

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM ACT OF
1995

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1995. There has been a great deal of discussion lately about the future of the Federal Maritime Commission and the Shipping Act of 1984. Some are suggesting that both the Federal Maritime Commission and the Shipping Act of 1984 be scrapped. I do not agree with that approach, but I do recognize that significant changes are needed at the Commission and in the Shipping Act of 1984. The bill I am introducing today accomplishes those changes.

The Shipping Act of 1984 sets out the legal framework that governs ocean liner cargo transportation. With a broad grant of antitrust immunity, conferences of oceanliner companies meet to establish common rates for the shipment of freight across the oceans. These rates are filed with the Federal Maritime Commission and made public. While broad grants of antitrust immunity are usually antithetical to the way the United States expects business to operate, I see no consensus within our ocean carrier and shipping industries, nor internationally, that immediate wholesale removal of antitrust immunity will bring the competitive benefits some expect. In fact, there was considerable testimony at the hearing held in the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation on February 2 that U.S. commercial interests could be harmed in doing so.

My approach is straightforward. Continue the present system of ocean carrier conferences with immunization from the antitrust laws. Within that framework, give shippers and conference carriers increased flexibility to enter into certain business arrangements not encumbered by conference agreements, procedures, or vetos of other conference carriers.

Within the ocean shipping industry there is the concept of service contract which is a contract between a shipper and a carrier or a conference of carriers in which a minimum quantity of cargo over a fixed period of time is shipped at a certain rate and level of service. Typically, this translates into a large volume/long-term arrangement at a reduced rate below the filed tariff. These sorts of contracts are permitted and recognized in the law, but the carrier conferences are permitted and recognized in the law, but the carrier conferences are allowed to restrict and even prohibit their use. This bill would prohibit a conference or a conference carrier from limiting the ability of another member of the conference from entering into or performing under a service contract. This will provide shippers and conference carriers, that elect to, the opportunity to enter into arrangements outside of the conference.

Also in the carrier conference system, there is the concept of independent action. Under the Shipping Act of 1984, carriers can charge a rate different than the conference filed tariff, if notice is given to the conference and filed with the Federal Maritime Commission 10 days in advance of that independent action for a different rate. The bill would shorten that 10-day notice to 2 days. Again, this would provide shippers and carriers with a great deal more flexibility to enter into arrangements with much reduced interference by other conference members. By shortening the notice period, a rate different than the conference rate can be made effective before the other conference members have a lengthy period in which they could convince and persuade the independent action taker to not take the independent action.

The bill also provides a new declaration of policy. Section 2 of the Shipping Act of 1984 sets out the purposes of the act. Among the purposes are establishment of a nondiscriminatory regulatory process; provision of an efficient and economic ocean transportation system; and encouragement of the development of an economically sound and efficient U.S.-flag liner fleet. This bill would add a new declaration of policy—promotion of the growth and development of United States exports through competitive, nondiscriminatory, and efficient ocean transportation. There are some who believe that the Shipping Act of 1984 is too oriented toward the interests of the carriers at the expense of the shippers. This provision in the bill would give strong policy guidance to the Federal Maritime Commission that in administering the act that the interests of U.S. exporters should be just as paramount in its mind as the interests of the carriers.

The bill also directs the Secretary of Transportation to develop and implement a negotiation strategy to persuade foreign governments to divest themselves of ownership and control of ocean common carriers. Government ownership and control of oceanliner companies puts our carriers at a tremendous disadvantage in the international marketplace. While there is little we can do to force foreign governments to get out of the business of oceanliner shipping, it certainly should be the U.S. Government policy to bring that issue to the negotiating table when it is engaged in trade and commercial discussions with our trading partners. Over time, I am confident that progress can be made in this area to the benefit of U.S. carriers and the shipping public.

These changes to the Shipping Act of 1984 represent significant steps toward a more competitive and deregulated environment in the ocean transportation business, and I urge people to consider them in that regard.

Finally, the bill would make some significant reforms at the Federal Maritime Commission itself. Government agencies are downsizing and rightsizing across the board in the effort to reduce Government spending. The Federal

Maritime Commission needs to contribute to this effort just as all other Government agencies are doing. There has been discussion of outright eliminating the Commission all together. This would be unwise since it provides important benefits to the public. This bill would direct the Commission to reduce its employees by 15 percent over the next 2 fiscal years. The Commission is a relatively small agency with a relatively small budget—\$19 million, much of it offset with the collection of fees and fines. Despite its small size, it still needs to be a part of the overall effort to reinvent and streamline Government. Simply abolishing the Commission so that an agency's skin can be hung on the wall is not a proper way to carry out the public's need to have a smaller government. Steps need to be taken, but they need to make good public policy sense.

The bill also directs the Federal Maritime Commission to devote a greater proportion of its resources to protecting U.S. shippers and carriers against restrictive and unfair practices of foreign governments and foreign-flag carriers. U.S. interests are under a constant barrage by foreign interests trying to hinder their ability to do business. The Commission has done a good job of policing these practices, but I believe that the waterfront of abuses is so vast that if more resources were directed to this area, further progress could be realized in leveling the trade playing field. The bill directs that the Commission submit a plan to Congress to reorient its resources in this regard within 90 days of enactment of this legislation.

This proposed bill is just that—a proposal. There are issues that are not addressed in this bill, that may well need to be addressed. There are issues even within the context of the specific proposals upon which the bill is silent or needs further thought and deliberation before a more refined position is developed. An example would be in the service contract area. Should the terms of service contracts continue to be made public? In my bill as drafted they would be, but this is not a closed issue in my mind. Similarly, is there a need for phase-in of changes to the Shipping Act? Also, I do not address tariff filing in the bill, so as drafted, the current system would continue. But again, I believe there may well be ways that the public can learn about what is happening in the marketplace without a government based tariff filing system. I am open on this issue and others. There may also be other ways to craft the legislative language to accomplish the purposes of this bill, and I am open to suggestions here as well.

I very much look forward to working with Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman SHUSTER and Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee Chairman COBLE, ranking Democratic Members NORMAN Y. MINETA and JAMES A. TRAFICANT, and other members of the committee to develop legislation on the Shipping Act and the Federal Maritime Commission.

● 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.

TRIBUTE TO DON PIERSON

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Mr. Don Pierson, an outstanding individual whose bold approach towards life and its challenges epitomizes the values Texans hold dear.

Mr. Pierson was born on October 11, 1925, in Abilene, TX. Throughout his fascinating life, Mr. Pierson has pursued many careers and professional endeavors. For example, he has been a land developer, a local hotel owner, a car dealer, a pilot, a cable television pioneer, and a city mayor.

This list of successful ventures proves Mr. Pierson to be a man of initiative, resourcefulness, and ingenuity—a true Texan in every sense of the word. Texans respect the kind of vision and strong character that Mr. Pierson possessed and exhibited.

