

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REFORMING U.S. INTELLIGENCE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 10, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REFORMING U.S. INTELLIGENCE

Many efforts are currently underway to reform and streamline the federal government. Few parts are better candidates for reform than the multi-billion dollar agencies that make up the intelligence community. With aggressive growth but no master plan for several decades, the intelligence community has become a bloated, poorly-managed bureaucracy whose mission has yet to be redefined for the post-Cold War world.

The Intelligence Community. Intelligence is information on foreign events, intentions, capabilities, and personalities that could affect our security. The Pentagon uses intelligence to design weapons, make deployment decisions, and fight wars. The President and other foreign policy officials use intelligence to prepare for negotiations and predict foreign developments that could threaten U.S. interests.

Thirteen civilian and military agencies—not just the CIA—collect and analyze intelligence. Each of our four military services has its own intelligence unit, and the Pentagon has another. U.S. intelligence agencies employ tens of thousands of people and produce dozens of different daily or weekly reports.

Need for Reform. The U.S. needs an intelligence community that gives government officials information that is accurate, relevant, timely, and cost efficient. To meet that challenge in a world far different from the one for which it was created, the intelligence community will require a new mission and substantial organizational change.

From the end of World War II until the early 1990s, U.S. intelligence had one overriding objective: winning the Cold War. By the end of the Cold War, roughly half of all intelligence resources were focused on Soviet bloc military forces. The world has changed dramatically in the past few years, but the mission of U.S. intelligence has been slow to adjust.

Winning the Cold War was so important an objective that almost any intelligence expenditure could be justified. Intelligence programs and spending grew steadily. The number of CIA employees nearly doubled during the 1980s alone.

Our massive intelligence bureaucracy is not well-coordinated. It is a ship without a captain. Agencies often needlessly cover the same topic, wasting money. Sometimes agencies fail to collaborate effectively. That generates intelligence that is lower in quality and less timely than our national security demands.

What Should Be Done? With the President's backing, John Deutch, the incoming director of the CIA, has promised dramatic reforms in U.S. intelligence. The intelligence community is also being carefully examined by a bipartisan commission established by

law last year. Several key reforms are needed.

First, we need to redefine the mission of U.S. intelligence—to decide what we want our intelligence agencies to focus on, and in what order of priority. Nearly everyone agrees that intelligence on weapons proliferation, terrorism, and regional wars should be the highest priority after the Cold War. But some officials also want U.S. intelligence agencies to monitor economic, environmental, and other non-military developments. The lack of consensus has permitted the number of intelligence targets to grow in recent years. That complicates coordination and risks spreading resources too thin.

Second, once we have figured out what our intelligence community needs to focus on, we must decide what combination of agencies and resources it needs to do the job. For example, paramilitary covert action should be assigned to the Department of Defense. To ensure that we get all the intelligence we need at a price we can afford, we should subject the intelligence community to a top-to-bottom management review. We must eliminate redundant programs and improve coordination. In general, the intelligence community should be smaller and more focussed on the central issues of national security.

Third, since effective management will require stronger leadership, we should create a new post, the Director of National Intelligence, with authority over key appointments and the entire intelligence budget, which the head of the CIA now lacks. The Director should be in charge of the intelligence community. Our current management system is a recipe for inefficiency. No one person is in charge of the thirteen intelligence agencies.

Fourth, we need to address the politicization of intelligence. Policy officials sometimes misuse intelligence to promote favored policies, and intelligence officials sometimes tell policy makers what they think they want to hear. President Clinton's decision to make the new CIA director a member of his cabinet threatens the necessary separation between intelligence and policy, and should be reconsidered. The CIA director should not be a policy maker, and should scrupulously keep his assessments free of policy considerations.

Fifth, we need to improve counter-espionage efforts. The case of Aldrich Ames, the convicted CIA agent who spied for Russia without detection for nine years, highlighted stunning weaknesses in our counter-espionage system. Congress has approved legislation that makes it easier to monitor the personal lives and finances of intelligence employees, but additional steps may be necessary.

Finally, I have come to the view that fundamentally the culture of the CIA needs to be changed. Within the intelligence community today is an attitude that they know better than the policymakers—including the President and Congress—about what to do to protect national security. Decisive steps must be taken to ensure that intelligence officials are fully accountable to policymakers. The intelligence community must rigorously respect the law, move toward greater openness, and work closely and cooperatively with Congress.

Conclusion: The U.S. must engage the post-Cold War world with a smaller, better, more cost-efficient intelligence community.

The challenges that bedevil us today require that our policymakers have the very best information upon which to make the decisions necessary to preserve the national security of the country.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALMA COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS TEAM

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the accomplishment of 18 young men and women from Alma College, in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan.

Every year, the United Nations in New York City sponsors a "Model United Nations Championships" which is a simulation of committee work the U.N. performs. In this competition, students compete in areas such as building and keeping peace, leadership skills, and other issues such as the role of women in national government.

This year, 165 teams, consisting of 1,945 students from 40 States and 18 countries, participated in this 4-day competition. In the end, it was the team from Alma that won it all.

These students worked up to 40 hours a week in preparation for this competition. Their hard work and sacrifice, as well as the efforts of their advisor, Dr. Sandy Hume, resulted in a world championship for Alma College.

Their campus, their community, their State and their country have reason to be proud. We can be proud because they set a goal, worked tirelessly to achieve that goal and joined together as a team to accomplish that goal. As far as I'm concerned, they were winners before they ever got to New York.

Congratulations to Dr. Hume and the students of the 1995 Model United Nations World Champions. And here's to sweet repeat in 1996.

HONORING MR. GOULD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the constituents of my district in honoring Mr. Morton Gould, who recently received the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for Music Composition.

The work for which he was honored is "Stringmusic" which was commissioned by the National Symphony Orchestra and first performed by the orchestra here in Washington in March of last year.

The Pulitzer is just the latest honor conferred on Morton. This past December, he was a Kennedy Center honoree for his lifetime contributions to American culture through performing arts.

• 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.

Born in Richmond Hill, NY, on December 10, 1913, Morton Gould has been composing and performing as conductor of the major symphony orchestras in the United States and throughout the world for most of the 20th century. His first published composition appeared in 1920 when he was just 6 years old.

By the time he was 21, Morton was conducting and arranging a weekly series of orchestra radio programs for the WOR Mutual Network on which many of his orchestral settings were introduced.

A gifted composer, his work is characterized by its distinctively American flavor; it incorporates folk, blues, jazz, gospel, and western elements with the classic symphonic form. Among his more popular symphonic works are "Latin-American Symphonette," "Jekyll and Hyde Variations," "Spirituals for Orchestra," "American Salute," "Tap Dance Concerto," and "Derivations for Clarinet and Band," written for the late Benny Goodman.

In addition to the National Symphony Orchestra, his music has been commissioned by other major symphony orchestras, the Library of Congress, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the American Ballet Theatre, and the New York City Ballet.

Morton's talents are not limited to the symphonic mode. His Broadway credits include the musicals "Arms and the Girl" and "Billion Dollar Baby" while his film scores include "Windjammer," "Delightfully Dangerous" and "Cinerama Holiday." His scores composed for television include "Holocaust," "F. Scott Fitzgerald in Hollywood" and CBS's "World War I" documentary series.

