

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, this is a particularly ill-considered amendment offered today by the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. KLUG], and I oppose it strongly. It gives little thought to the reductions to the Government Printing Office already contained in the bill or the significant reductions to GPO over many years due to its modernization efforts. Let me describe those efforts for my colleagues.

In 1975, GPO had 8,500 full-time equivalents, or FTE's. The committee-mandated level of 3,900 FTE's means GPO has reduced its staff by over 50 percent since that time.

In just the past 2 years—since February 1993—total GPO employment has fallen by 13 percent. FTE's have been reduced from 4,893 to 4,250, a reduction of 646 positions at a cost savings of \$32 million. During those 2 years and based on the retirement incentive program, which was authorized by law, 357 positions, primarily managers and supervisors, were eliminated representing about 7 percent of GPO's work force.

GPO's authorized level has been reduced in this bill from 4,293 FTE's to 3,900 FTE's. In addition, GPO has typically employed fewer FTE's than authorized by law. For example, in fiscal year 1994, GPO utilized 4,364 FTE's compared with an authorized level of 4,493. In the current fiscal year, 1995, GPO is utilizing 4,250 FTE's compared with an authorized level of 4,293, and their objective is to reduce FTE's further in this fiscal year—to 4,200.

Clearly, the trend over many years has been to reduce employees at GPO, to take advantage of modern equipment, to bring management-to-employee ratios into equality with those throughout the Government, and to use even fewer FTE's than authorized by law.

This amendment offers absolutely no guidance as to where a 350-employee reduction would come from. GPO's core printing and binding function—which utilizes the vast majority of FTE's—could be affected adversely.

Perhaps more important, an amendment of this nature sends a terrible message to an important agency and to the employees who would be affected. It sends the message that no matter what strides GPO makes in downsizing, we will never consider it enough. No matter what type of planning they start to undertake for cost-effective long-term downsizing, we will always throw another curve at them.

There are \$155 million of cuts in this bill, and GPO has already been dealt its fair share

of cuts as we seek to reduce the legislative branch. Let's leave GPO alone. I urge a "no" vote on the Klug amendment.

IN HONOR OF DR. WILLIAM
STEUART McBIRNIE

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness today upon learning of the passing of Dr. William Steuart McBirnie. Dr. McBirnie established the United Community Church of Glendale in the winter of 1960 and served for more than 20 years as senior pastor. Dr. McBirnie was a well versed man who will be missed. He was a humanitarian who founded the World Emergency Relief, a nonprofit organization providing relief aid to the needy and suffering throughout the free world. Holding seven doctoral degrees, Dr. McBirnie was a knowledgeable man. As a professor of Homiletics, Church Architecture and Middle Eastern Studies, he was eager to share his wisdom. He is a man who was in touch with society. Not only was he author of over 1,200 books and other publications, Dr. McBirnie acted as a news analyst for "The Voice of Americanism" which aired over a nationwide radio network. He offered forthright and thought provoking commentaries to millions of listeners daily.

A man respected by many, he was the recipient of numerous honors. Dr. McBirnie has been knighted twice and received the George Washington gold medal of honor from the Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, PA.

Dr. William Steuart McBirnie was a personal friend of mine who will be missed. Yet it is comforting to know that he has entered into the rest which he so richly deserves.

HEALTH COST FIGHTER MOVING
ON

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, at the close of this month, Tom Elkin will be stepping down from his position as assistant executive officer for health benefits for the California Public Employees' Retirement System. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Tom for the great work he has done for CalPERS and the people of California.

Tom's energy, knowledge, and enthusiasm are key reasons why the CalPERS board entrusted him to guide the system's health program. He has been instrumental in CalPERS' success in holding down health insurance costs for the nearly 1 million people who receive health benefits through CalPERS and

actually obtaining cost reductions in the last 2 years through hard bargaining with providers. Under his management, the CalPERS health program has maintained quality and choice for its participants while keeping providers honest and focused on those who come to them for care.

During the 103d Congress, CalPERS was used as a paradigm by many players in the health reform debate who sought to reproduce the system's savvy use of its market power to negotiate with health care providers. Tom Elkin's skill and diligence created this enviable record of quality and cost containment which has made CalPERS a model for health care management for the 21st century.

California will miss the service of this distinguished public servant, who is moving on to new challenges. I wish Tom the best for the future.

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APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

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Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Christensen amendment. During the 13 years that I've managed the legislative appropriations bill, I can't count the number of times we have dealt with an amendment to cut elevator operators.

As a newcomer to our body, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Christensen, lacks the perspective on this issue that many of his more senior colleagues enjoy. The fact is, over the last dozen years or so, the House has cut elevator operators from a level of 150 to just 22 today. Twelve of these operators work in the Capitol, 10 work in House buildings. The average salary of these full-time employees is below \$20,000.

Over the years, the Architect regularly has requested funds to modernize elevators. Because the committee has worked to make these funds available, and because this modernization has been carried out in many areas, we have been able to reduce the number of elevator operators dramatically. The fact is, we employ a minimum number now, and we use them where Member traffic and traffic from our visitors is heaviest, essentially only where it is absolutely necessary to expedite Members getting to votes.

I also think the gentleman forgets that these loyal employees are some of the best goodwill ambassadors in the House, responding tirelessly to thousand of questions from our visiting constituents each year and helping our visitors through the Capitol's bewildering and sprawling complex.

• 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.

The events of yesterday dramatically point out the difference that a few seconds can make in whether Members will get to the Chamber successfully to represent their constituents on the important bills and amendments we vote on daily. As the Republican leadership insists on a 17-minute time frame for votes in order to expedite the business of the House, punctuality will remain very important.

I strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I urge my colleagues to let their common sense overcome this crude attempt to engage in the politics of sound-bites and political expediency.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 28, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFORMING CONGRESS

Last week the House passed its version of the 1996 funding bill for Congress. Overall funding for the House would be cut 8% from the 1995 level. Congress must take the lead in fiscal discipline. This bill is a step in the right direction.

The bill also includes several worthwhile reforms of the operations of Congress. It cuts funding for committee staff, cuts Members' mail allowances, and eliminates a congressional committee. It also cuts back congressional support agencies. The Office of Technology Assessment, the Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office all would be downsized.

These are all worthwhile reforms, and they reflect Members' continuing efforts to streamline Congress and improve its operations. In my view, three broader changes could make the reform process better.

ALLOWING MORE AMENDMENTS

The floor amendment process needs to be more open. The House leadership prohibited several reform amendments to the congressional funding bill from being considered on the floor. Members wanted to offer amendments, for example, to eliminate additional committees and ban gifts from lobbyists. Of the 33 amendments that Members wanted to offer on the floor, only 11 were allowed. Most of the denied amendments called for additional reforms or deeper spending cuts.

Last session Members in the minority objected, with some justification, that many of their amendments were not allowed to be offered, and they promised that if they were ever in the majority the amendment process would be much more open. Yet the new leadership has made only modest progress toward more openness. The amendment process tends to be open on minor bills and restrained on controversial matters. Certainly on some difficult bills and amendment process cannot be totally open. But on such bills the leadership has to identify the major policy issues and allow a thorough and thoughtful consideration of them. We still have a long way to go to reach the goal of allowing Members to vote on the major reform issues of the day.

GREATER BIPARTISANSHIP

Another concern is the increasingly partisan nature of congressional reform. A bipartisan task force has been set up by the House

leadership to make recommendations on additional reforms, particularly further changes in committee jurisdictions.

Committee reform is an appropriate topic for review, but I am disappointed that the leadership has chosen not to make it a bipartisan task force. Last Congress we set up the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress in a bipartisan way, with an equal number of Members from both parties. Historically that has been the best way to achieve long-lasting institutional reform.

REGULARIZING REFORM

I also believe that we need to regularize the congressional reform process, taking up a major reform package each Congress.

One of my main conclusions from my work last Congress on the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress is that the institution is better served if congressional reform is treated more as an ongoing, continual process rather than something taken up in an omnibus way every few decades.

Congress has set up three major bipartisan, House-Senate reform efforts in recent times—the 1945, 1965, and 1993 Joint Committees on the Organization of Congress. All three committees were given extremely broad mandates—to look at virtually all aspects of Congress in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The Joint Committee in the last Congress took up everything from committee jurisdiction changes and the congressional budget process to ethics reform, House-Senate relations, and congressional compliance with the laws we pass for everyone else. We conducted scores of hearings, heard from hundreds of witnesses, looked over thousands of pages of testimony, considered hundreds of reform ideas, and issued reports totalling several thousand pages.

In my view, it would be far preferable to have the House take up a major congressional reform resolution each Congress. That would make the task much more manageable, since Members would be able to focus attention on the key issues of the day rather than the entire range of procedural and organizational matters carried over from previous Congresses. It would allow us to continually update the institutions of Congress in a rapidly changing world. Letting systematic institutional reform slide for several years only allows problems to fester and heightens partisan tensions.

I recently introduced a resolution requiring the Rules Committee to take up the issue of a congressional reform resolution each Congress. If the Committee decides against sending such a reform resolution to the House floor for consideration, they would have to explain—as part of a required end-of-Congress report—why they thought congressional reform was not needed.

Interest in congressional reform tends to ebb and flow according to the changing interests of the voters and the main House players in reform, the shifting national agenda, and the varying amounts of media coverage given to the operation of Congress. I believe we need to regularize the process so that whoever is in charge of reform in the future will be looking seriously at scheduling and debating a congressional reform resolution each Congress.

This is not a new idea. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 stated the need for a congressional panel to "make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress". Moreover, the 1974 bipartisan House Select Committee on Committees stated that "a key aspect of any viable reorganization is provision for continuing evaluation of its effectiveness, and for periodic adjustments in the institution as new situations arise". It is time to finally follow

through on these recommendations and regularize the congressional reform process.

We have been making progress on reforming Congress. But pursuing reform in a more bipartisan, open, and regular way will make our efforts more productive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ULSTER PROJECT

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the Ulster project. For the second consecutive year, youths from Northern Ireland have come to Arlington, TX, to see and learn how individuals from different backgrounds can live together in peace.

The Ulster project is comprised of teenagers from Northern Ireland who travel to the United States for 1 month. Teenagers of both Protestant and Catholic faiths participate. Each Irish youth is placed in an Arlington family that shares similar interests. The goal of the program is to demonstrate to the Irish teenagers that people from different faiths and backgrounds can peacefully coexist. The ultimate goal is that they take the experiences that they have learned back home with them to Ireland.

