

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