by the House of Representatives, but ultimately never reached the President's desk for signature. It is my hope that we can at least enact this provision this year.

Faster vesting also leads the way to greater portability; the ability to carry one's credit for service in an employer-sponsored pension plan from job to job. This is of particular importance to women as they are much more likely to change jobs and interrupt their participation in the work force at one or more times in their lives.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 also limited integration, a little known, but potentially devastating, mechanism whereby employers may reduce pension benefits by the amount of Social Security to which an employee is entitled. Although originally intended to offset the employer contribution to Social Security, integration has often had the effect of eliminating an employee's entire private pension. In 1986, after much struggle, it was determined that Social Security benefits do not adequately replace the preretirement earnings of low- and middle-income workers. Today, therefore, the law limits integration and assures that all eligible employees receive some minimum level of benefits. However, this protection only applies to benefits earned in plan years beginning after December 31, 1988. The Pension Reform Act of 1995 would extend this protection to all benefits earned since January 1, 1987 and eliminate integration entirely by January 1, 2000.

Under current law of the Railroad Retirement Act a divorced spouse may receive a divorced spouse annuity at age 62 if the employee has attained age 62 and is receiving an annuity. The Pension Reform Act of 1995 would amend the Railroad Retirement Act by

eliminating the language that suspends the payment of a divorced spouse annuity when the employee although he or she is age-eligible, chooses not to receive an annuity.

I would urge my colleagues to support this vital piece of legislation.

Thank you.

THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION
REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, on behalf of myself, and National Security Committee Chairman Floyd Spence and International Relations Committee Chairman Benjamin Gilman, to simplify and streamline the Federal procurement process. This legislation will complement the work we started last year with the enactment of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 [FASA].

There is no doubt that the almost \$200 billion spent each year by the Federal Government has been done in an inefficient and Byzantine way. The current system has cost too much, has involved too much red tape, and has ill-served both the taxpayer and industry. FASA was a direct attack on a procurement system that had gone haywire—it applied some common sense approaches to the bureaucracy to reduce the inefficiencies of the system, get some real cost savings for the taxpayer by encouraging competition, and reduce the burdens on both Government contracting officials and those who sell to them.

Reforming the Federal procurement system is an extremely difficult and complex task because the procurement process is itself arcanelly difficult and complex. Nevertheless, it is an issue of prime importance to both American business and the American taxpayer.

This bill we are introducing today will serve as the foundation for procurement reforms beyond those provided in FASA. The bill includes two issues which we were unable to resolve to our satisfaction during the development of FASA.

First, the bill would repeal current provisions of law known as "Procurement Integrity" and replace these provisions with simple prohibitions and clearer administrative standards. This proposal was developed originally by the Bush administration in 1989 and is supported by the Clinton administration.

The proposal more squarely addresses the same basic concern as current law: the unauthorized disclosure and receipt of procurement-sensitive information. But it does so by focusing on the information to be protected, not—as in current law—on the status of persons who might disclose or obtain the information or the particular stage of a procurement when sensitive information may be created.

The complexity of the current restrictions have frustrated the ability of the contracting workforce—both in Government and industry—to abide by them. Also, while our bill contains remedies similar to those available under the current law, it does not rely on the complex system of certifications demanded by current law to ensure compliance. We believe that statutory certification requirements are unlikely to deter conduct to be proscribed. More-

over, the certifications create considerable administrative burden that the system can no longer afford.

Our legislation also would remove remaining agency-specific post-employment restrictions. These provisions were made unnecessary when Congress passed the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 which included government-wide conflict of interest laws. The accumulation over time of several layers of tailored post-employment restrictions has complicated efforts to provide guidance and advice to those who must abide by the rules, and has frustrated Federal agencies in attracting the highest quality talent from industry and academia.

Second, our bill repeals a current provision of law which disadvantages U.S. companies when selling American products in international markets. Current law requires that a fee be paid to the U.S. Government on foreign sales of products and technologies developed under Government contracts. It may have been an appropriate policy when it was originally adopted in the early 1960's as a way of sharing development costs with U.S. allies. But today, our allies are our competition, and this current policy threatens the future of American workers by making it more difficult for their employers to compete for business in the world marketplace. The Bush administration recommended repeal of this provision, and the Clinton administration currently is recommending its repeal.