Living in Arlington, TX, this summer are the following teenagers, listed with their hometown: Judith A. Conliffe, Belfast; David Laughlin, Newtonabbey; Andrew McCarriston, Belfast; Louise Morris, Belfast; Cherith McFarland, Newtonabbey; Peter Kelly, Bangor; Ashleigh Cochrane, Newtonabbey; Janine Swail, Belfast; Donna Smyth, Newtonabbey; Gareth Price, Bangor; Fiannuala Hanna, Belfast; Gavin Kyle, Glengormley; Stuart Hall, Belfast; Adrian Kidd, Newtonabbey; Neil McCabe, Belfast; Catherine Davidson, Belfast. Richard Hazley of Bangor and Regina Bradley of Belfast will be accompanying the teenagers as counselors.

Again, I commend this project as a genuine effort to help a country that has for too long been torn apart by war. Progress has been made in Ulster to bring about a peaceful solution. This program and ones like it can only serve as a shining example of what can happen if people work with one another to achieve mutual respect and understanding.

RECOGNITION OF DR. GREG ROTH

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, selflessness is a cherished commodity in the era in which we live.

I rise today to recognize Dr. Greg Roth, executive pastor of my home church, Glendale (CA) Presbyterian. Dr. Roth is an individual who exemplifies this selflessness through his love and concern for others. We honor a man who through years of dedicated service to his church and his community, has earned a reputation for leadership, compassion, and generosity.

He, like others, envisions things which are for the betterment of our society. Yet, what

sets him apart is his willingness to sacrifice time to lead in the establishment of programs such as the Glendale Coalition to Coordinate Emergency Food and Shelter, The Lords Kitchen, a feeding program for the homeless, Glendale Cold Weather Shelter, and a host of others. Because of his compassion, Dr. Roth has conducted numerous funerals for the homeless men and women. He is also highly respected member of several different boards, such as the Glendale Homeless Coalition and Positive Directions, a county funded Mental Health Drop-in Center.

Unfortunately, for those of us in the community we will miss Dr. Roth. As he departs for the Centerville Presbyterian Church in Fremont, CA, I would like to wish him, Marsha, and Amanda all the best as they move on. I am sure that they will have a strong and positive impact in Fremont as they have had here in Glendale.

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Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, during consideration of this bill, we are fortunate that the House will have two good amendments to consider regarding what I consider to be one of the most ill-considered cuts in the bill—the elimination of the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA].

At a time when the Speaker talks constantly about the cyber-Congress and bringing this Congress into the space age of modern communication and the effective use of technology, one of the first steps as we take up this year's 13 annual appropriations bills is to eliminate the very agency—OTA—which gives Congress an independent capacity to analyze complex and technical issues.

My personal preference is that we simply restore OTA in its present form. My amendment does include a reduced funding level for OTA of 15 percent, in keeping with the cut applied to the General Accounting Office and other reductions in the bill. Certainly, OTA should not be immune to legislative downsizing.

However, I also think our colleague, AMO HOUGHTON, has offered a thoughtful amendment that would essentially abolish OTA but hold on to its core function and its core staff by moving them to become a new component of Congressional Research Service. I think this approach has much to commend it. In fact, 10 percent of OTA's annual budget goes to pay for its leased space. If we could just move OTA into a Federal office building like House Annex No. 2 or another appropriate Federal facility, we could recoup that cost as well as a number of administrative costs associated with maintaining OTA's facilities.

Although I would prefer to leave OTA alone, the Houghton amendment, making a 32-percent cut in OTA's regular budget, is probably

the best long-range solution for retaining OTA's important mission while allowing it to be carried on as cost-effectively as possible in keeping with overall legislative branch reductions. I intend to support his approach.

For my colleagues who may not be as familiar with OTA as some of their seniors, perhaps an introduction is necessary. OTA is a bipartisan organization analyzing science and technology issues in depth for Congress, primarily for House and Senate committees.

OTA is a bipartisan organization. For example, last year, OTA issued 21 major reports, and 85 percent of them were requested on a bipartisan basis. The reports are begun only after OTA's congressional governing board, which has an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, gives the green light to proceed. The Board also reviews all reports for bias before they are released.

Although OTA is a small agency with only 143 full-time employees and an annual budget for fiscal year 1995 of about \$22 million, we get a tremendous bang for our buck because OTA draws on the expertise of over 5,000 outside-the-beltway specialists from industry, academia, and other institutions each year in contributing to its reports and its policy recommendations.

OTA is a lean, cost-effective organization. Since 1993, OTA voluntarily has reduced its middle and senior management by almost 40 percent. OTA relies wherever possible on the use of temporary expert technical staff to avoid adding to its spartan number of full-time employees.

The most important thing to know about OTA is that it saves taxpayer dollars. Again and again, OTA analyses have been the basis for wise policy decisions as Congress formulates legislation. Here are just a few examples:

First, OTA's reports on health care services have saved taxpayers billions by analyzing which medical treatments are cost-effective for inclusion under Medicare and which are not.

Second, OTA's study of the computers at the Social Security Administration last year saved an estimated \$368 million.

Third, OTA's cautions about the Synthetic Fuels Corporation saved an estimated \$60 billion in spending for energy research.

Fourth, OTA's study of technologies permitted FAA to choose the most cost-effective explosion detection device standards for airline safety.

Fifth, OTA's recommendations concerning the electric power industry contributed greatly to deregulation of the electric power industry as part of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

In the past few days, we have each received several impressive bipartisan Dear Colleague letters that tell about the special role played by OTA. CURT WELDON and JOHN SPRATT, the chair and ranking member of the Military Research and Development Subcommittee of the National Security Committee respectively, told us how, in response to the bombing in Oklahoma City, they had occasion to draw on OTA's work about countering terrorism. They said their committee has drawn on OTA work on such topics as the former Soviet Union and proliferation, preserving a robust defense technology and industrial base, and evaluating the potential for using a dual-use strategy to meet defense needs. WELDON and SPRATT concluded by saying, "The type of work they perform is just not available from other congressional agencies."

JOHN DINGELL and JIM McDERMOTT told us of OTA's importance in evaluating Medicare, rural health care, pharmaceutical research and development, and tough issues like defensive medicine and medical malpractice, unconventional cancer treatments, forensic DNA testing, and other very technical issues related to health. "Time and time again," they said, "OTA reports have provided the timely information necessary for Congress to make good policy decisions to spend federal health care dollars well."

MIKE OXLEY, chair of the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Hazardous Materials, and RICK BOUCHER, a Democratic member of that subcommittee, brought our attention to OTA's work on environment issues before their subcommittee including Superfund, nuclear contamination in the Arctic Ocean, alternatives to incineration for cleaning up selected Superfund sites, and new biological pesticides.

A letter from our colleague GEORGE BROWN, the former chairman of the Science Committee, and others cited a small sample of the leaders from business and industry, science and academic who believe the committee made a mistake in trying to eliminate OTA.

Leaders from business and industry endorsing OTA include Norman Augustine, the president of Lockheed-Martin; David Potter, former vice chairman of General Motors Corp.; Doug Decker of Johnston Controls; Robert Klimish, vice president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association; John Seely Brown from the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center; Michel T. Halbouty, president of America's largest independent oil company; David Hale, chief economist for Kemper Financial Services; Mitch Kapor, chairman, of ON Technologies Inc. and the inventor of Lotus 1-2-3; John Diebold of the Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies, Inc.; Brooks Ragen, chairman and CEO of Ragen McKenzie; and Jim Christy from TRW.

Scientists and academics endorsing OTA include Sally Ride, America's first woman astronaut; Guy Stever, Science Advisor to Presidents Ford and Carter; Ed David, Science Advisor to President Nixon; Charles Vest, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Jim Hunt, former chancellor of the University of Tennessee Medical Center; Harold Brown, former president of Caltech and former Secretary of Defense under President Carter; Robert Frosch of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; Granger Morgan and Marvin Sirbu from Carnegie-Mellon University; Daniel Bell of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences; George Connick, president of the Education Network at the University of Maine; John Dutton, Dean of Earth Sciences at Pennsylvania State University; Rosemary Stevens of the University of Pennsylvania; Chase Peterson, president emeritus of the University of Utah; Max Lennon, past president of Clemson University; Alvin L. Alm of Science Applications International Inc.

Other supporters include our most eminent scientific organizations: the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Academy of Sciences; the Federation of American Scientists; the American Physical Society; the American Association of Medical Colleges; and American Psychological Association.

The Dear Colleague letter pointed out that technology offices modeled after OTA have

been established by the parliaments of England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the European Commission. Clearly, OTA has a national and international reputation for excellence.

Coming from a State where agriculture is of pre-eminent importance, I am struck by the number of important analyses OTA has provided in the agriculture area, a policy area where one might not normally think of complex or highly technical issues. For nearly 20 years, OTA has provided exceptional support on agriculture technology and policy to Congress. As we begin the Farm Bill debate this year, we are already armed with a major, new assessment from the agency—"Agriculture, Trade and the Environment"—which presents several ways to achieve trade growth and environmental quality in complementary fashion.

OTA is completing another study using the best scientific expertise available in the country to identify agriculture's environmental priorities for better targeting of the Conservation Reserve Program and others under continuing budget stress. In a second study, OTA is assessing ways that agricultural research can generate new technologies at a faster pace, so as to ensure continued growth in trade while still meeting environmental, food safety, and public health goals. Another assessment now underway examines the roles biologically based pest controlled technologies can play in reducing the risk and use of pesticides while maintaining competitiveness. This subject affects several farm bill titles, including research, technology transfer, and land management.

In closing, I'll emphasize several points. First, it is imperative that Congress retain an independent analytical function. We don't want to rely on executive branch agencies.

Second, OTA's work cannot be picked up adequately by GAO or CRS, which focus on entirely different types of studies. The idea that OTA's work somehow could be contracted out is also unworkable. We would either beholden to organizations supplying studies slanted to their own interests, or if we were willing to pay top dollar for the type of long-range studies OTA now undertakes, we would lose the important capacity inherent in an established professional staff to give testimony or to assist with legislative proposals sometimes years after the studies have been completed.