Mr. Pierson's numerous accomplishments speak to all of us. They remind us of the possibilities and opportunities which remain within our reach if we are willing to accept the corresponding risks and obstacles in order to pursue and attain them.

I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize this truly admirable individual.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the leave of absence which I was granted yesterday, Monday, February 27, 1995, I was not present during two rollcall votes. Specifically, I was absent during rollcall votes Nos. 175 and 176.

Had I been here I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 175, the rule for debate on H.R. 1022 and "yea" on rollcall No. 176, the Brown of California substitute to H.R. 1022.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, as this year's Black History Month comes to a close, it is appropriate to remember its origins. The celebration dates back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a period of time in February to celebrate the heritage and accomplishments of black Americans. It took 50 years, but in 1976, February was officially declared Black History Month.

In the last decade, black Americans have increasingly received recognition for their achievements. In 1983, Guion S. Bluford Jr. became the first black astronaut to travel into space. And just this month, Dr. Bernard A. Harris became the first black astronaut to walk in space. In literature, both Alice Walker and

Toni Morrison received the Pulitzer prize in 1983 and 1988, respectively. Most notably, Army Gen. Colin Powell became the first black Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his heroic leadership and steadfast confidence during the Persian Gulf conflict not only won a war, but reassured a Nation.

When commenting on the present, let us not forget the black Americans of the past who helped set the stage for today's achievements. The theme of this year's Black History Month is "Reflections of 1895: Douglas, DuBois, Washington," in honor of the famous black Americans of the 19th century. Each championed the rights of African-Americans in the United States, although at times they disagreed on the means of achieving their common ultimate goal. Frederick Douglas, a freed slave, devoted his life to the cause of freedom and equality for all Americans. W.E.B. DuBois, who also gained freedom from slavery, is best known as one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and an outspoken advocate for education. Booker T. Washington, who took a different approach to education, nonetheless shared DuBois' desire for a more integrated and conciliatory society. Although these three great men differed on means, their goal was the same: justice and equality for all black Americans.

The accomplishments of black Americans are great indeed, and span every sector of society; we should not wait until February of each year to remember their many accomplishments. But in celebrating African-American accomplishments, it is imperative that we emphasize the word American as much as the word African. For just as surely as George Washington and Amelia Earhart are vital parts of every black American's heritage, so too are Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Thurgood Marshall vital parts of our national heritage.

We should recognize great blacks, therefore, not because they are black, but because they are great individuals. If we are to move forward as the world's most diverse and successful multicultural Nation, we must stop defining each other by the color of our skin, and strive to judge one another by the content of our character.

ANGOLA NEEDS WORLD'S HELP

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I read with great interest the following article on Angola. So that all of my colleagues will have the opportunity to see this important piece. I would like to insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 25, 1995]

ANGOLA NEEDS THE WORLD'S HELP IN MAKING PEACE TRIUMPH

(By Jose Eduardo dos Santos)

It was with great satisfaction that I read the recent bipartisan congressional letter to President Clinton declaring that "the United States has a strong national interest in a stable peace agreement in Angola." I share the view in Congress that the Lusaka Accords are the "last, best hope for peace in Angola."

The letter accurately notes that the treaty also offers a promise of stability and prosperity in our region along with opportunities to expand US exports to Angola.

I have called on all Angolans to make a pact in the defense of peace and absolute respect for national reconciliation so that we may reconstruct our war-ravaged country and vivify the soul of our people. It is a gigantic task, but I am confident we can show that we are equal to it, and are capable of making peace triumph.

PROXY BATTLES OF THE COLD WAR OVER

But we cannot achieve this difficult goal alone. Generations have been born and have grown up knowing nothing but conflict, first with colonial rulers and then among ourselves. If peace is to set down roots, it will need the nurturing of the international community, led by the U.S.

The cold-war superpowers who once used our differences in their proxy battles are now trying to forget their old differences. But they must not forget old obligations. We look to them now as partners. We were once a wealthy country and we can make ourselves one again—but not overnight, or alone.

Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said, "It is imperative that immediate action now be taken to implement the comprehensive agreement signed in Lusaka." Mr. Clinton gave me his written assurance, "Once a peace agreement is reached, the United States government will be prepared to do all it can within the United Nations and bilaterally to ensure its successful implementation." Many of our friends, both old and new, implored us to take unpopular risks in the negotiations with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). In response to their urgings, we went that extra mile. We have done that and now we turn to them to help us make that peace a success.

The Security Council's decision to deploy a contingent of about 500 cease-fire observers is welcome, but we need prompt dispatching of at least 7,000 peacekeepers to ensure that all provisions of the agreement are adhered to. The UN and the international community cannot skimp on this vital aspect of the peace process. We want our former enemies to know from these credible sources that we are sincere in word as well as deed, and I am sure they feel the same way. Peacekeepers will help instill confidence among past foes.

To repeat 1992's tragic mistake of trying to "make peace on the cheap" would doom our nation and all of southern Africa to more war and bloodshed. The cost of providing peacekeepers and launching national reconciliation is only a fraction of the cost of making war and caring for the victims.

The national healing process must begin with caring for the hurt, the hungry, and the homeless. We urgently need portable hospital facilities that can rapidly be dispatched to the hard-hit areas like the devastated cities of Cuito, Huambo, Uige, and Melange.

THE NEED TO CLEAR MINES

The fighting is over, but we urgently need help to clear millions of antipersonnel mines strewn throughout our nation, so that our farmers may till our fertile fields, our children may attend school and play safely outdoors, and all our citizens can travel in peace to and from their jobs and homes.

Before the war, we were known as a country with abundant mineral and agricultural resources. We were self-sufficient in most foodstuffs. Our exports ranged from crude oil and uncut diamonds to coffee and tobacco textiles and shoes.

Now we must repair and rebuild as we heal our wounds and our wounded. We need technical assistance to rebuild our infrastructure, we need international peacekeepers to enforce our cease-fire, we need foreign investment to restore our industrial base, we need equipment and expertise to clear away the deadly debris of war. We also need loans and credits to stimulate our economy, as well as debt relief and restructuring.

SAVIMBI INVITED FOR TALKS

We have launched our democracy. Our elected National Assembly is at work and soon we will hold the final round of our presidential elections. Meanwhile, our former foes will be joining us in governing the nation by assuming positions of major responsibility. They will be Cabinet ministers, provincial governors, mayors, ambassadors and much more. The two former enemy armies will join together in a national defense force as most former combatants are demobilized.

I have invited UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to meet with me at any time and any place in Angola so we may show our people we are fully engaged together in national reconciliation and reconstruction.

