

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UPPER DARBY SCHOOL DISTRICT FEEDS EVERY CHILD WITHOUT FEDERAL DOLLARS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the debate occurring on March 24, 1995, on the Personal Responsibility Act, one of my colleagues across the aisle made serious misstatements about a school district in my district. I want to set the record straight.

Reference was made by my colleague to this school district opting out of the Federal School Lunch Program. It was implied that this school district deals with its poorer children who need a lunch by feeding them scraps and leftovers.

Mr. Speaker, this is simply not true. The district my colleague referred to is the Upper Darby School District, which I represent. The Upper Darby district opted out of the Federal School Lunch Program 13 years ago. The district's decision was made then, as it is made now, on a careful review of the district's demographics and a review of what is best for the community.

Before opting out, Upper Darby was losing \$60 to \$80 thousand a year by participating in the Federal Lunch Program. Federal rules required extra people for food preparation and monitoring. Food sent to the schools as part of the program was not popular. Kids were paying 20 cents for a meal that cost a dollar to prepare, taking a couple of bits, and dumping most of the food. So the Upper Darby district opted out.

No child goes hungry and no child is fed scraps. The district's goal is to have a self-sufficient food service program that serves nutritious meals. And that is what Upper Darby has.

The district has contracted with a private food service management company to run its program. The district's menus meet the nutritional guidelines set by the Federal Government. The menus encourage healthy eating by offering a variety of foods, including salads, yogurt, poultry, and other healthful choices. The kids have a choice about what to eat and as a result much less food is wasted.

Upper Darby has never had a problem with kids not getting a meal at school. Current program participation in Upper Darby elementary schools ranges from 56 to 70 percent. The contractor works with individual schools to assist needy children.

No child goes hungry. No child eats scraps in the Upper Darby schools. The program serves nutritious meals that kids will actually eat, saves money, and meets the needs of the community.

Those are the facts, Mr. Speaker.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO RESEARCHERS TO BE COMMENDED FOR IMPORTANT STUDY ON MAMMOGRAMS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, less than a decade ago a Government task force and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues sounded the alarm about the lack of research on women's health. Since then, there have been many positive advances, among them more extensive research into breast cancer, the leading cause of death for women aged 40 to 44 and the leading cause of cancer death for women aged 15 to 54. Mammography is still one of the few tools we have for detection of breast cancer. For women over age 50, the value of mammography is uncontested. But there has been ongoing controversy about its effectiveness for women in their forties. We are closer to resolving that controversy because of the work of two University of Colorado researchers and their colleagues. Their study, the "Benefits of Mammography Screening in Women Ages 40 to 49 Years," appears in the April 1 issue of the American Cancer Society's journal, *Cancer*. It shows that regular mammography for these women can significantly reduce deaths from breast cancer. It is with the help of good research such as this that we will be able to offer women more definitive guidance about a disease that is expected to kill 46,000 of them in this country this year and afflict another 182,000. I submit a March 21 Denver Post article telling about this important study.

[From the Denver Post, Mar. 21, 1995]

STUDY BACKS MAMMOGRAMS AT 40

(By Ann Schrader)

Regular mammography in women 40 to 49 years old can significantly reduce deaths from breast cancer, according to a study by two University of Colorado researchers and their colleagues.

The report in the April 1 issue of the American Cancer Society journal *Cancer* comes as debate continues over the benefits of routine screening.

"I would hope that the results are that women and their physicians would choose mammography screening starting at age 40 in most cases," said Ed Hendrick, chief of radiological services at the CU Health Sciences Center. "I don't think we'll see an impact on the National Cancer Institute's guidelines until there is more data in," he added.

Several European and Scandinavian countries are conducting mammography studies.

In 1989, the American Cancer Society, National Cancer Institute and 11 other organizations agreed on mammography guidelines that called for regular screenings every one to two years for women who are 40 to 49 years old and have no symptoms.

But three years later, the guideline consensus crumbled with publication of a Canadian study that showed no benefit from regular mammography. The National Cancer Institute withdrew support of the guidelines while the American Cancer Society decided there was insufficient evidence to change the recommendations.

The study included eight controlled trials of regular mammography of women ages 40 to 49 years. The authors focused on data from 1963 to 1988.

Hendrick, CU colleague James Rutledge, Dr. Charles Smart, formerly of the National Cancer Institute, and Robert A Smith of the American Cancer Society followed up the women seven to 18 years later rather than just seven years in the Canadian study. Their conclusion was that routine screening can reduce breast cancer deaths when combined with adequate followup.

Hendrick noted that the quality of mammography today "is much better than that used in most of the trials. That means we're even better at detecting small cancers and reducing the death rate."

Smith of the American Cancer Society said a trend toward benefiting from mammography has appeared later in the 40- to 49-year-old group compared with women over 50 years.

"Women in this age group diagnosed with breast cancer are healthier than older women and in general their survival is better," Smith said.

FAREWELL TO BLM'S BOB MOORE

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to note that this will be the last week on the job for one of the most creative and dedicated Federal employees with whom I have had the pleasure of working.

Mr. Bob Moore, who now serves as the Colorado Director for the Bureau of Land Management, will retire on Monday after nearly 40 years of extraordinary public service.

In Colorado, as in much of the West, competing opinions on Federal land policy tend to be strongly held, and sometimes the people involved seem to have little interest in compromise or cooperation. Even in that kind of contentious atmosphere, Bob has helped citizens reach consensus on outdoor recreation, landscape management, trails and scenic byways, grazing, cultural history, and wilderness protection—some of the most important issues we face in our part of the country.

I'm sorry to lose this outstanding, thoughtful, soft-spoken gentleman from public service. On behalf of all of us in Colorado, I offer him my best wishes in his life's next chapters. Bob exemplifies the dedication to an important national mission that characterizes many thousands of career civil servants whom we too often disparage as mere bureaucrats.

• 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.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART IN INCIDENTS OF FRIENDLY FIRE DURING PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, today I am introducing legislation to award the Purple Heart posthumously to members of the Armed Forces killed on April 14, 1994, in a friendly fire incident in the northern Iraqi "no fly" zone. Fourteen American service members on peacekeeping duty were killed when two American F-15C fighter aircraft accidentally shot down two United States UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters in northern Iraq. Mrs. Kaye Mounsey, the widow of Army WO Eric Mounsey—a pilot of one of the helicopters—resides in Culver City in my congressional district.

I believe that recognizing the sacrifice of these members of the Armed Forces is the appropriate thing to do. While the loss of a husband, brother, sister, or child can never be compensated, it is essential that we acknowledge the Nation's gratitude for the ultimate sacrifice that these Americans gave in service to their country.

Following the tragedy last April, the services had decided that the incident did not meet criteria for award of the Purple Heart—citing the accidental nature of the shoot down and the noncombat situation in the "no fly" zone.

