

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-E
DAY

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago we celebrated the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, signifying the defeat of Nazi Germany. But as we celebrate the end of the Second World War we must remember that we are approaching another milestone, the 50th anniversary of the birth of the nuclear age.

On July 16, 1945, at Alamogordo, NM, a small group of scientists and soldiers witnessed the detonation of a primitive implosion "Fat Man" type bomb. This was the Trinity test, the first nuclear weapons test ever conducted.

In the decades since the Trinity test we have seen the other great powers—the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain, and France—develop and deploy nuclear weapons. During the cold war the Soviet Union, with its ability to turn America into a nuclear wasteland, was the singular threat to the United States.

However, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war has not seen the end of the nuclear threat against the United States. Indeed, although the threat of a massive nuclear attack on the United States has receded, the possibility of one or more nuclear weapons being used against American military forces overseas or even on an American city has grown significantly.

We as a nation have only a limited number of recourses to stem the growing worldwide nuclear threat. First, we must act aggressively to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technology. This entails not only seeking the extension of passive international agreements such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but for the negotiation and rigid enforcement of international nuclear and missile technology control regimes.

Further, we must act to isolate and defang those nations that through their possession of or attempts to gain nuclear and missile technology pose serious threats to international peace.

We absolutely must develop and deploy a ballistic missile defense system that will not only protect American troops overseas but that will also protect the American people in their homes and at their workplaces from the threat of a nuclear attack with ballistic missiles. Indeed, I have personally urged Secretary of Defense William Perry to make ballistic missile defense the highest priority within the defense budget.

But most importantly, the United States must maintain its nuclear deterrent. To date, no nation has been able to ignore the possibility of its destruction by an American retaliation triggered by the use of nuclear weapons against the United States or its allies.

Of course, the size of America's nuclear deterrent can and will shrink as the strategic

arms reduction treaties are fully complied with. But while the START treaties have called for significantly lower nuclear arsenals for the United States and Russia, they cannot and do not pretend to put the nuclear genie back in the bottle.

Even with fewer nuclear weapons the United States must maintain the integrity of its nuclear deterrent and must maintain the ability to modernize and replace its existing nuclear weapons systems as they age. Since 1977 the Department of Energy has been responsible for safeguarding these capabilities, but under the current administration it has failed to adequately meet the minimum requirements of maintaining the operational readiness of our nuclear weapons stockpile.

Nuclear testing has been instrumental to the United States' nuclear deterrent by: first, testing or verifying new scientific principals and theoretical calculations; second, proving the engineering, fabrication and integration of components; and third, obtaining information on the effects of weapons for scientific and military purposes. The Clinton administration has unilaterally extended a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and ceased nuclear weapons research and development, thus allowing a level of uncertainty to creep into the safety, reliability, and performance of our nuclear weapons.

The administration established the Stockpile Stewardship Program to explore means other than nuclear testing—such as by computer modeling—to maintain confidence in the safety, reliability, and performance of nuclear weapons, and to ensure that the United States' capability to produce nuclear weapons will not disappear. While the Stockpile Stewardship Program may eventually produce useful results, it is a highly risky strategy because much of the program is based upon the development of advanced computer and other technologies that may not be achieved.

Furthermore, according to senior officials within the Energy and Defense Departments, the research conducted under the Stockpile Stewardship Program is underfunded by at least \$400 million annually. This funding deficiency is seriously eroding the United States' ability to maintain the complex scientific and industrial base necessary to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent. The lack of new design work means that no new systems will be available to replace older weapons systems, and that maintaining the irreplaceable base of specialized scientists and technicians which make up the weapon design team will become difficult, if not impossible.

Thus, I am introducing legislation today that calls for the termination of the Department of Energy's oversight of the United States' defense-related nuclear infrastructure and establishes a civilian-controlled Department of Defense associated agency—the Defense Nuclear Programs Agency [DNPA].

The DNPA will assume responsibility for all national security functions of the Department of Energy, including defense, nonproliferation, and defense-related environmental manage-

ment programs. The DNPA will also assume direct oversight of the defense and nondefense functions and budgets of the Lawrence Livermore, Los Alamos, and Sandia National Laboratories. In addition, several Defense Department functions will be transferred to the DNPA.

The Administrator of the DNPA, who must be a civilian, will function under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, and will also serve as the principal advisor to the President and the Secretary of Defense on defense nuclear programs matters. This structure will ensure continued civilian control and management of the nuclear weapons infrastructure, and will also ensure that this infrastructure and the armed services have a more efficient and responsive relationship.

This legislation fully complies with the 104th Congress' desire to eliminate the Department of Energy by terminating DOE's management of defense nuclear programs and establishing an organization that will ensure that the United States' nuclear deterrent remains effective.

HONORING MSGR. JOHN J.
DOHERTY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 1995 marks two major milestones in the life of Msgr. John Doherty. On January 27, he celebrated his 15th anniversary in the priesthood and on June 25, he will celebrate his farewell mass at Saint Gabriel's Parish, located in my congressional district.

What stands out most about Monsignor Doherty is not only his commitment to his faith but his commitment to his community. The Monsignor was a founding member and for 14 years, a member of the board of directors of the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition, a neighborhood activist group, credited with the rehabilitation of the Bronx, restoring financial reinvestment by banks and insurance companies and the rebuilding of scores of homes and apartment houses in the north Bronx.

Monsignor Doherty has been the recipient of the Riverdalian of the Year award from the Riverdale Community Council, the Good Neighbor Award from Neighborhood House as well as numerous citations from the New York State Legislature and the New York City Council. Monsignor Doherty also honored us by offering the opening prayer for a session of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I join with the people of the Bronx in honoring Msgr. John Doherty and thank him for his years of service.

• 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.

FRANK SCHUBERT HONORED FOR
CONTRIBUTIONS TO LABOR**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Frank Schubert, a labor leader in northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Schubert will be honored by the Northeast Alliance of AFL-CIO Retirees on May 11, 1995 for his outstanding contributions to labor.

Since 1974, Frank has been director of District Council 87 of Pennsylvania's largest AFL-CIO public employee and health care worker's labor union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees or AFSCME.

AFSCME District Council 87 represents more than 5,000 public employees and health care workers in northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Schubert has served on the negotiations committee and the statewide safety committee since 1975. Frank also serves on the advisory committee of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Central Labor council.

Frank is a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Public Employees Benefits Trust fund and a past labor representative on the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment committee.

Mr. Schubert's leadership in the labor movement has been evident during the 8 years that he served as a vice-president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, and as a member of the executive committee of the Scranton Lackawanna Labor Management Committee. Also, for 8 years, he served as an executive board member of the greater Scranton Central Labor Council. He served as trustee of the Pennsylvania Public Employees Health and Welfare fund, and a trustee of the AFSCME Health and Welfare fund. Prior to his present position, Schubert was an AFSCME international staff representative.

Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments listed here are a testament to the dedication this man has shown to the members of the AFSCME and the causes of the labor movement.

I join with his friends, family and the community in thanking Frank Schubert for his leadership and am proud to commend him on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO PANAMAX

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 20th anniversary of Panamax of San Rafael. Panamax, the country's foremost designer and manufacturer of power protection equipment, is deserving of special congressional recognition. What started out as a one-room, single-employee operation has become a multimillion-dollar enterprise that provides employment opportunities to over 100 individuals. Panamax has been a strong supporter of small business and has a record of hiring employees from the Sixth Congressional District.

Panamax has earned a reputation for innovation and service to producers and users of

a wide variety of high-technology equipment. The company has developed an important niche in the area of devices that provide protection from power surges and spikes. It also provides a complete guaranty on every unit produced.

Panamax has strongly supported international trade and has substantially expanded its trade with Canada, Mexico, and other Latin America countries. The company is currently preparing to expand further to the Pacific Rim countries.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute and congratulate Panamax as they mark two decades of service. I am very proud to be representing such a fine company in Congress. I extend my best wishes to Henry Moody, and the Panamax family, for continued success in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO PHIL MAROOT

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor K. Phillip Maroot, of my hometown of Hanford, CA, who is being honored today by the Hanford Chamber of Commerce as its 1994 Distinguished Citizen for his many years of service to his community.

Phil Maroot is an attorney who has practiced in Hanford for more than 30 years, first as a Kings County assistant district attorney, then in private practice, where he is a partner in the law firm of Maroot, Hardcastle, Hatherly. While Phil has developed a successful law practice, he has contributed countless hours to improving his community.

Phil has been very involved with our local schools, serving on the Hanford Elementary School District board of trustees, on the Hanford High School District budget and curriculum committee, and as president of the College of the Sequoias Foundation.

Phil's community service has also extended to serving as president of the Rotary Club of Hanford, vice president of the Hanford chapter of the American Cancer Society, president of the Kings County Bar Association, and board member for the Kings County Salvation Army.