His list of credits is virtually endless. At age 81 he lives in Great Neck, NY, where he still is actively composing works which have been commissioned by major orchestras.

It is a pleasure to salute Morton Gould and bring the latest honor bestowed on this true American icon to the attention of our colleagues.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY
McLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT 29 VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS LADIES AUXILIARY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join today in offering a tribute to Betty McLaughlin, district 29 president for the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ladies Auxiliary. Betty McLaughlin will be honored on May 12, 1995, by the members of district 29 of the VFW Ladies Auxiliary.

It is fitting that the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should have this opportunity to reflect on the patriotic civic commitment of a woman like Betty McLaughlin. Since joining the ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1970, Betty McLaughlin has given countless hours of her time in support of VFW activities that celebrate American values of family, community, and country.

Betty McLaughlin originally joined the VFW Ladies Auxiliary on the eligibility of her husband, Bob McLaughlin, who served with the 1st Cavalry Division, 7th Cavalry Regiment of

the U.S. Army during World War II. They married in 1952 and currently reside in West View, PA. She and her husband have four children, Robert Jr., Linda, Robin, and Sean. They are also the proud grandparents of six grandchildren.

Betty McLaughlin has served in a number of leadership posts over the years since first joining the VFW's Ladies Auxiliary. She was elected president of the West View Auxiliary in 1973 when her husband Bob served as commander. They were the first husband and wife team to serve together as president and commander at the West View Post. During her first term as president of the West View Post, Betty McLaughlin was honored for her success at recruiting new members. She has been chairman of several committees, including Americanism and Loyalty Day Safety, Community Activities, and Cancer. She is currently serving as committee chairman for Cancer, and Americanism and Loyalty Day as well as trustee.

Betty McLaughlin's first appointment on the Allegheny County Council level was as a color bearer. After serving on many committees at the county council level, she was elected to the office of president of the Allegheny Council Ladies Auxiliary in June 1982. Betty McLaughlin was appointed department of Pennsylvania chief of staff by department president-elect Jean Gasior in 1990 and has held several State chairmanships, such as 1991 chairman of the Pennsylvania Western Area Chairman for National Home, the 1992 department of Pennsylvania chairman for Political Action Committee, and the 1993 Department of Pennsylvania western area chairman for Americanism and Loyalty Day.

While deeply involved with the VFW Ladies Auxiliary, Betty McLaughlin has also been active in her community and has given her time and energy to programs sponsored by local groups, churches, and schools. She has served as den mother, Brownie, and Girl Scout Mother. She is currently serving as advisor to the West View Junior Girls Unit. She has also served the last 6 years on the election board in her local community.

Mr. Speaker, in 1994, Betty McLaughlin attained the office of district 29 president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ladies Auxiliary. She has brought to this position the same dedication and spirit that she has demonstrated in so many positions since joining the VFW Ladies Auxiliary in 1970. I am proud to represent Betty McLaughlin as a constituent of the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania and I want to wish her and her family the very best. It is a distinct pleasure to join with the comrades and sisters of the West View Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2754 and its auxiliary and junior girls in saluting Betty McLaughlin.

AMERICA AS EXPORT
SUPERPOWER

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the aftermath of the cold war presents America with a wide range of opportunities as well as challenges to its pre-eminent position in world commerce.

To many, the source of our success provides comfort in the fact of these challenges. And, indeed, the skills and technology which created the military might by which we won the cold war afford us one means for shaping our future response.

But skills and technology alone are not enough. We must do more. We must carefully assess the international environment and understand more fully the nature of our competition abroad. Thus, while the United States is poised to build upon its superiority in world commerce, there are some questions which are part of our public debate which remain to be answered. Among them are the evolving relationship between government and business, industry's relative strengths and weaknesses, and how we can open markets currently closed to U.S. investment and products.

The answers to these questions are not easy ones. But a recent speech by my friend Michael Armstrong concisely presents some possibilities worthy of further discussion. Mike is the chairman and CEO of Hughes Electronics, a company highly successful because of its clear understanding of the international environment. I commend to my colleagues his remarks on making America an export superpower.

AMERICA AS EXPORT SUPERPOWER: REASSESSING GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

(By C. Michael Armstrong)

It is a tremendous honor to follow the long line of distinguished speakers to this podium. Since its founding in the wake of World War I, the Council on Foreign Relations has been at the very center of the public debate on America's place in the world—a forum for ideas, and a fulcrum for change.

I want to underscore right at the onset, that while I am privileged to serve as Chairman of the President's Export Council—and while my visits to Washington have been more frequent—I can still say, at this point, that the views I express today are my own.

TRANSITIONS: 1945-1995

I think all of us were moved by the celebrations—the commemoration—of V-E Day. That journey back to May 1945 to the beginning of a post-war era that was prelude to the long Cold War no one could yet foresee—has undeniable parallels to our present. Today, we are once again making a difficult crossing—ending one era and entering the next: A new world, with new rules for the way nations cooperate—for the way nations compete.

As the historians in the audience today know better than I, the outlines of our era are only now becoming clear. Just as American GIs shook hands with Ivan at Torgau on the Elbe in 1945—only to find an implacable Soviet Union blockading Berlin in 1948—periods of transition unfold in unpredictable ways.

The distance from 1995 back to the fall of the Berlin Wall or the implosion of the Soviet Union may seem significant—but in the handful of years since those events, we are only now beginning to seize the opportunities—to shape a future—beyond the Cold War's long shadow.

Already we see more clearly that with the passing of the Cold War, the coming competition will be less military than economic: Dominion will be defined by the development of new technologies and economic performance. I am convinced: If the measure of our Cold War strength was military—America's destiny in the remainder of the century is as an Export Superpower.

As the first generation after the Cold War—we have an opportunity that is also an obligation. History will judge what happens on our watch.

If we are to sustain our role of global leadership and expand our country's economic well-being, it will only happen if America is the Export Superpower of the world.

And there are signs we are on track:

We've just passed Japan and Germany to regain the top spot as the world's largest exporter—12.8% of all global trade, compared to 10.5% for Germany and 9.9% for Japan.

U.S. exports, according to the latest Department of Commerce estimates, are projected at double-digit growth—up from a still-impressive 5 to 7% as recently as one year ago.

Broad, bi-partisan leadership has passed NAFTA and now GATT, opening the way to expanded trade opportunities that will boost GDP and job creation.

So with all this good news—what's the problem? Why are some of us more concerned than confident?

Because the positive signs I've just mentioned coexist with a more worrisome record: A record that points to a far different future—to a competitive implosion so fundamental it could amount to gradual economic disarmament.

We've got to ask:

Does a decade-long trade deficit of \$1.1 trillion dollars define an export superpower?

Does a 10-year, \$2.1 trillion dollar federal budget deficit—a budget that hasn't been balanced since 1969—define an economic superpower?

Does an education "deficit" that produces students that rank consistently in last place among industrialized nations portend a leader of the societies of this world?

We've had a good run at economic success for 50 years, but I happen to believe that we succeeded so well economically after World War II also because of some fundamentals:

First, we won the war without internal economic destruction. As a result, we quickly re-tooled our war economy and dominated global commerce.