However, language was included in last year's Department of Defense appropriations conference report which urged the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force to review their decision and award the Purple Heart or other medal of distinction to service members killed over northern Iraq. The deadline for reporting back to Congress on this matter was March 31, 1995.

We have yet to hear from the military regarding this matter, and, as a result, I am introducing this bill to ensure award of the Purple Heart for members of the Armed Forces killed or wounded due to friendly fire while engaged in peacekeeping activities. I feel very strongly that if the services deem that the situation under which these Americans were killed did not merit the award, then the criteria for the medal should be modified.

As the role and complexity of U.S. Armed Forces missions have evolved, the criteria for award of the Purple Heart should reflect that evolution. In 1993 Congress included criteria in statute to ensure award of the Purple Heart in incidents of friendly fire in combat situations. This legislation would amend the law to include peacekeeping missions in that criteria, with an effective date of January 1, 1994—ensuring award of the Purple Heart to service members killed in the Iraqi friendly fire incident.

UNIONTOWN, PA AMERICAN LEGION POST TO HONOR LT. COL. MATT URBAN

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, true American heroes hold an honored place in the hearts of all of us who love our Nation. The Congressional Medal of Honor is one of the ways we have chosen to honor their heroes, and it is an award that is only given to those individuals who have exhibited an exceptional amount of courage on behalf of the United States.

Lt. Col. Matt Urban is a true American hero and a Congressional Medal of Honor winner. His resume of awards does not stop here, however, as he is recognized as America's most decorated combat soldier. His bravery in numerous battles in World War II is an example of the courage so many American soldiers showed in this monumental struggle.

The Uniontown, PA American Legion Post 51 holds an annual Americanism Day each year, and this year's event will take place on May 1. The American Legion has chosen to honor Lt. Col. Matt Urban this year, and he will serve as Grand Marshal of the parade which marks the highlight of this special celebration. I know the American Legion Post 51 is extremely excited to have Lt. Col. Urban as their guest of honor, and as we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the conclusion of World War II, I can't think of a more appropriate guest for this event.

I know I join all Americans in saluting Lt. Col. Matt Urban for his courage and devotion to the United States, and I wish the Uniontown American Legion Post 51 all the best in their 40th annual Americanism Day celebration.

A TRIBUTE TO CARMEN PINA

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young woman who represents the finest qualities of human nature. Carmen Pina, a student from the city of Pawtucket, has shown her entire community what it means to have grace under pressure. Carmen recently lost her father to Lou Gehrig's disease, a crippling illness that was emotionally draining on Carmen's entire family. Rather than succumb to perpetual sadness Carmen focused her energies on improving the quality of her own life.

Recently Carmen has been honored with several awards that have become a testament to her hard work and dedication to life. Not only has she helped her family, natives of Portugal, get back on the path to emotional recovery, but she has excelled in her own work, and has been named valedictorian of the senior class at Charles E. Shea High School in Pawtucket. Today, Carmen is 1 of 88 students from around the country to win this year's Horatio Alger scholarship. This coveted award is reserved only for those who have overcome the obstacles of life and made a commitment

to helping others in their times of need. I think I speak for all the citizens of Rhode Island when I say that we are all enamored by Carmen's courage and extremely proud of her.

Next year Carmen will attend college. As she embarks on this new and exciting journey I want to wish her only the best that life can offer. I know that these last years have been difficult, but in the days ahead I encourage her to continue to draw strength from these difficult times. The special relationship that she had with her father is a memory that can never be taken away, and a constant reminder that life must be cherished.

I hope that we can all learn a valuable lesson from Carmen's example. She has shown us that when times are hard it is a strong spirit that survives. Fulfillment is defined not only by what makes us happy, but by how we create a better life for ourselves by gaining strength from the people that we love most. My thoughts go out to Carmen and her family and I hope that her father's love remains eternal in all their hearts.

TRIBUTE TO BOB HUNTER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 1, 1995, the First Annual Bob Hunter Memorial Flounder Tournament was held at the Clam Hut Restaurant in Highland, NJ. There was a spring flounder weigh-in and other activities, with proceeds benefiting the environmental organization Clean Ocean Action. While there have been and will continue to be many diverse tributes to the late Bob Hunter, I cannot think of one more fitting in epitomizing what Mr. Hunter's life meant to his many friends and well-wishers on the Jersey shore.

Bob Hunter has been nominated for New Jersey's prestigious Pinnacle Award for Excellence by a number of individuals and organizations who have all been helped and supported by him through the years. Throughout his life, he was a tireless booster of his native State—for example, his restaurant always offered a wide variety of New Jersey wines, while he always made sure Jersey seafood was served at the promotional festivals he helped organize. His death last October has left a void that has been deeply felt, most acutely by his widow, Lynn, and his two daughters, Maggie and Elizabeth, but also by many others who had the privilege of working with him or were just lucky enough to meet him at the Clam Hut.

Bob Hunter was born in Red Bank, NJ, and lived all his life in the nearby town of Rumson. Nineteen years ago, he was named general manager of the Clam Hut, one of the leading restaurants in a town noted for fine restaurants. In the intervening years, he, along with his wife of 17 years, Lynn Shugard, whose father founded the business, brought the waterfront restaurant from a beachfront stand to its present capacity of more than 300 diners in three inside rooms and an outdoor deck overlooking the Shrewsbury River. As general manager, Mr. Hunter also became involved in both the State and national restaurant associations, firmly believing that restaurants were central to New Jersey's tourism

and its overall economy. During his 16 years with the association, Bob rose through the ranks as a member of the board of directors and eventually as president.

Bob also maintained an active involvement with the promotional activities at Sandy Hook, the Gateway National Recreation Area facility adjacent to Highlands, known and loved by people from all over New Jersey. He could always be counted on to help any cause to promote New Jersey. He participated in Governor Whitman's Sampling in Atlantic City prior to her inauguration, frequently hosted Bayshore Development Office meetings for the Department of Commerce, and offered his restaurant for any event to advance tourism in New Jersey. He was a long-time member of the Highlands Chamber of Commerce, and brought a special passion to maintaining the lively waterfront business community. In his home town of Rumson, Bob coached Pop Warner football, served on the zoning board of adjustment, was treasurer of the Republican Club and was a Republican committeeman for many years. Notwithstanding his Republican affiliation, Bob maintained close ties with officials from both political parties—always willing to work with anyone who shared his devotion to improving the economy and quality of life on the Jersey Shore.

Mr. Speaker, it is a truly an honor for me to pay tribute to Bob Hunter, a good man and a great leader who made a difference for our community.

IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, March 30 was the 14th anniversary of the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan and the wounding of his press secretary, Jim Brady. To commemorate that date, 82 national organizations, representing more than 88 million members, joined together in a campaign to protect sane gun laws.