Phil has long been active in the Hanford Chamber of Commerce, serving a term as president, and also chairing task forces on the restoration of Hanford's 100-year-old courthouse and the carousel in Courthouse Park. For the past 8 years, he has chaired the Visitor Agency advisory board, where he is also chairman of its downtown hotel development project.

Phil Maroot's Kings County roots run deep. Born in Corcoran, Phil is the son of the late John Maroot, a former member of the Kings County board of supervisors. He graduated from Corcoran High School, where he was student body president, earned his bachelor's degree at Pomona College, and graduated from Stanford Law School in 1957. Upon graduation, he served as an Army officer before joining the Kings County district attorney's office in 1964.

Phil's wife, Jeannette, is the owner of Carlson-Wagonlit United Travel Agency in Hanford. The Maroots raised two children, Greg and Becky.

Phil Maroot's long and varied record of service to his community has truly earned him the title "Distinguished Citizen."

Please join me, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, in honoring Phil Maroot.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1995, I attended the funeral for the wife of my esteemed colleague, Mr. Hal Rogers. Consequently, I was not available to vote on a number of measures pertaining to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Act. Had I been available, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall No.:	Vote
311	Yes
312	No
313	No
314	No

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to last night's "48 Hours" broadcast on CBS regarding immigration.

If any of us had any doubts about the blight of illegal immigration that is plaguing this Nation, they were most certainly set aside by last night's well-documented television coverage. This program clearly illustrated that our borders are quite obviously no longer under control. Instead, immigration is out of control in this country. We are already at a point of crisis and the problem grows daily. I cannot understand why the American people—the legitimate, legal, native-born or legally naturalized American people—are not in revolt over this issue. Illegal immigration takes jobs away from Americans, takes additional taxes out of American pockets, crowds American schools and hospitals, and contributes to the crime that makes Americans afraid to walk their own streets. We may not have an all out revolt just yet, but I believe that anger over this issue was one of the factors in last fall's election results. We in Congress should take heed because we have been derelict in our responsibility on this issue.

Last night's program cited many examples of the costs of illegal immigration. I will repeat but a few of them here:

Despite all our attempts to be certain that illegal immigrants are excluded from employment, there are loopholes in our laws that permit U.S. companies to fire American workers and replace them with temporary foreign workers. Corporate downsizing is one thing but firing American citizens in order to replace them with foreigners willing to work for a lower wage is another. I was particularly shocked to learn that a New Jersey company, the AIG insurance company in Livingston, has participated in this practice.

For two centuries, our Constitution has guaranteed citizenship to anyone born on our soil. But illegal immigrants have found a way

to abuse this right: Pregnant women cross the border into the United States as illegals, give birth to a child and then claim the right to immigrate legally based on the citizenship of that child. Some 40 percent of children born in California are now born to parents who are illegal aliens. This is an outrageous abuse not only of our Constitution and legal system, but of the innocence of childhood as well. This end-run around the Constitution was not the intent of the Founding Fathers and we must find a way to stop it. The birth of these children not only circumvents our law, but results in huge medical costs for the hospital care of the mothers and their children. These costs are not covered by insurance and ultimately drive up the cost of insurance premiums for American citizens.

Education is another issue involving the children of illegal immigrants. When illegal aliens are enrolled in public schools, costs go up but tax revenue does not—illegal parents don't pay taxes. This results in overcrowding of schools and, ultimately, higher taxes for tax-paying citizens. In some border communities, as many as 40 percent of school enrollments come from illegal aliens.

Crossing our borders illegally is not the only crime committed by some illegal aliens. Thousands turn out to be criminals come to prey on American citizens. This not only increases fear and reduces safety, but runs up exorbitant costs when these criminals are caught, convicted and housed in U.S. prisons.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been hampered by incompetence, inefficiency, and indifference. The inability of this agency to do its job has become common knowledge, to the point that it is not longer a serious deterrent to attempts to illegally enter our country. The INS must be improved and we must do our part by ensuring that it is adequately staffed and funded and has the legal tools it needs to do its job.

Illegal immigrants may be the lawbreakers in this equation, but U.S. employers are often their accomplices, turning a blind eye and deaf ear to the issue. Employers have not taken seriously their responsibility to determine that would-be workers are, in fact, legal U.S. citizens, and to not only reject illegals but report them to the authorities. An immigration task force headed by Barbara Jordan recently concluded that a national identification card may be the only answer here. Such an idea is supported even by a broad spectrum of opinion, liberal to conservative.

These costs of illegal immigration add up very quickly. How can we balance the budget or make difficult cuts in worthy programs when this illegal activity is allowed to continue unchecked at such expense? As a member of the Congressional Task Force on Immigration Reform, I call on the House leadership to make this a priority of the House of 104th Congress. We must focus the spotlight on this national scandal and see that it is ended, not next year, next month or next week or even tomorrow but today. There can be no more excuses, no more delays.

THANK YOU, FRANK RECHSTEINER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, people who generously and graciously give of themselves time and time again are most deserving of our gratitude. Mr. Frank Rechsteiner of Bay City, MI, is one such individual. He is being honored on May 31 by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County, Inc., for his 25 years of service to this outstanding organization as an officer and a member of its board of directors with the awarding of its 1995 Helping Hand Award. This seventh annual Night to Remember will truly be a special one.

Frank was born in the Bay City area, in the town of Kawkawlin, which also gave us the 1993 recipient of this prestigious award, our former colleague and my predecessor, Bob Traxler. He graduated from Bay City Handy High School and continued to apply himself as a most capable individual, rising to his current position of president and CEO of Rechsteiner Trenching.

Frank's love for youth is very easy to understand. As the father of four children, MaryAnn, Michael, Matthew, and Marc, he knows personally how precious children are, and how vital careful upbringing is for their adult lives. He and his wife RoseMarie can be proud of their success as parents.

His devotion to his community includes his service on the 4-H board of directors, and his efforts as director of the Bay County Fair and Youth Exposition. As a member of the Bay City Lions Club, St. Maria Goretti Church, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites, and as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine Elf Khurafeh Temple, he has exemplified what it means to be involved for the betterment of his friends and neighbors.

Frank Rechsteiner is also known for supporting many organizations and individuals, including myself with his legendary pancake breakfasts. Frank doesn't say "no" when asked to help. He asks "how" and "when." That is one reason why he continues to serve today as the vice president of the Boys and Girls Club Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that our communities can be a little better, and problems easier to solve if we take the time to become involved. Some have the best of intentions, but never get involved. Frank Rechsteiner has the best of intentions and the best of involvement. He is a model to us all.

I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Frank Rechsteiner for his well-deserved Helping Hand Award from the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County.

TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF REDEMPTION CHURCH AND BISHOP NICHOLAS J. SAMRA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming weekend Our Lady of Redemption Church in my home State of Michigan, is celebrating its

75th anniversary. In addition, their interim pastor, Bishop Nicholas J. Samra, is celebrating his 25th anniversary as a priest.

From the very beginning, the founders of Our Lady of Redemption Church were committed to seeing the emotional, educational, and spiritual needs of the Melkite community fulfilled. These Christian immigrants from Syria and Lebanon had been attracted to the growing opportunity of Detroit since before the turn of the century. However, not until 1920 did these faithful Melkites receive their own priest. In that year Bishop Michael Gallagher of the Roman Catholic Church requested Melkite Patriarch Dimitri Cadi to send a priest for the 2000-member Melkite community within his diocese. Since that time the Melkite community has grown to become a vital part of the Detroit metropolitan area.

Originally in Detroit, the church moved to Warren to accommodate the changing demographics of the community. This weekend, in addition to celebrating the past, the members of Our Lady of Redemption Church are proudly looking toward the future. The success of this vibrant community has enabled them to begin the construction of a new church on the current grounds. The groundbreaking ceremony will take place this weekend along with the other festivities.

The Diamond Anniversary of the founding of the church is a proud milestone. Likewise, so is the Silver Anniversary of the ordination of Bishop Samra. As the community prepares to celebrate these historic anniversaries, I applaud the Melkite community for its rich contributions to the tapestry that makes up American life in Michigan. I commend the congregation for their work and faith and urge my colleagues to join with me in wishing congratulations to all the members of Our Lady of Redemption Church. May their next 75 years be a continued fruitful ministry.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN C. MARTIN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1995, a distinguished public servant, Mr. Allen C. Martin, retired from his position as undersheriff in the Union County Sheriff's Office. Mr. Martin, a lifelong resident of Elizabeth, had a 37-year career in law enforcement which was distinguished by his decency, commitment to the principles of justice, and his concern for his community.

Mr. Martin began his law enforcement career in 1953 when he joined the Elizabeth Police Department, where he was assigned to the Elizabeth Port area. In 1962, Mr. Martin joined the New Jersey Department of Corrections as a corrections officer. In 1968 he transferred to the Union County Sheriff's Office where he served as a sheriff's officer assigned to the warrant squad.