Beyond these reforms, we will be calling on the administration, industry and other interested parties to provide additional proposals which will assist us in developing the remainder of our legislative package. Although we do not intend a new procurement reform effort to be as comprehensive as FASA, we must continue to push for reforms which will make the Federal procurement system work better and cost less.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY AMENDMENT.

(a) AMENDMENT OF PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY PROVISION.—Section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSING AND OBTAINING CONTRACTOR BID OR PROPOSAL INFORMATION OR SOURCE SELECTION INFORMATION.

"(a) PROHIBITION ON DISCLOSING PROCUREMENT INFORMATION.—(1) A person described in paragraph (2) shall not, other than as provided by law, knowingly and willfully disclose contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

"(2) Paragraph (1) applies to any person who—

"(A) is a present or former officer or employee of the United States, or a person who is acting or has acted for or on behalf of, or who is advising or has advised the United States with respect to, a Federal agency procurement; and

"(B) by virtue of that office, employment, or relationship has or had access to contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information.

"(b) PROHIBITION ON OBTAINING PROCUREMENT INFORMATION.—A person shall not, other than as provided by law, knowingly and willfully obtain contractor bid or pro-

posal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

"(c) PROHIBITION ON DISCLOSING OR OBTAINING PROCUREMENT INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH A PROTEST.—(1) A person shall not, other than as provided by law, knowingly and willfully violate the terms of a protective order described in paragraph (2) by disclosing or obtaining contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information related to the procurement contract concerned.

"(2) Paragraph (1) applies to any protective order issued by the Comptroller General or the board of contract appeals of the General Services Administration in connection with a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract.

"(d) PENALTIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

"(1) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

"(A) Whoever engages in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined as provided under title 18, United States Code, or both.

"(B) Whoever engages in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c) for the purpose of either—

"(i) exchanging the information covered by such subsection for anything of value, or

"(ii) obtaining or giving anyone a competitive advantage in the award of a Federal agency procurement contract,

shall be imprisoned for not more than five years or fined as provided under title 18, United States Code, or both.

"(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any person who engages in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c). Upon proof of such conduct by a preponderance of the evidence, the person is subject to a civil penalty. An individual who engages in such conduct is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation which the individual received or offered for the prohibited conduct. An organization that engages in such conduct is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$500,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation which the organization received or offered for the prohibited conduct.

"(3) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—(A) If a Federal agency receives information that a contractor or a person has engaged in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c), the Federal agency shall consider taking one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

"(i) Cancellation of the Federal agency procurement, if a contract has not yet been awarded.

"(ii) Rescission of a contract with respect to which—

"(I) the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has been convicted for an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c), or

"(II) the head of the agency that awarded the contract has determined, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has engaged in conduct constituting such an offense.

"(iii) Initiation of suspension or debarment proceedings for the protection of the Government for the protection of the Government in accordance with procedures in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

"(iv) Initiation of adverse personnel action, pursuant to the procedures in chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, or other applicable law or regulation.

“(B) If a Federal agency rescinds a contract pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii), the United States is entitled to recover, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law, the amount expended under the contract.

“(C) For purposes of any suspension or debarment proceedings initiated pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii), engaging in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c) affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

“(1) The term ‘contractor bid or proposal information’ means any of the following information submitted to a Federal agency as part of or in connection with a bid or proposal to enter into a Federal agency procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

“(A) Cost or pricing data (as defined by section 2306a(i) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to procurements subject to that section, and section 304A(i) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254b(i), with respect to procurements subject to that section).

“(B) Indirect costs and direct labor rates.

“(C) Proprietary information about manufacturing processes, operations, or techniques marked by the contractor in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

“(D) Information marked by the contractor as ‘contractor bid or proposal information’, in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

“(2) The term ‘source selection information’ means any of the following information prepared for use by a Federal agency for the purpose of evaluating a bid or proposal to enter into a Federal agency procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

“(A) Bid prices submitted in response to a Federal agency solicitation for sealed bids, or lists of those bid prices before public bid opening.