Third, policy questions are increasingly complex and technical. Environmental risk assessment and telecommunications are just two examples of complicated policy issues that confront Congress this year. Our colleagues have pointed out many others in the areas of national security, health, agriculture, and the environment. We make important policy choices every day, and we need OTA to help us sort out fact from fiction.

I ask my colleagues to support the Fazio and the Houghton amendments to restore OTA and to hold on to the important mission of this agency in support of our congressional decision-making.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW G. CANGEMI

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is no coincidence that Andrew G. Cangemi is the 1995 recipient of the Mental Health Association's Community Service Award at an event honoring Clinton Court. Mr. Cangemi exemplifies how one individual, like one new living option for people with a history of mental illness, can make all the difference in the world.

On a daily basis, Andy Cangemi touches many lives. Andy serves as an associate vice president of the Nassau County Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is a member of its board of directors. In 1994 he received the distinguished Citizen Award from the Scouts. He has received citations from the county of Nassau, towns of Huntington, Hempsted, and Islip for his work in the community. He particularly enjoys his volunteer work with the Northport Youth Soccer League.

As president of the Advancement for Commerce and Industry, a business organization of several hundred members, he has worked tirelessly to promote a working partnership between government and business to revitalize economic, environmental, and social conditions on Long Island.

As a partner in Sigel, Fenchel & Peddy, P.C. he is a member of both the Nassau and Suffolk Bar Associations. He is active in the Nassau County Judicial Advisory Council, the Columbian Lawyers Society, and the Sons of Italy. He has served as chairman of the Nassau County Bar Association's Condemnation and Tax Certiorari Committee, and as a lecturer for the Nassau Academy of Law.

Andy Cangemi's inspiration and vitality flows out of his background. As a neighborhood boy from Brooklyn, he considers himself fortunate to work his way up and have had the opportunity to become a practicing attorney. His interests in community services is an expression of the great responsibility he feels to give back. The energy he devotes represents a coming together of the personal and the professional man.

I've had the privilege of being a part of many important initiatives on Long Island, and I am proud to help MHA build Clinton Court. This project will be a model for affordable housing that will enable people with psychiatric disabilities to become productive, independent members of our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to know Andy Cangemi and I am proud today to be able to commemorate his many accomplishments. He is an example of the best of Long Island and of this Nation, a hard-working man who gives his time tirelessly to those less fortunate than himself. He demonstrates that in today's busy world compassion is still possible and relevant.

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Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, the rule for this bill is frequently controversial because the provisions of the legislative appropriations bill affect our personal offices, our committees, and the offices and people supporting this institution. We all have personal knowledge of much of the subject matter, but there are many different perspectives about the standards we should be setting for ourselves and the way we should be administering the House. Those perspectives ensure controversy, and as the floor manager of the legislative appropriations bill for the last 13 years, I've managed my share of them. That honor now falls to my good friend, RON PACKARD, as the new chairman of the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

This year 33 amendments were offered to the Rules Committee—however, only 11 were accepted.

The structure of this rule stands in stark contrast to the open rule adopted for consideration of the military construction appropriations bill, which was considered immediately prior to this one.

Although some good questions will be debated today, I am troubled by the important subjects that will be skipped.

Thoughtful amendments were submitted on a number of issues affecting the way we conduct business here. Amendments were submitted including:

First, ensuring the frequent flier miles earned by Government travel will only be applied to Government travel,

Second, eliminating funding for the Joint Economic Committee, and

Third, eliminating the discrepancy between congressional retirement benefits and other congressional employees.

I'm particularly concerned that the Republican majority on the Rules Committee voted down three amendments to the rule offered by their Democratic counterparts:

First, the Brewster/Harman lockbox amendment—this is a good concept that has been endorsed overwhelmingly by the House in the past. It's too bad we won't have a chance to consider it again when it comes to cuts in our won backyard.

Second, an amendment offered by Mrs. SCHROEDER to abolish the Joint Tax Committee. Mrs. SCHROEDER made a good argument at the Rules Committee comparing the Republican attitude toward the Select Committees of Hunger, Narcotics, Aging, and Children, Youth and Families—which were eliminated at the beginning of this Congress—and whether we should be considering joint tax in this same vein. Unfortunately, the House won't have a chance to make the comparison.

Third, last but hardly least, a gift ban proposed by our freshman colleague, JOHN

BALDACCI from Maine. The GOP freshmen came in with big reform plans for Congress. Now, when a gift ban is proposed, we're told that this is not the proper legislative vehicle for considering it, that it is too difficult to make these determinations in this bill.

Fortunately, there are some good questions the House will have an opportunity to discuss:

First, clerk-hire, official expenses, and mail. We'll be considering an amendment to cut costs more severely in the accounts affecting our personal offices even as a major cost-shifting effort is contemplated that will have a significant impact on the day-to-day operations of our personal offices.

Second, the proper funding level for Members' mail. We've slashed funding for mail significantly in the last few years—we'll have another chance to see if the Members feel we've finally done enough.

Third, the operation of the Government Printing Office and our depository libraries program. It is fitting that we consider the proper funding level for depository libraries especially as we move to an increased level of electronic dissemination of documents.

I'm grateful to the Rules Committee that we will also have a good debate about the vital support organizations for Congress that help us do our job.

There is a good amendment offered by Mr. CLINGER and our colleagues, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. DAVIS to add funding to the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] in support of the important work they have been given in the unfunded mandates legislation passed by Congress earlier this year. I'm concerned about the offset they are offering in abolishing funding for the American Folklife Center, but it is important to talk about the resources needed for CBO to do their job properly for us.

Two good amendments take up the question of the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA]. My amendment is a straight restoration of OTA with a 15 percent cut in line with our cut to the General Accounting Office. Mr. Houghton's amendment would cut OTA further—to \$15 million—and make further savings by shifting their box on the organizational chart to Congressional Research Service.

I'm also grateful to the Rules Committee for allowing us to take up this important question of the authority of the Joint Tax Committee regarding refunds for our largest taxpayers.

This authority was, in my opinion, mistakenly eliminated in this bill. Joint tax works closely with the U.S. Treasury and provides a vital legislative check on their work, finding errors in approximately 9 percent of the cases reviewed and easily paying for the limited resources we devote to this function each year. There are solid reasons for joint tax performing this function, and I'm pleased that we will have a chance to point those out to the membership.

We will have some good debates. But the Rules Committee has left out too many important questions and has continued their intransigence in permitting the House to debate a gift ban. I oppose this rule, and I ask my colleagues to send this rule back to the Rules Committee to open up this debate and permit us to take up additional important questions that affect this institution and the way we conduct the people's business here.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS K. MOUROUFAS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chris K. Mouroufas, a proud Greek-American, a great civic leader, and an extraordinary friend who passed away this month.

Mr. Mouroufas lived the American success story. Born in Messina, Greece, he emigrated to the United States, built a prosperous business, and became widely known in the Greek-American community for his willingness to help newcomers. He was a leader in the affairs of the city of San Francisco, having been appointed to the San Francisco Protocol Committee by mayors George Moscone, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, and Art Agnos. In addition, Mayor Agnos named Mr. Mouroufas to the San Francisco Film Commission, where he served as chairman.

Mr. Speaker, Chris Mouroufas was a prominent member of the San Francisco Bay area who selflessly gave his time and talents to make our community a better place. What he cherished most was his family and his family of friends. He was a man of his word, a man of loyalty and a man of integrity. When Chris Mouroufas extended himself in friendship, it was a bond for life. I know, I was blessed to be his friend. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him and all he did as a noble citizen of a nation he embraced, served, and loved, and extend our deepest sympathies to his beloved wife, Tula, and godson, Christopher.

SAYING NO TO MOBUTU

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, President Mobutu of Zaire has ruled his country for over 30 years, during which period he has become one of the world's richest individuals by impoverishing his fellow countrymen. I wish to place into the RECORD the following exchange of letters between International Relations Committee Chairman BENJAMIN A. GILMAN and I and the Department of State concerning the issue of granting a visa to President Mobutu to visit the United States.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, DC, June 21, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for the letter which you and Chairman Gilman sent to the Secretary on May 19 expressing concern about a possible visit to the United States by President Mobutu of Zaire. We assure you that President Mobutu will not be coming to Washington and that the U.S. visa sanction directed against him and his entourage remains in effect. We agree that President Mobutu needs to demonstrate by his deeds rather than statements that he is committed to a genuine transition to democracy in Zaire. We appreciate your bipartisan support for our Zaire policy.

As you know, the President issued a proclamation in June 1993 suspending the entry

into the United States of immigrants and nonimmigrants who formulate or implement policies impeding a transition to democracy in Zaire or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate families of such persons. The intention of the proclamation was to send a strong message to President Mobutu that his obstruction of Zaire's transition to democracy was not without penalty. The visa sanction has been—and remains—one of our most effective measures to influence Mobutu and his entourage, and we have seen no change on the part of the Zairian president which would warrant a reversal of this policy.

President Mobutu has not applied for a visa to the United States, but if he or persons acting for him do so, we will remind him that he remains subject to the visa proclamation. On the basis of rumors of an impending visit, our Charge d'Affaires in Kinshasa made a formal demarche to the office of the Presidency, outlining our continuing concerns about the slow pace of the transition, and reiterating that President Mobutu remains subject to the visa sanction.

Rumors of a Mobutu visit to Washington appear to have been generated entirely by the Zairian president and a number of lobbyists in his employ. His agents attempted—unsuccessfully—to obtain an invitation for Mobutu to address a variety of private organizations. When it became clear that neither invitation nor visa would be forthcoming, President Mobutu's spokesman in parliament announced that the Zairian leader had decided to postpone travel in view of the outbreak of the Ebola virus in Kikwit.

You should know that there is a strong possibility that President Mobutu may attend the 50th U.N. General Assembly in New York this fall. While the Presidential proclamation on visas would permit us to refuse a visa to Mobutu for a bilateral visit, our international obligations under the U.N. Headquarters Agreement would likely require us to permit his entry to attend the General Assembly.

We hope this information is useful to you. If we can be of further assistance to you on this or any other matter, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, May 19, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has come to our attention that President Mobutu of Zaire may be seeking to visit the United States in the near future. We urge you to continue your policy of not granting an entry visa to the United States to President Mobutu of Zaire.