Second, we firmly established the world's foremost public education system including a GI bill that opened the door of opportunity to millions throughout our society.

And third, we let the market system sort through our problems which gave an adaptive America room to restructure to compete.

But is the market system alone enough to deliver America's economic destiny? Just what should the government's role be to enable our businesses to compete globally; to enable our people to enjoy a standard of living second to none; to enable our nation to preserve where history has witnessed the demise of others.

TECHNOLOGY V. BUREAUCRACY

To answer this, we must recognize two new realities that are currently transforming our world: First, with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the Soviet Union, we are witnessing the fall of economic, social and cultural borders as well. There is an unmistakable, irreversible trend toward open markets—to the reality and the bounty of a global village.

Second, the phenomenon that defines our age—the speed of technology in bringing new products, new capabilities, new markets, new lifestyles and new economics. In contrast to the past, where either government or mega-corporations defined markets, today the contest pits the speed of technology versus the speed of bureaucracy—or, more precisely, the lack of it, as the information age makes a mockery of borders and barriers of all kinds.

It is in this context that we should ask, "How much Government do we need?"

I believe the answer is simply, just enough.

Just enough: No more—and no less government than we need to sustain a globally competitive society.

Enough government means getting the night government where we need it—and getting rid of it where we don't.

While the premise of "just enough" is hard to dispute, the devil is in the details. Thus, I would propose we answer two questions with each policy and factor-in our quest for exports:

What government must do.

What governments should not do.

COMPETITIVENESS, EXPORTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

As we explore this question of government's role in America's export competitiveness, I want to be clear that our country's economic responsibility makes demands of the private sector as well as public policy.

While business cannot overcome a government that shackles it with a bureaucratic ball and chain, nothing government can do—no policy/no practice/no politics—will spark our economic engine if American business is not competitive.

There is sometimes a certain "no-fault" mentality that's crept into American management. The antidote is accountability.

The ancient Romans had a tradition: Whenever one of their engineers constructed an arch—as the capstone was hoisted into place, the engineer assumed accountability for his work in the most profound way possible:

He stood under the arch.

If his construction was shoddy—he would be the first to know.

With out market systems, American management must, at the end, stand under the arch.

And we've had our share of fallen arches. Historically, the companies that did not respond to the international challenge are the companies that did not reap the rewards. Look back at the list of companies at the top of the first-ever Fortune 500, compiled back in 1955: Of the Top 50— $\frac{1}{3}$ have dropped off the list/another $\frac{1}{3}$ have merged—only $\frac{1}{3}$ are still going strong. Whatever their industry, the companies that have kept their place all share one common trait. They took their American business international—conquering new markets to create new growth.

Now look ahead—to the export opportunities we enjoy: Over the next two decades, 12 countries with a combined population of 2.7 billion—more than ten times the population of the United States—are expected to account for 40 percent of all export opportunities. For countries as well as individual companies, there's a world out their hungry for the goods and services we provide.

The question is whether American industry is up the challenge. Many of you know the studies by the Council on Competitiveness of U.S. industry's strengths and weaknesses in 94 critical, cutting-edge technologies. The most recent review showed some positive movement—but also distressing evidence of the distance we've got to go to make our positions more competitive.

While the U.S. has improved its position in 22 categories—a closer look reveals the sobering part of the story. In 11 of those 22 areas we move from the last category—"losing badly or lost"—to "weak." In the other 11, we moved from "weak" to "competitive." In not one case—not one—did we move from competitive to strong.

Now, getting off the critical list is welcome news for anyone—but finding out the patient has a pulse isn't the same as watching him hop out of bed and run a marathon.

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO

My promise is thus quite straightforward, if we are to be an export superpower, it takes both a competitive commercial base and a

competitive government system. For the most part, over time, our market system should define and produce a competitive commercial base. But it is up to all of us to define the role of government in our pursuit of exports.

To begin, I'd suggest what government must do.

First, while we may need a balanced budget to discipline our politicians, what we need for export growth is a balanced economy.

We need a reasonable balance between our country's investment accounts and its "care and feeding" accounts. Undisciplined deficits and a disabled dollar are critical challenges government must address.

We need competitive and well educated graduates coming out of our schools if we are going to have competitive products to export. It is not enough to delegate such a national policy to thousands of individual communities to solve alone. A national consensus should be followed by a thoughtful results-based education strategy.

We need a political balance in our system of government that is both principled and practical—that is responsive, committed and gets things done. If we elect people to spend their time serving society, we are out of balance if they spend half their time running for re-election. Whether it takes the form of campaign reform or term limits—a better balance must be struck.

Second, government must act to open markets for our exports and our investment.

The passage of NAFTA and GATT will serve trade expansion well—and the passage of these landmark agreements was surely a signal from both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue that America's destiny is tied to trade.

However, we need to build on those successes, and open the markets of the second largest commercial nation in the world. We should all support the difficult negotiations now underway with Japan. It will never be easy; it will take understanding and trust on both sides; but it must be done now. Hopefully, if sanctions are required, they will limit Japan and not just layoff Americans.

We need to sustain our support for Mexico, our third largest export market. It is not politics; it is not Federal Aid; it is not a give-away to banking interests; it is simply in our economic self-interest.

We need to ensure market access to U.S. consumer goods—taking aim at restrictive standards designed to keep foreign goods out and protect domestic producers.

We need effective, strategic negotiating authority in government to respond, act and conclude. Fast-track negotiating authority is not an option—it is a necessity—if we really want to open markets.

And while we drive to open markets, we should concurrently demand that respect for intellectual property rights must be a condition of access to our market.

Third, in addition to opening markets, all of our government must act as an export advocate. While we now have a sensible and thoughtful National Export Strategy, we need support and follow-through in the marketplace. It is terrific to see Commerce, Defense, Transportation, Energy and Ambassadors around the world, not only stating their support, but engaging to help make things happen. But we need more advocacy; more agency coordination and consolidation; more leadership in the markets, not just at the podium.

However, I've heard proposals to reorganize the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Services—newly named the Commercial Service—a network of offices across the country and in our embassies whose clientele is American companies trying to break export barriers and win business. This is an area where our

present policy makes sense—change would be a mistake. It ain't broke—so don't fix it.

Fourth, at times, government must act as an export financier. This is not a disguised form of foreign aid. This is a market necessity for large and small American businesses to compete abroad and create jobs at home.

There are many instances where businesses and banks with their balance sheets should fear to tread. Where the risk, the venture, or the competition dictates that the appropriate role of government is as guarantor.

There is a critical roll for established institutions like the Export-Import Bank. Ex-Im can help broker blockbuster deals—like the recent \$500 million package for Indonesia's first-ever private-sector power project. Without Ex-Im's political risk coverage, projects like this one would not go forward—and the loss wouldn't just be Indonesia's because, in this case, the project will provide 7000 new American jobs.

And the benefits of export financing and export advocacy should flow so that small businesses can become powerhouses in the export game. There is no reason the small firms in the industrial park down the street can't export to markets around the globe. It ought to be possible in America to be an export entrepreneur.

