

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MCCLAIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to an exceptional Missourian, Charles McClain, for dedicating 41 years of his life to the education of the young people of Missouri. After 6 years as the commissioner of higher education [CBHE] for the State of Missouri, Charles McClain is stepping down.

Educated at Southwest Missouri State University, he received his bachelor's degree in 1954. He received his doctorate from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1961.

From 1954 until 1959, Charles was a teacher and administrator in public schools throughout Missouri. In 1961, he became the assistant dean in the College of Education at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Charles accepted the challenge of becoming the founding president of Jefferson College in 1963. Within 4 years of its establishment, the college received full accreditation.

In 1970 Charles became the president of Northeast Missouri State University. While he was president, Northeast received nationwide recognition. In 1987 Northeast was ranked as one of the five most innovative colleges and universities in the country in a U.S. News & World Report survey of college university presidents. It was also selected as one of the Nation's best of the bargain colleges by Changing Times magazine and a panel of education professionals in March, 1988.

Charles took over as the State commissioner of higher education in July, 1989. As the board's chief executive officer, the commissioner advises the board on policies and action decisions, administers all programs that are mandated by Missouri statute for CBHE implementation, and oversees the functions of the Department of Higher Education. During his time as commissioner he was responsible for the development of a core curriculum that will be required of all first-time, full-time freshmen starting in fall, 1996. Also during Charles McClain's tenure, the CBHE adopted teacher education goals to ensure that Missouri's teachers are highly qualified. Charles also worked to trim administrative expenses and improve accountability of institutions.

I know that my colleagues join me in congratulating Charles McClain for an outstanding career and best wishes in his retirement.

RETIREMENT OF TRAVIS B. KUYKENDALL

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Travis B. Kuykendall on the occasion

of his retirement which became effective June 30, 1995. I am especially indebted to this individual because he has dedicated the past 5 years of his life as Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration, El Paso Sector.

Mr. Kuykendall, a native Texan, had a 33-year career in law enforcement which was distinguished by his decency, commitment to the principles of justice, and his concern for his community. Of the 33 years, he served 29 of those years at the Federal level.

He began his law enforcement career in 1962 as chief deputy sheriff of Maverick County, TX. In 1966, he began his Federal law enforcement career as a Special Agent for the Customs Service. In 1973, he transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration where he served in various capacities culminating with his appointment in El Paso.

In 1990, Mr. Kuykendall was appointed as Assistant Agent in Charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration for the El Paso Sector. As a Federal law enforcement agent, Mr. Kuykendall has participated in various high-level drug enforcement operations including Operation Intercept, Operation Clearview, Operation Falcon, Operation Snowcap, and the restoration of democratic government in Panama after Operation Just Cause.

During his tenure in El Paso, Mr. Kuykendall faced an extraordinary challenge: dramatic increases in drug trafficking across the southwestern border while losing resources due to budget constraints. He rose to the occasion, and displayed courage, fortitude, and leadership. I was always proud to work with him.

Travis Kuykendall has two grown children, Travis and Vanessa, and a patient and supportive wife, Raquel. I am sure he will continue to be active in his community in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding American, a devoted public servant, and a family man.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL R. LEE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brig. Gen. Michael R. Lee, the departing commander of the 440th Airlift Wing at General Mitchell International Airport. General Lee has guided this Air Reserve Station superbly over the years. It is with fond memories and deep gratitude that we wish him well on his new assignment at Dobbins Air Force Base in Georgia.

As we all know, reassignments, transfers, and reorganizations are a fact of life in the military. Still, I find it no easier to have to say good-bye to a gentleman who is the epitome of a dedicated, talented, and revered career Air Force officer.

General Lee is an accomplished military man and a master navigator logging more than 5,500 flying hours. He is also a goodwill ambassador for the Air Force and the U.S. Armed Forces at large.

I truly believe that an individual's character and inner strength are best measured during times of adversity and uncertainty. The last few months were such a time for the general and the 440th, and both fared exceptionally.

Under General Lee's leadership, the 440th successfully survived its placement on the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's list of C-130 bases under examination for possible realignment or closure. In true form, General Lee rallied his staff, pulled together the 440th's Community Council and each and every civilian, and presented the best possible case to the Commission.