In 1978, Ralph Froehlich, a man who has since distinguished himself with his service and commitment to the ideals of justice, was elected sheriff of Union County. Sheriff Froehlich appointed Mr. Martin as undersheriff and placed him in charge of the process unit and warrant squad. Undersheriff Martin computerized the office and increased its capacity.

Councilman Martin has four grown children, a loving wife, and he continued to be active in his church and several social and political organizations, including the N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to a fine American, a family man, and a devoted public servant, Mr. Allen C. Martin.

SAFE BOATING WEEK

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Minnetonka Power Squadron for its sponsorship of Safe Boating Week, which is May 20–27.

I also want to highly applaud the Minnetonka Power Squadron's continuing efforts to make boating a safe summertime activity.

Minnesota is known worldwide for our more than 10,000 lakes. Each year, millions of Minnesotans and people from all over the country flock to these lakes to fish, water ski, canoe, or just beat the heat.

As we enjoy these activities, however, we must never forget the importance of boating safety. Carelessness or recklessness in boating can cause property damage and, even worse, result in serious injury or death.

During Safe Boating Week, the Minnetonka Power Squadron conducts many classes and public awareness activities to promote the importance of boating safety.

This yearly reminder of safe, proper boating techniques, and simple precautions—such as carrying life preservers—should be observed by all boaters throughout the boating season.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that all boaters—in Minnesota and across the country—will take the time to review safe boating precautions and exercise these practices all season long. I thank and applaud the Minnetonka Power Squadron for showing us how to enjoy boating safely.

SALUTE TO REV. DR. WILLIAM T. KENNEDY, JR.

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Dr. William T. Kennedy, Jr., the pastor of Grace United Methodist Church in Philadelphia, on the occasion of his retirement.

Reverend Kennedy is completing 25 years of service in the ministry, 10 years of which have been at the Grace United Methodist Church in West Oak Lane. Reverend Kennedy has also served at Wesley A.M.E. Zion in South Philadelphia and at Tioga United Methodist in North Philadelphia. Reverend Kennedy has also had a distinguished career in education, teaching Sociology, Theology, and Preaching at Eastern College, the Eastern Baptist Seminary, Lutheran Seminary, and at Drew University.

In addition to his work in the ministry and teaching, Reverend Kennedy has participated

in numerous civic activities. He has served as the chairman of the Philadelphia A.M.E. Zion Ministers Conference, the chairman of the Housing Committee at the Waterbury Development Corporation, and as chairman of the Waterbury Human Relations Commission. Reverend Kennedy has also participated in a multitude of other community service organizations too numerous to name here.

Reverend Kennedy has been a selfless contributor to his work and community throughout his lifetime. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing Rev. William T. Kennedy, Jr. as he celebrates his retirement. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

DEVALUATION OF THE MEXICAN PESO

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to alleviate the dislocation of a specific sector of the Florida economy due to the devaluation of the peso. While this legislation is designed only to relieve the problems experienced by the winter tomato industry in south Florida, it is my belief that the underlying intent of the legislation should be considered to be applied to all areas of trade within the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA].

Let me outline some ideas about NAFTA preamble of the agreement—the governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico resolved to: First, create an expanded and secure market for the goods and services produced in their territories; second, reduce distortions to trade; third, ensure a predictable commercial framework for business planning and investment; and fourth, promote sustainable development.

And finally, the second objective of NAFTA is to: "Promote conditions of fair competition in the free trade area."

When the Mexican peso underwent the devaluation beginning in December 1994—these objectives were tossed out the window. The administration's only response was a multi-billion-dollar bailout of the Mexican currency with American taxpayer dollars. However what the administration failed to address was the impact of this devaluation of the peso on our vitally important domestic industries. Nobody knows for certain about the overall effect, but let me outline the effect on an industry that is important to my home State of Florida.

Florida's tomato industry generates an estimated \$650 million in economic activity, and employs more than 2,000 workers. However, over the past 2 years, Mexico's share of the United States winter tomato market has nearly doubled. A devaluation of the Mexican currency has caused a massive export of Mexican tomatoes to the United States markets where a stronger, more stable currency is the real objective.

During the winter season, Florida produces about 95 percent of the fresh market tomatoes grown in the United States, with the only competition coming from Mexico. As the attached chart shows, the volume of Mexican tomato imports has dramatically increased over the past year due to the devaluation of the peso.

How has this affected the bottom line of tomato producers in Florida? They have seen the prices for their tomatoes decline from \$15 for a 25 pound carton to only \$5 from the period of January 30 to February 15 of this year. This steady decline in prices can clearly be attributable for the search for stable U.S. dollars.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the recent peso devaluation undermines the bases for the establishment of tariffs and more than eclipses the tariffs negotiated to help transition the Florida tomato industry into a free trade agreement during the 10-year phase out period for tomatoes.

Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to link the tariff of tomatoes to the devaluation of the Mexican peso. This is a simple solution that would multiply the tariff on tomatoes by an equal percentage of the peso devaluation thereby establishing a fair and stable climate for trade between Mexico and the United States.

Furthermore, this legislation directs the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the nature and extent of harm done to the domestic industry and take actions to remedy such harm. Mr. Speaker, in 1990, there were 230 tomato growers in Florida, today, there are less than 100 with the threat of dumping from Mexico occurring every year.

Finally, this legislation takes steps to ensure that Mexican tomatoes entering the United States meet the same standards established by the United States Department of Agriculture for domestic tomatoes. The Department has been far too lax in allowing in Mexican tomatoes which do not meet the same United States standards.

While some may argue that this legislation will violate the NAFTA, I dispute this most vehemently. NAFTA was to establish clear and stable rules of trade between the United States and Mexico. This legislation would ensure that to be the case by reducing any distortions to trade due to the devaluation of the peso. I urge my colleagues to carefully examine the impact of the devaluation of the peso on all industries around the country and determine if this would be a workable solution for other sectors of the economy.

FLORIDA VEGETABLE REPORT FEDERAL-STATE MARKET NEWS USDA AND FDACS TOMATO SHIPMENTS 1993–94 AND 1994–95

[1,000 25-lb Cartons]

Shipments through	1994–95		Shipments through	1993–94	
	Florida	Mexico		Florida	Mexico
1/29/95	12,942	11,635	1/30/94	16,374	11,061
1/30/95	75	292	1/31/94	172	271
1/31/95	97	292	2/01/94	232	195
2/01/95	143	352	2/02/94	242	245
2/02/95	132	346	2/03/94	206	206
2/03/95	95	336	2/04/94	142	193
2/04/95	93	339	2/05/94	242	223
2/05/95	48	6	2/06/94	104	6
Total	13,625	13,598		17,714	12,400
2/06/95	84	423	2/07/94	162	220
2/07/95	164	384	2/08/94	326	258
2/08/95	154	420	2/09/94	282	308
2/09/95	94	448	2/10/94	234	268
2/10/95	134	525	2/11/94	218	273
2/11/95	108	609	2/12/94	284	268
2/12/95	49	8	2/13/94	129	2
Total	14,412	16,415		19,349	13,997
2/13/95	76	768	2/14/94	179	378
Total	14,488	17,183		19,528	14,375

CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS OF
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 961) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act:

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge all my fellow Members to vote for H.R. 961, Clean Water Act Amendments. This is much needed legislation. The Clean Water Act includes an unfunded Federal mandate which places a terrible toll on our State, county, and local governments and the taxpayers who pay their bills.

In my hometown of San Antonio, TX, the Federal stormwater regulation—a provision of the Clean Water Act—has forced the municipal water districts to raise taxes on property owners. This egregious assessment is listed on monthly water bills as the FED STMWTR FEE, so constituents know this levy is a direct result of Federal mandates. Let me tell you, they are upset.

Many small businesses' water bills have risen from \$30 to \$200 a month. This is money that could have gone for employee raises or company improvements and investments.

The city of Laredo, TX, also in my district, faced a \$3 million-a-year bill from unneeded stormwater regulation. This city on the border with Mexico has to comply with United States Federal regulations while Nuevo Laredo, it's sister community on the Mexican side, does not. This means that the discharged water does not get any cleaner. The stormwater fee is irrelevant in Laredo, but it's required. In fact, it is a lot like money flowing down a sewer. Well intentioned, but of no practical use.

Please vote for this sensible legislation. Far too many American communities are in dire financial situations and cannot afford these costly and, in many cases, unnecessary burdens.

THE RIVER BEND NEIGHBORHOOD
ASSOCIATION, NEIGHBORHOOD
FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND
THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL
GROUP**HON. GREG GANSKE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the River Bend Neighborhood Association, Neighborhood Financial Corporation and the Principal Financial Group. This partnership has been recognized for its achievements in creating and implementing a comprehensive neighborhood action plan. The partnership is one of six partnerships in the United States which will receive Social Compact's 1995 Outstanding Community Investment Award.