Fifth, we must recognize that long-term export expansion and technology leadership are synonymous. To assure direction and application, we should enact a permanent R&D tax credit. However, I would add that irrespective of an R&D tax credit, businesses should be investing in R&D to satisfy their futures and stay ahead of their competitors. But tax policy in this country has often helped to shape our republic and assure our future. A permanent R&D tax policy today could help to do just that.

And sixth, we need U.S. export policy that addresses a globally competitive marketplace, not policies rooted in the Cold War, fashioned to contain communism rather than expand peace and prosperity. We should have an Export Administration Act that minimizes licensing requirements; that implements, where needed, a licensing process that is fast, fair and responsive; that places commodity jurisdiction within the government where it belongs—based on today's technology and markets; and a Munitions List that is rational to the realities of technology as well as the needs of national security.

Anything less constitutes a weakness of American competitiveness—anything less consigns our industry to a kind of bureaucratic Berlin Wall blocking American exports.

I disagree with the school of thought that suggests a strong export strategy equals a weak foreign policy. In fact, the truth is just the opposite: Strong exports mean more leverage—more options, more choice in our foreign policy.

In our current foreign policy, we seem to think technology can be quarantined by bureaucracy. The fact is: Technology travels. One nation's export ban is another nation's economic boon: An invitation to win trade opportunities while competitor companies are kept in the penalty box.

On this last point, an outdated Munitions List too often teaches the right lesson to the wrong people.

Last month, it was a businessman stopped at Customs for carrying a telephone on a foreign trip. The phone was equipped with a security scrambler—a technology on the Munitions List.

And that made the telephone a dangerous weapon—right along with ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads. Meanwhile, any for-

eign national can walk into an American computer store, buy the same encryption software that makes the phone secure—and take it out of the country. And even that is a waste of a plane ticket—because anyone on the internet can e-mail the program, anywhere in the world. You can even print the computer code on a mailing label and send it abroad—for the price of a postage stamp.

In fact, there's only one way you can't carry or sell that software abroad—and that's if you're an American citizen.

While the government is busy managing exports based on yesterday's threats and technology, the 1995 Cadillac now has more computing power under its hood than the original guidance system that landed the Apollo space capsule on the moon.

The examples are legion:

In the 1970s the average interval between taking a computer from the drawing board to the market was 7 years.

Today, in some cases, a new generation comes along every 12-18 months.

70% of American computer products have a shelf-life of less than 18 months.

Some of the fastest growing foreign markets—some expanding as much as 7 to 10% per year—are among the 50 to 60 countries designated as "sensitive" on the Munitions List.

That's one-third of all the countries in the world—fenced from U.S. high-tech goods and services.

We've got to recognize the inherent tension between the speed of technology and the speed of bureaucracy: Government policies that slow non-threatening technology will cost this country its competitive position in the marketplace.

I am encouraged that secretaries Christopher and Brown have pledged their support to work with each other, and the Congress, for the passage of an effective Export Administration Act this year.

Each of the issues I've identified argue for what is just enough government.

While 19 agencies may be too many to achieve a coherent trade policy . . .

While the finance function government performs may be fine-tuned . . .

While government's role in advocating U.S. exports may be activist in a number of ways . . .

We cannot lose sight of the positive role government must play in promoting our economy's export engine. To do anything less would be to abandon our destiny as an Export Superpower—and put ourselves on the path to economic disarmaments.

If these are the areas where we need the right kind of government to support export expansion, there are also areas where we need government to change or get out of the way.

The most difficult policy that needs to be addressed is also one of the most economically damaging policies of our government. I'm speaking of the use of unilateral economic sanctions. Generally speaking, history has judged unilateral economic sanctions as an unsuccessful policy to change errant behavior. Only if unilateral sanctions are a means of leadership to bring about multilateral sanctions, are the chances of success able to justify the cost at home.

That's not the case when we take a go-it-alone approach to sanctions. I would cite two examples.

In August of 1993, the State Department invoked unilateral economic sanctions against China for violations of the MTCR. This was due to alleged shipments in 1992 by China of M-11 missile parts to Pakistan. The State Department chose to extend interpretation of the Munitions List to embedded tech-

nology. Based on this interpretation, it then forbade the export or launch of commercial communications satellites.

As a result:

Australia and Hong Kong could not launch their Hughes satellites—satellites that would primarily be carrying home TV, much of it American programming.

The Chinese canceled their orders with Hughes for 2 satellites, mainly to be used for tying their banking system together. This was a \$400 million order worth hundreds of American jobs.

Then, after Chancellor Kohl visited China and pointed out the differences between American and German policy, China canceled a joint agreement to build 10 satellites—and transferred this multi-billion dollar agreement to Deutsch Aerospace. Thousands more jobs were lost.

The sanctions did little to hurt China—but they certainly registered in California, creating a new wave of unemployment potential among people already dealing with difficult times.

Now, there are times when government gets it right. When the issue was piracy of intellectual property rights involving American-made movies and other software, the U.S. threatened the Chinese government—and it paid off, with quick and conspicuous results. We taught the right lesson to the right people.

The tragedy is that if there was some process, some required involvement with affected industry, its possible sanctions could be implemented without sustaining such large self-inflicted wounds.

Presently the U.S. has just invoked broad unilateral sanctions against Iran. There is no question in my mind—and no lessons we can look to—that suggests sanctions will change the behavior of Iran—unless they are multilateral. The purpose of sanctions cannot simply be to feel politically justified. The purpose, of course, must be to change errant behavior.

In imposing unilateral sanctions, this step by the United States should be our calling card for them to join us. If this is not the charge to the State Department, then the outcome will merely be a shift in the flow of commerce, a few thousand fewer jobs in America, and more important, no change in Iran's behavior.

To learn from the lessons over time of unilateral economic sanctions, I strongly urge the Administration to put in place a process to involve industries affected and a policy that recognizes that multilateral sanctions, and "reverse" sanctions on the offending country are the only effective means to achieve our security objectives.

Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, the end of a century is like a hinge in history: A time to look to at the past—and always a time to complete the unfinished work of the future. The steps we take in the final five years of this century could well spell our destiny in the next.

Failure to understand the public and private economic imperatives of export expansion, will put us on a slow but sure spiral into economic disarmament: Will earn us a page in history offering a painful lesson in decline—a lesson made more bleak because our prospects were so bright.

Success—traveling the path that leads to our destiny as an Export Superpower—will bring a standard of living and a level of security the likes of which earlier generations could never have dreamed possible.

To realize that future: We must all pay attention . . .

And America must act.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO ELFEGO BACA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, many of us have spoken at great length about the cowards responsible for the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City. With all this talk about cowards, I thought it might be helpful to remind my colleagues that while our country is plagued with cowards from time to time, we have a rich history of heroes and famous sons and daughters. One such famous son is Elfeego Baca who to this day—more than 110 years after his remarkable feat in New Mexico—is still remembered fondly by New Mexicans.

An encounter between Elfeego Baca and some Texas cowboys in the fall of 1884 has to many in the New Mexico Hispanic community resulted in the elevation of Baca to heroic status.

Elfeego Baca was born the youngest child to a family of Spanish ancestry in 1865. During his youth, he held a job as a clerk in a merchant's store in Socorro County, NM. Several years later in 1883, Baca experienced his first introduction to the legal side of law enforcement.