We strongly believe that such a visit should not take place. The visa restriction policy is one of the few instruments of leverage the U.S. has on President Mobutu and his regime. While we hope that President Mobutu is serious in his recent statements concerning a return to democracy in Zaire and improved human rights, there is ample reason for skepticism. Allowing Mobutu to visit the United States before any substantial steps have been taken toward resolving the on-going political crisis in Zaire would be an unwarranted retreat from the policy of both the Clinton and Bush Administrations.

Zaire under Mobutu represents perhaps the most egregious example of the misuse of U.S. assistance resources. The U.S. has given Zaire nearly \$1.5 billion in various forms of

aid since Mobutu came to power thirty years ago. Partially because of this assistance, Mobutu has been able to maintain control of Zaire and bleed the country into its current dismal state. In recent years, Mobutu has resisted both domestic and international pressure for democratization and continues to cling to power.

In both the 102d and 103d Congress, the House passed bipartisan resolutions calling on Mobutu to step down from power and urging that the United States continue active efforts to this end. Allowing Mobutu to visit the United States at this time would be directly counter to the letter and spirit of these resolutions.

We look forward to your early reply and to working with you on this issue.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I share the concerns of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ORTON], who is offering this amendment to add resources to the Superintendent of Documents.

The committee is undertaking an enlightened policy of providing the greatest possible incentives to Federal agencies to shift their reliance on traditional printing and switch to electronic dissemination of documents to the greatest extent possible. By shifting the cost of printing documents to the originating agencies instead of assuming responsibility for it in our legislative appropriation, it is thought that agencies are more likely to scrutinize their needs and consider whether making documents available electronically will suit their purposes just as well, with the added benefit of decreased overall costs to the Federal Government.

However, frequent users of our Federal depository libraries have raised some legitimate concerns.

First, our experience with electronic dissemination is limited. For example, last year the Government Printing Office acquired and distributed over 20 million copies of publications, some 65,000 titles—but only 306 titles were provided by GPO in electronic format to participating libraries.

Second, although we want to encourage electronic distribution of information, it is also likely that the nature of some documents will never make them suitable for only electronic transfer either because of the nature of their use, or because the users don't have access to computers, or because the libraries need a permanent printed copy for historical research purposes.

Last, there is also legitimate concern that agencies, faced with these additional costs,

will use the costs as an excuse not to comply with their obligations under the law in making documents available to depository libraries. Since at least some problems with fugitive documents are of concern to depository libraries already, then this changeover is certainly a process we want to monitor carefully.

Because of the legitimate concerns raised by librarians and others familiar with the depository library system, I offered and the chairman accepted language at the full Appropriations Committee meeting to ensure that the public's access to information will remain unchanged and to see that this changeover is administered smoothly. The language, which appears on page 31 of the report states:

The Committee's intent is that the public's access to information through Federal Depository Libraries will not be reduced as a result of these policies, but will be maintained and enhanced. The Committee expects the Superintendent of Documents to monitor these new policies and report about the progress of the agencies in converting to electronic format and distribution, complying with the reimbursement policy, and the effects of these policies on the availability of documents to the public.

So I share the concerns of the gentleman from Utah, and the committee has taken steps, as outlined in the report, to monitor this changeover carefully.

I am also concerned about offsets offered by the gentleman from the Botanic Garden's conservatory renovation funds. Although the funds provided by the committee appear to be a substantial boost to the Botanic Garden's normal appropriations, the additional funds represent a multiyear effort that is also dependent on private funds for this long-overdue project.

For both reasons, I oppose the amendment and urge my colleagues to vote against it.

NOTING THE PASSING OF FORMER
STATE REPRESENTATIVE IKE
THOMPSON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to announce the passing of a former member of the Ohio State House of Representatives. On June 25, 1995, the Cleveland community mourned the death of Isaiah "Ike" Thompson. For 20 years, Ike Thompson represented Cleveland's east side in the Ohio Legislature. His district included portions of Glenville, Euclid, Bratenahl, and East Cleveland.

The passing of Ike Thompson brings to a close a distinguished career of public service. I join members of the Cleveland community, Ike's family and colleagues in mourning the loss of a talented legislator and a good friend. I rise today to reflect upon the life of Ike Thompson and to share with my colleagues some information regarding his political career.

Mr. Speaker, Ike Thompson was born in Birmingham, AL, and moved to Cleveland during his early childhood. He attended Central High School and Cleveland State University. In 1942, Ike became a factory worker for the Weatherhead Co. He began his political career when he became a precinct committeeman in 1963. Ike also later served as a Demo-

cratic ward leader. In 1970, Ike Thompson was elected to the State House of Representatives. He would spend the next 20 years serving his constituents in that legislative body. It was a job which he took very seriously.

During his first year in the legislature, Ike introduced a bill making it illegal for poll watchers to wear police uniforms and carry guns. He based his initiative on the fact that off-duty policemen entering voting places were intimidating and discouraging potential voters. Over the years, Ike would note that this was the most important legislation that he ever sponsored because it gave people the right to vote without fear. During his first term, Ike Thompson was named by his colleagues as the Number One Rookie Legislator, an honor in which he took great pride.

Throughout his political career, Ike Thompson earned a reputation for his strong legislative efforts on behalf of consumers. He was best known for getting the Ohio Legislature to approve the "lemon law," which protects new car buyers from manufacturing defects. It is praised as one of the strongest such laws in the country. During his tenure in office, Ike was also chosen to serve as executive vice president of the Black Elected Democrats of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, Ike Thompson retired from the State legislature in 1990, following 20 years of service to the Greater Cleveland area. We mourn the recent passing of our friend, Ike Thompson. He will always be remembered for his dedication and commitment to public service. As we remember Ike Thompson, we pay tribute to a distinguished legislator who has earned a special place in our State's political history. I offer my condolences to Ike's family, including his wife of 60 years, Lodeamer, and his daughter, Arwilda Storey. I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to a gifted public servant, Ike Thompson.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF
WARREN, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the bicentennial of my hometown, Warren, PA. It is a great pleasure to join my family and friends in sharing this special historic event.

This year's Fourth of July celebration holds a special meaning for the people of Warren County. Not only will we commemorate the birth of our great Nation, we will also mark a great milestone in the history of an extraordinary town.

More than two centuries ago, European settlers achieved independence for the Thirteen Colonies, forming the United States of America. In 1795, the Pennsylvania legislature honored the great patriot Gen. Joseph Warren, by granting his name to a valley nestled between the Allegheny Mountains and the Allegheny River. Although General Warren never saw the land which bears his name, his memory lives through the people who reside in Warren today.

Reflecting on 200 years of stable existence, Warrenites have much to be proud of. The

people of this community have honorably participated in every military conflict in our Nation's history. They have persevered over time by cultivating the region's abundance of natural resources. Warren is also home to Kinzua Dam, one of the largest reservoirs east of the Mississippi River. Most importantly the people of Warren are proud of their heritage, which is memorialized by the four flags flown each day in Heritage Park.

Warren is a special town, a community of spirit and pride. It is a wonderful place to live and I have many treasured memories from a lifetime of experiences there. Growing up in Warren provided me with a strong foundation of values, which continue to guide me to this day.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me the distinct pleasure of recognizing the 200th anniversary of Warren, PA. Warrenites embody what it is to be an American by uniting under the U.S. flag while remembering and honoring the pioneers who came before them. It is most appropriate that the bicentennial festivities coincide with the Fourth of July celebration. This holiday is more than just picnics and fireworks, it is the chance to reflect on a cherished privilege we call freedom.

PRESIDENT LEE'S ONE GIANT
STEP OUT OF ISOLATION

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see that President Lee Teng-hui had taken one giant step out of isolation in having concluded his private trip to a Cornell University reunion on June 9–10, 1995. As the Washington Post and other major newspapers have noted, President Lee's successful visit to his alma mater "marked a bold, symbolic step out of Taiwan's decade and a half of official international isolation."

Taiwan's political achievements are recognized worldwide, and I applaud Taiwan's successful efforts in having dismantled its old political system and replace it with one of Asia's most exuberant new democracies. In the last few years, martial law has been lifted, political prisoners have been freed, and opposing parties are firmly established and flourishing. Moreover, Taiwan has continued to enjoy an unprecedented economic prosperity. Its citizens enjoy one of the highest standards of living and Taiwan is our sixth-largest trading partner.

I have met with President Lee Teng-hui, an affable world-class statesman, as well as other Taiwanese leaders such as Foreign Minister Frederick Chien, a Yale-educated diplomat par excellence; and Representative Benjamin Lu, Taiwan's top diplomat in Washington, DC. They all have impressed me with their vision, forthrightness, intelligence, and their belief in our values and our democratic system of government.

Taiwan is our ally in the Pacific and throughout the world. In the days and months ahead, I hope to see even stronger support given to the Republic of China in its bid to enter the United Nations and other international organizations.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents in Alabama hope that Representative Benjamin Lu will

soon find time to visit Alabama to tell the Taiwan story—a story that deserves to be told and retold as a shining example of how an undeveloped nation and its 21 million people became one of the world's most prosperous democracies in four decades. My constituents also are eager to hear Representative Lu tell how President Lee has taken Taiwan out of international isolation and how President Lee envisions Taiwan for the rest of this century and the early 21st century.

Representative Lu, my constituents and I hope you will come visit us in Alabama—real soon.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER BOB HENRY

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Bob Henry, a dedicated law enforcement officer for the city of Newport Beach, CA, who earlier this year was slain in the line of duty.

In the early morning hours of Sunday, March 15, 1995, Officer Robert Henry, 30, was shot in the head during a struggle with an intoxicated man intent on committing suicide. Officer Henry battled for his life, but passed away after more than a month of struggle on April 13. He was the first officer in the history of the Newport Beach police department to be killed in the line of duty.

A native Californian and a devout Catholic, Bob Henry joined the Newport Beach police force 5 years ago, and dedicated his life to serving and protecting the residents of Newport Beach. In his service there, he earned the respect of his colleagues and of his community. He is remembered as a model police officer, an officer who was always prepared to do whatever the job called for—bringing his strength, compassion, courage, and sense of humor along with him.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, Bob Henry is remembered as a loving and devoted family man. He leaves behind his wife, Patty, and their three children: 6-year-old Bobby, 2-year-old Jenna, and Alyssa—who was born only 1 month before the shooting. While nothing can compare to the incalculable pain they all feel at his loss, I hope it is of some comfort to them to that all of us feel a profound sense of gratitude for the sacrifice he was willing to make.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the bravery and honor with which Officer Henry carried out his duties. His children must always know that their father's death was in the service of others, and that we will always honor his memory. Although we are overwhelmed with sadness, we are grateful that such a man graced us with his example, his commitment, and his sacrifice.