Mr. Speaker, we commemorate this anniversary because the extreme Republican majority has vowed to overturn the Federal firearms laws that we have enacted, including the Brady law, the assault weapons ban, and other firearms provisions of last year's crime bill.

These laws have begun to make America safer. A poll conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Handgun Control, Inc. on the effectiveness of the Brady law found that background checks in 115 State and local jurisdictions stopped 19,000 felons and other prohibited persons from obtaining handguns.

The American people also continue to show strong support for gun control legislation. A 1993 Time/CNN poll showed that 92 percent of Americans supported the Brady law.

Mr. Speaker, this Republican attack on our gun laws is senseless. Letting more criminals buy guns will not reduce gun violence and putting more guns on the streets of America will not make our streets safer.

Let us not weaken the gun control legislation that has begun to make our country a safer one.

I urge my colleagues to work against Republican attempts to undo the laws that have already reduced gun violence and saved lives.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH RAUCH

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth Rauch, a resident of St. Charles, MO, who on March 11, 1995, was honored by Youth in Need as their 1995 Celebration of Youth Honoree.

Elizabeth Rauch has faithfully served her community, and her outstanding leadership abilities have contributed to the continued growth and development of her community. She has dedicated her time as an active participant in countless community efforts to assist the young people of St. Charles. Mrs. Rauch serves as a member of the Lindenwood College Board of Directors and as chairwoman of the Academy of the Sacred Heart Board of Trustees Endowment Fund. She has also been appointed to a 4-year term on the Archdiocesan Development Appeal Council.

Elizabeth Rauch promotes many civic and charitable groups. She supports such noble causes as the Academy of the Sacred Heart Mother's Club, American Red Cross Junior Program, St. Joseph's Hospital, Alliance for Regional Community Health, United Way of St. Charles, Meals on Wheels, Salvation Army, and St. Charles Historical Society.

Elizabeth Rauch is a role model for community service, and in fact the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce recognized her dedication and leadership by awarding her its Humanitarian Award in 1984. She is indeed an inspiration to us all, and is rightfully honored for her continued service as Youth in Need's 1995 Celebration of Youth Honoree.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Elizabeth Rauch on this outstanding achievement and wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MICHELLE DOUGLAS, VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to congratulate Ms. Michelle Douglas of Agana, Guam, for winning this year's Pacific Area Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

Ms. Douglas is a senior at John F. Kennedy High School and hopes to pursue a career as a music or drama teacher. She has been honored repeatedly for her scholastic and extra-curricular achievements and is a leader in school offices. Her patriotic essay, titled "My Vision of America" represents a vision of America as a place dedicated to the principles of equality and opportunity. I am proud to announce that as a result of her hard work, Ms. Douglas has been awarded \$1,000.

This monetary award comes from the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program. The

Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program was started 48 years ago with the endorsement of the U.S. Office of Education and National Association of Broadcasters, Electronic Industries Association and State Association of Broadcasters.

Starting in 1958, the program was conducted in cooperation with the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW], with the broadcasters still serving as sponsors. In 1961, the VFW assumed sole sponsorship responsibility. At that time, the national scholarship award consisted of a single \$1,500 scholarship for the first place winner.

During the past 35 years, under VFW sponsorship, the annual national scholarship have been increased to 47 totaling \$109,000 with the first place winner receiving a \$20,000 scholarship to the college of their choice.

This past year, more than 126,000 students participated. Over 8,200 schools participated, over 4,400 VFW posts and over 4,200 auxiliaries sponsored the program. The total monetary value of scholarships, bonds, and awards provided by VFW posts, auxiliaries, districts, county councils, departments, and national amounted to over \$2.5 million this past year. I commend the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary for this program and their role in promoting scholastic achievement in our Nation.

I am proud that the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary have honored Ms. Michelle Douglas with this year's award. I wish Ms. Douglas all the best in her chosen career path and in her college years. I encourage my colleagues to take the time to read her thoughtful and inspiring essay.

"MY VISION FOR AMERICA"

(BY MICHELLE DOUGLAS)

Nearly everyone has a view of how America ought to be; even I have a dream. Most of us would probably imagine a future where all injustices are righted, where peace reigns. It would be a country without problems: a paradise for everyone. But this idea alone is vague. In order for a vision to materialize, there must be something concrete.

I am not saying it is necessary to have the blueprint laid out in front of us, or even to have a clear idea of the final vision. I am only saying that each of us contributing in our own way, whether large or small, will make a unique vision of America become reality. Imagine each of us holding a piece of a puzzle, and none of us knowing what the final picture will be. Yet as each of us connects our piece—our individual vision—with the others, a picture emerges, becoming clearer as more pieces are added.

Perhaps the first part of America's vision was placed by Thomas Jefferson in the early summer of 1776 as he pondered over the wording to the Declaration of Independence. His ideas not only challenged the oppression that stifled the daily lives of the colonists, they also changed the course of history and continue to guide us into the future. If Jefferson were asked where his vision would take this great nation two hundred years later, he would have hardly imagined the results. He could not have known how the vision would grow, or how important his piece would be. Nor did he have to.

When Abraham Lincoln delivered the Emancipation Proclamation to a war weary nation, he probably did not realize he was setting the stage for future equal rights. In fact, ethics was not the issue. He had decided, right or wrong, that freeing the slaves would hold the nation together. This does

not mean that the future outcome was not welcome. But it does show that a single act, however intended, can create astounding results, even without great insight.

These men from our history were magnificent figures whose actions affected the future of America, making it a better place for posterity. But we do not have to be presidents of the country to make worthwhile contributions.

We do not have to see the final picture, or even plan something remarkable for our future in order to be "visionary." We needn't even focus on the results of our efforts. We only need to work toward what we believe in, making a personal effort to correct problems. The results will come, whether today or tomorrow.

Let's consider Rosa Parks. She was only an everyday-type person, a poor black seamstress who never had time for politics; she only tried to make enough to survive. One day as she sat on a bus, work out and tired, she was ordered to give up her seat to a white man. Non-violently, she refused and was arrested.

Her simple action became a catalyst for many others, starting an avalanche which turned into the Black Movement. Martin Luther King championed her very thoughts and feelings by organizing bus boycotts. Thousands of others added to the vision; many were poor, and many may have thought they had little to offer. But when all was done, the course of history was changed, once again. And equality for all minorities, not just Blacks, was promoted. But that was not the issue. The point was this: although Rosa was not the greatest martyr in history, she stood up for her beliefs, and that is how visions turn into reality.

How can you contribute to America's vision? It only takes a combination of your attitude and pride in your country. Being generous with your resources, helping out wherever possible, and using your abilities for good characterize a true contributor.

My individual piece of the final vision for America may not become as great as those of Thomas Jefferson's, Abraham Lincoln's, Rosa Park's, or even yours. But it will be just as important. I cannot guarantee world peace; I may not find a cure for the world's illnesses or put an end to starvation. I can, however, dedicate my efforts along with yours to the continued building of this great nation. After all, aren't our combined efforts today the way to create the greatest vision for America tomorrow?