Socorro County was undergoing rapid economic growth with the development of the Santa Fe Railroad. This expansion brought new faces to the area—laborers, miners, and ranchers to name a few. Many of the Texan newcomers held the local native community in low esteem. These cattlemen would often ride inebriated through town while shooting their guns. Obviously this posed a dangerous problem to the safety of the community so Sheriff Simpson called on Baca to help chase the cowboys out of town. Consequently, Elfeego was appointed deputy sheriff for Socorro County.

It is still a mystery why Baca travelled to San Francisco Plaza in October 1884, but his confrontation with some Texas cowboys is what made him a legend. Shortly after arriving, deputy Baca encountered Charles McCarthy who was firing his pistol in a local saloon. Baca quickly took control and brought McCarthy to the justice of peace. McCarthy paid a fine and was released, but again repeated his lawless actions and was again arrested by Baca. McCarthy had fired his gun directly at Baca, so the deputy decided to guard the drunk prisoner in a private house in town. This enraged the other Texas cowboys and created an enormously tense scenario between them and deputy Baca. That night, a mob of stockmen threatened Baca for the release of McCarthy, but the deputy declined and held off their advances. It finally came to a head when Baca fired shots to disperse the mob and shot a horse which one of the cowboy's was riding, pinning the rider and crushing him to death.

The cattlemen used the following day to muster up their forces in retaliation of their comrade's death. Baca meanwhile hid in a small shack just outside town. When the cowboys finally tried to storm the house, Baca fired at the intruders, hitting one man in the chest and killing him. The infuriated gang of Texas cowboys that had congregated outside

returned fire at the house but were unable to dislodge Baca from his fortification.

Finally after nearly a day of hiding out, the justice of peace issued an arrest warrant for Deputy Sheriff Baca. Baca surrendered under the condition that his life be spared from the cowboy mob and that he receive a fair trial in Bernalillo County with an Hispanic jury. Baca was acquitted under the grounds of self-defense.

The story of Elfeego Baca demonstrates a man's will to preserve justice in a land and time of rampant corruption and bullying. Baca's bravery instilled hope to the native New Mexican people who upheld the laws of the land and refused to succumb to racial injustices.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Elfeego Baca and the countless numbers of other American heroes and famous sons and daughters who have helped make this country great.

TRIBUTE TO THE BERNIE V. GUTHRIE SQUADRON

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bernie V. Guthrie Squadron, a charter member of the Arnold Air Society, located on the campus of South Dakota State University in Brookings, SD. The Guthrie Squadron was established in 1951, and named in honor of Capt. Bernie V. Guthrie, an Air Force pilot who was shot down over Hamm, Germany during World War II.

Since its establishment, the Bernie V. Guthrie Squadron has had an outstanding record of accomplishment and community service. The squadron instituted an annual veterans vigil, which began as a local project in the late 1980's and was expanded into a permanent nationwide project in 1991. In addition, the Guthrie Squadron sold POW/MIA bracelets at South Dakota State University to increase student awareness of POW/MIA issues, and instituted a POW/MIA name tracing project which included all area squadrons.

The Guthrie Squadron has also served the community and the State by organizing blood drives, participating in the Big Brother/Big Sister Program, and working with handicapped children and adults. It has received numerous honors, including the Outstanding Squadron of 1992, the Outstanding State Service Award, and the Jaycees Community Service Award.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Bernie V. Guthrie Squadron, and to encourage the squadron to continue its long and proud tradition of service in South Dakota.

HONORING THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Croatian Sons

Lodge No. 170 of the Croatian Fraternal Union on the festive occasion of its 87th anniversary and 50-year-member banquet.

This year, the Croatian Fraternal Union will hold this gala event at the beautifully renovated Croatian Center in Merrillville, IN. Traditionally, the anniversary ceremony includes a recognition of those members who have achieved 50 years of membership. Honorees who have pledged their allegiance include: Vincent Brebrich, Bessie Briski, Marko Buncich, Edward Carija, John William Carr, Vera Depa, Julia Farrenkopf, Rose Marie Franz, Helen Griffin, Peter Hecimovich, Mildred Kennedy, Helen Lucas, John Meznarick, Lubi Paligraf, Steve Paulich, Violet Plummer, Delores Roppolo, John Simunic, Frank Sostaric, Ann Stankovic, Marie Vucich, Anna Wilson, and Peter Yukich.

These loyal and dedicated individuals share this prestigious honor with a total of 256 additional lodge members who have attained this status.

This memorable day begins with Mass at St. Joseph the Worker Catholic Church in Gary, IN, officiated by the Reverend Father Benedict Benakovich. Croatian Fraternal Union national president, Bernard Luketich, will be this year's distinguished guest speaker. Festivities will be enriched by the music of the Croatian Glee Club, "Preradovic," directed by Brother Dennis Barunica and by the Hoosier Hrvati Adult Tamburitza Orchestra, directed by Ed Sindic. In addition, the Croatian Junior Tamburitians will perform under the direction of Dennis Barunica.

I am proud to commend lodge president, Elizabeth Morgavan, as well as every member of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge No. 170, for their loyalty and radiant display of passion for their ethnicity. It is my hope that this year will bring renewed hope and prosperity for all members of the Croatian community and their families.

CONGRATULATIONS ADAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Adamsville High School Cardinals for the outstanding 1994-95 basketball season they enjoyed.

It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to one of the outstanding high schools in the State of Tennessee, and at this time, to specially recognize their runner-up status in the Tennessee State Basketball Tournament in Mufreesboro, TN.

Head Coach Greg Martin, in his first year in that capacity, directed the team, with the able assistance of Assistant Coach Rick Coffman. Coach Martin won the District 15A Coach of the Year Award for his outstanding effort.

At a time when some question the commitment and work ethic of our youth, those 15 young men dispelled that myth with their team efforts. Led by All-State Tournament Team member Matt Hoover, the Cardinals also included Michael Cleary, Tony Engle, Jon Luna, Casey Meek, B.J. Sherron, Chad Wyatt, Tracy

Carter, Nick Ernest, John Hoover, Luke Rogers, Dexter Chambers, John Massey, Steven Moore, and George Root.

Also to be commended for this outstanding year are the school principal, Mark Massey; athletic director, Fred Carroll; and cheerleaders Christy Carroll, Stephanie Gibbs, Dana James, Brook Garner, Keesha Bromley, and Tracey Harris.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all members join me in paying tribute to the Adamsville High School basketball team as it celebrates another outstanding season and such fine leadership and all-around young men.

H.R. 1601; THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1601, The International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will firmly establish America's fundamental commitment to human spaceflight for decades to come by committing the Congress to finish the international Space Station on time and on budget.

How often in the past 5 years has this House devoted its precious time and conducted purposeful debates on the fate of the Space Station, only to conclude each time to continue building it? Mr. Speaker, the House has consistently voted to support Space Station's development every time since it was proposed in 1984—under Republican and Democratic Presidents, through four significant redesign efforts, and under equally distressing fiscal circumstances.

In November, the American people voted for change in the way Congress does business. Surely the American people want Congress to stop wasting money on programs and subsidies they can neither see nor understand. But I believe the succession of votes the House has taken over 10 years to build the Space Station demonstrates the consternation over building it, lays only with some Members of the House, and not with the American people.