DELAURO HONORS 1995 SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD GAMES' VOLUNTEERS AND SPONSORS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, in 2 short weeks the world will turn its eyes to New Haven, CT, where the 1995 Special Olympics World Games will be held. The games will showcase the talent and spirit of mentally retarded athletes from around the world.

The 1995 games will be the world's largest sporting event this year. Seven thousand athletes from 140 countries, 1,500 coaches, and 500,000 spectators are expected to attend. These figures represent significant growth for the Special Olympics since the first games were held in 1969.

The 1995 games have been made possible through the hard work and dedication of countless individuals, municipalities, private organizations, and businesses. There has been tremendous enthusiasm and support generated from all levels throughout the region. Today I would like to specifically recognize the contributions of the games' volunteers and sponsors, who have given so much to this worthy cause.

Forty-five thousand volunteers, the largest volunteer force ever assembled in the Northeast, are taking part in the games. I salute the residents of south central Connecticut and the entire State, for their commitment and spirit. These volunteers have been working fast and furiously to ensure that the athletes enjoy nine wonderful days of competition, friendship, and learning. All of the volunteers have participated in training sessions about how to work well with people with mental retardation and to address the vast cultural differences of the many visitors.

The games are fortunate to enjoy the support of many corporate sponsors. Among the major private contributors are McDonald's Corp., Coca-Cola Co., Eastman Kodak Co., IBM Corp., Adidas, General Motors Corp.'s GMC Truck, and M&M Mars. These corporations have generously provided much of the financial support that is vital to ensuring that the games are a success.

Last week the President, who is honorary chair of the Games, announced that he will attend the opening ceremony in New Haven on July 1. His participation in this event is a tribute to the volunteers and the sponsors who through their hard work and dedication have assured that the Special Olympics will be well-received both nationally and internationally.

I ask my colleagues to join me today and salute the contributions of the thousands of volunteers and sponsors who, through their generosity, have made the games the success I know they will be. Their efforts will make the 1995 games a world class sporting event for these very special athletes to enjoy.

EXPROPRIATION IN COSTA RICA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong concern over the expropriation of the cellular telephone system installed and formerly operated by Millicom in Costa Rica. Congress must address this situation not only for the sake of this U.S. company, but because of the terrible discouragement the expropriation makes against investors to bring Latin America into the information age, and onto the information highway.

Millicom has headquarters in New York and operates cellular telephone networks in 19 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The company was invited by Costa Rica to install a cellular telephone system there. After the system had succeeded and was being expanded, the government began using insidious techniques of regulatory expropriation to nullify Millicom's property rights. Finally, a court ruled that the Costa Rican Constitution requires the government's telephone company to be a monopoly, and thereby expropriated Millicom's network and overturned written assurances Millicom had received that it could own and operate the system. Negotiations with Millicom to resolve the situation were on the threshold of an agreement when they were suddenly terminated last month by the President of Costa Rica.

REMEMBERING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN BURGER TO THE COURT AND THE NATION

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of an extraordinary Minnesotan, former Chief Justice Warren Burger, who passes away this past Sunday. I am proud to say that Justice Burger was not only from Minnesota, but he hailed from my home city and neighborhood of St. Paul, MN.

Justice Burger's devotion to the Court and the justice system was evident in his hard work and long tenure as a public servant. He began working in the Federal court system in 1956 and remained until he retired as the most senior justice on the Supreme Court through 1986. Justice Burger devoted time after his retirement from the Court to organize the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, serving as the Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

During his 17 years on the Supreme Court, Justice Burger made rulings on complex and controversial issues such as school busing, obscenity laws, prison reform, and sexual discrimination, and he was a special champion of judicial reform. It was importantly Justice Burger, a Nixon appointee, who in one of the most important chapters in our history wrote the opinion clearing the way for the release of the Watergate tapes that would become a determining factor in Nixon's resignation of the

Presidency averting a constitutional crisis that threatened our Nation.

During his years of service on the Supreme Court, he watched the ideology of the Court as a whole swing between liberalism and conservatism. Justice Burger tended toward strict conservatism, but he was also sympathetic and pragmatic; open to others ideas often writing opinions praised by his colleagues attempting to insure the Constitution as a living document and judicial review activism.

The Nation is saddened by the loss of former Chief Justice Warren Burger. As we mourn his death, however, we must remember how much he gave to the Court and the Nation. His work is an important legacy that impacts every American's life and will shape the lives of future generations. We will not forget his positive contributions to this country, and I join the Nation in applauding his accomplishments and expressing my sympathy to Justice Burger's surviving family for their loss.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BLACK COLLEGES ADVOCACY DAY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Nation's historically black colleges and universities, one of our country's crown jewels. HBCUs have educated some of our Nation's most distinguished leaders—past and present. They include the former Supreme Court Justice, the late—Thurgood Marshall, Jr., renowned civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., former Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, the current Secretary of the Department of Energy, Hazel O'Leary, the list goes on.

While HBUCs represent only 3 percent of all American institutions of higher education, they graduate 34 percent of all African Americans with bachelor's degrees. Of the top five schools in the Nation with the most black graduates accepted into medical school in 1993, four were HBUCs.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's HBCUs stand 105 strong and proud. In recognition of this standing, I ask that the statement given by one of our most distinguished former colleagues, the Honorable William "Bill" Gray, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This distinguished gentlemen recently testified before the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Educational Appropriations Subcommittee.

His testimony, vividly outlines the achievements of the Nation's historically black colleges and universities, and why the Federal investment must continue. The education cuts contained in the Republican-passed budget resolution, from eliminating funding for trio, to freezing funding for Pell grants, would devastate these institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to lend their strong support to preserving and enhancing this national resource.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HHS AND EDUCATION BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. GRAY, III, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, FEBRUARY 3, 1995

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations, I am William H. Gray, III, chairman and chief executive officer of the United Negro College Fund (UNCF). I am pleased to return to this body, where I served for many years as a Member of the Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Budget Committee. As a result of those experiences, I know and respect the challenges you face and the complex and difficult budgetary and programmatic issues that are before you.

Now, as head of the college fund, I wrestle with the same question you face as members of this subcommittee, and that is, "How and to what extent do we support educational opportunity for those with the aptitude and ability to succeed in college, but whose family financial circumstances limit their opportunities." The college fund has raised over \$250 million in the past two and a half years in corporate and individual gifts to help supplement other student and institutional aid at our 41 member institutions. And each year we must justify our 'bottom line' to a corporate board of directors which carefully scrutinizes our costs, our productivity, and our results. Fiscal responsibility and accountability are crucial to the college fund's operations and viability. I believe the same is true for the viability of our Nation.

As you well know, the options you will hear during these hearings and through other channels will be many and varied. I believe they must be carefully weighed and analyzed, as your final decisions will be critical. They will impact the Nation's future generations and ability to compete in a global market place, and thus, will help set the stage for what America is to become. My comments are based on a fundamental principle that I'd like to leave with you in the hope that it will help guide your deliberations and decision making—the principle is that as a Nation we will reap what we sow.

The fact that our Nation leads the world in economic and military might is not coincidental. Our unmatched educational and health systems did not happen fortuitously. The most advanced system of technological communication in the universe did not just fall out of the sky and land in America. A very deliberate and concerted effort begun some 100 years ago was made by our Government and private leaders to invest in industrialization, research and invention, and most importantly in the training and education of Americans. Those investments have resulted in today's harvest of American economic, educational, and technological superiority. This economic investment in intellectual capital has paid off well.

I believe, however, that we cannot rest on these laurels, because if America is to maintain its leadership role, we must continue to strategically plant and cultivate seeds of educational and economic opportunity. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Workforce 2000 report, over 50 percent of new workforce entrants will be minorities by the year 2000, the majority of which will be African Americans; and most of the new jobs created will be technical in nature, requiring a more highly educated workforce.

Institutions of higher education have a very important role in preparing tomorrow's workers and America's historically black colleges and universities are especially fertile ground for the growth and nurturing of tomorrow's workforce. The reasons are clear:

Black student enrollment in HBCUs grew by 27 percent over the last ten years, from 177,000 to 224,946 and is still rising.

HBCUs make up only 3 percent of all American institutions of higher education, but graduate 34 percent of all African Americans with bachelor's degrees.

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) prepare proportionately more African Americans for professional and technical careers than do mainstream majority institutions.

UNCF's own Xavier University sent more black graduates to medical schools last year than any other U.S. college or university, followed by Howard University, and then Hampton University. Further, of the top five schools in the nation with the most black graduates accepted into medical school in 1993, four were HBCUs.

Between 1981 and 1991, a significant shift away from social sciences occurred in the areas of study chosen by African American students.

(A) Bachelor degrees in engineering jumped by 42 percent;

(B) Bachelor degrees in business increased by 25 percent;

(C) Bachelor degrees in health-related professions rose by 17 percent.

Mr. Chairman, HBCUs have performed a remarkable task, educating over one third of this country's black college graduates, 75 percent of all black Ph.D.s, 46 percent of all black business executives, 50 percent of black engineers, 80 percent of black Federal judges, 85 percent of all black doctors, 50 percent of the Nation's black attorneys, and 75 percent of black military officers.

And Mr. Chairman, our schools have done all this for less cost than majority institutions. HBCUs maintain low tuition in order to provide access to the largely economically disadvantaged student population that they serve. The average tuition and fees at UNCF's 41 private schools in 1992-93, at \$5,008, was less than half the average of private colleges nationally. These colleges are a bargain—low cost and a high success rate.

I believe that these and other statistical data convey a clear and strategic role for HBCUs, and suggest a vital need for increased federal and private investment in and nurturing of these institutions. Everything we know today tells us that America needs more, not fewer persons, trained to undertake the challenges of a changing workplace. Clearly HBCUs provide us with one of the best and lowest cost vehicles for ensuring that young African Americans will be ready to assume roles that they must play if America is to continue to prosper in the future. And I believe that the fiscally responsible thing to do is pay a little now, rather than pay a lot later. Sow the seed now so we can reap a new harvest of prosperity in the 21st century by:

Increasing funding for the title III, part B, historically black college and university program created in 1986. Title III funds are critical in that they provide much needed institutional resources to create and improve academic programs; implement community outreach and pre-college programs; acquire instructional equipment, research instrumentation, library books, periodicals and other learning aids; and improve funds management.