I had the pleasure and the privilege of visiting River Bend this past weekend. In the 6 years since the partnership began, this com-

munity which was once comprised of drug dealers, prostitutes and decaying and abandoned houses has become a neighborhood of homes and families. Residents are no longer afraid to walk down neighborhood streets and 161 homes have been salvaged or reconstructed. Crime is down. Pride is up.

Our country should follow River Bend's lead. This neighborhood is a prime example of how people can help themselves. River Bend was given a helping hand by the financial services industry, the City of Des Moines, and Polk County—not a handout by the Federal Government.

I encourage more neighborhoods in our Nation to strive to accomplish the level of excellence which River Bend has achieved.

RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
URGES SUPPORT OF SMALL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, recently the General Assembly in my State of Rhode Island recently passed a resolution urging the Congress to support the 7(a) and 504 programs of the Small Business Administration.

In my age when thousands of jobs are being created by small businesses, and thousands of people are finding new career opportunities as entrepreneurs, it is more important than ever to support these two important programs. We turn back on America's future when we fail to support these two initiatives.

In the upcoming budget debate I hope my colleagues will listen to and heed the wisdom contained in this resolution which reads as follows:

Whereas, the U.S. Small Business Administration was created in 1953 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to foster the growth of small entrepreneurs, and

Whereas, our Nation's economic prosperity is linked directly to the health of the small business community, and

Whereas, the Rhode Island business community is comprised of over 97 percent small businesses, and

Whereas, small businesses have grown 49 percent since 1982, they employ 54 percent of the American work force, account for 50 percent of the gross domestic product, and account for 71 percent in new job growth in 1993, and

Whereas, the Small Business Administration's (SBA) 504 and 7(a) financing programs are a public/private partnership that leverages private dollars and allows for continued access to capital for Rhode Island's small business community, and

Whereas, SBA's technical resources including the Small Business Development Center at Bryant College and the Service Corps of Retired Executives provide much needed counselling to the Rhode Island small business community, and

Whereas, the Rhode Island SBA District Office has approved over 800 loans totalling \$160.5 million in guarantee and 504 financing to the Rhode Island small business community from October 1992 to present, and

Whereas, this financial assistance has played a vital role in reviving the Rhode Island economy; now be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plan-

tations hereby respectfully requests the United States Congress to financially support the U.S. Small Business Administration and its 7(a) and 504 financing programs, as well as its education/training and advocacy programs, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is authorized and directed to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and the President of the United States Senate, and to the Rhode Island Delegation in the Congress of the United States.

HONORING ROBERT E. MILLS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to one of California's outstanding citizens, Robert E. Mills on the 40th anniversary of his company, Associated Engineers.

Robert E. "Bob" Mills, a registered engineer, founded the private consulting firm of Associated Engineers in 1955. Mr. Mills, using his acumen and entrepreneurial skills expanded the company to include all aspects of construction management, civil engineering, and survey work. This work included general civil infrastructure design and construction for industrial, commercial and residential developers, counties and municipalities, flood control districts, school districts, public and private water agencies, and State and Federal highway departments. In his ongoing pursuit of excellence Mr. Mills invented the Cutaline, an asphalt cutter which consists of a circular wheel on a special arm which is connected to a road grader. The Cutaline does in 1 hour what it would take three men, 2 days to do.

As one who believes in the value of community service, Bob has served the community as chairman of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District Zone I Advisory Committee, chairman of Economic Development for the Upland Chamber of Commerce for 9 years, the board of directors for the California Council of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors, chairment of the Grading Committee, which instituted changes in the State of California Uniform Building Code, the American Red Cross, the Upland Kiwanis Club, the United Fund, YMCA, and on the board of trustees of the Congregational Church in Ontario.

I commend Bob on his outstanding and worthwhile achievements and congratulate him on 40 successful years of Associated Engineers.

EUGENE AND EARL BLACK—91
YEARS OF COMBINED, DEDICATED
SERVICE**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to two brothers who have, for over four decades, made a tremendous contribution to their communities. Eugene and Earl Black have served their friends and

neighbors throughout southern Illinois as ministers for a combined 91 years. Both Eugene and Earl will retire on June 30, 1995.

Eugene Black has ministered to the needs of his neighbors in small, rural communities throughout southern Illinois for 49 years. He has been the pastor at the First United Methodist Church in Herrin, IL, since 1989 and will step down the last day of June to start what promises to be a rewarding retirement in Mattoon. Eugene plans to continue in his retirement as an interim pastor, help his sons, Phillip and Paul, with home repairs, and travel.

Earl Black also found his life's calling in service to the church. For 42 years he has ministered to the needs of the people of southern Illinois, and currently serves as the minister of the First United Methodist Church of Marion. Earl plans to retire near Metropolis, where he anticipates a retirement full of singing with the gospel quartet, auctioneering in the community, and working in his machine shop.

Serving the needs of congregations for over 40 years has been a rewarding experience that neither brother would wish to change. Being called upon to aid in a families time of joy or sorrow is a great responsibility, and both Eugene and Earl shoulder the task with graciousness and humility. Seldom in life are people destined for careers in which they are able to directly touch the lives of those with whom they come in contact, but Eugene and Earl have done this, and I commend them for dedicating their lives for the benefit of others. They have enjoyed careers of inspiration and divine purpose, and it is with regret that their friends see them retire.

Mr. Speaker, Earl and Eugene Black have committed their lives to helping others enjoy a special moment, or endure a time of anguish, and I am proud to represent them in Congress. They have touched the lives of countless people, and I urge my colleagues to join with me in saluting these outstanding brothers.

THE PLIGHT OF THE ROMANIAN MOLDOVANS

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, we all know that the central and eastern European revolutions of 1989-91 marked a historic event in the European struggle for freedom, democracy, and sovereign independence after so many years of Communist rule. The revolutionary period, however, was chaotic and difficult for the ethnic minorities long held in check by Soviet imperialism and repression. The suffering was also experienced by the ethnic minorities in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

The history of the Romanian Moldovans is one of such suffering peoples. Upon the declaration of independence by Moldova in August 1991, cordial relations were established with the neighboring country of Romania. From that time forward, much has seemingly gone wrong in that fragile region.

I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some interesting information that has been brought to my attention regarding the plight of the Romanian Moldovans. I know this

will be of great interest to you and I hope you will have the opportunity to read this report:

MOLDOVA AND THE CASE OF ILIE ILASCU— BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

Elie Wiesel, an Auschwitz survivor, once said that forgetting the victims is like killing them a second time.

Indeed, oppressors and oppressing states often insist on forgetting the past for the sake of a new start. It is particularly convenient for them because the past can be extended from yesterday to whatever date suits their interests.

In this case, Russia wants to forget Soviet Union's brutal past and injustices and to start with perestroika. Moscow conveniently ignores that Bessarabia or western Moldova was annexed from Romania in 1940 following the Nazi-Soviet secret pact signed in Moscow by Ribbentrop and Molotov in 1939.

Hundreds of thousands of Romanian Moldavians were deported, imprisoned, or summarily executed. Hundreds of thousands of families were split, uprooted, displaced, never to meet again. Hundreds of thousands of Russians and Ukrainians were brought in to reorganize and supervise the new republic of Moldova.

The former Romanian province was territorially mutilated and its borders redrawn. While the northern and southern regions of the new republic were granted to Ukraine, a small piece of land on the left bank of the Dneestr River was given to Moldova. This area was highly russified and its capital, Tiraspol, served for a very long time as a center of Soviet Marxism and Russian nationalism. In fact, Tiraspol was a spring board for Party activists to jump to power in the capital of Moldova, Chisinau, or to other Soviet places.

While imposing Marxism as a new political form of social organization, Moscow also demanded strictly that the indigenous population calls itself Moldavian rather than Romanian. And to make a modicum of distinction within an otherwise indivisible nationality, Moscow forced Moldova to adapt the Russian alphabet instead of the Latin script used by Romanians. For a while, the ploy worked, but only as long as the people was brutally suppressed.

Perestroika, nevertheless, brought along freedom of expression and of political organization. Hundreds of thousands of Moldavians gathered on many occasions in Chisinau to reclaim their history, their language, the right to be themselves, their Romanian nationality. Some of the first acts the Moldavians did, were to declare again their Romanian identity and to reimpose from within the Latin alphabet. And the Romanian tricolor was flying again everywhere.

Eventually, Perestroika caused, at least in theory, the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and it made possible wide spread declarations of independence.