“(B) Proposed costs or prices submitted in response to a Federal agency solicitation, or lists of those proposed costs or prices.

“(C) Source selection plans.

“(D) Technical evaluation plans.

“(E) Technical evaluations of proposals.

“(F) Cost or price evaluations of proposals.

“(G) Competitive range determinations that identify proposals that have a reasonable chance of being selected for award of a contract.

“(H) Rankings of bids, proposals, or competitors.

“(I) The reports and evaluations of source selection panels, boards, or advisory councils.

“(J) Other information marked as ‘source selection information’ based on a case-by-case determination by the head of the agency, his designee, or the contracting officer that its disclosure would jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the Federal agency procurement to which the information relates.

“(3) The term ‘Federal agency’ has the meaning provided such term in section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).

“(4) The term ‘Federal agency procurement’ means the acquisition (by using competitive procedures and awarding a contract) of goods or services (including construction) from non-Federal sources by a Federal agency using appropriated funds.

“(5) The term ‘contracting officer’ means a person who, by appointment in accordance with applicable regulations, has the authority to enter into a Federal agency procurement contract on behalf of the Government

and to make determinations and findings with respect to such a contract.

“(6) The term ‘protest’ means a written objection by an interested party to the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract, pursuant to section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 759) or subchapter V of chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code.

“(f) LIMITATION ON PROTESTS.—No person may file a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract alleging an offense under subsection (a), (b), or (c), of this section, nor may the Comptroller General or the board of contract appeals of the General Services Administration consider such an allegation in deciding a protest, unless that person reported to the Federal agency responsible for the procurement information that the person believed constituted evidence of the offense no later than 14 days after the person first discovered the possible offense.

“(g) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—This section does not—

“(1) restrict the disclosure of information to, or its receipt by, any person or class of persons authorized, in accordance with applicable agency regulations or procedures, to receive that information;

“(2) restrict a contractor from disclosing its own bid or proposal information or the recipient from receiving that information;

“(3) restrict the disclosure or receipt of information relating to a Federal agency procurement after it has been canceled by the Federal agency before contract award unless the Federal agency plans to resume the procurement;

“(4) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, Congress, a committee or subcommittee of Congress, the Comptroller General, a Federal agency, or an inspector general of a Federal agency;

“(5) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, any board of contract appeals of a Federal agency or the Comptroller General in the course of a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract; or

“(6) limit the applicability of any requirements, sanctions, contract penalties, and remedies established under any other law or regulation.”

(b) REGULATIONS.—(1) Proposed revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to implement this section shall be published in the Federal Register not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The proposed regulations described in paragraph (1) shall be made available for public comment for a period of not less than 60 days.

(3) Final regulations shall be published in the Federal Register not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REPEALS.—(1) The following provisions of law are repealed:

(A) Sections 2397, 2397a, 2397b, and 2397c of title 10, United States Code.

(B) Section 281 of title 18, United States Code.

(C) Subsection (c) of section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428).

(2)(A) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2397, 2397a, 2397b, and 2397c.

(B) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 281.

(C) Section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428) is amended by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f),

and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS.

(a) REPEAL OF PROVISION RELATING TO RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION COSTS.—Section 21(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1)(A);

(2) by striking out subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1);

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) as subparagraph (B);

(4) by striking out paragraph (2); and

(5) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall be effective with respect to sales agreements pursuant to sections 21 and 22 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761 and 2762) entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ARTS AND PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, as we consider Federal support of the arts and public broadcasting, we must recognize the full cultural and economic benefits of these activities. The nonprofit arts industry is an important part of the economy, constituting nearly 1 percent of the entire U.S. work force and contributing \$36.8 billion to the national economy. In addition, Federal funding enhances the ability of specialized artists and musicians to keep unique cultural traditions alive for future generations. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following letter and editorial from the Minneapolis Star Tribune which provide further evidence of the positive effect of Federal funding for these programs.

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Feb. 22, 1995]

THE ARTS—A PRAGMATIC CASE ONLY GOES SO FAR

As political rhetoric against the evils of federal arts funding heats up, arts organizations are working hard to offer compelling counter arguments—as well they'd better. But something important about the nature of the arts is getting missed.