These funds are also provided to selected graduate and professional schools and science and engineering programs which prepare HBCU students for careers in which they are under-represented.

Increasing support for several discretionary programs created in the 1992 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act:

(1) Institute for International Public Policy (title IV, part C, which will train African

Americans, hispanics, and other minorities for careers in international service;

(2) Institutional support for HBCU library and learning resource enhancement (title II part D), which develops and strengthens libraries and library information science programs and provides fellowships to encourage graduate study in that area.

(3) Federal guarantees for the HBCU Capital Financing Program, which will assure access for HBCUs to the private construction financing markets for much needed renovation and building of laboratory and classroom facilities; and

(4) Faculty development fellowships program, which provides assistance to faculty to complete their doctoral degrees and return to our campuses.

Increasing support for the trio programs, which represent the only hope for many students to learn about college through upward bound, talent search and educational opportunity centers; to receive academic reinforcement, counseling and tutoring through student support services; and to gain access to graduate and professional school through the Ronald C. McNair post-baccalaureate achievement program.

As you know, the trio program has a real friend on this committee in Congressman Lou Stokes. Through his leadership, thousands of disadvantaged, low income and first generation students have succeeded as a result of the nurturing and cultivation provided by this program. Current funding levels however, provide supportive educational opportunities to only about ten percent of all eligible students.

And finally, but of equal critical importance, title IV student assistance programs have been the lifeline for most poor students. Ninety-five percent of all UNCF students receive some form of title IV, student assistance—61 percent receive Pell grants, 60 percent receive FFELP loans, 31 percent receive supplemental educational opportunity grants (SEOGs), and 27 percent receive Federal college works study. The Pell Grant program is particularly vital to HBCUs because it's the cornerstone of a poor students' financial aid package and more than 27 percent of HBCU students come from families with household incomes below \$20,000.

It is the combination of these Federal grants, loans and work study aid, coupled with significant private contributions from UNCF and other private gift and scholarship aid that provides opportunities for our students to develop and grow into contributors to our great society.

These modest public and private investments in human capital have resulted in an excellent crop of African American professionals. The college fund, in celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, is extremely proud of this harvest and we believe that our alumni are a testament to the quality education available at our colleges and universities. They are the teachers, lawyers, doctors, business persons, entrepreneurs, elected officials, and law enforcement officers in every neighborhood in America, and they are the famous pioneers such as Leontyne Price, Martin Luther King, Jr. Thurgood Marshall, former Secretary of HHS Louis Sullivan and the current Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the college fund member schools, I thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony and hope that this committee, in its wise stewardship, will continue to sow seeds in the fertile grounds of historically black colleges and universities.

AN EIGHTH-GRADE PERSPECTIVE ON PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM SOLVING

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, "If I were President of the United States, I would * * *" was the title of an essay contest sponsored by the Chicago Sun Times. The eighth grade English class at Churchville Junior High located in Elmhurst, IL, participated in this contest. I would like to share with my colleagues the issues these young people see as important and how they would correct the problems if they were President.

IF I WERE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
I WOULD * * *

(By Aaron Hubalik)

If I were the president of the United States I would help homeless people have job opportunities, clean up crime, and lower taxes.

First, I would give the homeless people a chance to have a job opportunity. I would lower the price of cars and put it towards job opportunities. I would also build amusement parks and take 15 percent of the money earned every month towards more jobs.

Second, I would clean up the crime in our cities. Since gangs are the major problem, I would increase police presence especially in bigger crime areas.

Lastly, I would lower taxes to about 7% so people would have more money to spend for their needs. This would also help the economy grow and create work opportunities.

In conclusion, as president I would give homeless people opportunity, clean up crime, and lower taxes.

(By Jodi Carnevale)

Make all countries come to peace with each other. I would improve every state, and close Abortion clinics.

I would put together a committee who will go to one state and straighten up that state, then that state can help improve the other states. It might take time, but if we all help, it will happen.

While I'm improving states, I would close all the Abortion clinics by destroying the clinics, and building a playground in it's place. It's better to see kids happily playing, that not to see them at all.

I'll have all the Countries sign a treaty, so there will never be another war. So instead of helping just our country, I helped the world.

I could make the World better by straightening up states, closing Abortion clinics, and making peace. This way, we're guaranteed a better future than the one we have in store for us.

(By Amy Byrne)

If I could be president I would make more places for homeless people to go and I would give more money to schools.

Everybody complains about people being dirty or living on the streets and sleeping on benches, so why don't we give these people somewhere to go? I would build large dormitories (large buildings) every couple of blocks for people to sleep, eat and entertain themselves. There would be things for kids to do and we would find jobs for adults or if they needed to learn to read or write we would teach them.

Another thing I would do is give more money to schools. If the schools had more money we could have better uniforms, and more activities, like more dances and a softball team.

If I had a chance to be President of the United States of America I would have places for homeless people and give more money to schools

(By Fred Fang)

As president, I would increase funding to space exploration and conservation programs. I would also cut defense spending to pay for new programs.

First, funding space exploration is crucial. The earth is crowded and resources are depleted. Many possibilities show up when traveling at light speed. Not only could we explore new planets, but also colonize them, and mine their usable resources.

Secondly, I would grant funding to conservation groups like "Green Peace", and make environmental issues more important. Until we find new planets with usable resources, we must conserve. We must conserve so that the earth will stay comfortable.

Finally, I would cut defense spending. Prime Time Live aired a special on government spending. It showed many warehouses with munition surpluses. I propose to sell one-third of surpluses.

In conclusion, my job is to better the world. If these goals are met, my presidential term would be successful.

(By Maja Garmager)

If I were president of the United States I would have all abortion clinics closed, there will be no more homeless people, and nothing at the grocery store would cost more than fifty cents.

First, all abortion clinics will close. If any other doctor is doing abortions they will be arrested and put in jail. If people want to give up the baby, put it up for adoption.

Second, there will be no more homeless people. We will build more apartment buildings, and they will have no rent, so they can live there.

Lastly, at the grocery store nothing will cost more than fifty cents. So that everybody could afford it. If they don't have money they can use food stamps.

In conclusion, all abortion clinics will be closed, there will be no more homeless people, and everything at the grocery store will be fifty cents.

(By Katie Durkowski)

I would help the homeless get jobs, money and housing. I would also extend the school year.

To start off, I would help the homeless get jobs, money, and housing so they can raise a family and their self esteem. They would get free job training and they would be placed in a job that best suits them. They would make enough money to raise their family, keep their house, and have extra spending money.

Secondly, to lengthen the school year. I would take the many unneeded holidays. Many kids don't appreciate them anyway. I would also add every other Saturday. This will improve learning and test scores.

In conclusion, as President of the United States I would help the homeless get jobs, money and housing. I would also extend the school year.

(By Chris Buenz)

As President, I would give money to the poor. I would also help finance schools and give some important accessories to the schools.

Firstly, I would give money to the poor people. The reason's why I would give money to the poor people are it would help clean up our streets and make it look better. Also, they could buy a nice suit and tie which would help them get a job. Then, they could provide for themselves.

Next, I would give money to the public schools. Kids going to school need up to date

equipment like computers, books and other accessories. If kids don't have these they won't learn the right stuff and be behind in technology.

In conclusion, as President I would give money to the poor, help finance schools and give schools nice equipment.

(By Kristi Marotta)

As President I would help the country get on its feet. I would do this by getting people jobs and having stricture crime laws.

To help people get jobs, I would lower the amount of imports from other countries. This would eliminate some of the competition from other countries. This way we would have to make more products at home and need more workers to make them. This is how I would create more jobs.

Next, I would make stricter crime laws. To accomplish this, stricter punishments for serious crimes are needed. I would support the death penalty and caining. Also teenagers should be tried as adults for serious crimes. These are examples of crime laws that I would support.

In conclusion, as President, I would help people get jobs and make stricter crime laws.

(By Jeannie Gleser)

If I were President of the United States, I would develop a better country. The following are things I would do. First, I would ban abortion, then take care of the homeless and hungry. Last, I would destroy all weapons.

First, I would ban abortion. Abortion is killing an unborn baby. Abortion leaves guilt with the mother. It is also inhumane.

Secondly, I would take care of the homeless. I would make more jobs for them, by creating more stores and businesses. I would first hire bosses and managers to employ homeless workers.

Lastly, I would destroy all weapons. I would burn the weapons. Weapons just hurt and kill. They are unnecessary for humans. This would also cut down on crime.

In conclusion, if I became President I would ban abortion, make jobs for all, and destroy all weapons. I would then be famous for my great actions.

(By Samantha Hiza)

If I were President of the United States I would focus on refining welfare.

First, I'd change the requirements to get welfare. You should only be eligible for welfare if you have children. Adults should try to fend for themselves, but we should help the children who have no control over it.

Secondly, people shouldn't get more money for more children. If you go on welfare receiving money for one child, you should continue receiving that rate no matter how many children you have. That way people aren't just having children to get more money.

Lastly, you should only receive welfare for a short while. That way people aren't living off tax money and are motivated to find a job.

In conclusion, my main concern would be to refine welfare by only giving money to people with children, not giving more money for more children, and only giving money for a short while.

(By Jim O'Sullivan)

If I were President, I would give motivation to the citizens and fix the prison problems.

First, to motivate the people of the US to help the government out (and to show we are trying), I would cut my income from \$200,000 to half. This would still allow a good income and also save money. I would also start cutting unneeded spending.

Secondly, I would fix the prison problems. We have people who are in jail, and tax pay-

ers are paying their stay. I would make the prisoners work for their stay. If someone would not want to work, they would have the option of doing the alternate. Which would be to receive a warm jacket and some food and ship them into the middle of nowhere.

In conclusion, if I was President, I would try to motivate the country by cutting government spending, and fix prison problems.

(By Christina Suarez)

If I were the President I would get more jobs and homes for the homeless. Then I would also have shorter times in the day during school.