Just a few weeks ago the Commission echoed the widely held view that the 440th deserves its reputation as the best of the best. Based on all the 440th's merits and value to our national defense, and in large part due to the general's round-the-clock efforts, the base will remain open.

Mr. Speaker, the 440th and Wisconsin's loss will truly be Georgia's gain. I join the men and women of the 440th Tactical Airlift Wing in wishing General Lee continued success in his new assignment.

NATIONAL MERCY, LOVE, AND COMPASSION MONTH

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit a proclamation endorsed by the Houston City Council to recognize September as National Mercy, Love, and Compassion for the Handicapped Month. I support these efforts to recognize and better understand the special needs of the physically challenged. Such efforts will help ensure that all people have the opportunity to live up to their full potential.

During the month of September, community leaders in Houston will spend a working day with a physically handicapped individual. Participants include Mayor Bob Lanier, members of the Houston City Council, business leaders and religious leaders. National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month will culminate on October 7, 1995, with a day long celebration at Sam Houston Park.

National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month is a program promoted by the Hear O' Israel International organization and its founder Olivia Reiner, and I would like to commend her for her tireless efforts to increase awareness of the challenges these individuals face. Therefore, I submit the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Hear O' Israel International is raising up a standard and sounding the

• 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.

alarm bringing awareness by calling September, 1995, as National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month, following with our sixth annual Feast of Joy celebration at Sam Houston Park, for the physically challenged, the elderly, the fatherless, the abused children, and the widows around the world about our duty to take care of these individuals and meeting their special needs.

Whereas, Hear O' Israel and the physically challenged are adopting Mayor Lanier and all the city councilmen of Houston, TX and are also wanting to adopt any willing business and pastors for 1 day during the National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month of September, 1995. Mayor Lanier and all the city councilmen want to issue a challenge to all businessmen and pastors to participate during National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month.

Whereas, Hear O' Israel International, a nonprofit and nondenominational organization, will conduct an awareness project called National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month, throughout the month of September, 1995.

Whereas, National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month is to call attention to the plight of tens of thousands of physically challenged, the elderly, the fatherless, the abused children, and the widows around the world who have been forgotten and many times rejected by our communities.

Whereas, Hear O' Israel International, and the physically challenged want to challenge all churches, synagogues, businesses, and schools around the world of our duty to take care of these individuals and meeting their special needs.

Whereas, Hear O' Israel International, wants to encourage people to wear a blue ribbon on their lapel during the month of September as a symbol of support and sounding the alarm for the physically challenged, the elderly, the fatherless, the abused, and the widows.

Whereas, we need to execute true judgment by showing mercy and compassion every man to his brother and oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart. We need to give of ourselves to help others that are less fortunate, those who cannot repay us.

Whereas, we need to motivate our small children and youth to do good deeds, visit nursing homes, etc., so that they can focus on compassion, and the violence that has come upon small children and youth would cease.

THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH GLENS FALLS CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, every day when I am home I have the privilege of driving through one of the most appealing communities on my way to and from my house in Glens Falls and main district office in Saratoga.

The most important community between those two cities is the Village of South Glens Falls, which will celebrate its centennial this year. It is a village with an interesting heritage and, at the same time, all the resources needed for an equally exciting future. I'd like to say a few words this morning about South Glens Falls.

Like the city across the river, South Glens Falls takes its name and has built its life around the falls in a bend of the Hudson River. There, also, is the site of the famous cave mentioned in James Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

And like many other communities in the area, the birth of South Glens Falls was intimately tied to the lumber and paper-making industries. It's official beginning as a distinct entity was on August 8, 1895. Voters petitioned the formation of the Village to find a source of wholesome water for its inhabitants. Funding was approved by a local bond vote in early 1896, and the village began building a water system fed by a series of springs, pumps, standpipes, and distribution piping.

A new sewer system was constructed during the 1920's and 1930's, but more stringent regulations in the 1970's and 1980's led to major reconstruction projects.

The village is justifiably proud of its success in cleaning up the Hudson River for future generations to enjoy. Adding to the quality of life was the inclusion of a walk/bike trail along the river and refurbishing the old brick treatment plant into a museum, which will be dedicated this summer.