A VICTORY FOR COMMON SENSE

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, some 18 months ago this House enacted legislation to codify the so-called "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy barring gay and lesbian Americans from serving openly in the Armed Forces. The law thus placed on the statute books was an unprecedented exercise in overt, state-sanctioned discrimination. It was, from first to last, an irrational policy supported by nothing more than naked prejudice.

I stated at the time that I did not believe such a policy could survive constitutional scrutiny, and that the day would come when the courts would say so. On Thursday, March 30, 1995, Federal District Judge Eugene H. Nickerson fulfilled that prediction. In a 39-page opinion that is a triumph of decency and com-

mon sense, Judge Nickerson ruled in favor of six service members who challenged this cruel and unjust policy.

In striking down the law, the district court found it "demeaning and unworthy of a great nation to base a policy on pretense rather than truth." It also accurately characterized the scholastic distinctions on which the law relies as "Byzantine" and "Orwellian."

Since the decision was handed down, the court's conclusions have been echoed on editorial pages across the country. Few could surpass the editorial published on March 31, 1995 in the Cape Cod Times, which I am proud to insert in the Record.

A RICHLY DESERVED DEFEAT

It took a federal judge to tell President Clinton what a great many people have known for years to be true—his "Don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military was a compromise full of flaws right from the start. Basically, the policy allows gays and lesbians to serve as long as they don't admit their sexuality to anyone. If they do, they will be handed an honorable discharge and booted through the gate.

Yesterday, U.S. District Court Judge Eugene Nickerson ruled that the policy is discriminatory, a violation of free speech and it forces people to lie. In short, he said, the policy is "inherently deceptive." The ruling involves, and applies to, only the six service personnel who filed the suit. The Defense Department will appeal.

This is the latest twist in a three-year debate that began when then-candidate Clinton made a rock-solid promise that if elected he would lift the ban entirely. That lit the fires, and the waffling started.

His first full year in office, 1993, was not a good one for The Pledge or the president. In January, the Pentagon and its supporters in Congress went on the offensive. The Joint Chiefs of Staff met with the Commander in Chief behind closed doors. When they emerged their only word was that it was a "constructive" meeting.

Two months later, in the semantic equivalent of jogging backwards, Clinton told his first televised press conference that he was now considering segregating homosexuals, which surprised even the military. Clinton fumbled that one, because it soon became clear he hadn't a clue as to how segregation could be done or whether it would even work (it wouldn't have—gays and lesbians aren't lepers).

As was inevitable, the gays struck back in a most telling manner. At the same time in May, 1993, that Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was on the road collecting comments from military and naval bases about gays in the military, Sgt. Jose Zuniga, the Sixth Army's 1992 "Soldier of the Year," was packing his bags at the Presidio in San Francisco. The richly honored Sergeant Zuniga had "come out" earlier in the month during a gay rights march in Washington, D.C. He did so to prove to anyone who happened to care that gays and lesbians can be as good servicemen and women as any of their straight peers—and in Zuniga's case, much better than most.

The argument that Senator Nunn and so many others believe—homosexuals are a danger to morale, are incapable of doing battle, are born molesters who can't resist putting the make on their God-fearing mates in uniform and all the other stuff—is dead wrong.

Sergeant Zuniga, who could have stayed in the closet until retirement and remained a role model for his troops, is proof of that. So are two Medal of Honor recipients and an Army nurse with the rank of colonel. She served with distinction in Vietnam and has a

medal to prove it, but she was later cashed in by the National Guard stateside because of her sexual orientation.

So are many others, who fought in wars or served in peace, all the while keeping their secret because of the fear of discharge or worse, should the straights find out.

One particularly egregious example of the mindset against gays resulted from the April 1989 explosion inside a gun turret aboard the battleship USS *Iowa* that killed 47 sailors. Looking for somebody to blame, the Navy settled on a young seaman who was killed, and put forth the story that he had caused the blast because he had been jilted by one of the victims.

Better that, they reasoned, than the truth, which emerged anyway, several months later: One of the propellant bags contained unstable explosive that went off when it was shoved into the breach. The story about the sailor was a crock, pure and simple.

As far back as October 1991, in a speech at Harvard, then-Governor Clinton made his position clear—at least, he thought he did—on permitting homosexuals to serve as equals in the military: It will be done. Thirteen months later came slippage. The then-president-elect said he would form a group to study the problem, "but I am not going to change my mind on it." So much for his pledge.

The frustration among gays and their sense of having been betrayed by the president is understandable. There is so much anger against them from society in general and the military in particular that it's truly a wonder that any of their orientation even dare enter the services.

But the fear of gays is largely based on an ignorance that breeds intolerance and is to be found not only in government institutions but among religious conservatives, who have become a political force now and will certainly have an effect in the 1996 elections.

Judge Nickerson's ruling is a victory for gays and common sense, though in context of the war over equality, this—alas—was but a skirmish.

Mr. Chairman, the six plaintiffs and their attorneys have won an important victory, not only for themselves but for all who have served and still serve with honor and distinction. It is a victory shared most of all by those who challenged earlier versions of the ban in years past only to have their pleas fall on deaf ears.

I fully expect that the Government will appeal this decision, and that the constitutionality of the ban will ultimately be revisited by higher courts. But whatever may happen in the months to come, today's ruling is the beginning of the end for a policy that is unworthy of our country and the brave service members who offer their lives in its service.

TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I just returned from one of the most moving hearings I have ever attended. Six survivors of the Chinese labor camp system, the Laogai, told their stories of life inside the prison. These are stories every Member of Congress and every American

should read. I am submitting the first three accounts for the RECORD. The others will follow in coming days.

I hope all my colleagues will take these powerful stories to heart. Our China policy does not take these brave people, and the many like them who are still suffering in China today, into account.

TESTIMONY OF TANG BOIQIAO, LAOGAI SURVIVOR, BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS, APRIL 3, 1995

My name is Tang Boiqiao, and I am a former student of the Hunan Teachers' College. In July of 1989, I was arrested by the Communists because of my organizing and participating in the Hunan students' movement. I was held until July of 1990 before finally being sentenced to three years detention. My "crime" was called "counter-revolutionary propagandizing and incitement". In October of that year, I was transferred to the Hunan Province Longxi Prison for reform through labor. In January 1991, I was unexpectedly released from prison.

After my release, I was again arrested because of my continued involvement in the popular movements and human rights activities. Following the summer of 1991, I fled China. In April of 1992, I entered the United States and sought political asylum. My reason for coming here today is to share with you my experiences while in the Laogai.

