

The Presidio Trust is based on studies of 19 management models by independent financial and real estate experts. The Trust would be equipped with the following authorities:

The Presidio Trust would have managerial jurisdiction over certain Presidio properties. It would manage the rehabilitation of these properties and would lease buildings to rent-paying tenants.

Revenues from leases would be retained and used to offset costs at the Presidio, driving operating costs down and reducing the need for federal appropriations.

Capital improvements would be financed primarily from private sources. The Trust could augment or leverage private lending through credit enhancement, direct loans, and bonding. Such financing would be subject to review and approval by the Treasury Department.

Oversight of the Trust would be achieved through routine reporting and auditing requirements.

The Trust would adhere to the enabling legislation for the GGNRA and the Presidio General Management Plan.

For nearly 150 years, the federal government has invested in the Presidio as an Army post. The best way to protect this asset is by creating a management and financial mechanism that will enable it to be used and to pay for itself.

The Presidio Trust offers a good government approach that recognizes fiscal realities and offers a less costly, more business-like approach to the management of important federal assets at the Presidio.

**EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCISSIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995**

SPEECH OF

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 15, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Chairman, during debate on the Young amendment to H.R. 1158 that restored funding for veterans' medical care and cut funding for the AmeriCorps national service program, it was charged that AmeriCorps is hurting military recruiting. This is an absolutely false charge concocted to justify an appalling amendment that pits veterans who served our country against young people serving their communities. There also is no evidence to support this charge. To refute this charge, I am submitting for the RECORD the following letter form Assistance Secretary of Defense for Force Management, Frederick Pang:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 15, 1995.*

Hon. BOB STUMP,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. STUMP: I understand that you are considering introducing an amendment to reduce funding for national service based on testimony from Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, Harold G. Overstreet. This letter provides the Department's position re-

garding the possible effects of national service on military recruiting.

During his testimony before the House Committee on National Security on March 7, Sergeant Major Overstreet discussed results from the Marine Corps' Youth Attitude and Awareness Study that suggested national service is a threat to military recruiting. This survey is administered twice a year to a sample of 800 unmarried men, ages 16-19 years, with no military service. In particular, Sergeant Major Overstreet indicated that 47 percent of the young men responding to the survey would consider enrolling in a national service program. He also said 56 percent of the respondents believed that national service offers a better way to obtain money for college than does the military.

Unfortunately, Sergeant Major Overstreet's testimony did not include all the salient facts about national service from the survey. When asked if they were aware of national service, only 11 percent of respondents answered yes. The percentages mentioned above came after the interviewers had explained national service to the respondents. The proportions who indicated awareness of national service in October 1993 and in February 1994 were 15 and 8 percent, respectively.

At yesterday's hearing before the Personnel Subcommittee of the Committee on National Security, the Chairman asked the Service Personnel Chiefs if national service was causing recruiting problems. Each stated unequivocally that national service has not had a negative impact on recruiting. In addition, I am told that Lieutenant General G.R. Christmas further indicated that the types of people attracted to national service were very unlikely to be interested in joining the Marine Corps.

While I share Sergeant Major Overstreet's concerns about future recruiting challenges, I believe he overstated the potential impact of national service on recruiting. Given the small size of the current national service program, the greater value of the military educational benefits (Montgomery GI Bill), and the greater depth of training available in today's Armed Forces, we maintain that military recruiting is in no danger from national service. Fiscal Year 1994 was the third best recruiting year in the history of the All-Volunteer Force. In terms of recruit quality, 96 percent of new enlistees were high school diploma graduates and 72 percent scored above average on the enlistment test. Recruiting also is going well in Fiscal Year 1995.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify the Department's position on this issue.

Sincerely,

F. PANG.

**ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL FOLK FAIR SOCIETY CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I had the opportunity to participate in the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society's [SPIFFS] 20th annual International Folk Fair, one of our city's great annual traditions.

As in past years, thousands of people flocked to the Thunderdome, the future home of major league baseball's Tampa Bay Devil Rays, to sample the ethnic cuisines of 55 nationalities and to walk through the cultural exhibits of the SPIFFS world village.

It was in 1976 that Bethia Caffery, a former columnist for the St. Petersburg Evening Independent, brought together a small group of our community's prominent ethnic leaders to organize SPIFFS as part of the city of St. Petersburg's Bicentennial Celebration. Their early successes turned this small, loosely organized group into a full time organization that now provides year-round programs throughout Pinellas County and the Tampa Bay area. They have also become a tremendous resource for our local schools to educate students about the history and culture of countries around the world, large and small.

This year's fair included the colorful Ukrainian Academy of Dance from Toronto, Canada, and Step Dancers from Ireland. Additional entertainment was provided by the various local groups that comprise SPIFFS. For me, however, the significance of SPIFFS takes hold during the opening ceremonies where the flags of the nations of SPIFFS gather around the Stars and Stripes. It is then that each of us puts away ethnic political differences to join in giving thanks for the freedoms of America and to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I congratulate SPIFFS, its officers, and its societies for the contributions they have made to our community and to our country over these past 20 years. I salute them for their work, look forward to next year's fair, and thank the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society for making their Representative in Congress proud of their efforts to educate each of us about our Nation's great ethnic diversity and heritage.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 15, I was recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as not voting during Rollcall Vote No. 241 although I was on the floor at that time and cast an "aye" vote. Evidently, a mechanical error led to this discrepancy. I have therefore submitted this statement so that my views on this matter are readily available to my constituents.

**HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS LAW**

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law, as well as the efforts of Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation. On April 19, 1965, after years of seeing New York's building heritage destroyed, Mayor Robert Wagner signed the landmark law. It is because of this milestone legislation that New York City leads the Nation in the preservation of its landmarks.