If you've been listening to House Republicans lately, you've heard the arts portrayed as, variously, the playground of the elite, the domain of leftist counterculturalists, the path to immorality and decadence. Recipient artists are seen as entrepreneurs on the dole—laggards who should, instead, submit themselves to the verdict of the marketplace. Each argument must be countered, and thoughtful folks are compiling facts and figures to do just that.

And yet the resulting defense, designed to persuade those who aren't attuned to the arts, falls short of expressing the value of the arts—and why Americans should make sure they flourish. Job statistics, investment payoffs, community growth potential—they're all meaningful, they're all true. They're even persuasive:

The nonprofit arts industry contributes \$36.8 billion to the national economy each year.

The 1.3 million jobs supported by the arts industry resulted in \$25.2 billion in paychecks earned by and paid to workers in every industry in the country. More than 20,000 people in Minnesota work in the arts industry.

The arts are an investment that will pay off in a better future work force. Arts have been shown to improve student learning, instilling self-esteem and discipline.

The NEA stimulates local economies and spurs urban renewal.

Jobs supported by the nonprofit arts industry represent, alone, nearly 1 percent of the entire U.S. work force.

Arts alliances are wise to underscore those points, given the current political landscape. Perhaps details about how the arts affect the economy will resonate with influential pragmatists who don't relate to flowery talk from people like actress Jane Alexander, the head of the National Endowment for the Arts. And yet. . . .

And yet for those who see the arts as an essential to life, not as a frill, all this is a little cold. To those who have felt the power of a film, an ethnic dance troupe or a good book, the value of the arts is as clear as a mountain stream.

Not surprisingly, that value is most succinctly put by an artist. Violinist and conductor Pinchas Zukerman told a lingering St. Paul Chamber Orchestra audience the other night (OK, so we'll admit to being part of the blue-jeaned "elite" at the "Casually U" series):

"It comes down to this: Do you want Beethoven's Ninth in your life or not? It all depends on what the hell kind of soul you want, as a society."

That says it.

[From the Mississippi Rag, Feb. 1995]

MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

Public broadcasting must be saved. I base this opinion on the following background:

I have invested my career in over 50 years of American broadcasting as an employee, member of the military, free-lancer, and listener.

In the private sector as an employee, I researched, programmed, announced, and marketed broadcast services and sound products in New York City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Denver, San Francisco, and Duluth-Superior.

In the public sector, I currently serve as programmer, spokesperson, and interviewer.

In the military, I was a member of a team developing radio broadcast concepts for hospital rehab programs during World War II.

I have also spent some 20 years studying and teaching in the area of electronic media. Here are some of the realities.

With some exceptions, it is my conviction that the profit-oriented broadcaster is not prepared to experiment, innovate, explore and expose new program concepts. I am willing to bet a microphone cord and a stack of classical and jazz CDs that few commercial broadcasters, if any, will rally to fill that specialized space in the bankrupt radio and TV spectrum should public broadcast funding be eliminated.

What will be the alternative? Again from experience in the revolving door of commercial broadcasting, I say do not count on the commercial licensee's sense of the public interest to pick up the slack.

Further from this half century perch and experience, I suggest most commercial broadcasters are electronic lemmings locked in battles of ratings and demographics.

These broadcast marketers are hung up on formula TV and format radio. Operating a variety of musical ferris wheels, they dump on us everything from a repetitive load of adult contemporary, album-oriented rock, urban, and country music to what amounts to TV tabloid journalism. Add, if you will, sensation directed talk hosts whose topics are run as their counterparts program music in hit radio.

What will be the alternative to the audiovisual commodity business? I suggest again, with some exception, the commercial AM and FM TV dial will continue to program from the bland to the sensational and the violent. I contend the most creative investment in commercial broadcasting is reserved for spot advertising and promotions. Public broadcasting, for this debate, invests in new programs, concepts and people.

Slash those funds and there will be a giant "sucking sound" swallowing those unique voices and programs as the public broadcasting transmitters sign off because of lack of funds. Privatize public broadcasting and public broadcasting will be subject to the same demographics and rating game.