I was first arrested in July of 1989 in Guangdong Province, after which I was held in three different detention centers where I was forced to labor with my fellow prisoners. While at the Guangdong Number 1 Detention Center, I made toys which had the words "Made in China" in English written on them. I was allowed to eat only twice a day.

Next, I was transferred to Changsha in Hunan and spent more than a year at the Changsha Number 1 Detention Center. During this time, I suffered through the darkest and most hopeless of existences; for more than four months straight, I was questioned about my case an average ten hours a day, in what the Communists call "exhaustive tactics". This Laogai forced its prisoners to produce matchboxes. There were no labor rewards, but every month the cellmates which had the highest production numbers were given one cheap cigarette a day. The police forced the prisoners to work day and night so that they could report increased production output and receive cash incentives. We would work for at the least twelve hours a day. The longest day was one when we worked for 23 and a half hours, with a half-hour food break.

Because I would refuse to work, the public security police would often arrange for the other prisoners to abuse and beat me. One day, I was beaten three different times by seven or eight young prisoners, two of whom were convicted murderers. The first time, because I was unwilling to be forced to labor, they beat me until I bled from the eyes, ears, nose and mouth; the second time, because I resisted when they tried to force me to kneel down, they used anything they could find in the cell to beat me, including a wooden stool, heavy wooden sticks, and metal cups and bowls; the last time they beat me while I couldn't move and lay on the floor hunched over. At this, the public security police still were not satisfied, so that evening they held a "struggle meeting" and ordered every prisoner in the Laogai to viciously beat me. That night, I developed a fever of 104 degrees, which persisted for more than a week. I was unable even to sit upright.

While there were many methods used in torturing people at this Laogai, the most often used tools were the electric police

baton and shackles. There were more than ten types of shackles, including thumb shackles, "earth" shackles, all kinds of wrist shackles, chain shackles, chain link shackles, door-frame shackles, heavy shackles, and others. The most simple method was to conduct a political study class where the prisoners needed to attend for long periods of time while shackled. I personally experienced electric shocks and many kinds of shackles.

The Laogai prisons used different types of abuse and control than those of the detention centers. After I was transferred to the prison, when I was first assigned to a prison brigade, we were shown the three unforgettable phrases that were written on the wall at the prison entrance: "Where are you? What are you? What are you to do here?" Later, in the daily "political study" classes, we needed to follow these questions with the responses, "This is a prison. I am a criminal. I am here to receive reform through labor." We also had to sing three songs at the beginning of every "political study" class. The songs were "Socialism Is Good", "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China", and "Emulate Lei Feng" (Lei Feng was a 1950's Chinese Communist martyr).

I still remember the songs. The words of "Socialism Is Good" begin, "Socialism is good/ Socialism is good/ Everyone in a socialist society is improved". The lyrics of "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China" are "Without the Communist Party, there would be no new china/ the Communist Party is united for the people/ the Communist Party is united to save China/ Its leaders go forward towards the light/ It is the great leader of all the people." The meaning of the last song is that we should all be like the Communist hero Lei Feng: "Loyal to the revolution/ Loyal to the Party/ Standing in the field, erect and unwavering/ Communist thinking emits knowledge". I knew that this was how they would force us to reform our thinking, so I refused to sing the three songs. The police used many methods of trying to intimidate and coerce me into cooperating, and in the end I was sent to the "prison of prisons"—solitary confinement. Its length and height are barely enough for a man's size, and it has solid walls with only a tiny slot on the door. It very easily makes men think like an animal in a cage. It can be said that being confined in a small cage for a long period of time will certainly make any man go insane.

These are only some of the stories of my time in the Laogai. Yet all of the mistreatment and abuse I suffered in the Laogai is just a drop of water in a great river. When you think of all of the abuses of the millions of Chinese citizens still condemned to the Laogai, my story is just the tip of the iceberg. Thank you for your time in listening to my personal story of the terrors of the Laogai.

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE HO, LAOGAI SURVIVOR, BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS, APRIL 3, 1995

My name is Catherine Ho, one of the goals of the Laogai camps is to break the human spirit through torture of the body. But even worse than the bodily abuses is the unceasing assault on the prisoner's thoughts and individual will. This is especially true of the suffering endured by the millions of women condemned to the Laogai.

I was born into a well-educated family in Shanghai. My decent parents sent me to an excellent Catholic high school. I became a Christian while there. I studied very hard, and should have had a bright future. Instead, I was arrested and imprisoned by the Com-

munist government before I was even 18 years old. I was arrested on September 5, 1955, as was our bishop in Shanghai, Cardinal Kung, who is now in the U.S. receiving medical care.

Between 1953 and 1955, the church-run schools and hospitals in Shanghai were taken over by the Communists. The church's other charitable institutions were simply closed. The foreign missionaries has already been expelled as "imperialists". The Chinese priests and bishops were all targets of the Communists and were either killed or arrested one after another. Most Christians were forced to go through brainwashing. They faced losing their jobs or educational opportunities, and they also faced being sent to the Laogai camps or prison to suffer because of their faith. Religious people were continuously persecuted by the Communists.

We did not oppose the government. We only wanted to practice our religion. But the Communists said it was a crime against China. The sole reason I was put in jail was because I was an active Christian. I was a member of the Legion of Mary, which is a devout missionary organization. I did missionary work. I refused to renounce our church and did not want to be a part of the Communist controlled church.

Because of my faith, they put me in jail. They isolated me from the outside world. They tried to confuse me with all of their propaganda. But I knew they told lies. I could not go against my conscience. I could not deny the truth. I could not give up my most precious gift, my faith. Many Christians were willing to die before giving up their faith.

At first, they sentenced me to seven years in the Laogai as a "counter-revolutionary". I was not allowed legal representation. I did not even have a trial. When they found out that I had still not changed my mind after my seven years, they wouldn't let me go. They kept me in the Laogai camp for 21 years.

The Chinese Communists cannot tolerate religion, especially the Christian religion. They have a hatred for anything which involves a belief in any God above or beyond human kind. To this day, they are still persecuting and imprisoning religious believers.

I would like to now give you some examples of the systematic abuse and persecution of the Laogai camps. These Laogai camps are in no way like the prisons we know of in this country. Words are not enough to convey the horrible, day to day realities of prisoners in the Laogai.

Physically, we were always hungry, tired, and filthy. The women were forced to do heavy labor, like plowing the desert, raising cattle, or running a tea farm. They physical tortures on our bodies were so extreme that menstruation ceased in many of the women. This puts great strain on both a woman's body and her mind. There were never any medical treatments of this or other sicknesses.