This legislation, to commit the Nation to finish what it has started, is a new way of doing business. It represents a change in the way Congress does business because it says, "here is our highest space priority, and we're going to finish it." Passage of a full-program authorization for the Space Station will be a breath of fresh air to those who have watched in amazement while successive Congresses have revisited, revised, and reinvented the Space Station year after year.

Mr. Speaker, the American people aren't among those who "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." Human space exploration is an adventure that affects us all in big and small ways. Space is and has always been an integral part of our science, our popular culture, and our science fiction. Americans are committed to a future for themselves and their children that includes space travel. So it is with a sense of triumph for that pioneer spirit that I am proud to introduce this

legislation today, setting our priorities to make certain a future in space for this Nation.

The mechanics of this legislation to fully authorize the Space Station are simple. It gives the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the authority to proceed on its current, baseline Space Station development plan, extending from fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2002—for a total of \$13,141,000,000, not to exceed \$2,121,000,000 in any one fiscal year. The authorization is conditioned upon each year's success, meaning that NASA must stay on budget and on time for the legislation to remain effective.

As you can imagine, the best of all worlds would be to fully appropriate these funds in a full-program appropriation to mirror this legislation. We hope this can be done. This legislation is the first step towards the goal of achieving discipline and stability in the Space Station program.

By setting these norms and requirements in law—today we are still only working from NASA's word to the Congress—and making a contract with NASA for completion, I am convinced Congress and the American people will save money. The on-again, off-again nature of making space station budgets has increased the cost of the space station from \$8 billion, as proposed in 1984, to \$30 billion before the final redesign of the project last year. Most of that nearly 4-to-1 cost growth can be attributed to redesigns and fiscal stretch-outs called for by actions taken by the Congress.

Today, the space station will cost \$13,141,000,000 to complete and begin operations, between fiscal years 1996 through 2002. This is a significant savings over earlier designs and projections. The redesign of 1993 was a redesign aimed at cost reduction, not cost stretch-out, while at the same time limiting the annual total to \$2.1 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have seen enough of no good deed goes unpunished. NASA has succeeded in arriving at a design-to-cost space station that America can afford and in which that all nations can fully participate. Shall we reward NASA's success in this effort by redesigning the program again? If I were not convinced that this was the best space station attainable under the constraints we have given NASA and given ourselves, Mr. Speaker, I would not be able to offer this legislation today.

I would like to stress to my colleagues the compelling need for such a full-program authorization at this time.

First, let us agree there is no cheaper program for building a space station than this one. NASA looked in depth at three radically different redesign proposals and chose this approach in consultation with President Clinton. This is the bare bones space station Congress has been searching for, and it has been achieved with minimal sacrifices in capability. In fact, I am happy to report that the current design will offer more laboratory space and more power than any of the previous designs. But this is not a design that can be trimmed without radical restructure, and that is why the legislation requires a full program authorization. If we are to avoid wasting another nickel, a full program authorized to completion is necessary now.

Second, but also related to cost, is facing the question of human space development. Failing to complete this space station within the safe operational life of the space shuttle

will constrain America to a humanless space program. I submit we are always at a critical juncture when it comes to keeping people in space. The human space program is expensive, always has been, and always will be, until it becomes a normal part of everyday life. Yet, if raiding the space station program as though it were the cash cow to fund other programs within NASA, or elsewhere in the Federal budget, is something Congress wants to do, it must be made aware of the consequence: America will abandon flying people in space except on Russian space systems. If we raid the space station budget, it will cause delays that I fear will extend beyond the space shuttle's planned operational life.

Another situation that requires us to act is the international nature of our partnership. We are committed by this design to cooperate in depth with the Russian space program, and that means we must be good partners not just do-gooders. It is of particular importance to them, to Europe, Japan, and to Canada, that Congress show it has chosen to move forward—not just for another year, but until the job is done. No other government in the solar system undertakes to build something of this scope and scale on a year-to-year basis. A full-program authorization will help focus the attention of the international partnership on those questions that affect the station's operations.

Finally, and this is profound in the context of today's budget battles, President Clinton chose the Space Station project alone to be spared from NASA's other budget cuts. That's right, Mr. Speaker, the President's tax-cut will not be funded by killing off America's future in space. This is important news, since the President's budget proposes significant cuts to NASA in general, but exempts the Space Station in particular. I believe the President has told Congress what I am saying here: Space Station is the highest national priority in space today and we must finish the job.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in both parties that now is the time to either make the commitment to finish this important project or to abandon it. I believe the weight of the arguments and the success of past votes indicates the Space Station will win our full support. In the spirit of changing the way we do business and in response to President Clinton's leadership in supporting the Space Station as an international partnership, I believe that time has come to commit Congress to America's future: Space Station.

SALUTE TO SONNY DRIVER

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. FOGLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Sonny Driver, the publisher of Scoop, U.S.A., "The Community Peoples Newspaper," which reaches communities throughout the Philadelphia area.

Sonny Driver has always been closely connected to the heartbeat of the city of Philadelphia. Throughout his work in the management and promotion of some of our Nation's top entertainers, Mr. Driver saw a need for the exposure of minority entertainers and community

businesses in the Delaware Valley. Mr. Driver created Scoop, U.S.A. to fill that void.

The first issue of Scoop, U.S.A. was published on February 28, 1960. In the first years of its publication, Scoop, U.S.A. primarily focused on the entertainment scene in the Philadelphia area. Over the years, it has expanded to report on all news and events which will encourage the positive development and growth of the community.

For 35 years, Scoop, U.S.A. has been a viable and informative publication. It continues to be an important medium for the entertainment industry, and a valuable source for the disbursement of information which is used by members of the community, local businesses, and national organizations. Scoop, U.S.A. is a place where positive achievements and events of community individuals and organizations can be found on a regular basis.

Scoop, U.S.A. is distributed every Friday in communities throughout the Delaware Valley and southern New Jersey. Each issue of Scoop, U.S.A. contains information to enhance the life of inner-city youth, homeowners, senior citizens, and community businesses.

In addition to his work with Scoop, U.S.A., Mr. Driver has provided other minority-owned publications in the Delaware Valley with technical and graphic assistance. Mr. Driver never hesitates to help others, including other publishers who may compete with him for local advertising. He is clearly committed to helping others whenever it is possible.

Mr. Driver has received numerous awards for the contribution he has made to the community through the services offered by Scoop, U.S.A.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in recognizing Mr. Sonny Driver for his great accomplishments and contributions to communities throughout the Delaware Valley. I wish him the best of luck in all his future pursuits.

CONDEMNING THE BOMBING IN OKLAHOMA CITY

SPEECH OF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the 19th District of Illinois, I rise in support of the resolution and to extend our sympathies to the people of Oklahoma City and the State of Oklahoma. I especially want my friends and colleagues in the Oklahoma delegation to know that we have been enormously moved by the courage and the character of the people they represent.

The people of my district have held public worship sessions and organized fund raising drives to assist the people of Oklahoma City. I imagine that most have also spent time in private, quiet, personal reflection. Our thoughts and prayers are with every family which lost a loved one or is still caring for the injured. We wish them God speed in their efforts to recover physically and emotionally.