I ask you, don't we as Americans deserve a broadcast service which gives us an alternative system—a system which truly invests, innovates and experiments with new program concepts regardless of ratings, age, or background? No content warning for the most part! The CBC, BBC, and our own Voice of America are examples of innovators. So is American Public Broadcasting!

Time is of the essence. Join with me. Call your friends. Contact your congressman and senator. Public broadcasting must be saved for it is an important investment in . . . democratic debate, cultural understanding, family values, moral leadership and character.

Far from elitist, public broadcasting is a medium for breaking barriers and isolation. It is a catalyst for building unity and celebrating who we are as Americans.

LEIGH KAMMAN.

[The Mississippi Rag, February 1995]

EDITORIALIZING

In this issue, jazz broadcaster Leigh Kamman makes an impassioned plea in favor of continued government funding for public broadcasting, asking RAG readers to join in the fray. This editor has already done so, contacting my senators, congressman, the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader.

At approximately \$1 per year per person, public broadcasting is a fantastic bargain for a jazz fan. My television is most often tuned to the local public television station where I've been able to view superlative programs on Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, Sarah Vaughan, and Benny Goodman, among others. I've also caught a few jazz festivals.

My car radio dial is set for four stations—all are public broadcasting stations which feature jazz (one exclusively). Every week, I make an effort to catch "Riverwalk," Butch Thompson's "Jazz Originals," Marian McPartland's "Piano Jazz," "Jazz at Lincoln Center," and Leigh Kamman's "The Jazz Image," all on public radio stations.

Ask yourself what jazz programs you regularly listen to. Dollars to donuts, you're listening to public broadcasting rather than a commercial station. Stay silent during the hearings to drop, cut, and/or rescind funding

for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and be prepared to lose that programming.

One argument against funding is that public broadcasting is unnecessary now with all the options offered by cable. This argument ignores the obvious, however—cable is expensive, not available in many rural areas, and therefore not an option for many citizens.

Another argument is that commercial stations will pick up the slack. A perfect counter argument is to offer an example of a now-defunct jazz program on WCCO-AM, a major Twin Cities commercial radio station known as "The Good Neighbor to the Northwest." The show, hosted by a fine, conscientious late night broadcaster, Joe McFarlin, actually inspired the launching of this newspaper. Joe (who was featured in an early RAG) spent hours preparing an eclectic collection of fine classic jazz, complementing the music with knowledgeable commentary. This weekly show ran in the wee hours of the morning, and many an early RAG was put to bed as we listened to him. Joe did this show on his own, with no support from the station—the show was not publicized, despite efforts on this editor's part to get the station's publicist to recognize the substantial following and respect Joe had earned. Eventually, with no budget for buying records (most he purchased on his own or brought from home), and no recompense or appreciation from the station for the hours he spent preparing the show, Joe gave up the good fight. I suspect that many of you can cite similar stories.

Traditional jazz and ragtime enthusiasts must realize that if we're going to keep this music alive for future generations, we have to fight for it on all fronts. It's no secret that most school music programs—elementary through college—go no further back in jazz history than Stan Kenton, choosing to ignore the roots of jazz and ragtime because the teachers themselves are not knowledgeable guides to this music. Some (not enough) jazz and ragtime societies are addressing this issue, making valiant efforts to get young people interested in the music through jazz education programs, jazz camps and scholarships, and they are to be commended for their work. The challenge, as the RAG sees it, is to educate the teachers as well as the students.

Public broadcasting has been and can be an effective medium for doing this. We document jazz and ragtime history in these pages, and we value the role public broadcasting has played in expanding our own knowledge. This educational role often seems to escape those who would privatize the programming of public broadcasting. They fail to appreciate that education is rarely "market driven" and is seldom profitable per se, but it's crucial in making us aware of the diversity of our culture. At its best, public broadcasting feeds the "Gee Whiz" factor, helping us to discover concepts that are not only new but exciting.

And, there is another consideration. The traditional jazz and ragtime recording business is more prolific than ever, but the recordings need exposure in order for the labels to justify the expense. Where are you most likely to hear a recording by jazz or ragtime performers who are eminently capable but hardly household words? Think about it.

Let's not close any doors that can be opened to spread the word about the music we love. Let your voice be heard now.

Sincerely,

LESLIE JOHNSON.