I would first, try to get jobs for the homeless. I would then start working in stores and other places. I would get the whole town to start making more shelters have more soup kitchens and donate clothes. While a person is trying to get a home they could stay in shelters.

Secondly, I would have shorter times in school. What I mean is have students go to school at 10:00 A.M. and go back home at 3:00 P.M. This reason is so kids can sleep in and have more time in the afternoon.

In conclusion, if I were the President I would get jobs and homes for the homeless. Then I would have shorter times in a school day.

(By Kerry O'Reilly)

If I were president of the United States, I would help homeless people find homes, make school years shorter, and also lower taxes.

First, I'd help the homeless find homes. They'd get their homes free of charge for about a year or until they get a job. Homeless people need shelter because of the dangerous conditions that occur outside our homes. After they're able to support themselves, they'll be treated exactly as every other American homeowner.

Secondly, the school year would be shorter. Kids ages 10-18 have so much pressure during the school year. They deserve a big break!! The year would be from September 1-May 1.

Thirdly, I'd make sure to lower taxes. Americans pay too much. Let's cut down! Especially on the stuff we don't need! This would keep people from going poor.

Again, if I'm president, I'd help homeless find homes, make school years shorter, and lower taxes.

(By Jeffrey Knabe)

If I were president; Firstly, I would pass a law outlawing automatic weapons. Then I would expand the Police to stop the sale of those weapons. Secondly, instead of letting people have welfare money for as long as they like, I would set a certain limit.

Firstly, I would do what I could to get automatic weapons off the streets. Then I would try to expand police to try to get automatic weapons off the streets.

Secondly, I would try to change the welfare policy. To "If you are out of a job you can apply for welfare for a limited time". I think that some, not all, people who are on welfare should try harder to get a job.

In conclusion, if I were president I would try to stop the sale and the illegal trading of automatic weapons. Secondly, I would set a limit on welfare.

(By Justin Scully)

If I were president I would make more jobs, create a better health plan but mainly for senior citizens, raise taxes on rich and a little on the middle class to get us out of debt. Also I would build low cost housing, get more police and bring peace in Bosnia.

I would make more jobs by re-creating the CCC but for all ages. To get people off the streets.

For better health plans I would make sure everybody is covered and get rid of the law suits on doctors.

I would raise taxes mainly on the rich to get out of debt, and build low cost housing.

Lastly crime I think we should hire more police officers and that would create more jobs.

In conclusion I think I would be a good president because of all the reasons.

(By Daniel Jugle)

If I were the president of the United States I would help the homeless more and I would try harder to reduce crime.

First, I would help the homeless more I would do this by giving them money, making more homeless shelters, and having more food drives.

Second, I would try harder to reduce crime I would do this by providing more police and having a strong Death Penalty.

In Conclusion, helping the homeless more and trying to reduce crime are the two things I would do first if I were president of the United States.

(By Jaffray McCarthy)

I think that government thinking in programs and creating new jobs needs restructuring.

Firstly, I would stop outrageous spending. One type of spending is congressional spending. One example of this is a congressman's frequent travel by transport plane, costing up to \$50,000*. Another type of spending is money for unneeded programs. One example of this was a funded program was to study how long it took ketchup to come out of a bottle*.

Secondly, I would use the money saved from the unneeded programs to create new jobs. One of the jobs I would create is construction crews to build low cost housing for poor people. Another job I would create is a street clean-up crew to clean streets from litter and graffiti.

In conclusion, these are my restructuring ideas. I think any reasonable person would agree with at least one idea.

REDUCE THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, last week I cosigned a letter to the President emphasizing my commitment to a reduction in the capital gains tax. This same letter also raised the specter of an increase in the minimum wage. I do not support an increase in the minimum wage at this time, but do hope the discussion on a reduction of the capital gains tax can be stimulated.

SAMANTHA McELHANEY: AN OUTSTANDING YOUNG STAR

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the outstanding talents of Ms. Samantha McElhaney, a resident of Clinton, MD and a recent graduate of Suitland High School in Prince Georges County.

As a student of the prestigious Performing Arts Magnet School Program at Suitland, Samantha studied opera, singing in both French and Italian. Not only is Ms. McElhaney

a gifted singer, but she is also a driven student and athlete. She enjoys studying biology, and has been recognized as a superior shot-putter and discus thrower. Outside of her vocal training, studying, and athletics, Ms. McElhaney has found the time to share her talents with the community by singing in the choir at Ebenezer AME Church in Fort Washington.

I am pleased to submit to my colleagues an article by David Montgomery which appeared in the Washington Post. It is my hope that this article will give further insight into the achievements and future of this talented young woman.

[From the Washington Post, June 1, 1995]

POWERFUL VOICE MAY CARRY 17-YEAR-OLD A LONG WAY

(By David Montgomery)

In the age of rock and rap, fine U.S. opera singers are rare, so it caused a stir when Samantha McElhaney was discovered recently in the practice studios of Suitland High School.

"She has the potential to be one of our great American opera singers," said Elayne Duke, president of the Rosa Ponselle Foundation, an opera talent underwriting group outside Baltimore. "This [talent] maybe will come along once in our lifetime."

"I would call her a *wunderkind*," said Myra Merritt, a Metropolitan Opera soprano who has taught McElhaney. "She has one of those dramatic, heroic, epic, full-throated voices that comes along once in a lifetime."

The object of all this effusion is a studious 17-year-old soprano from southern Prince George's County. She is no pampered diva. In her senior year at Suitland, she drives herself to achieve good marks in biology, her favorite subject. Last year she was one of the top high school shot-putters and discus throwers in the county. She can bench-press 185 pounds.

Most of all, she sings.

"I wake up and get in the shower, I'm singing," she said. "I'm walking around the house, and I'm singing."

At school, in addition to regular voice lessons, she spends her free time in the practice studio. Her teachers say McElhaney's voice is a remarkable gift, but it would have remained the vocal equivalent of an uncut diamond if she had not poured enormous work and study into her singing. Her gift has become her responsibility.

"She's very meticulous about her voice, her instrument," said Ronald Johnson, coordinator of visual and performing arts at Suitland. "She takes a lot of care and pride in her instrument."

McElhaney is one of many vocal talents nurtured at Suitland, which has a performing arts magnet program. The mellifluous singing in French and Italian that the audience hears during senior recitals is the most obvious clue that the rigorous art of opera is being passed down to a new generation.

"It is our opinion here at Suitland that our students must be versatile," Johnson said. "Along with the spirituals [and other musical styles], we want to make sure our students have a very strong background in classical music."

McElhaney's relationship with music goes way back. She could talk before she was a year old, and she started singing soon after. Her nickname, Mandy, bestowed by her dad, comes from the Barry Manilow song of the same name.

The family lives in Clinton. Robin McElhaney, her mother, is executive assistant to the president of a trade association, and Samuel McElhaney, her father, is a technical information specialist for the State De-

partment. McElhaney's sister, Adrienne, 13, has been admitted to Suitland's vocal program; she shows a talent for singing Broadway show tunes.

Growing up, McElhaney sang whenever the opportunity arose, in the middle school chorus, in the choir at Ebenezer AME Church in Fort Washington. Before she got to Suitland, music was just a hobby. Her main goal, even as a 12-year-old, was to make all the right moves that would lead to a good college. She considered music a means to that end. She realized she could use her singing to audition for Suitland's academically challenging magnet program. She sang "Amazing Grace" and passed the audition.

In McElhaney's junior year, her teachers noticed a significant change in her voice. By senior year, there was stunning improvement. Her voice had lost its "breathiness" and acquired a lyric timbre.

It was the voice of a much more seasoned performer than a 17-year old shower singer.

For the first time, McElhaney allowed herself to dream of a career as an opera singer.

This spring, she won the prestigious Rosa Ponselle Gold Medallion, named after one of the first great American divas, who lived in Baltimore.

At her senior recital last month, McElhaney was resplendent in a red dress with a black velvet jacket and a red handkerchief. Before the piano began each piece, she would bow her head, then she would look up and her face would appear transformed, becoming tragic, comic, coy, as befitted each selection.

The French and Italian lyrics soared and swooned and filled the auditorium.

To lend her performance authenticity, she imagined a private meaning for each piece that matched the emotion communicated by the composers. So, when she sang "Pur dicesti, o bocca bella," by Antonio Lotti, a spritely solo about a beloved and beautiful object, she was thinking "about me asking my father to get me a car, o bocca bocca bella!" she said.

She got six standing ovations. When the recital was over, Samuel McElhaney brought up a bouquet of roses for his daughter the diva.

The experts say she has the talent to become one of the great voices of her generation—but they add a big if.

"The next few years will be the most critical part of her life," said Duke, of the Ponselle foundation. "This is where she is going to develop as a singer or lose her voice altogether. That depends on where she will study and with whom she'll study."

Everyone has an opinion about how to manage the rising star's career. Duke thinks McElhaney ought to study with a private coach for two years, spend a year in Italy, make her debut at age 21 and never mind getting a college degree.

McElhaney, for her part, cares too much about college to forgo it. Besides, private opera coaches don't offer scholarships. She is leaning toward accepting a scholarship to New York University, which has a music program. If her opera dreams don't pan out, she'll have a degree to fall back on.

But she has faith in her gift: "I love singing, and I know it can carry me far."

HONORING DR. ROBERT T. MILLER
FOR HIS 49 YEARS OF SERVICE
AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pride and pleasure that I honor Dr. Robert T. Miller, distinguished professor of political science, on his 49 years of outstanding service at Baylor University in Waco, TX.

Baylor University, without a doubt, has most certainly benefitted from Dr. Miller's wisdom, experience and understanding of political science. Students at Baylor are fortunate to have been able to study under his expert instruction. Many of his students today are successful attorneys, college professors, and government professionals. Dr. Miller has touched the lives of many people over the course of his career, and it is only right that we honor him today.

I ask Members to join me in congratulating Dr. Miller for his contribution to higher learning and for his dedication and commitment to the students at Baylor University.

THE HAMMOND ADULT EDUCATION
PROGRAM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to call your attention to the School City of Hammond Adult Education Program in Hammond, IN. This outstanding program has successfully taken on the immense job of tackling adult illiteracy. I would like to highlight for you and my other colleagues this impressive program and its many achievements.