Moldova too declared its independence on August 27, 1991 and a euphoric state followed. It also adopted the Romanian national anthem, it eased control at the Romanian border, while union with the old country appeared imminent. And in the avanguard of this struggle for national recognition was the Moldavian Popular Front. But the initial enthusiasm was soon replaced by the harsh realities imposed again from the center. Moscow would not give up its empire.

First, the small Gagauz minority of Moldova was pushed by the Russians to declare its independence. When this move failed, the Tiraspol Russians declared their own separate Dneestr Republic and vowed to rebuild communism and a new Soviet Union around it. The new Marxist republic readopted the former Soviet system and began to hire mercenaries to fight against

Moldova. Confronted with dismemberment, Moldova formed an army made mostly of volunteers and in 1992 the two sides were poised for war.

Moscow followed with great interest the events and manipulated the war to make sure that Moldova would not be allowed to rejoin Romania. Whenever the war turned sour for the Dneestr Republic, the 14th Russian Army located in Tiraspol openly intervened to its defense. It also armed to the teeth Cossack and Russian volunteers from all over USSR to fight against Moldova.

Within a few months, the war turned very ugly. Many Romanians from the Tiraspol area under the new Dneestr Republic were arrested, disappeared, or were murdered in a barbarous manner. Several Romanians were mutilated, skinned, or nailed to crosses.

At the same time and in order to bit Moldova into submission, Russia stopped the supply of energy and raw materials, resulting in freezing temperatures during the winter and industrial idleness. What Moscow wanted was to bring Moldova back into the newly formed CIS, to alienate it at any price from Romania, and to make its people accept the misnomer of "Moldavian."

At the beginning, the new leaders in Chisinau resisted and fought the trend, but later a new group of pro-Moscow individuals gave in to the Russian demands.

It was at the beginning of the war of 1992 that the Dneestr authorities arrested the leaders of the local Moldavian Popular Front and started a shameful process which lasts to this day. The case is now known as "The Tiraspol Five," and it has acquired international attention.

THE "TIRASPOL FIVE"

On June 2, 1992, a group of five members of the Tiraspol Branch of Moldova's Popular Front was arrested on false accusations of "terrorist acts against the Soviet Power." They were Ilie Ilascu, president of the local branch of the Front, Alexandru Lesco, Tudor Petrov-Popa, Andrei Ivantoc, and Petre Godiac. A sixth person who was arrested at the same time, Valery Garbuz, had been infiltrated by the local secret police into the organization in order to testify against the group.

It should be mentioned that at the time of the arrest, the Tiraspol branch of the Popular Front was working legally and openly within the laws of Moldova. By contrast, the authorities of the Dneestr Republic that arrested them were illegitimate and did not represent any legal state.

At first, the group was detained at the headquarter of the 14th Russian Army in Tiraspol, raising additional questions about the status of this Army. Initially, some 20 persons were detained, but most of them were freed when they retracted their pro-Romanian stand. As a matter of fact, the most insistent demand of the investigators was that they give up their claim to be Romanians and accept instead their regional identification as Moldavians.

In spite of the unbearable conditions to which the victims were subjected, no one confessed to any crimes, but this did not change anything. During the investigations, Ilascu was visited unexpectedly by the ministers of security of both Moldova and the Dneestr Republic, making him think that the two entities acted in unison. On at least one occasion, the two security ministers left Ilascu's cell together, making fun of him.

As Ilascu mentioned in a letter, the defenders were visited by people from Romania, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, and even from the United States. But never by any official of Moldova. During this ordeal, Ilascu states, they were kept alive only because the international press took an interest in them.

When the trial began, the entire evidence against the defenders was based on the false testimony of Valery Garbuz. And in order to scare them and influence the judge, numerous local communists were brought in to chant "death to the terrorists." To complete the picture, the defenders were kept in an iron cage, and the trial was staged in a local factory. It was a reminder of the Stalinist trials of the 1930's.

Kept under such conditions, members of the Ilascu group came to the conclusion that their arrest and subsequent trial was orchestrated by the Tiraspol Russians with the support of certain circles in Moscow. And, according to Ilascu, the Dnestr authorities also had the cooperation of the new leaders of Moldova who wanted to annihilate the opposition.

The most prominent among the new leaders of Moldova are President Mircea Snegur, Prime Minister Andrei Sangheli, and Speaker of the Parliament Petru Luchinski. All three of them are former secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party. Apparently, they are also under Moscow's pressure and threats. Under such circumstances, the independence of Moldova is far from being real.

Moldova is only independent of Romania, which is exactly what Moscow wanted. And to make sure of achieving their goal, the Russians planned the 1992 Dnestr War and the dismemberment and federalization of the small republic. Allegedly, Moscow also threatened that if Bucharest insisted on claiming Moldova, they would transform Romania into a second Yugoslavia.

Thus, the true goal of the arrest of the Tiraspol group of the long public trial, and of the convictions, seems to be threefold:

To intimidate and demoralize the Romanian majority of Moldova;

To cover up the murders perpetrated by the very authorities of the Dnestr Republic during the summer of 1992;

And to kill any desire or aspiration of the Moldovan Romanians to unite with Romania.

Although imprisoned, in February 1993 Ilie Ilascu was elected to the Moldavian Parliament. This enraged his captors even more. In December 1993, he was sentenced to death while his colleagues received long prison convictions. In spite of his sentence, Ilascu shouted: "Long live Romania. You can kill us, but you cannot defeat us."

As of the end of January 1995, when President Mircea Snegur came to an official visit to Washington, Ilie Ilascu and his group were still in prison, tortured continuously and dying a slow agonizing death. (See Appendices)

RECENT MOLDAVIAN VISITS TO WASHINGTON

While visiting Washington, President Snegur painted Moldova as a young but democratic republic struggling to reform politically and to create a free market economy. He insisted that he wanted to integrate his republic into the European organisms, but also to keep close relations with Russia and CIS. (The question is how can one serve two masters?)

During the same period of time a prominent member of the opposition and a leading member of the Moldavian Parliament, Vasile Nedelciuc, was also in Washington for the National Breakfast Prayer.

Meeting several congressmen, Nedelciuc spoke on behalf of the democratic opposition of Moldova and raised a number of questions. He insisted that the opposition supports fully the idea of integration with Europe and greets with enthusiasm good relations with the United States.

On the other hand, he underlined that closer relations with Russia and the CIS bloc could prevent the process of democratization

and integration with Europe and especially with the mother country of Romania. He also insisted, as President Snegur did, that the presence of the 14th Russian Army headquartered in Tiraspol represents a big threat. This army and its huge arsenal should be withdrawn from Moldova as soon as possible.

With regard to the much needed and appreciated American aid, Nedelciuc insisted that most of it goes to state enterprises or state structures, and very little is used to encourage private businesses.

He stressed that the reforms did not touch that countryside, where former Soviet state and collective farms have not been disbanded and their chairmen oppose any changes.

He underlined that the opposition has no access to radio and television which remain exclusively in the hands of the new government and its party.

He also said that the government has abusively fired from administrative positions most people who belonged to the opposition. Among them there were several freely elected mayors.

He stressed that most of the visiting US governmental delegations, and even the personnel of the American Embassy in Chisinau, avoid to meet the opposition. A dialogue with the opposition would be beneficial to all parties.

He insisted that educators, teachers, men and women of art and letters of Moldova, are again persecuted for declaring openly their Romanian language, culture, and identity. Renowned poet and writer, Grigore Vieru, for example, repeatedly received telephone threats. In this light, Nedelciuc . . . pleaded that the recent Appeal of Moldova's educators be distributed in the West and their cause be known and defended (See attached Appeal)

With regard to Ilie Ilascu and his group, Vasile Nedelciuc stressed that their unending ordeal is an insult to the entire Romanian nation and to the concept of independence of Moldova. President Snegur also promised to intervene on his behalf. As Eli Wiesel put it, to forget them is killing them a second time around.

The United States has granted Moldova over two hundred million dollars as assistance. This year Moldova is scheduled to receive twenty-two million dollars. This is our taxpayers' money. It is unacceptable to help Moldova while the government persecutes its majority and at the same time it is unable or unwilling to free its own citizens from prison.

Peter Lucaci, National President, Union & League, R.S.A., Inc.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Nathaniel Popp, Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America.
Archbishop Victorin, Romanian Orthodox Archdiocese in America and Canada.

(Archmandrite) J. Michael Botean, Apostolic Administrator, sede vacante, Roman Catholic Diocese.

Dr. Nicholas Dima, Union & League, Washington Representative.

APPENDIX I

Statement by Ilie Ilascu addressed to the Prosecutor of the Tiraspol Court on December 11, 1993, after being sentenced to death (summary).

"The undersigned Ilie Ilascu was illegally and brutally arrested by the anticonstitutional authorities of the so-called Moldavian Dnestr Republic on June 2, 1992, at four AM at my home address on Pacii Str. Nr. 50/1. apt. 1, Tiraspol.