A new page is being turned in Angola's history. It presents new challenges for Angolan political leaders, government officials, and ordinary citizens as we try to reconstruct a third time from the rubble and ruins of the tragedy that devastated Angola. We call upon the United States and the international community to join us in our historic task of making peace work not just for ourselves but for a continent that is struggling hard to spread the blessings of peace and democracy to all its citizens.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation to authorize the establishment of a memorial, on Federal land within the District of Columbia, to Martin Luther King, Jr.

Alpha Phi Alpha, which Dr. King joined in Boston on June 22, 1952, is one of the oldest African-American fraternities in the Nation. With more than 700 chapters in 42 States, its members include some of the most prominent leaders and distinguished officials within the United States. The fraternity wishes to honor Dr. King's remarkable role with a memorial in the Nation's Capitol. It is the fraternity's belief that a memorial will provide a tangible recognition that will assist in passing Dr. King's message from generation to generation. Alpha Phi Alpha will coordinate the design, construction, maintenance and funding of the monument. The bill provides that the monument be established entirely with private contributions and at no cost to the Federal Government. The Department of the Interior, in consultation with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts, will select the site and approve the design.

I am very pleased to recognize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of our Nation's greatest leaders in the ongoing struggle to achieve full equality for all of our citizens. In a very short lifespan of 39 years, this man created a

moral, political and religious revolution that is indelible within the minds and hearts of Americans. As a man of peace, Dr. King recognized that along with freedom comes a strong measure of responsibility and accountability from all Americans. He showed us that civil rights is not just a struggle for the rights of black Americans, but a struggle to ensure the rights of all Americans. His gospel often proclaimed that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Dr. King's mission is still unfinished. Racism and inequality, distrust and misunderstanding continue to divide us as a Nation. We must continue to challenge the American conscience and strive to create economic and civil equality for all of our citizens. For the future youth of our country, a memorial will provide a tangible reminder of our Nation's history and to our relentless struggle to eliminate injustice and prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. King dedicated his life to achieving economic and civil equality for all Americans, through nonviolent means. I believe that he made an indelible impression, of what one individual can do, on the minds and hearts of all Americans. I believe that a memorial would provide a tangible symbol to our Nation's youth of this country's commitment to economic, social, and legal justice. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to ensure that the essential principles of justice and equality among our citizenry are never forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO SAN DIEGO POLICE OFFICER PATRICK R. MILLER

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to a hero in my district who helps his community day after day, week after week, year after year. This hero is San Diego Police Officer Patrick R. Miller.

Officer Miller is a man who is fulfilling his life's dream. Since childhood, he desired to become a police officer—and that dream became reality 6 years ago after successfully being accepted and completing the police academy. Officer Miller furthered his career by graduating from the highly competitive Special Weapons and Tactics [SWAT] Academy last spring.

Officer Miller is praised by his fellow officers and community residents as a model police officer—one who treats people as human beings, while doing his job with precision and professionalism.

On the morning of February 2, 1995, Officer Miller was shot five times during a routine traffic stop. He was very seriously wounded. Fortunately, Officer Miller survived the incident and is recovering from his injuries.

Officer Miller has proven to be a respected and hard working police officer for the city of San Diego. I wish him a quick and complete recovery—and a speedy return to the duties he performs so well.

I salute Officer Patrick R. Miller for his hard work, dedication, and tenacity. He is an excellent example of the impact that one person can have on the community.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE COVERAGE FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS TREATMENTS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill which is truly vital to the hundreds of thousands of people in this country suffering from multiple sclerosis, a physically debilitating disease. The Multiple Sclerosis Home Treatment Act of 1995 would provide Medicare beneficiaries with reimbursement for the cost of beta-interferons, the most effective treatments for MS we have ever seen and the only type of MS treatment approved by the FDA.

Mr. Speaker, before I describe my bill I would like to tell you a little bit about multiple sclerosis and the difficult consequences of the disease for its victims and their families.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A SNAPSHOT

It has been estimated that today between 250,000 and 350,000 Americans have MS. The disease usually strikes at the prime of productive life—most people are diagnosed between age 20, and age 40. For reasons which are unknown as yet, women comprise an estimated 73 percent of the MS population.

Although the cause of the disease has yet to be specifically determined, we do know that in MS the central nervous system is attacked, resulting in inflammation and breakdown of the protective covering of the nerves in the brain and spinal cord, and the formation of scarring lesions in those areas.

The disease concurrently results in a multitude of debilitating symptoms such as fatigue, impaired vision, loss of muscle coordination, tremors, and bowel and bladder dysfunctions. MS is most often characterized by recurrent and progressively more acute attacks of these symptoms, called exacerbations, between periods of relative physical stability. Exacerbations can and often do result in hospitalization.

The long-term effects of MS vary. Some people experience more complete recovery between exacerbations—relapsing-remitting MS—while others experience significant physical deterioration—relapsing—or chronic-progressive MS.

Still, MS is a disease of physical debilitation. People with MS often experience a loss of ability to perform simple daily tasks. In many cases the physical consequences of MS force the individuals to quit their jobs and leave the work force, requiring them and their families to make tough financial choices while continuing to address health care needs. An estimated 27 percent of people with MS are bedridden at least 1 out of every 14 days.

BETASERON: A BREAKTHROUGH TREATMENT

Last year, the Food and Drug Administration approved a treatment, beta-interferon 1-b—trade name, Betaseron—for use in relapsing-remitting MS. The FDA approved Betaseron through their newly created fast-track approval process, demonstrating the agency's recognition of both the importance of a treatment for MS and the success of Betaseron.

Betaseron is a type of beta-interferon, a protein genetically engineered to resemble similar

proteins in humans. The most significant aspect of Betaseron for MS patients is that it reduces the formation of new lesions in the brain, an occurrence widely thought to be connected with the progression of the disease.

On a day-to-day basis the results of Betaseron treatments are also proving dramatic. For example, Mr. Kevin Cloy of Middleport, NY, is a constituent and friend of mine. Mr. Cloy is 32 years old, and was diagnosed with MS in 1990. He was forced to quit his job due to the disabling effects of MS. In December 1993, Mr. Cloy became one of the first people to receive Betaseron treatments.

The change in his physical condition has been remarkable. The frequency of his exacerbations has significantly decreased, and his physical condition has stabilized enough that he no longer feels the need to be wheelchair-bound. Although he still remains at home during the day, he can return to doing simple tasks like walking to the mailbox. He is hopeful that the Betaseron treatments will allow him to return to the work force someday soon.

NEED FOR MEDICARE COVERAGE

Unfortunately, because Betaseron is a high-technology, genetically engineered treatment, it is also prohibitively expensive. Betaseron is injected under the skin at home every other day, and the injections cost approximately \$1,000 per month.