Despite these exhaustive and grueling conditions, we were forced to produce high level products. For example, I was in a Laogai camp tea farm for about ten years. The women prisoners were forced to plant trees, take care of the plants, and then process the tea leaves into red or green tea. I spent another four years weaving silk and cloth in a Laogai factory. On the surface, it was a textile factory in Hangzhou, but the workers were all women prisoners doing forced labor. In the factory, there were two constant pressures upon us: first was the physical fatigue, I was forced to work very hard for fourteen hours a day. I had to fight exhaustion just to keep from falling into the machines; second was the constant supervision, since we were

told that the products we made were for export to foreign countries, they watched our every move to be sure we made no mistakes. If there were mistakes or someone did not appear to be working hard, we were severely punished. They used ankle fetters, handcuffs, solitary confinement, and other means to punish us.

Today, I often wonder if the tea I drink or the silk I weave comes from a Laogai camp and is made by all those poor Laogai slaves still suffering in China.

Daily, we were assaulted mentally. We were continually brainwashed. We were not allowed to say our prayers or to read the Bible. I remember clearly my first day in the detention center. I knelt down on the muddy ground, bowed my head, and begged to the Lord to give me strength. A warden immediately scolded me, "Who told you to kneel down? Even at the door of death, you keep up your superstitions. This is a counter-revolutionary activity." In the Laogai, we were not allowed to hear and read anything but Communist propaganda. We had to spend two hours every day reading Mao's book and reciting the prison regulations. I remember one sixty-year-old Sister who made a set of small rosary beads out of a thread so it would not be discovered and be confiscated by the guards. This continuous brainwashing helped destroy all human love and was a denial of all basic human rights.

Spiritually, it was a constant struggle. We faced constant despair, and always heard the discouraging and threatening comments of the authorities. A prisoner had to confess her crime everyday, which meant scolding oneself and accusing oneself of being guilty of the greatest crimes against the people and government. Every prisoner was degraded. They minimized their own value of being human. They were separated from their families and society. They were tortured in a dark hell that had no foreseeable end. They fought the despair and hopelessness of thinking that they were to spend the rest of their lives as slaves in the Laogai.

One woman refused to work on Sundays. She would say prayers instead of singing revolutionary songs in front of Mao's portrait. One day, she was dragged out to the field where we were working and beaten to death in front of all of us.

I said the Communists aim was to torture the body and break the human spirit in every possible way and at every possible opportunity. When the warden told me my lovely sister had died, he simply said, "The People's Government acted humanely . . . it is all over now . . . you should not cry because that's against the rules and it would have a bad effect on the feelings of the others about thought reform". They succeeded to the point where to many it looked like there was no future and no hope. The prisoners in the Laogai camp were always in a deep depression. I myself prayed to God to let me die. I wanted to die more than I wanted to live because the circumstances were too horrible. Even if you didn't want to continue living under those circumstances, they wouldn't let you die. There was a constant suicide watch.

God sustained us nonetheless. My faith preserved me. God's Grace helped me live through this nightmarish journey. Finally, my prayers were answered. After my parents had written many, many letters to the government from Hong Kong, my husband, my son, and I were allowed to leave the Laogai in December 1978.

Today, I sit before you to take this opportunity to tell you the truth. To tell you the facts as I have myself experienced. But I speak not for myself, but for the thousands of brothers and sisters who are still living this terrible existence. Thank you for listen-

ing to my story. I hope that you may better understand the realities of the Laogai through my account of it.

TESTIMONY OF FATHER CAI ZHONGXIAN, LAOGAI SURVIVOR, BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS, APRIL 3, 1995

My name is Cai Zhongxian. I am a Catholic priest.

I was ordained in 1940. I was arrested and charged as a counter-revolutionary in 1953 because of my refusal to cooperate with the Communist authorities and denounce the Roman Catholic Church. I was unexpectedly released without explanation in 1956. It turned out that the Communists hoped that the leniency showed to me would convince me to collaborate with the Party to persuade other Catholics to become members of the officially sanctioned "Patriotic Catholic Church". This "Patriotic Catholic Church" is nothing more than a Communist puppet organization. When I refused to cooperate, I was once again arrested. I was detained twice for a total of seven years at the Shanghai Detention Center, without charge or trial, until I was finally sentenced to a fifteen-year term in 1960.

I was then sent to a Laogai camp in Jiangxi Province which served as a brick factory. I avoided dying of starvation mostly because I supplemented the rationed food by eating frogs, snakes, and rats.

In 1962, five other priests and I were confined in a six-by-twelve foot windowless room that was filled with four inches of standing water. Despite this ill-treatment and other inhumane conditions, I continued my services as a Catholic clergy. I even successfully converted some of the guards who were charged to watch us to Catholicism.

At the completion of my sentence, I was 62 years old. I was not fully released at that time. The government forced me to accept "forced-job-placement" in the Laogai camp because I was originally charged with a "counter-revolutionary crime". I knew that a "forced-job-placement" assignment meant a life sentence laboring at the Laogai. I labored at the Nanchang Number 4 Prison for eleven years as a "forced-job-placement" worker.

In 1981, at the age of 74, I was again arrested for my continued activities as a Catholic priest. I was sentenced to serve another ten-year term as a Laogai slave. In 1988, I was released fully as a token of good will towards Filipino Bishop Sinhemai. I was 81 years old at the time of my release.

I served a total of thirty-three years in the Laogai. I can't begin to tell you how many people disappear completely for every one that survives. Thank you for inviting me here. I hope I have helped you gain an understanding of the Communist government's willingness to use the Laogai to destroy its citizens lives.

EXTENSION OF EXPIRING NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE GRAZING PERMITS PENDING FINAL AGENCY ACTION

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prevent bureaucratic delays from hurting working ranchers that graze their livestock on National Forest System lands. My legislation would extend U.S.

Forest Service [FS] grazing permits until the FS completes its obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA].

Roughly half of the 9,000 term grazing permits issued on 90 million acres of National Forest System lands will expire by the end of 1996. Some of these permits have already expired, and ranchers—by no wrongdoing of their own—have been denied their right to graze their livestock due to bureaucratic red tape. The FS is required to conduct analyses to ensure that permits comply with NEPA, but the sheer volume of work has resulted in the FS's denying to reissue some permits because it is unable to complete NEPA documentation. My bill would extend these permits until the FS completes its obligations under NEPA.

My legislation would ensure fair treatment of law-abiding ranchers. These ranchers ought not be punished because the FS cannot complete its NEPA obligations on time. It is patently unfair that some permits have already been denied reissuance, and thousands of ranchers with permits on the brink of expiration face the same predicament. If the law is going to require the FS to jump through bureaucratic hoops, they ought to have time to do it before the permits of honest, hard-working ranchers are arbitrarily denied.

The ranchers I know hold up their end of the bargain; they are good stewards of the land, they fulfill their obligations, and they have every right to expect the Government to get its job done. They ought not be punished because our nation's environmental laws are unreasonable and inflexible. My bill would extend their grazing permits until the FS completes its NEPA documentation, so that no rancher is denied a permit because of bureaucratic delays.