"The arrest was conducted by Vladimir Ivanovici Gorbov, a lieutenant colonel of Moldova's Ministry of Security, who was se-

cretly dispatched for this mission from Chistinau. His mission was:

1. To join the security authority of the Dnestr Republic pretending that he was a political refugee from Moldova.

2. To collect compromising information for the liquidation of the Tiraspol branch of Moldova's Popular Front, considered an organization opposed to the communist regimes in Chisinau and Tiraspol.

In view of his mission, Gorbov arrived in Tiraspol in February 1992 and shortly after in March, he was already a member of the Dnestr security department. A few month later, he became deputy Minister of the Dnestr Republic's Security Ministry.

The arrest of the Tiraspol Five was coordinated with V.I. Garbuz, a former militia captain and a known police informer, who had been infiltrated into the local branch of the Popular Front. Before my arrest, the local militia planted in my apartment arms and ammunitions of which I had no knowledge.

For months, I was investigated by Gorbov, who applied the most brutal methods: beatings, intimidations, threats, lies, starvation, isolation, psychological pressures, and several mocked executions.

He told me, for example, that my younger daughter was kidnapped and that my wife had lost her sanity. Gorbov and Shevtsov also asked me continuously to confess, to deny my position, and to sign false statements already written by them. They tried to make me sign confessions that I was a CIA agent as far back as 1989, and that I also was a Romanian secret agent trained to execute terrorist activities in Moldova.

When I totally refused, they beat me to a pulp. Later, they tried to make me sign confessions that I had been a paid agent of Moldova's Security Ministry trained to carry out terrorist activities in the territory of the Dnestr Republic, which I also rejected as ridiculous.

Mr. Prosecutor, I also want to stress that during the night, Gorbov called his son in Chisinau several times. In the silence of the night I could hear that he received from him secret information regarding the evolution of the Dnestr War. (This should be construed as plain treason).

He also bragged frankly about dozens of members of the Popular Front whom he had killed with his own hand at Benderi during the height of the war in the summer of 1992.

Interestingly, after accomplishing his mission, Gorbov disappeared from Tiraspol and returned to Chisinau, where allegedly he had retired to live in . . . peace and honor.

In view of that Mr. Prosecutor, I demand that Gorbov, my investigator and accuser here in Tiraspol, be himself arrested and tried for his crimes. Ilie Ilascu, December 11, 1993.

APPENDIX II

Letter by Ilie Ilascu from Death Row

My cell is made exclusively of iron and cement, and it does not have any ventilation. The windows have three rows of bars and are covered by a metal sheet. There is no light and no fresh air. I have been kept alone and have not been taken out since February.

My kidney problems have aggravated. Many times I can no longer stand the pain. I also have acute pains on the right side of the body in the abdominal, liver, and lung areas. It has now been two years since I could no longer control my left cheek, which shakes very often. My eyes itch continuously, and following the 1992 beatings, I lost two teeth while a third one was broken. Above the right knee, I have an area that is now completely numb. My migraines are continuous, and there are times when I can no longer get up alone.

The cell has never been heated, and I have been continuously starved. Mircea Sengur has not allowed anybody to help me. Not even the Red Cross has been allowed to visit.

I will resist as long as God will keep me alive.—Ilie Ilascu, September 25, 1994.

APPEAL

To the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, European Commission on Human Rights, the Committee on Relations With European Non-Member Countries

The present Appeal is a document adopted at a protest meeting, held on January 20, 1995 in Chisinau (Moldova), which was attended by over 400 people representing 29 educational, research and cultural institutions.

We, the participants to the meeting, fully support the efforts directed at obtaining Republic of Moldova's membership in the Council of Europe, since, to our strong belief, this prestigious international body can give some additional guarantees to the irreversibility of democratic changes that occurred in our society during the last years.

It's precisely the concern for the fate of democratic gains of 1989-90 that made the people gather at this meeting.

The issue under discussion might seem pretty insignificant to anyone but those who know how skillfully and hypocritically it had been manipulated by the totalitarian regime. It deals with the term "Moldovan language"—a term invented by Stalin for the sake of building a "Berlin wall" between it and Rumanian language, and culture in general (for this purpose "Moldovan language" was even given the Russian alphabet). That proved to be one of the most powerful instruments of uprooting the ethnic identity of the Rumanian population of Bessarabia and of depriving it of its cultural values. The most progressive and honest scientists from both the Republic of Moldova and Russia could never accept this falsehood.

That is why the issues of language and its alphabet have become pivots in the general democratic demands of 1989. As a result, the Academy of Sciences officially recognized—and the first democratic Parliament confirmed—that there is only one literary Eastern Romance language—Rumanian, Moldovan being just one of its sub-dialects (spoken also in Rumanian Moldova). In the general bliss of those years it seemed that there is no way back to the old political manipulations.

In this context one can understand the frustration related to the return of the false term "Moldovan language", a term the actual majority party succeeded to introduce in the Constitution (Article 13.1). By the way, the Academy, when consulted by the Parliament on the issue, reaffirmed its previous opinion and was thus ignored by the latter.

Things wouldn't be so dramatic, if people didn't know what the implications of this "minor" untruth would be to the study of history, literature, etc., but most of all to the MORALITY of the whole society. This would mean another spiritual isolation, i.e. our further distancing from the ideals of European integration.

Even more troublesome is the direct pressure on behalf of the Government upon the teaching staff of the educational institutions not to use the term Rumanian language. Threats are already being heard towards those specialists who do not accept the linguistic and historical untruth. Teachers feel humiliated by the fact that, after they have enjoyed the freedom of telling the truth, they are forced to perpetuate old propagandistic lies and find it immoral.

We, the participants to the meeting, protest against the above mentioned facts, qualifying them as violations of our human and professional rights. These are also violations of the students' right to education in their native literary language (and not just a sub-dialect of it), on the basis of scientific truth.

We also express our protest against the inaccessibility of state radio and TV (the only ones in Moldova) not only to the opposition parties, but also to the researchers, teachers, university professors that have different opinions from those stated officially.

We appeal to the high authority of the Council of Europe for support in the hope that it will not disregard these cases of encroachment on our professional liberty and human dignity.

Anticipating the membership of the Republic of Moldova in the Council of Europe, we are eager to work towards the democratization of our society and towards achieving the noble goals of this European forum.

With our highest consideration,

Timofei Melnic, Chief of the Department of Rumanian Literature, State University, Chairman of the Meeting.

Address: str. Miron Costin 15/2, ap. 125, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, Tel. (3732) 32-25-22.

Ion Vicol, Researcher, State University of Moldova, Secretary of the Meeting.

HONORING SAMUEL BEA, JR.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a long-time community leader and activist, Samuel Bea, Jr., is retiring as district manager of Community Board No. 12 in the Bronx after serving 18 years in the post.

Sam's commitment to the residents of the Northeast Bronx cannot be matched. He brought to the position of district manager exceptional management skills and knowledge of people and issues which were the key to his many successes in trying to improve the quality of life for his constituents.

His past experience includes serving as director of Community Services, Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc., executive director, Mount Vernon Community Action Group, project administrator, Harlem Hospital Comprehensive Alcoholism Program, deputy executive, associate director, OJT director, Urban League of Westchester, manpower coordinator, Yonkers, NY, and director, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Greensburg, NY.

Everything that Sam Bea has done in his professional life has been devoted toward helping people. And though he retires from being district manager, I am sure his commitment to helping people will continue.

I join with Sam's family, friends, and colleagues in wishing him the best in the years ahead and thank him for all he has done.

DANVILLE ROTARY HONORED ON
75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Rotary Club of Danville, PA which is celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding. I am pleased to have been invited to participate in the anniversary dinner on May 13 and to have this opportunity to bring the history of the club to the attention of my colleagues.

Founded in 1905, by Paul Harris in Chicago, the Rotary has been an institution in America ever since. The first Rotary meeting consisted of Paul Harris and three other businessmen. Out of that meeting came the idea to form a men's club representing local business and the professions. Weekly meetings were held, in turn, at each member's place of business. This is how the organization came to be called Rotary.

The purpose as defined by its founder was to undertake civic functions of value to the community. Mr. Harris was successful in his endeavor. Now known as Rotary International, the organization has grown to more than 25,000 clubs, in 172 countries, with membership well over a million and a quarter. In 1988, Rotary opened its membership to women.

Fifteen years after Paul Harris founded Rotary, the Danville Rotary Club was organized and given its charter, No. 651. This club has served the community with dedication ever since. The club boasts three District Governors from its ranks from 1938 to 1993. The club joined with Bloomsburg and Berwick to found the Columbia-Montour Boy Scout Council in 1924. Boy Scout Camp Lavigne was named in honor of Jack Lavigne, a charter member of the Danville Rotary.