The expense of Betaseron is a grave problem for all people with MS, but especially for those like Kevin Cloy who are forced to leave the work force due to their MS-induced disability. Not only must they deal with the financial constraints of a lost income, but they also lose the coverage of any employer-provided health insurance as well. They generally become eligible for Medicare, but as we all know, Medicare does not cover prescription drugs and self-administrable treatments.

Mr. Cloy's situation again illustrates the problem. In March of last year, after Mr. Cloy left his job, he became eligible for Medicare and lost his private insurance coverage, thereby also losing coverage for prescription drugs.

When he became eligible to receive Betaseron treatments, he was therefore faced with a difficult choice—either expend all of his family's resources to pay for Betaseron, and eventually become destitute enough to be eligible for Medicaid—which does cover prescriptions—or go without Betaseron, a treatment which has changed his life.

Mr. Cloy has done everything feasible to avoid making that choice. He has drained his family's savings as much as possible in order to pay for Betaseron. Last spring, the residents of Middleport even organized a fundraiser for Kevin at a local restaurant. The fundraiser was successful, but the money raised only covers about 9-months worth of treatments.

Mr. Speaker, since the first introduction of my bill last year which would have provided Medicare coverage for Betaseron, I have heard from people across the Nation who have MS, from New York to California, from Arkansas to Illinois. Their stories have been chronicled in major newspapers like the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Orlando Sentinel. These people have experienced the very beneficial effects of Betaseron, and they are desperate for a solution to this problem of access.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Last year, I introduced legislation to provide Medicare coverage for Betaseron, in order to

help these people and their families. This year, I am expanding the bill to cover all beta-interferons, a consequence of recent exciting scientific developments.

Another constituent and friend, Dr. Lawrence Jacobs, who is an esteemed researcher at the Multiple Sclerosis Center at Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo, recently announced with his partner, Dr. Salazar of the National Institutes of Health, the development of a new beta-interferon which is promising to be more effective than Betaseron. This new substance would be used as an alternative to Betaseron.

The new beta-interferon, which will soon be before the FDA for formal approval, has been affirmatively proven to reduce the progression of the disease. The new substance better mirrors natural substances produced in our bodies, and therefore also produces less side-effects for the patients. It is also being developed to be injected once a week, instead of every other day.

Mr. Speaker, the preventive health aspects of beta-interferons are obvious. We can stop or significantly reduce the progression of the disease. We can substantially reduce the number of attacks these people experience. Since as estimated 41 percent of hospital stays of MS patients are covered by Medicare, we can also clearly reduce those costs to Medicare.

Moreover, we can reduce all of the other health care costs which are a consequence of a severe disability—physician visits, clinic visits, home health care, medical equipment, physical therapy—the list goes on and on. We may even be able to move many of these people back in to the work force, allowing them to leave Medicare altogether, a clear savings to taxpayers.

I believe that providing access to these beta-interferons is an excellent example of the successes of preventive health care. In slowing the progression of MS, and allowing these individuals to lead more productive lives, these treatments provide benefits which, in the long term, may far exceed the cost of the injections.

It is time we act to make these critical treatments available to all of those people with MS whose disabilities are so severe that they have lost their jobs and their private health insurance. I urge the Congress to adopt this important legislation.

RED INK GREATER THREAT THAN RED ARMY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the gravest errors that the Republican majority is in the process of making is to increase military spending over what we have already voted while it proposes serious cuts in important domestic programs. And for those who do not share my sense that these programs should be preserved, the increase in defense spending can be seen as a threat to further deficit reduction, or even to tax reductions for those who prefer that course. In any case, spending money that we do not need on the military at a time when we are short of resources is an error. For this reason, I will from

time to time be sharing with my colleagues knowledgeable commentary from national security experts who are pointing out that it is a grave error to increase military spending, and that in fact, given the collapse of the Soviet Union, the severe weaknesses of the Russian military, the untapped ability of our Western European and East Asian allies to do far more in the area of military spending, we in fact can afford to make further reductions in the military without in any way endangering national security or the well-being of the men and women who have so gallantly volunteered to defend us.

Recently, one of the most distinguished experts in the national security field, former Director of Central Intelligence William Colby, wrote an article in the Hill on February 22 pointing out how unwise it is to increase—and even maintain—the current level of military spending. Mr. Colby's tenure as Director of Central Intelligence began in the Nixon administration and extended into the administration of Gerald Ford, so he can hardly be dismissed as the voice of Democratic liberalism. His hard-headed, persuasive argument for military spending reductions is an important contribution to our budget debate and I ask that it be printed here.

WHICH IS GREATER SECURITY THREAT: RED ARMY OR RED INK?

(By William E. Colby)

The Cold War is over, but you wouldn't know it from America's defense budget or from Republican calls for more defense spending. The once fearsome Red Army no longer threatens Europe at the Fulda Gap in North Germany. Instead, it hardly is able to enter a medium sized Chechnya city against lightly-armed partisans, even with the advantage of air power and heavy artillery.

But the U.S. defense budget still siphons off some \$250 billion from the national economy as political leaders talk about a balanced budget (but don't act to produce), promise middle income tax cuts instead of building savings, and vie to cut domestic and foreign programs. U.S. defense expenditures still amount of well over twice the \$121 billion spent by the eight other nations that conceivably could pose a threat to U.S. national interests, and over three times what Russia spends on its reduced, rusting and hapless military.

One would think that an intelligence assessment of dangers for the U.S. in the years ahead, and a strategic review of how we should respond, would focus on some of the obvious threats looming ahead in the economic field, which has now replaced military competition as the main arena of conflict in the post-Cold War world.

The most obvious danger is the national debt and its servicing costs, which threaten the economy and will crush almost all discretionary spending unless economically depressing and politically unpalatable new taxes are imposed. Similarly, the inexorable march of the Cold-War-era baby boomers toward senior-citizen status clearly threatens the Social Security system and will mean a generational conflict with a younger generation saddled with the bills. The sloshing of trillions of panicky dollars through global electronic markets, as just occurred with Mexico, is spreading to other emerging economies is today's real threat to the nation's economy—and security.

And it is not that the defense budget is beyond challenge, for need or for specifics. Former Secretary of Defense Les Aspin's "bottom up review" assumed two regional wars on the scale of the Gulf War, conducted

simultaneously, without allies, with no build-up period and with rotation capability for a long engagement—an obvious gold-plated invitation to the “bottom” of the military to plan forces at about the current levels. A bit of top-down guidance might have insisted on a more realistic scenario.

The review did not question some of the sacred cows of current planning: another attack submarine (against which fleet?); a better attack fighter (when our present ones are the best in the world); the Cold War B-2 bomber when modernized B-52's were the main muscle used in the Persian Gulf; a surfeit of aircraft carriers to “show the flag” when Aegis cruisers demonstrated their capability to hit an office complex in Baghdad from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; continued land and sea-based nuclear missiles aimed at the open ocean in numbers far above the 100 or so that respected defense experts agree is sufficient for deterrence.