Buildings can be destroyed—but the human spirit cannot be broken. It was an awe-inspiring sight to see people reach across all of the boundaries of daily life, the political, ethnic, and religious differences which sometime separate us, to reach out and care for one an-

other as fellow citizens, as fellow human beings, as people in need of comfort and love. The terrorist could bring their world crashing down around them—but their spirit would rise above the wreckage.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what forces conspired to produce this action. I am confident the perpetrators will be brought to justice. But I do know that I am deeply concerned about the growing anger and hatred we hear in our voices and see played out in our actions. Democracy does not survive on the extreme. It cannot survive in anarchy, nor in a police-state. It survives in the broad middle ground, accepting differences of opinion without considering those with whom we disagree as an enemy. We need to choose our words more carefully, and resist the temptation of demagoguery.

Last November, as I drove around the town square in a city in my district, I followed a vehicle which had a bumper sticker saying "I love my country, but fear my government. This government has its problems, but it is not the enemy of the people."

Our ability to agree and disagree in a free and open society is one of our greatest strengths. The right of free speech, thought and association is precious to every American. But along with that freedom comes the responsibility to respect other points of view and other deeply held beliefs.

We need to give people every assurance possible that within a free society we can hope to protect them from such attacks. I believe we can help put additional safeguards in place, through law or administrative action, which will help us protect the public without infringing on our Bill of Rights.

HONORING MARTHA K. GLENNAN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor a woman from Northern Virginia who has given so much to her community and is being honored with the Fairfax County Citizen of the Year Award.

Martha K. Glennan, chair of the Fairfax Area Disability Services Board and president of Project WORD, Working and Organizing Resources for People with Disabilities, has been named Citizen of the Year by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations.

Under her leadership as chairman, the Fairfax Area Disability Services Board completed the first community needs assessment, focusing on more than 29,000 adults with disabilities. Recommendations targeted State and local service delivery system changes, as well as needs for housing, health transportation and employment.

She has spoken out forcefully on the need for Fairfax County to move forward and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Her very presence in a meeting challenges preconceived notions about disability. She is knowledgeable, innovative, and skilled, using her sense of humor to press home her point.

The Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations is a 56-year-old, non-partisan, non-profit volunteer-run organization that serves as the umbrella group representing

more than 200 Fairfax County civic and homeowner organizations. Through its committee structure, the Federation addresses a broad scope of county-wide concerns in the areas of transportation, education, budget and finance, health and human services, public safety, land use, environment, and other issues of concern to county citizens. The Federation often works closely with other county organizations to pinpoint issues of community concern before the Fairfax County Government, the Virginia General Assembly, and other governmental bodies.

Mr. Speaker I know my colleagues join me in honoring Martha K. Glennan and two Citation of Merit award winners, Kathryn Brooks, 84 for providing older Americans an opportunity to continue their education and Marilyn Gould, for her contributions to Northern Virginia Community College, Leadership Fairfax and the Council for the Arts. These citizens are to be commended for their outstanding achievements and hard work for the community.

TRIBUTE TO MORROW BROWN GARRISON

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Morrow Brown Garrison, a civic leader in my district and a national leader in manufacturing technology. He exemplified what is best about this country—hard work and commitment. He was born on March 21, 1930, to Leldon D. and Grace Lorraine Garrison.

Gary, as he was known to his friends, volunteered for the U.S. Navy at the age of 18. He served from 1948 to 1952. Those 5 years of active duty included a tour of duty in Korea and two in the European theater. Gary earned the rank of first class petty officer on the U.S.S. *Johnson*. He received an honorable discharge with a good conduct medal and a captain's commendation.

While his ship was docked in Newport, RI, he met a charming young woman named Gertrude Bouzan. When Gary returned to civilian life he married Gertrude on June 13, 1953. His new wife's family and his commitment to completing his education would keep him in the New England area.

Gary pursued his education at Northeastern University. In 1957 he received his bachelor of science with a major in accounting. Accomplishing this was no easy task. He needed to take two jobs, as both a painter and as an apprentice building superintendent, to pay for his education which he pursued during the day. The late 1950's brought on yet another stage in Gary's life. This stage would be marked by the birth of his only child Brenda Gail Garrison.

In 1964 he took a position as controller of Snow Manufacturing Co. This company was soon after bought by Wallace Carroll. This transition would begin an association that would form a major portion of his working career. Gary's commitment and loyalty to the enterprise was quickly noted and he was made a vice president in 1972. Gary's hard work

was also noted and he was soon given more duties and responsibilities.

In the 1970's and 1980's he served as vice president and director of American Machine and Science, Inc. [AMSI], another company owned by the late Mr. Carroll. Gary would later become president of AMSI group of companies. In the late 1980's he was appointed to serve on one of the committees of the National Machine Tool Builders, now known as the Association for Manufacturing Technology. His good suggestions and hard work earned him election in 1987 as treasurer of that organization.

Gary served as chairman of the association from 1993-94. In that capacity, he represented the association on matters of trade, technology, political, and legal matters. He led conferences and missions in Bangkok, Thailand, Japan, Hawaii, and Washington, DC. Gary was able to see some of his recommendations enacted into law by the U.S. Congress.

Gary will be remembered fondly by the many friends and family he leaves behind. He was loyal to both his friends and business associates. This loyalty was shown through his dedication to CRL industries, of which he worked for in some capacity since 1964. Gary cared for his community and friends and was generous with his time.

His memory will be cherished by his wife of 42 years, Trudy, and by his daughter and son-in-law Brenda and Ward Hinds, his brother Don and wife Barbara Garrison, and sister Dorothy and husband Daniel Nix, and sister Margaret Hauser.

Mr. Speaker, Gary was a caring individual who achieved a great deal in his lifetime. He was a leader in his community, in his business, and in national and international manufacturing technology. He will be well remembered. My most heartfelt condolences go to his friends and family.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. TODD E.
BLOSE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Todd E. Blose for exceptionally meritorious service from July 1993 to May 1995, while serving as the last commander of the Sacramento Depot Activity.

The closure of the Sacramento Army Depot has been an unparalleled success and has become a standard of excellence held up at the highest levels of the Army and Department of Defense. In all aspects of the closure, environmental cleanup, transfer of missions and equipment, transition of real property, and reuse of the facilities, the Sacramento Depot Activity family has led the way with resourcefulness, innovation, and dedication.

Lieutenant Colonel Blose has been the leader of this process, collaborating with a very diverse group of individuals and agencies at the

local, State, and Federal levels. Closure of the base was completed 2 years ahead of the original base closure schedule saving over \$10 million in fiscal year 1994, \$7 million in fiscal year 1995 and \$1.5 million in caretaker funds in fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997.

This accelerated closure could not have been accomplished without the impressive support received from the civilian employees who were, in fact, losing their jobs through the closure. Lieutenant Colonel Blose convinced the employees that he would work hard on their behalf and gained their promise of dedicated service to support the closure process. He carried through on his promise and was able, through extensive and aggressive outplacement efforts, to place all but 161 of the original 994 employees on board when he arrived. These 161 have continued to receive support and 10 have received subsequent job placements.