Over the years, the club has sponsored a children's clinic, the student exchange program, Cub Pack 36, Crop Walk, Danville Community Center, Thomas Beaver Library, Edith Buckley Brown A.L.S. Foundation at Geisinger Medical Center, to name just a few of the club's beneficiaries. "Service Above Self", the motto of Rotary International, is the tradition of the Danville Club.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the strong and active influence of the Danville Rotary throughout my District. I am especially pleased to join with the Danville community in congratulating Danville Rotary on its 75th anniversary. We thank you for your dedication to your community, and for helping make Rotary synonymous with service.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY HUDSON AND
NANCY KNOBLE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two brave and very dedicated women, Nancy Hudson and Nancy Knoble, who are deserving of special congressional recognition for their efforts to call international attention to the battle against breast cancer. They are very

positive role models for other women faced with this same situation.

The two Nancy's recently participated in a successful climbing expedition of the 23,085-foot Mount Aconcagua in Argentina in which 16 breast cancer survivors took part. They should be commended for their participation in this novel effort, organized by Breast Cancer Fund of San Francisco, to raise money for research and treatment of breast cancer. The two were recently recognized by the White House for their efforts during the Clinton administration's Medicare Mammography Awareness Campaign. I know that their enthusiastic response to fighting this disease in such an active manner helps to motivate others to redouble their efforts against this deadly disease, as well as the example they set and hope they give to other cancer survivors.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Nancy and Nancy for their extraordinary efforts. I am very proud to be representing these two remarkable women in Congress. I extend my heartfelt congratulations and deep appreciation to Nancy Hudson and Nancy Knoble for their tremendous achievements.

A TRIBUTE TO JERALD R.
BUTCHERT

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Jerald R. Butchert, a personal friend of mine and a man who has worked tirelessly to make the San Joaquin Valley the most fertile agricultural land on Earth. Jerry is retiring May 31 as general manager of the Westlands Water District.

For the past 18 years, Jerry has been general manager of the Nation's largest agricultural water district, a district which approximately equals the State of Rhode Island in area.

Jerry has built a career on the prudent management of water, and has helped build Westlands into one of the most impressive water-delivery systems in the world.

Jerry was a key participant in the negotiations that led to the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, legislation which forever changed the face of the Westlands' farming operations, and created new opportunities for young landowners and farmers. He also led the district's ongoing negotiations with the Federal Government on the need for adequate drainage service.

More recently, Jerry was active in discussions that led to the historic Bay-Delta agreement, an agreement that helped bring stability to the Delta and to California's agricultural water supply. He is currently playing an important role in efforts to reform the 1992 Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

A civil engineering graduate of Fresno State College, Jerry began his career as an engineer for the Fresno Irrigation District. He later served as the executive officer of the Eel River Water Council, and as the legislative representative in Washington, DC for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

He has continued to be active in water organizations throughout his career, serving as a

director of the National Water Resources Association, the Central Valley Project Water Association, and the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. He is a member of the Drainage Oversight Committee of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, the Association of California Water Agencies, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Jerry and his wife, Carrie Lou, have four children and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Butchert has a long record of achievement in his career. He has earned our honor and respect in his retirement. Mr. Speaker, please join me and my colleagues in recognizing by good friend Jerry Butchert.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE ACT OF 1995

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to introduce the Right to Life Act of 1995 because I must do what I can for our society to instill respect for human life and stop the current culture of death. The Supreme Court in *Roe v. Wade* laid out the blueprint for this legislation. It is simple, reasonable, and just, and provides that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at fertilization.

We Members of the House know that for each of the past 22 years following *Roe v. Wade*, an estimated 1,500,000 preborn children have been institutionally killed throughout Federal enclaves and the States. More than 33,000,000 innocents have been slaughtered, pregnant mothers traumatized, and fathers denied paternity. As would be expected from this loss of respect for the value of dignity of human life, euthanasia followed the soaring abortion rate. And then street violence invaded the lives of all Americans at a frightening pace.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I must ask America: "How did this tragedy occur in our beautiful Land of the Free?" Well, in a word, apathy. We took it for granted that America was good and just. But, evil worked from within, and persuaded our Supreme Court to make catastrophic errors of judgment, fact and law in *Roe v. Wade*, by which the Court authorized the killing of innocents. It is the same evil which we suffered when society permitted the personhood of a slave to be less than the personhood of a slave owner. Now the right to life of a preborn person is less, according to the Court, than that of a born child.

The Right to Life Act confronts and overcomes the abortion plague spawned by *Roe v. Wade*. It assures that we will no longer violate the basic human right to life. We will provide equal care and protection for the right to life for both a pregnant mother and her preborn child.

As an American, I cannot live side-by-side with abortion and euthanasia as if it were not evil to kill a baby or the aged or sick. As a public official, I cannot sit by as if America cannot stop notorious violations of human rights in our country.

For centuries, America was held hostage to the great controversy over the absolute evil of slavery. Now, for 22 years too long, America

has been held hostage in this great controversy and conflict over the absolute evil of abortion.

Where are the bodies of the 4,000 or more problem preborn babies intentionally killed each day in America? The press and media show us photos of starving children in foreign lands and urge us to get food to the hungry. We say the dead and barely alive victims of Hitler's death camps which sickened us 50 years ago. Today we still remember and memorialize the worst evils of World War II.

No longer should there be a cover-up of the death of even one preborn baby. We must look squarely at the abortion tragedy and pray that America will be moved finally with reason and compassion to save preborn babies, their mothers and fathers, and our society.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 16TH
DISTRICT STUDENT CONGRES-
SIONAL COUNCIL

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, every year I sponsor a student congressional council in the 16th District of Ohio. High school students are selected to participate and are assigned issues of national importance to research and debate. This year the students were told to formulate their own "Contract With America."

The students spent many weeks researching and discussing the annual topic. They conclude the project by holding a mock Congress. On this final day the students debate and vote on their contract proposals.

The students considered over 30 pieces of legislation. I am proud to insert the following proposals which passed their student legislation into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The participating high schools are: Alliance, Central Catholic, Glen Oak, Fairless, Fredericktown, Hillsdale, Hoover, Louisville, Marlinton, Minerva, Northwestern, R.G. Drage, Tuslaw, and West Holmes.

WELFARE REFORM

It is clear that the current welfare system is slowly destroying the very fabric of our society. The current system encourages both irresponsible behavior and fraud. In an attempt to save the American society by strengthening the American family, encouraging responsibility, and eliminating unnecessary illegal behavior, I urge the passing of this bill.

A bill to establish guidelines for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

In order to qualify for and receive Aid to Families payments all applicants and recipients must be at least 18 years of age, a legal citizen of the United States, and either possess a high school diploma, have passed the Graduation Equivalency Test, or currently be enrolled in a course of study leading to a GED test.

All applicants or recipients whom the State determines to be addicted to alcohol or any type of drug shall be required to participate in and successfully complete an addiction treatment program. Those applicants and recipients whom the State determines to be addicted to alcohol or any type of drug shall also be subject to random alcohol and/or drug testing.

All guardians of children whose parent(s) are currently incarcerated shall continue to

receive AFDC payments for the care of these children.

All States shall have the power to require recipients of AFDC payments to perform community service, providing that they offer child care to those whom they determine need it.

All unwed mothers must establish paternity in order to receive AFDC payments. Once paternity is established, AFDC benefits will not increase for those women who are currently on welfare who give birth to additional children.

All fathers that fail to pay child support shall not be eligible to receive AFDC payments, however, job training and placement assistance shall be offered to these men.

All States shall be required to terminate AFDC payments to recipients who have received these payments for at least three years. All States shall have the power, however, to end these AFDC payments after one year, providing that they offer a job training and assistance program to their recipients.

All State-provided job training and placement assistance programs shall be funded through block grants, comprised of the savings generated by denying AFDC benefits to those under the age of 18. All State-provided child care to recipients of AFDC payments may also be funded through these block grants, or States may provide the position of child care administrator as a community service opportunity to those recipients whom must complete a State determined requirement of community service.

STRICTER LEGISLATION REGARDING PERSONS ON TRIAL, PUNISHMENTS, AND THEIR APPEALS

A bill to have a stricter legislation regarding trials, punishments and appeals of accused persons. If a person is accused of committing a felony, they should be tried as an adult regardless of their age when they committed the crime. There should be stricter psychiatric evaluations for accused persons claiming temporary insanity. Useless questioning or the use of irrelevant evidence should be abolished. There should be stricter punishments for criminals convicted of crimes involving guns, drugs, and other serious felonies. Any criminal convicted of any 3 felonies will be locked up in prison for the rest of their life. Life sentences should be serviced for the remainder of the criminal's life. We should cut back on jail privileges for the white collar criminals, such as tennis courts, exercise rooms, swimming pools, etc. A convicted criminal should only be allowed to receive two appeals. By doing this, it will eliminate the use of tax payers' funding of useless court trials. If released, the criminal must pay court fees.