If to these are added 20 more B-2's designed to penetrate Soviet airspace after a nuclear exchange, six huge C-17 airlifters when C-5's can carry what needs to go by air and heavy tanks should go by sea or be prepositioned to be available in real quantity, and new Trident submarine-launched strategic missiles, one can see that the mindset of the planners is clearly to continue to prepare for and deter the now-outdated massive threat from the Soviet Union. At least 24 budget-conscious Republican congressmen deeped sixed the SDI, recognizing that the more proximate threat of a nuclear weapon arriving in the U.S. would be in the hold of a non-descript freighter.

The real post-Cold War world calls for the deployment of new kinds of “secret weapons” such as the diplomatic efforts of former President Jimmy Carter, who has already averted violence in Haiti and North Korea and at least has tried in Bosnia. It calls for programs to reduce the population growth bomb which is already exploding in Asia and Africa. And it calls for carefully planned and conducted anti-terrorist operations with formerly hostile nations and services.

It also calls for more “competition” between the expenditures to fight a Cold War better and the need to keep our nation's economy strong and targeted on the real threats—and opportunities—of the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
DWIGHT EVANS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, on this last day of Black History Month, I wanted to congratulate the Honorable Dwight Evans for his great accomplishments as a public servant in the city of Philadelphia and in the State of Pennsylvania. Dwight Evans is making history every day for his constituents.

Dwight represents the 203d Legislative District in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Throughout his life, Dwight has contributed greatly to the city of Philadelphia. He has made these contributions in many different capacities, but has never failed to make significant improvements in his community.

Prior to his membership in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, Dwight was responsible for revitalizing the abandoned Ogontz Plaza in Philadelphia, turning it into an economically viable shopping district. He was also responsible for bringing a police ministration to the Ogontz Avenue area, making it a safer place

for members of the community. We are working together to develop the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Employment and Training Center.

More, recently as the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in Pennsylvania, Dwight has been able to provide day care services for children, adequate funding for youth programs, and the improvement of educational services to children.

In 1994, Dwight Evans ran as the first African-American candidate for the Governor of Pennsylvania. He surprised the pollsters and the experts, but not those of us who know him by coming in second. He was also endorsed by most of the major daily newspapers in the Commonwealth.

As we mark the end of Black History Month, I would like to recognize and congratulate Dwight Evans for his excellent accomplishments. It is important that we look back at history, but it is also important that we applaud the men and women who are making progress today and tomorrow.

H.R. 450

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week we were given a real clear picture of what the new Republican majority that now controls the Congress really cares about.

During the consideration of H.R. 450, Members had two opportunities to vote on amendments that would have excluded from the moratorium regulations the Fish and Wildlife service needs to issue in order to establish hunting seasons for ducks and waterfowl.

I offered the first amendment which, in addition to the hunting season regulations, also exempted several other important matters, such as:

Rules the FEC has issued to prohibit personal use of campaign funds; rules to make it harder for aliens to stay in the United States on the basis of meritless petitions for political asylum; rules giving preference to the elderly in section 8 housing; rule pertaining to elimination of drug use in Federal housing; rules designating empowerment zones and enterprise communities; rules compensating Persian Gulf veterans with disabilities from undiagnosed illnesses; and rules for the development of a data base for child molesters, as required by the crime bill.

The Republican majority argued against amending their bill to make it clear that these important regulations could be excluded from the moratorium. They claimed there was nothing to worry about.

Yet, later in the day, they chose to support an amendment which only exempted the hunting season regulations, and none of the other regulations—not for veterans, not for the protection of children against child molesters, and not for the elderly.

I have nothing against duck hunting, but I think it is a sad day when this Congress cares more about guaranteeing there is a duck hunting season, than whether our children are safe, and the elderly and disabled veterans are properly cared for.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND COST-
BENEFIT ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1022) to provide regulatory reform and to focus national economic resources on the greatest risks to human health, safety, and the environment through scientifically objective and unbiased risk assessments and through the consideration of cost and benefits in major rules, and for other purposes.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Chairman, I rise as a strong proponent of risk assessment and effective government and cost-benefit analysis.

Having grown up on a farm in eastern Arkansas and having seen in person both the tremendous waste, that government regulations can assist us in preserving our environment and our surroundings but also in being overburdensome as well as top heavy in regulatory needs. Risk assessment is a vital tool in forming cost-effective and well-reasoned Federal regulations. It should be used to create a better and responsive Federal Government, not stymie things down with court actions or excessive delay.

But I do have some concerns that the bill we are looking at today, this will happen under the current bill. Before we consider H.R. 1022 further, we may have to take a time-out to do a cost-benefit analysis on this bill. CBO has made some conservative estimates that the bill will cost the Federal Government an additional 250 million a year to conduct risk assessment. This breaks down to approximately 5,000 new Federal employees, including many new lawyers hired to defend agency actions.

As we look at this bill today, I hope that we will work in bipartisan fashion to make it better so that it will be of great assistance to all of us across the Nation in making government more effective.

Mr. Chairman, the costs of doing an effective and needed risk assessment doesn't bother me very much if in the long run those expenses are more than covered in the costs saved down the road. However, I am skeptical that the \$25 million threshold is a figure where we can get the biggest bang for our buck. The threshold set out under this bill to conduct risk assessments is \$25 million. However, Executive orders in the past issued by President Ford, Reagan and Clinton set the threshold at \$100 million. OMB in 1993 concluded that 97 percent of the total rulemaking costs on the economy came from rules with a dollar threshold over \$100 million. Like the companies who rightly complain that we shouldn't spend millions of dollars to get Superfund sites, water and air one additional percentage cleaner, I question whether we should be spending so much money in conducting additional risk assessments to reach an additional 3 percent of the regulations that have a financial impact on the economy. Additionally, H.R. 1022 requires a risk assessment for permits under Federal program. Does this mean that every State that issues a Clean Water Act section 402 permit must conduct a risk assessment before finalizing any permit? Let's make sure that we are adopting the most cost effective law as we

can by looking at the potential scope of the bill.

I am also concerned about this bill's potential financial impact on our States. Just last month we passed a bill to curb unfunded Federal mandates on unwitting States. However, upon closer analysis of this bill, I feel that there might be possibility that States will bear the impacts and financial burdens of conducting risk assessments. Many States act as the agents of the Federal Government in enforcing certain laws. This bill would require the Federal Government, or any entity acting "on behalf of a covered agency in the implementation of a regulatory program" to conduct risk assessments.

I will be offering an amendment later during the debate to solve the potential unintended consequence. It has the support of the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Governor from Arkansas.

I hope that my colleagues will support some of the bipartisan amendments that will be offered during the course of debate to eliminate some of the bureaucratic nightmares in this bill.