The FS, to its credit, has expressed a willingness to work out this problem, but actions speak louder than words. The fact is that ranchers are being denied permits, through no fault of their own. That is simply unacceptable and my bill will fix it.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the legislation appear in the RECORD after my statement.

H.R. 1375

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

SECTION 1. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM GRAZING PERMITS PENDING COMPLETION OF FINAL AGENCY ACTION.

(a) EXTENSION.—The term of each expiring term grazing permit issued for lands within the National Forest System is hereby extended to cover the period beginning on the expiration date of the permit and ending on the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture completes final agency action in connection with the renewal of the permit. The extension shall apply to the holder of the expiring term grazing permit, subject to the same terms and conditions as apply to the expiring term grazing permit.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the holder of an expiring term grazing permit is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit at the time the permit is originally due to expire.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The extension of expiring term grazing permits under subsection (a) shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) EXPIRING TERM GRAZING PERMIT.—The term "expiring term grazing permit" means a term grazing permit—

(A) that expires in 1995 or 1996; or

(B) that expired in 1994 and has not been replaced with a new term grazing permit solely because the analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other applicable laws has not been completed.

(2) FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—The term "final agency action" means agency action regarding an expiring term grazing permit in which—

(A) any analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other applicable laws has been completed; and

(B) all available administrative remedies have been exhausted.

(3) HOLDER.—The term "holder" includes the purchaser of a term grazing permit holder's permitted livestock or base property if—

(A) between January 1, 1995, and December 1, 1996, the holder has waived the term grazing permit to the Secretary pursuant to section 222.3(c)(1)(iv) of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) the purchaser of the term grazing permit holder's permitted livestock or base property is eligible and qualified to hold a term grazing permit.

(4) TERM GRAZING PERMIT.—The term "term grazing permit" means a grazing permit or grazing agreement issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for a specified term under section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752), section 19 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (commonly known as the "Granger-Thye Act") (16 U.S.C. 580j), or other law.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG AMBASSADORS PROGRAM

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Young Ambassadors Program for facilitating and promoting cultural and racial understanding between the United States and Japan. In 1990, the first delegation of Los Angeles area students and community leaders initiated the program with a visit to Japan. The Sixth Young Ambassador delegation will travel to Japan between April 6 and 14, 1995.

The Young Ambassadors Program was founded by Sanrio Co., Ltd., a Japanese company specializing in small gift items. Mr. Shintaro Tsuji, president of Sanrio Co., Ltd. and his son, Kunihiko, Tsuji, president of Sanrio Communications, Inc. have been instrumental in supporting and nurturing the program.

The delegation is composed of eight high school students. Reflecting the rich diversity of the Los Angeles area, the students include immigrants from Eritrea, El Salvador, and Korea. American-born African-American, Mexican-American, white and multiracial students are also in the delegation. Over the past 5 years, more than 23 different ethnicities have been represented in the program.

Current delegates include: Shameka Allen, Granada Hills High School, Er-Gene Kahng, Los Angeles Center for Enriched Studies,

Tony C. Marshall, Jr., Washington High School, Yvonne Olivarez, Dorsey High School, Oscar Sosa, Eagle Rock High School, Daniel Tekleab, Venice High School, Domikian Ware, Hamilton High School, and Sharon Williams, Monrovia High School.

The sharing of perceptions through candid discussion is a major feature of the program. These young leaders are provided an extraordinary opportunity to spend more than a week meeting with community leaders to learn more about challenges they face. This provides a great opportunity for modeling and building long-term relationships.

For many who leave their neighborhoods for the very first time, it is a remarkable opportunity to broaden their cultural horizons. I salute the Young Ambassadors Program for providing a life-changing, positive experience for young people. I also salute Mr. Shintaro Tsuji and Mr. Kunihiko Tsuji for their thoughtful concern and action on behalf of our mutual communities.

REGARDING THE REPEAL OF THE 1993 CLINTON SOCIAL SECURITY TAX

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week we will have the opportunity to right the wrong done to America's seniors only 2 years ago when President Clinton pushed through Congress—against the vote of every Republican—a tax package raising the tax on Social Security benefits.

The Clinton tax hike increased the financial burden on some 9 million middle-income seniors by an estimated \$500 per year. And let us not forget that the Clinton tax package hit seniors in other ways as well, including the increased energy tax and increased Medicare premiums.

Furthermore, this was all laid on top of already inequitable circumstances such as the "notch" disparity and the Social Security earnings test. After years of service to their Nation as workers, soldiers, mothers and fathers, America's seniors hardly deserve this biased treatment in their retirement years.

It wasn't until the mid-1980's that the Federal Government began to tax seniors' Social Security benefits. At that time—and against my vote, I might add—Congress applied Federal income taxes to 50 percent of Social Security benefits for seniors earning \$25,000 as individuals or \$32,000 as couples. President Clinton increased to 85 percent the amount of income subject to taxation for seniors making only \$34,000 a year.

The only message this conveys is that careful savings and planning for retirement do not pay off. Is this the message we want to send to American workers?

Furthermore, the Social Security tax is a clear violation of the pact with America's seniors which the Social Security Program represents. Seniors work hard all their life and have a substantial portion of their income taken from their pay check and placed in holding for their retirement as Social Security benefits. To tax this income when seniors collect it is no less than double taxation.

The Social Security tax should be eliminated. I encourage my colleagues to take this first step toward resolution and to support the repeal of the Clinton Social Security tax hike as included in H.R. 1215.

HONORING NATALIE ROBERTS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, after a distinguished career of almost 40 years of service to the children of the Bronx, my good friend Natalie Roberts will be retiring from the New York City educational system.

Natalie Roberts started her career as a teacher in 1955 and later became an assistant principal, and finally a principal in the New York City schools.

Natalie has served as vice president of the New York City Elementary Principals' Association and the New York City Administration Women in Education. She has served as a mentor to others and has been honored by B'nai B'rith and the Association of Jewish Professionals. In addition, she was the recipient of the Distinguished Education Award from the Association for Curriculum Development.

I join with her family, friends, and colleagues in saying to Natalie: Job Well Done.

A TRIBUTE TO SELENA

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, ever so often, someone comes along who rises above the crowd, yet is so well grounded that we all feel special. Selena was like that. Despite international recognition and having been awarded the highest honors in the music industry, she always remained "de nosotros."

She brought a great deal of pride to the Mexican-American community of Texas. Adults respected her for her promotion of family values. Young people took pride in her achievements. We all enjoyed her music and admired her great beauty and talent.

It is ironic that we lost Selena during the spring when the most beautiful and colorful of Texas flowers open up and bloom. We were looking forward to seeing her blossom. Yet, she will always remain near in our hearts.

We have her music and we have our precious memories. She loved her, husband, her family, and us—her fans—and we loved her, too. She will be missed.