Under the direction of Dr. Gary Jones, assistant superintendent of curriculum for the School City of Hammond, and Dr. Steve Watson, director of adult education and extended services, the Hammond Adult Education Program has developed into one that should be used as a model for adult education programs throughout the country.

The Hammond Adult Education Program uses several innovative approaches to fight adult illiteracy. Hammond adult basic programs and services include literacy training and life skills education, as well as GED preparation and English as a second language. Joblink 2000 Workforce Development and Instructional Programs, which are joint training programs developed by Hammond adult education, the Inland Steel Co., and the United Steelworkers of America Local 1010, provide academic instruction to steelworkers so that they can learn new skills and compete in a global market. Another initiative the Hammond adult education is most proud of is the continuing education program specifically designed for the Navy recruiting district of Chicago. This program, which is the first in the Nation to qualify GED graduates for acceptance into the U.S. Navy, was initiated 2 years ago and has proven to be very successful.

The Hammond Adult Education Program has entered into cooperative agreements with

22 local agencies, institutions, and organizations to coordinate the planning and delivery of services to adults. Moreover, Hammond adult education exceeds both Federal and State averages relative to student attendance and retention. Again, this year, Hammond adult education joined with the city of Hammond and other educational institutions to sponsor a job fair. This year's fair, which attracted more than 600 participants, was held at the Hammond Area Career Center and featured educational provider booths, an assessment of learner skills follows up by guidance counseling, and displays by local employers.

The Hammond Adult Education Program is already a nationally recognized leader in the field of adult education having received the U.S. Secretary of Education's Outstanding Adult Education Program in 1990. In addition, this distinguished program has received the following awards: 1994 Tri City Community Mental Health Center Community Service Award; 1990 Region V Outstanding Adult Education Program Award; 1990 Indiana Department of Education's nomination for Outstanding Adult Education Program Award; 1984 Governor's Indiana Adult Literacy Coalition's Exemplary Instruction Award; 1984 Citation in Effective Literacy Programs; and, in 1984, the Indiana Division of Adult Education Program Quality Award.

The Hammond Adult Education Program functions as a true melting pot for all racial, ethnic, cultural, socio-economic, and religious groups in northwest Indiana. In May, I spoke to 231 graduates who received their GED diplomas from the Hammond Adult Education Program at the GED graduation and recognition ceremony. These fine graduates, along with the 2,000 other students enrolled in this program are to be commended for their dedication to improve themselves through continuing education. I enthusiastically applaud the Hammond Adult Education Program for successfully improving the quality of life for residents in northwest Indiana.

A TRIBUTE TO LEWIS D. WALKER

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant who has served his country in a quiet, effective, and dedicated manner for over 30 years, Lewis D. Walker, known by his friends and all who know him as "Dee Walker."

Dee Walker has been the Army's senior civilian adviser for environment, safety and occupational health matters for the past 14 years. During this period of time, the Nation's environmental laws have tripled, environmental program funds have grown from \$200 million to over \$1.3 billion and the potential severity, and cost of Army accidents and tasks to health have increased dramatically. Dee Walker is an outstanding career executive and is recognized for distinguished service by international, government, academic, and public interest groups. In 1992, he completed a 2-year Army wide effort to craft a detailed environmental strategy to guide Army policy and programs into the 21st century. His exemplary

leadership has steadily reduced environmental violations.

Mr. Walker managed the largest environmental cleanup in United States history at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal [RMA] in Colorado. For 8 years, he successfully pushed for an initiative to have RMA designated a national urban wildlife refuge which the President signed into law on October 9, 1992. This action is expected to relieve the Army of a cost of at least half a billion dollars.

He skillfully negotiated a \$1.2 billion lawsuit against a huge corporation responsible for much contamination which resulted in saving the Government 50 percent of the cleanup cost. When the State of Colorado filed suit against the Army over the cleanup process, Dee Walker was in the forefront, working closely with the Department of Justice to develop a highly successful litigation strategy that resulted in a \$72 million cost avoidance. The landmark legislation to designate RMA as a Natural Wildlife Refuge and transfer it to the control of the Department of the Interior will save the Army \$500 to \$700 million in cleanup and restoration cost.

Mr. Walker's justification of a modified cleanup option for the Louisiana Army ammunition plant saved the Army \$27 million. When the Army accepted responsibility for Hamilton Air Force Base in California and reached agreement on cleanup, the cost of which was projected to be \$44 million, Dee Walker contributed to a negotiated cost of \$34 million, saving the Army and the taxpayer \$10 million. His critical direction on the Chesapeake Bay initiative achieved 100 percent compliance for the 22 Army Installations in the region. In recognition of its strong environmental management under his control, the Department of Defense designated the Army as the executive agent for a \$124 million program to restore formerly used defense sites [FUDS]. The \$35 million National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence and the Environmental Corporate Information Management Systems were also placed under his control. The Army was designated the lead defense agency for administering relationships with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Mr. Walker has sponsored a management initiative that would cut \$2 billion by having the Department of Defense adopt a lead agent management approach.

Dee Walker's responsibilities and accomplishments are too numerous to detail in this short summary of 30 odd years of diligent and conscientious work, which began in 1963 at the Department of the Interior in New Mexico. From 1966 to 1970, he served with the Agency for International Development in Bangkok, Thailand. Later, he returned to the Department of the Interior, although in Washington, DC, in the Bureau of Reclamation during the period of 1971-73. From 1974-79, he served with the U.S. Water Resources Council in Washington, and from 1980 through the present, he has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Dee Walker is known as a firm but strong promoter of high morale among his staff and fellow associates. He provides critical leadership, management, and human resource guidance. His success in this area has enabled the environmental community to respond favorably to increasing public and congressional expectations in a timely manner. Walker has a

commonsense approach to the substantial responsibility that comes along with the job. In addition, he has the ability to relate effectively with his associates and staff. These qualities have served to promote a successful program which has created substantial savings in human anguish, and human and monetary resources in the programs under Dee Walker's direct policy oversight. Walker's responsibilities extended to the aftermath of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, during which he provided sound policy direction for issues such as health risk assessments of the oil fires and depleted uranium cleanup efforts in Kuwait.

Mr. Walker's lovely wife, Colleen, and their two daughters have contributed greatly to his success in his lifelong endeavors. He is recognized for his active participation in church and community activities.

I know that you all will join me as we pay tribute and best wishes to Dee Walker as he enters this well-earned and richly deserved new venture in his life, his retirement.

CALLING ON THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION TO GAIN THE RELEASE OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN HARRY WU, ARRESTED IN CHINA ON JUNE 19

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, less than 1 month has passed since the President extended most-favored-nation trading status once again to the People's Republic of China. Ignoring the tragic human rights record of China, the huge trade imbalance, the ongoing pirating of intellectual properties, the forced abortion policy and the exporting of nuclear technology to rogue nations, Mr. Clinton rewarded the Chinese leaders while turning his back on the millions of Chinese who are imprisoned, tortured, persecuted, forced into slavery, and have their voices silenced, some even before they are born.

Mr. Clinton believes that granting MFN to China will encourage the Chinese leadership to improve their human rights record. It didn't work last year. And it's not going to work this year, either.

Case in point: On June 19, 1995, Harry Wu, a United States citizen, was arrested as he entered China.

Harry Wu is well known to many of us here in Washington. A former political prisoner in China for 19 years, Harry has tirelessly worked to expose China's human rights abuses—the extensive prison labor system, the backbone of China's export industry; the trafficking of body parts of prisoners for transplants and research—uncovering the numerous products manufactured in the slave labor camps which are being sold in the United States.

Knowing that each time he returned to China to investigate human rights abuses he put himself in danger, Harry continued to go back remembering those millions who, like he, suffered, or like his brother, died at the hands of the Chinese Government and military.

Harry has been a stellar, informative, persuasive witness at several congressional committee hearings. Once, when asked about why he placed his life at risk to expose the horrors of China's prison labor system he responded: "I really want to forget the nightmares of the past period, but, you know, some things simply didn't go away. So, like a bad dream, they refuse to disappear.

"Finally, I got a chance to tell the truth to the world.

"I am a survivor. I think I have a responsibility to those inmates who are still there."

Today Harry Wu is not free. His whereabouts are unknown. The U.S. Embassy in Beijing was not informed of his arrest until June 23—4 days after the arrest.

A U.S. Embassy spokesperson claims that the delay in notification was the result of poor communications. Another spokesperson said that the Embassy and Chinese officials were discussing sending a representative to visit Harry.

Ten days have passed since Harry Wu, a United States citizen, was arrested in China.

How much longer will he have to wait for the U.S. Government to respond? How long will the discussions take? And in the meantime, what will happen to Harry Wu?

Mr. Speaker, I have sat with Harry Wu in my own office many times hearing of the unspeakable conditions under which the Chinese people live while their leaders are rewarded year after year after year. It distresses me greatly to think that Harry is not free, may be tortured, and that the administration is moving so slowly to respond to his need.

Mr. Speaker, I call on the Clinton administration to move swiftly to make contact with Harry Wu and to obtain his release. I urge my colleagues to do the same. The administration may at this point be accustomed to turning its back on the people of China. We cannot allow them to become accustomed to ignoring innocent Americans in foreign prisons.

I also urge my colleagues to sign the letter to Jiang Zemin calling for the release of Harry Wu.

Soon the House will take up the disapproval of MFN for China. Some of us might be tempted to put trade, money, over human rights and dignity. Some of us might believe that criticizing China for human rights abuses is interfering with the internal matters of a foreign government. I do not.

Today an innocent United States citizen is being detained in China. What more needs to happen? We cannot ignore this. It should offend every Member of this body that while the administration rewards the Chinese Government, that government responds by arresting a United States citizen.

Harry Wu has been a voice for the voiceless crying out for truth and justice. Now his voice has been silenced, and I pray that silence is only temporary. We must raise our voices loudly and clearly to the Chinese Government. Harry Wu must be released and the Chinese Government must be held accountable for this affront against the United States.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 29, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 30

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of David L. Hobbs, of California, to be Ambassador to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, and William J. Hughes, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama.

SD-419

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

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

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review the Secretary of Energy's strategic realignment and downsizing proposal and other alternatives to the existing structure of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine options for compliance with congressional budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) instructions relating to veterans' programs.

SR-418

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings on the future of the Small Business Investment Companies program.

SR-428A

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Small Business Investment Company program.

SD-538