MANDATORY RAILROAD CROSSING WARNING LIGHT AND GATE PLACEMENT AND REPAIR

This bill would impose mandatory placement of lights and gates at all railroad crossings in use and require immediate repair of all faulty gates and lights.

A bill to create gates and lights for all railroads in use.

Sec. 1. The federal government will allocate funds from Department of Transportation to state governments for the building of railroad crossings that are in use.

Sec. 2. All faulty gates and lights must be repaired immediately. Gates and lights that are not working or are being repaired must have signs posted to notify this to drivers.

Sec. 3. If a railroad crossing does not have gates of lights then trains must reduce their speed to 25 m.p.h. through the crossing until the installation of gates and lights is complete.

Sec. 4. If a state does not comply with this bill all federal funding for highways will be cut off for that state.

TRIBUTE TO COL. CECIL G.
FOSTER, U.S.A.F.

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual, originally from Michigan, on the occasion of his homecoming to serve as Parade Marshall of the Midland Memorial Day Parade. Col. Cecil Foster has dedicated his life to the service of his country and his community, and is an inspiration to the many people whose lives he has touched.

Shortly after his graduation from Midland High School in 1943, Cecil answered the call of his country and enlisted in the Army Air Forces. This was the beginning of a long and distinguished career in the U.S. military. During this time, his services were recognized as he was awarded the Silver Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Cecil immediately requested pilot training, and through dedication and hard work, he earned his wings in 1948. After resigning his commission in 1950, he hardly had time to settle into civilian life before the onset of the Korean War. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea once again summoned Cecil's unwavering patriotism. He was recalled to active duty in August 1951 and assigned to the 16th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, where his brave service to our Nation in the name of democracy earned him a promotion to Captain.

Cecil's military career continued into the era of the Vietnam War. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, he assumed command of the 390th Tactical Fighter Squadron in DaNang in 1968.

During Cecil's tours in South Korea and South Vietnam, he logged over 200 combat sorties, including the confirmed downing of 9 MiG-15's. He remained on active duty until 1975, and retired with over 5,000 flying hours.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Foster has demonstrated dedication, patriotism and bravery in service to his country that is unparalleled in America's history books. He is one of the few, unique individuals whose actions still represent the ideals upon which this Nation was founded. I know you will join me in welcoming Midland's "native son" home to Michigan on this special occasion.

INTRODUCTION OF COME HOME, CORPORATE AMERICA BILL

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, did you know that investment by U.S.-based multinational corporations abroad rose by 7.2 percent to a total of \$716.2 billion in 1993 and increased at an even faster rate in the first half of 1994?

Stop and think about the jobs and economic growth that would have been generated here in the United States of America if that investment capital had been plowed into rebuilding our Nation instead of boosting offshore competition and production.

It is time for Uncle Sam to help redirect much more of our Nation's limited investment capital into providing good-paying jobs for Americans here at home.

The best place to start is by eliminating various special interest tax breaks and subsidies that reward U.S. companies for investing abroad rather than in the United States and that add tens of billions to our Federal deficit every year. Currently Federal tax and spending policies actually favor overseas investment by U.S.-based multinational corporations in many ways, instead of rewarding domestic investment and job creation.

That is why I have been joined by other members of the Progressive Caucus in sponsoring comprehensive legislation—The Come Home, Corporate America Bill—to cut the corporate welfare for U.S.-based multinational corporations that are busy hollowing out our Nation's production base, exporting good-paying U.S. Jobs, and bilking the American taxpayer all at the same time.

My bill will cut the Federal deficit by \$252 billion over the next 5 years by wiping out assorted special interest tax loopholes and subsidies that have been handed out year after year to U.S.-based multinational corporations. These are the same companies that have turned their backs on millions of American working families whose hard work and personal allegiance has been instrumental in building these Fortune 500-type companies into economic powerhouses.

Specifically, my bill will achieve major deficit reduction by cutting the following multinational corporate welfare:

Abolishing the foreign tax credit;

Eliminating tax deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations;

Cracking down on transfer pricing, whereby multinational corporations arbitrarily allocate computed income among their operations in different countries;

Eliminating special tax break that allows companies to exclude 15 percent of their export income generated from special subsidiaries often created merely to claim and process the break;

Repealing tax exemption from U.S. taxes for employees of multinational corporations regardless of whether or not that income is subject to foreign taxation. Companies often equalize tax liabilities so that their employees' after-tax income is the same, thus allowing the company to pad their profits;

Abolishing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] which obligates the American taxpayer to insure and underwrite political risk insurance for companies to invest in scores of foreign countries;

Cutting below-market loan subsidies and fees provided by the Export-Import Bank for foreign purchasers to buy from U.S. companies;

Eliminating tax loopholes allowing earnings stripping and intrafirm transfers that allow companies to inflate their deductible expenses;

Abolishing exemption for foreign investors to avoid paying capital gains tax on the sale of their stock in U.S. corporations; and

Repealing the exemption that allows foreign investors to avoid paying taxes on interest received on bonds issued in the United States.

1995 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1995

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1995, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 15 preceding years I have served in the Congress.

ASSETS

REAL PROPERTY

Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$635,700) Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered)—\$635,700.00.

Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered)—\$94,900.00.

Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$461,000—\$261,931.81.

Total real property—\$975,211.36.

Common and preferred stock	Number of shares	Dollar per share	Value
Firstar Corp	676	29.50	\$19,942.00
American Telephone & Telegraph ...	521,475	51.75	26,986.33
Ameritech	358,295	41.25	14,779.67
Bell Atlantic Corp	236,642	52.88	12,512.45
Bell South Corp	268,1234	59.50	15,953.34
NYNEX, Inc	253,226	39.50	10,002.43
Pacific Telesis, Inc	148	30.25	4,477.00
Southwest Bell, Inc	358,345	42.00	15,050.49
U.S. West, Inc	249,205	40.13	9,999.35
Tenneco Corp	769,56	47.13	36,265.52
Newell Corp	1,676	25.50	42,738.00
General Mills, Inc	1,440	59.63	85,860.00
Kellogg Corp	1,600	58.38	93,400.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2,500	52.63	131,562.50
Halliburton Company	1,000	36.63	36,625.00

Common and preferred stock	Number of shares	Dollar per share	Value
Kimberly-Clark Corp	29,084	52.00	1,512,368.00
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1,000	58.13	58,125.00
Exxon Corp	2,432	66.63	162,032.00
Amoco Corp	1,362	63.63	86,657.25
Eastman Kodak	1,080	53.25	57,510.00
General Electric Co	2,600	54.00	140,400.00
General Motors Corp	304	44.00	13,376.00
Merck & Co., Inc	15,639	42.63	666,612.38
Warner Lambert Co	1,134	78.25	88,735.50
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	53.38	10,675.00
Ogden Corp	910	20.13	18,313.75
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	90.00	2,340.00
Monsanto Corporation	1,672	80.25	134,178.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	600	60.50	36,300.00
Wisconsin Energy Corp	1,022	27.13	27,721.75
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	6,100	35.75	218,075.00
Bank One Corp	2,843	28.50	81,025.50
Unisys, Inc. Preferred	100	39.00	3,900.00
Benton County Mining Company	333		
Houston Industries	150	38.13	5,718.75
Pacific Gas & Electric	175	24.88	4,353.13
Eastman Chemical Co	270	55.63	15,018.75
Dean Whitter Discover	78	40.75	3,178.50
Airtouch Common	148	27.25	4,033.00
Total			\$3,906,801.32

Life insurance policies	Face value	Surrender value
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	\$12,000.00	\$29,187.08
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	69,802.27
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	5,825.64
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	123,229.94
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	22,253.78
Total		250,298.71

Bank and savings & loan accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$1,668.94
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	3,611.16
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular savings	735.87
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	2,788.62
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	607.65
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	650.03
Firstar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts	49,164.09
Total	59,226.36

Miscellaneous	Value
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value	\$2,000.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value ...	7,650.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00

Miscellaneous	Value
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	130,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	40,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	52,357.17
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	107,770.83
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	60,246.54
Traveller's checks	6,350.00
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat and 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated)	5,000.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat and 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,000.00
Total	419,383.54
Total assets	5,610,921.29

LIABILITIES

Nations Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY, on Alexandria, VA, residence, Loan #39758-77—\$154,345.34.

Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)—\$2,000.00.

Total liabilities—\$156,345.34.

Net worth—\$5,454,575.95.

STATEMENT OF 1994 TAXES PAID

Federal income tax—\$98,580.00.

Wisconsin income tax—\$21,514.00.

Menomonee Falls, WI, property tax—\$2,370.73.

Chenequa, WI, property tax—\$12,769.43.

Alexandria, VA, property tax—\$6,970.88.

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,
Member of Congress.