HONORING STANLEY O. IKEN- BERRY UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, this week the Illinois congressional delegation and alumni of the University of Illinois in the Washington, DC

area will honor University of Illinois President Stanley O. Ikenberry. At the conclusion of this academic year, President Ikenberry will be retiring from his post after 16 years of outstanding service to the University of Illinois, the Champaign-Urbana community, the entire State of Illinois and indeed to the country. His daily presence in the president's office will be deeply missed, but his influence will be felt for many years to come.

Among the highlights of President Ikenberry's tenure are the establishment of the University of Illinois at Chicago campus, the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology, the President's Award and University Scholars Programs, and the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, in addition to construction of a host of new academic buildings and laboratory space. President Ikenberry's leadership and dedication to these and other projects have earned the University of Illinois its continued paramount reputation in the academic and scientific research community not only in Illinois but throughout the country. Indeed, President Ikenberry's visionary and bold leadership over the years has helped to establish the University of Illinois as one of the premier and most highly-respected research institutions throughout the world.

On a personal note, President Ikenberry has been a good friend and someone with whom it has been a fine pleasure to work closely with over many years both as a Member of Congress and during my service in the Illinois General Assembly. I am pleased that Stan and his wife Judith will continue to call Urbana home and I look forward to continuing our friendship in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Illinois delegation I offer our congratulations to President Ikenberry for his life-long commitment to the highest quality education, the advance-

ment of research, and distinguished service to students at the University of Illinois, as well as all of the people of Illinois and our country. We cannot thank him enough for his contributions toward the betterment of all our lives.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHBISHOP
PATRICK F. FLORES' SERVICE

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, in the rush of our congressional lives, it is fitting that we take a moment to reflect on the work and accomplishment of the Most Reverend Patrick F. Flores, archbishop of San Antonio. His life represents devotion to community, respect for his fellow man, and tireless work to assist the less fortunate. In just a few weeks, we will gather in San Antonio, within the historic walls of Mission San Jose, to pay a most deserved tribute to Archbishop Flores on the 25th anniversary of his Episcopal ordination. It is my privilege to highlight this special event for my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

I should begin with some of the basics. He was born in Ganado, TX, a small town between Victoria and Houston on what is now Highway 59. He entered the priesthood on May 26, 1956, with his ordination at St. Mary's Cathedral in Houston. On March 18, 1970, Pope VI appointed him to serve as auxiliary to the archbishop in San Antonio. After a brief period as bishop of the diocese of El Paso, TX, Bishop Flores was elevated to archbishop of San Antonio on October 13, 1979. Pope John Paul II, on May 25, 1982, conferred the pallium on Archbishop Flores.

Archbishop Flores, upon his 1970 installation as bishop, was the first Mexican-American elevated to the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States. I cannot emphasize the importance of this accomplishment to the hundreds of thousands of Catholic Americans of Mexican descent. It is fitting that we will mark this special occasion at Mission San Jose, one of the early outposts of Spanish Catholicism in the New World. And now one of the students of those early missionaries celebrates 25 years as a bishop.

But more important than the honor is what Archbishop Flores has accomplished. In the early 1970's, he broke new ground in his efforts to establish the Mexican-American Cultural Center in San Antonio, the National Foundation for Mexican-American Vocations, and the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund. He served as chairman of the Texas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, was recognized by the American Jewish Committee for his humanitarianism, and received the Medal of Freedom in conjunction with the Statue of Liberty's 100th anniversary. To serve his community, he established an annual December telethon to help the needy cope with temporary housing and medical emergencies. In this same vein, he sponsors an annual breakfast for a battered women's shelter, and raises money to fight diabetes and help handicapped children.

His dedication speaks for itself. His commitment to the less fortunate is evident. His work for the community is legion. The benefits of his work extend beyond the immediate recipients—we benefit from the repaired lives in our communities and the example he sets for us and our children. Now it is fitting that we express our gratitude.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 4, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 5

9:00 a.m.
 Joint Economic
 To resume hearings to examine the Administration's proposal to raise the minimum wage.
 1100 Longworth Building

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-192

Armed Services
 Personnel Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Defense Quality of Life Programs.
 SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources
 Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process.
 SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee
 To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (P.L. 102-426).
 SD-406

Finance
 To hold hearings to examine various flat tax proposals.
 SD-215

Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on providing direct funding through block grants to tribes to administer welfare and other social service programs.
 SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Ag-

ricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice.
 S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs
 To continue hearings on the earned income tax credit.
 SD-342

Judiciary
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 343, to reform the Federal regulatory process.
 SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administration, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries.
 SD-430

Select on Intelligence
 To hold hearings to examine allegations of U.S. involvement in two murders in Guatemala.
 SD-106

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
 SD-138

2:00 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 African Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on African Affairs to examine the crisis in Rwanda and Burundi.
 SR-325

Judiciary
 Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-226

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Airland Forces Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
 SR-222

APRIL 6

9:00 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 454, to reform the health care liability system and improve health care quality through the establishment of quality assurance programs; to be followed by hearings to continue to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administration, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries.
 SD-430

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the De-

partment of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps programs.
 SD-106

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.
 SR-253

Finance
 To hold hearings to examine issues related to the Consumer Price Index.
 SD-215

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, both of the Department of Commerce.
 S-146, Capitol

Environment and Public Works
 Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 440, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, focusing on issues related to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and the innovative financing of transportation facilities.
 SD-406

Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine the right to own property.
 SD-226

Joint Economic
 To hold hearings to examine the economic effects of a proposed \$500-per-child expanded family tax credit.
 SD-562

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 To hold hearings to examine United Nations and NATO activities in the former Yugoslavia, focusing on the development of a new mandate for United Nations peacekeepers in Croatia and efforts to restore peace and stability in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
 2261 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the implementation of acquisition management reform.
 SR-232A

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Securities Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine securities litigation reform proposals.
 SD-538

APRIL 7

9:30 a.m.
 Joint Economic
 To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for March.
 SD-562

10:00 a.m. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe To hold a closed briefing on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) activities and concerns in the former Yugoslavia and several of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. 2255 Rayburn Building	be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SH-216	MAY 11	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.
APRIL 26	MAY 3		SD-116
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation.	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.		1:00 p.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-116	SD-192		SD-116
10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture.		2:00 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine access to abortion clinics.
SD-138	SD-138	MAY 17	SD-192
Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.	MAY 4		
S-146, Capitol	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.		9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
SD-116	SD-192	MAY 24	SD-192
11:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve.	2:00 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.		9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
SD-116	SD-192		SD-192
APRIL 27		JUNE 6	
10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.	Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget.		9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.
SD-192	SD-138		SD-138
MAY 2	MAY 5	POSTPONEMENTS	
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs.	APRIL 6	
SD-138	SD-138	10:00 a.m. Foreign Relations Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the Arab boycott of Israel.	SD-419
Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on the nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr., of Tennessee, to			