BLACK HISTORY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, for the last 14 years, I have been the proud sponsor of an Annual Congressional Black History Month Breakfast. Each year, it has been a privilege to hear the remarks of many distinguished guest speakers and this morning was no exception. The honored speaker for this year's breakfast was the Honorable Eric Holder, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. I found Mr. Holder's remarks insightful, thought provoking, and timely. Therefore, I am proud to submit his statement for the RECORD.

BLACK HISTORY SPEECH

(By Eric Holder)

In discussing black history we must always be cognizant of its continuing nature and we are obligated to assess where black America stands at the time of that discussion. Though I would like to talk today about the concept of, and importance of, black history I would also like to discuss the black present. The past and the present are inextricably bound and to understand either, one must comprehend both. History should be used as a tool in trying to understand a present that seems at times to be frightening and illogical. It is my belief that the seeds of our inner cities present distress are found in the manner in which this nation has dealt with its black population over the years. But we must also acknowledge that this same population has done much in recent years to contribute to its present negative condition. The study of black history is a means by which we can understand and plan for a better black future. To look forward one must also look back.

Let me start with the present. Black America today stands at a crossroads. A valiant past filled with courage and struggle is being replaced with a present replete with irresponsible behavior and an almost passive acceptance of negative actions in general and of violence in particular. Black Americans, like too many others in our society, have become all too willing to blame others for their situation. It is definitely true that

government has not done all that it could, or should, have done in the recent past. But a study of black history indicates that we have frequently had to deal with governmental indifference or outright hostility. This did not stop our striving in the past, cannot be used an excuse in the present, and must not inhibit our growth as a people in the future. We black Americans must commit ourselves to responsible behavior and do all that we can to retard the growth of the culture of violence that so grips many of our communities.

It is time for black America to come to grips with the crime and violence problem that destroys so many promising, young black lives. Put quite simply, it is time for black people to begin to identify with, and work with, the forces that are fighting to make our streets safe. The preoccupation with criminal defendants and the abject neglect of criminal victims is in some ways a moral indictment of our community. This concern was understandable in a past where people of color were systemically, routinely and legally denied the rights to which they were obviously entitled. But in a present where at least the legal impediments to equality have been largely erased, such concerns are largely misplaced. I am not naive, however. Black people must be ever vigilant to insure that all of our people, criminal defendants included, are always treated in the same constitutional manner as all other Americans. But for too long we have sought to excuse that which we know to be wrong and in the process have ignored the real pain suffered by members of our own community. The overwhelming majority of crime committed by black defendants is directed at other black people. Over 90% of the nation's black homicide victims, for example, were killed by other black people. This is truly a sad part of black history but is an aspect of our existence in this country that must be explored and honestly discussed if the next chapters in our story are to be filled with hope and progress.

We must also strive to curb other voluntary conduct that threatens the very existence of our people. The plagues of AIDS and unwed births that so affect the black community, for example, are the products of irresponsible sexual conduct. Because this conduct is voluntary it can, and should, be rather easily controlled. I understand that in things sexual and personal we must tread lightly but is it not painfully clear that by being just a little more responsible these problems could be cured? We must insure that we do all we can to reduce the rate of black unwed births in our nation that now stands at 67%—two out of every three black babies are born into this condition. In some parts of Washington that figure rises to over 80%—four out of every five babies. This plague tears at the fabric that has traditionally bound us together. It inhibits the development of the black community by stunting the growth of both the mother and the child itself. A recent study showed that women who became mothers when they were married, over 21 and high school graduates gave birth to children who lived in poverty about 10% of the time. By contrast, women who were under 21, high school dropouts and not married gave birth to children 79% of whom lived in poverty. There is little dispute that there is a direct line between poverty and the social problems that so bedevil us. As you can see, at least a part of the poverty problem is self inflicted and could be controlled by self restraint.

In the current discussion about unwed births, welfare reform and values we too frequently focus on women as if they created children without the assistance of men. We must never stigmatize the women in our

community who valiantly struggle against great odds to raise good kids and we must always love all of our children whatever the marital status of their parents. But we must recognize that this is a problem. And we must acknowledge the irresponsibility of men in this situation. When I was a judge at the District of Columbia Superior Court it was striking to me to find that virtually every young man who came before me in a criminal case did not have a man who was meaningfully involved in his life. As the United States Attorney for this city I have been struck by the way in which children have responded to the men in our office, both black and white, in our outreach efforts. We have programs with elementary schools in the city and it is in some ways sad to see our youngsters, black youngsters, cling to the men in my office for the support and guidance they should be receiving from their fathers at home. In any discussion of our situation we must focus more on absentee fathers. We cannot hope to have our young boys grow up to be good men without role models to emulate. And the best role model is not an athlete, not an entertainer and not a United States Attorney. The best role model is a father at home who devotes himself to the child he has brought into the world. An army of these kind of fathers would probably do more to cure our social problems than all the government programs we might ever devise. We must somehow force the concept of family back into the consciousness of the men who are now too willing to create children but not willing to help raise them.

Moving from a partial examination of the black present to a look into the black past one finds that the history of black America and the history of this nation are inextricably tied to each other. It is for this reason that the study of black history is important to everyone—black or white. For example, the history of the United States in the nineteenth century revolves around a resolution of the question of how America was going to deal with its black inhabitants. The great debates of that era and the war that was ultimately fought are all centered around the issue of, initially, slavery and then the reconstruction of the vanquished region. A dominant domestic issue throughout the twentieth century has been, again, America's treatment of its black citizens. The civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's changed America in truly fundamental ways. Americans of all colors were forced to examine basic beliefs and long held views. Even so, most people, who are not conversant with history, still do not really comprehend the way in which that movement transformed America. In racial terms the country that existed before the civil rights struggle is almost unrecognizable to us today. Separate public facilities, separate entrances, poll taxes, legal discrimination, in essence an American apartheid, all were part of an America that the movement destroyed.

In addition, the other major social movements of the latter half of this century—feminism, the nation's treatment of other minority groups, even the anti-war effort are all tied in some way to the spirit that was set free by the civil rights movement. Those other movements may have occurred in the absence of the civil rights struggle but the fight for black equality came first and helped to shape the way in which other groups of people came to think of themselves and to raise their desire for equal treatment. Further, many of the tactics that were used by these other groups were developed in the civil rights movement.

And today the link between the black experience and this country is still evident. While the problems that presently afflict the

black community may be more severe, they are an indication of where the rest of the nation may be if corrective measures are not quickly taken. For example, the rate of white unwed births has risen dramatically in recent years, continues to rise and now stands at almost 30%. The level of violence now found in once quiet suburbs is alarming and further demonstrates that our past, present and future are linked. It is not safe for this nation to assume that unaddressed social problems in the poorest parts of our country will not ultimately affect the larger society.