Lieutenant Colonel Blose led the efforts to complete the necessary environmental documentation for closure, have the appropriate agencies review the findings, and gain their approval. Many real estate and environmental proceeding actions and negotiations had to take place concurrently so that all required documents were in place by the target closure date on March 3, 1995. There were numerous challenges encountered during the past 2 years, none more difficult than completing the radiation surveys at the depot and gaining delicensing approval. Lieutenant Colonel Blose's knowledge of radiation issues and his skill in teamwork and persuasion were vital in coercing reluctant bureaucracies to expedite their efforts on the depot's behalf and to maintain the proper balance of cost versus risk.

Lieutenant Colonel Blose also played a key role in establishing and cochairing the Restoration Advisory Board, which reviewed and ultimately supported the cleanup process. He also provided valuable input and counsel to the city of Sacramento Army Depot Reuse Commission. The resulting reuse plan laid the groundwork for attracting Packard Bell Electronics to the depot site, completely replacing the former depot work force and providing the basis for the city's \$7.2 million payment to the Army for the property in 2005.

In his command tour at Sacramento Depot Activity, Lieutenant Colonel Blose set a tone of professionalism, teamwork, and compassion. He challenged his staff and employees to perform extraordinary efforts and they responded with an accelerated closure which is being cited as the national model for base closure, environmental cleanup, and reuse. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Lieutenant Colonel Blose's exceptional leadership performance, which is a credit to himself, the Tooele Army Depot Complex, the Industrial Operations Command, and the U.S. Army.

ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY
LITERACY ACT OF 1995

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing along with a number of my colleagues the Adult Education and Family Literacy Reform Act of 1995. We are pleased to join with the Administration of this effort to improve the way literacy services are provided to adults and families.

There is a literacy crisis in this country. As the 1993 National Adult Literacy survey shows, more than 20 percent of adults performed at or below the 5th grade level in reading and math—far below the level needed for effective participation in the workforce. And because a parent's educational level is a strong predictor of children's academic success, the effects of this crisis move from one generation to the next with tragic regularity. Despite the obvious need for literacy services among our Nation's adults, the Adult Education Act serves only a small percentage of those people who need help. This fact was underscored by the recent National Evaluation of Adult Education Programs. While many adults benefit from participation in the program, many leave before they achieve any literacy gains. Overall, the current design of adult education and family literacy programs is too diffuse and diverts human and financial resources from what should be the focus of all Federal literacy efforts; the provision of high-quality, results-oriented services.

The literacy crisis we are facing as a Nation are serious, ranging from the diminished productivity of business and industry to the inability of parents to help their children do better in school. In response, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Reform Act creates, by consolidating a number of related programs into a single grant to States, a performance partnership designed around five broad principles—quality, flexibility, streamlining, consumer choice, and targeting.

The bill responds to concerns regarding the potential duplication of adult education and family literacy programs by creating a single funding stream to States. It consolidates separate discretionary programs for library literacy, workplace literacy, and literacy programs for prisoners and the homeless. The bill will ensure that the needs of at-risk populations are met and requires States to assess the adult education and family literacy needs of the hard-to-serve and most-in-need.

Demand for adult education programs has exploded in recent years for reasons as varied as the need to learn English to become an American citizen, to upgrade employment skills, to obtain a GED, to learn to read and dozens of others too numerous to list today.

I hope you will join me in helping American adults reach their full potential as citizens. Please call Sara Davis or my staff.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

MAY 16

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 Thursday, May 11, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 12

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.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, the Senate Legal Counsel, and the Senate Office of Fair Employment Practices.
 SD-116

MAY 15

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Library of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office, and the U.S. Capitol Police.
 SD-116

Governmental Affairs
 Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on Federal pension reform.
 SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Personnel Subcommittee
 Readiness Subcommittee
 To hold joint hearings on S. 727, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on military family housing issues.
 SR-222

9:00 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Karl N. Stauber, of Minnesota, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, and Eugene Branstool, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.
 SR-332

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on rural development and credit.
 SR-328A

Armed Services
 SeaPower Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 727, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the requirements for continued production of nuclear submarines, submarine industrial base issues, procurement strategy, and associated funding.
 SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine NASA's space shuttle and reusable launch vehicle programs.
 SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to review Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing activities with regard to the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste disposal program and other matters within the jurisdiction of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
 SD-366

Finance
 To resume hearings on the fiscal solvency of Medicare and the status of the program's delivery of health care services, focusing on methods to preserve and improve the Medicare program.
 SD-215

Labor and Human Resources
 Disability Policy Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to the education of individuals with disabilities.
 SD-430

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the National Academy of Public Administration's study on the Environmental Protection Agency.
 SD-G50

Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
 SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

Finance
 To continue hearings on the fiscal solvency of Medicare and the status of the program's delivery of health care serv-

ices, focusing on methods to preserve and improve the Medicare program.
 SD-215

10:00 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine proposals to reorganization of the Executive Branch.
 SD-342

Joint Economic
 To hold hearings to examine the use of the flat tax.
 SD-106

2:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 727, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, focusing on dual-use technology programs.
 SR-232A

Select on Intelligence
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
 SH-219

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs.
 SD-192

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to examine the administration of timber contracts in the Tongass National Forest and administration of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990.
 SD-366

Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings to examine management guidelines for the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
 SD-106

Small Business
 To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 7(a) business loan program.
 SD-628

Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on the recommendations of the Joint Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribal Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To continue hearings to examine proposals to reorganize the Executive Branch.
 SD-342

Judiciary
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-226

10:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs.
 SH-216

1:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 SeaPower Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 727, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense and the future years defense program,

- focusing on the Marine Corps modernization programs and current operations. SR-232A
- 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. SD-192
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittees
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Treasury Department, and the Federal Election Commission. SD-192
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to extend the deadlines of certain hydroelectric projects, including S.283, S.468, S.543, S.547, S.549, S.552, S.595, and S.611. SD-366
- MAY 19
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Architect of the Capitol, and the Government Printing Office. SD-116
- MAY 22
- 2:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
To resume hearings on Federal pension reform. SD-342
- MAY 23
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal nutrition programs. SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on financial management. SD-192
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on NASA's Space Station Program. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 620, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey, upon request, certain property in Federal reclamation projects to beneficiaries of the projects and to set forth a distribution scheme for revenues from reclamation project lands. SD-366
- Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups. SR-485
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Department of the Interior's programs, policies and budget implications on the reintroduction of wolves in and around Yellowstone National Park. SD-366
- MAY 24
- 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-192
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Research, Nutrition, and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on research and the future of U.S. agriculture. SR-328A
- MAY 25
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on property line disputes within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho. SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Marketing, Inspection, and Product Promotion Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal farm export programs. SR-328A
- Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, focusing on Army and certain Defense agencies. SD-192
- Finance
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the financial and business practices of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). SD-215
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 638, to authorize funds for United States insular areas. SD-366
- MAY 26
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Gen- eral Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment. SD-116
- JUNE 6
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on resource conservation. SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs. S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior. SD-138
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 708, to repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978. SD-366
- JUNE 7
- 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 Service and the Selective Service System. SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Youth Violence Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the welfare system's effect on youth violence. SD-226
- JUNE 13
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy. SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health programs. SD-192
- JUNE 15
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy. SR-328A

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JUNE 20

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 counternarcotic programs.

SD-192

JUNE 27

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192