Black history is extremely important because it is American history. Given this, it is in some ways sad that there is a need for a black history month. Though we are all enlarged by our study and knowledge of the roles played by blacks in American history, and though there is a crying need for all of us to know and acknowledge the contributions of black America, a black history month is a testament to the problem that has afflicted blacks throughout our stay in this country. Black history is given a separate and clearly not equal treatment by our society in general and by our educational institutions in particular. [It is only given a month (the only month with 28 days!) of recognition.] As a former American history major I am struck by the fact that such a major part of our national story has been divorced from the whole. In law, culture, science, sports, industry and other fields, knowledge of the rules played by blacks is critical to an understanding of the American experiment. For too long we have been too willing to segregate the study of black history. There is clearly a need at present for a device that focuses the attention of the country on the study of the history of its black citizens. But we must endeavor to integrate black history into our culture and into our curriculums in ways in which it has never occurred before so that the study of black history, and a recognition of the contributions of black Americans, become commonplace. Until that time, Black History Month must remain an important, vital concept. But we have to recognize that until black history is included in the standard curriculum in our schools and becomes a regular part of all our lives, it will be viewed as a novelty, relatively unimportant and not as weighty as so called "real" American history.

I was invited to speak to you today because some consider me, the first black person to be named United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, a part of black history. We do a great disservice to the concept of black history recognition if we do not acknowledge that my appointment cannot be viewed in isolation. I stand on the shoulders of many other black Americans, all of whom should be widely known to all Americans: admittedly, the identities of some of these people, through the passage of time, have become lost to us—the men, and women, who labored long in fields, who were later legally and systemically discriminated against, who were lynched by the hundreds in this century and those others who have been too long denied the fruits of our great American culture. But the names of others of these people should strike a resonant chord in the historical ear of all in our nation: Frederick Douglas, W.E.B. DuBois, Walter White, Langston Hughes, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson, Paul Robeson, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, Ralph Bunche, Rosa Parks, Marion Anderson, Emmet Till. These are just some of the people who should be generally recognized and are just some of the people to whom all of us, black and white, owe such a debt of gratitude. It is on the broad shoulders that I

stand as I hope that others will some day stand on my more narrow ones.

Black history is a subject worthy of study by all Americans. To truly comprehend this country you must have knowledge of its constituent parts. Black Americans have played a pivotal role in the development of this nation. Perhaps the greatest strength of the United States is the diversity of its people. But an unstudied or misunderstood diversity can become a divisive force. An appreciation of the unique black past, acquired through the study of black history, will help lead to understanding and compassion in the present, where it is so sorely needed, and to a future where all of our people are truly valued.

TRIBUTE TO LASHAUN QUARLES

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased and proud to rise today to salute LaShaun Quarles, an eighth grader who attends St. Aloysius School in Cheektowaga, NY.

LaShaun was chosen as the first place winner of a Black History Contest which I sponsored to help commemorate Black History Month. Students throughout the congressional district were encouraged to highlight some of the important contributions African-Americans have made to our Nation.

LaShaun chose Marcus Garvey as a figure whom she believes is vitally important to the history of the United States. A panel of judges found LaShaun's essay to be most inspirational and knowledgeable.

LaShaun's admiration for Marcus Garvey and appraisal of his principles is worthy of our attention. I commend her essay to you and ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

WHY MARCUS GARVEY IS IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES

(By LaShaun Quarles, St. Aloysius, Grade 8)

Marcus Garvey was a man who founded a most significant movement in African American freedom. Garvey traveled around the world forming the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) and teaching African Americans that black is beautiful.

I found Garvey's principles to be interesting. I learned a great deal from them. One of Garvey's principles includes "never spend all of your earnings." It is very important to save a little of what you earn. I have observed a number of young African Americans spending a great deal of money on clothes, Nikes, etc. We need to begin to save a portion of our money towards our education and future. Reading about Garvey has encouraged me to save even more of my money.

Another one of Garvey's principles is to "have pride in your race." In a world where black is often hated, he taught us that black is beautiful. Not having pride in your race destroys our self-esteem and confidence. We as people must learn to love and appreciate ourselves and recognize the beauty of being African. Garvey was against skin bleaching and hair straighteners. He felt that God made us dark skin with coarser hair for a reason, and that we should keep ourselves looking natural. I realize that some young people within my community need to have more pride in their race and not be concerned about changing their physical appearance. If you choose to change something about yourself, it should be because you want to and not because you feel your friends will have more respect for you.

Good character is a good principle also. Back in the early 1900's when Caucasians met an African America, they would automatically think that the person was bad news, but if you have a good personality, it will usually come naturally for a person to like you. I realize that you should always take time to know a person before passing judgement. As I look within my community, I realize that some kids judge people based on how they look or how they are dressed. We will often find better friends if we look for a good character.

Another principle that Garvey talked about was "obey the rules of society." This is an important principle because so many people do not obey rules. Many young African Americans go to jail because they broke a law. We have rules in society for a reason, if there were no rules, there would be no order in society. We have rules in school, and they are there so that we may be more disciplined and prepared for life.

"Never stop learning" is another principle that Garvey stressed. I realize that it is necessary that I stay in school, if I am to reach my goal of becoming a lawyer. I hope that all young people continue their education. With education, kids most likely will not resort to selling or using drugs, because they would realize the negative consequence of their actions.

Reading about Marcus Garvey has encouraged me to continue to have high self-esteem and pride in my race, not so that I may hate other races, but respect them as human beings with feelings. Marcus Garvey was a courageous man, and he not only helped me to discover the principles that I will use to guide my own life, but it teaches me about my African American heritage and about America itself. I think it is very crucial for us to know the heroes of our history.

TRIBUTE OF CHIEF WILLIAM "BILL" BAKER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 10, 1995, family, friends, and colleagues of Chief of Detectives William "Bill" Baker will pay tribute to him at a retirement dinner in his honor at the Hotel Intercontinental in Los Angeles. This affair will follow—by 4 days—Bill's official retirement from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department where he has served with great distinction for nearly four decades. I am honored and pleased to have this opportunity to salute Bill and to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives a brief retrospective of his outstanding career.

During his exemplary career in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Bill has held a variety of assignments, including commander of the court services division; technical services division; field operations region II; and the detective division. As a commander, he commanded field operations region II, and as a captain, he directed operations at the West Hollywood, Altadena, and Lennox Stations. Other assignments have included an investigative position in the narcotics bureau as well as patrol assignments at the Lennox and Firestone Stations. In addition, Chief Baker served as sheriff's department's civil service advocate.

Bill's advancement through the ranks is especially noteworthy. He joined the sheriff's department at a time when opportunities for minorities were—at best—scarce. But Bill was not your typical individual. He was eager to learn the ropes and possessed the commitment and tenacity to assume the important responsibilities that would eventually lead him to a stellar 36-year career with the sheriff's department.

Along the way, he earned a masters degree in public communications from Pepperdine University, and masters and bachelor of sciences degrees in criminal justice from the California State University, Los Angeles. In addition, he graduated from the prestigious Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy, located in Quantico, VA.

In recognition of his exemplary career in law enforcement, Chief Baker has received numerous awards and honors, including the Los Angeles County Valor Award, the Criminal Courts Bar Association, and the California city of Lawndale Distinguished Service Award.

Along with the myriad contributions he has made in law enforcement, Chief Baker has also devoted considerable time to several outside organizations. He has chaired and/or served on several boards, such as the Criminal Justice Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Southern California Chapter of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; and the United Way South Central Youth Violence Roundtable Committee. From 1980 to 1988, he was an associate professor of criminal justice at California State University at Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize and salute Chief William "Bill" Baker's superior career in law enforcement. He has established a legacy of excellence that the law enforcement community and all Angelenos can look to with great pride and admiration.

Please join me in wishing Bill best wishes for a long and healthy retirement, and in extending congratulations to him as he enters another chapter in his life—one that we trust will be filled with many hours listening to swinging and melodious jazz and making plenty of trips to the racquet ball courts. Join me also in acknowledging his lovely wife, Pearl, and their adult children, Arlyce and William.

SALUTE TO WHITESBORO AND
GUNTER GIRLS BASKETBALL
TEAMS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two groups of outstanding young athletes in the Fourth District of Texas—the high school girls basketball teams from Whitesboro and Gunter—who recently won their regional championships and will play in the State basketball tournament in Austin later this week. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate these players on their outstanding achievement and to wish them well in the State competition.

The Whitesboro Lady Bearcats will represent their 3A region in the State tournament for the first time since 1953, and the Gunter

Lady Tigers will play in the 2A State tournament for the first time in the school's history. The citizens of Whitesboro and Gunter are understandably proud of their outstanding teams, and I share their enthusiasm.

Reaching this level of competition requires much hard work and dedication on the part of all members of the teams. Basketball is both a physical and mental sport and also requires much team work. It helps build character, and these girls have demonstrated that they have the talent and character—and the heart—to succeed. They are winners on the playing court, and the skills that they have learned also will serve them well in life.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize the Whitesboro Lady Bearcats and Gunter Lady Tigers and to join their many fans in giving them our heart-felt best wishes as they represent their schools and communities in the Texas State tournament. I know that they are prepared to give their best efforts—for their schools and for themselves—as they play in this final round of competition. It would be an honor to have both the 3A and 2A girls basketball State champions from my district, but whatever the outcome, they are already winners.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A.
CAVANAUGH, FORT ORD
PROJECT COORDINATOR

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to honor Mr. Joseph A. Cavanaugh today, an outstanding public servant and citizen from Monterey, CA, on the occasion of his retirement as project coordinator for the Fort Ord Reuse Authority [FORA].

From his service in the Peace Corps, helping Tanzanians learn English and develop their communities, to his work as project coordinator for the Fort Ord Reuse Authority, Joe has helped people develop their communities and gain the skills they need to help themselves. His career in public service spans 30 years of work as a teacher, planner, researcher, and community organizer in California and throughout the United States.

In the community assistance arena, Joe has had a long and successful career. In 1964 he worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in east Africa where he helped local residents develop their community, including constructing a bridge and developing a local water system. He then went on to help plan and direct several Vista programs, on both a regional and national level.

Joe continued his work in community planning and development as community development director for the cities of Boulder, CO and Lawndale, CA. In my central coast California district, Joe served for 8 years as a community redevelopment and economic development coordinator for Monterey County. Most recently, Joe served as the executive staff member of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority [FORA]. When the closure of Fort Ord was announced in 1991, the local community faced the loss of one of the largest employers in the region. Rather than simply accept this plight, however, the community organized itself to

find uses for the closing base which would benefit everyone. With Joe's skillful leadership and direction, the Fort Ord Reuse Group, the predecessor to the newly created Fort Ord Reuse Authority, successfully worked with Monterey County and surrounding impacted communities to develop a reuse plan that has turned a potential catastrophe into an economic and educational center which serves as a national model for the reuse of closed military installations.

I commend Joe for his commitment to public service, and for helping thousands of people develop and strengthen themselves and their communities. I thank him for his contribution to the economic development in my district, which has ensured healthy, enriched local communities for years to come, and I call upon my colleagues in the House to salute Joe Cavanaugh with me on his outstanding career and for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF SAM LAMPARELLO,
THE 1995 BAYONNE CHAPTER OF
UNICO "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sam Lamparello, who is being honored as the 1995 Man Of The Year by the Bayonne chapter of Unico National. A dinner dance will be held in his honor on March 4, 1995.

Sam Lamparello is an Italian immigrant, who came to the United States with his parents when he was just 2 years old. He grew up in Bayonne and worked with his father in the family ice business. Upon graduation Sam Lamparello became an apprentice machinist with the American Radiator Co. He was later voted the president of local 447, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union. However, during his second term as president he decided to pursue his life-long dream.

Sam Lamparello took all his life savings and founded the Beacon Oil Co. He struggled tremendously, working out of his mother's basement. In those first years he served as a driver, serviceman, salesman and installer. He was later joined by his brothers, and together they managed to turn Beacon Oil Co. into a successful business.

Sam Lamparello has always been eager to serve his community. He was a member of the Hudson County Gold Seal Fuel Dealers and then in 1953 he joined Kiwanis and UNICO. While a member of these organizations, Sam Lamparello organized and chaired many fundraising events. Sam Lamparello was also appointed to the Bayonne traffic committee and the Bayonne Red Cross board.

For his great dedication to the community, Sam Lamparello has been awarded many honors, including the National Conferences of Christian and Jews Brotherhood award [1966] and the Gold Seal Fuel 1969 Man of the Year award. In 1964, he was named Jerseyman of the Week by the Newark Star Ledger.

Despite everything he has accomplished, Sam Lamparello was determined to keep on helping those that were less fortunate than he. For 12 years he was a member of the United Fund of Bayonne and chairman of the 1968-

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69 fundraising drive. Sam Lamparello was a member of the board of directors at the YMCA, where he also served as president for 16 years. During his term in office, he had the largest fund drive ever and in the process helped more than 40,000 children.

Sam Lamparello is still an active member of UNICO, Kiwanis and the YMCA board of directors. He also serves on the First Savings Bank of New Jersey board of directors and the Bayonne Hospital board of directors.

Sam Lamparello is a wonderful man and a true humanitarian. I am honored and proud to

have such a man of great stature and heart as one of my constituents. Again, I offer my congratulations to Sam Lamparello for being named Man of the Year and for offering his time and kindness to those in need.