The village is also known for its excellent school system, and other amenities that enhanced living, but it has never lost its small-town character. Mr. Speaker, the character of America was forged in exactly such small towns and villages, where such virtues as thrift, hard work, and care for one's neighbors abound.

All summer long those small-town virtues and 100 years of existence will be celebrated in South Glens Falls. The highlight will be the week of August 7 to 13, featuring a parade and museum dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in saluting the people of South Glens Falls, with all our best wishes toward a second century of growth and prosperity.

DUTY COMMISSIONS UPON SERVICE ACADEMY GRADUATIONS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleagues, Congressman JACK REED of Rhode Island and Congressman BOB DORNAN of California, as original cosponsors to introduce a bill to restore regular, active duty commissions upon graduation to members of the service academies. Beginning with the class of 1997, academy graduates will receive the same reserve commission that ROTC and OCS graduates receive. These young men and women work too hard and sacrifice too much not to be given the proper reward for their dedication.

There are those that would argue that it is fair to give the same commission to all officers regardless of their commissioning source. However, some comparisons shed light on the different nature of the commissioning sources and highlight why it is fair to give regular commissions to academy graduates. I will use the Army as an example for these comparisons.

Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy now have a 6 year active duty obligation to the

Army after graduation. ROTC graduates have, at the most, a 4 year active duty requirement; nonscholarship and partial scholarship ROTC graduates only have 3 years. OCS graduates also only have a 3 year obligation.

Cadets at West Point also give up a lot more personal freedom. Underclassmen are restricted to the post limits every day during the week and are further restricted to the cadet area and academic buildings during the evening study periods. Privileges on weekends are also limited. Even at times when cadets are authorized by regulations to leave, they must obtain final permission from their tactical officers. ROTC cadets do not have to live under such strict standards.

In today's Army, there is very little difference, some would say none, between regular and reserve commissions, so service academy graduates are not and would not be given any real advantage. What they would be given is recognition for their devotion to serve their country and their willingness to sacrifice so much.

The academies play a vital role in providing quality officers who will lead the military for our Nation. This country can not afford to lose these institutions. By taking away the regular commissions from the academy graduates, Congress takes away just one more thing that distinguishes them from other programs and risks the eventual closing of the academies. If that were to happen, this seemingly minor event will be considered the first step toward the demise of the academies.

For the past two summers, I have had West Point cadets interning in my office. I have seen first hand the professionalism and ability they possess. Because of his tremendous pride in and concern for the U.S. Military Academy, Cadet Christopher S. Kinney, one of the cadets I have had assisting in my office, brought this issue to my attention. If he is any indication of the type of officers West Point develops, then I know this bill is the right thing to do.

This is not a contest to determine which program trains better officers; it is an effort to let the young men and women who attend the academies, like Chris, know that we appreciate what they are doing for this great country.

SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to support the creation of small business opportunities for veterans.

Veterans are invaluable to the American economy and represent about 20 percent of the small business owners in this country. Veterans have much to offer to our work force. They are well trained, dedicated, and extraordinarily disciplined workers. Despite having endured the trials and tribulations of war, veterans are resilient and eager to tackle new tasks. With all this in mind, it does not make sense that veterans are continuously discriminated against in the business world.

There is a perception in the banking and financial industries that veterans are a higher

credit risk than non-veterans. Therefore, time and again, veterans are turned down for small business loans. I simply ask why? Nobody seems to know the answer. In fact, Mr. Frederick Terrell, managing director of First Boston Corp., testified before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on March 13, 1993, that veterans are considered high risk loan applicants. However, when Mr. Terrell was asked for his reasoning, he could not fully explain his rationale. I do not understand why such discrimination exists in society. Shouldn't we have more respect for the men and women who helped America maintain its freedom?

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues present today are veterans. As you may know, I am proud to be a Vietnam veteran. Not long ago, I experienced the difficulty of returning to a country that was divided over our endeavors in Vietnam. I was one of the lucky ones. All the veterans serving in Congress today are lucky to assist the people of the United States. It is no surprise, however, that most veterans are not so fortunate.

I believe that veterans deserve fair or equal opportunities in the area of small business. Many young soldiers lost their lives in war. Others, often fighting for a cause they did not fully understand, returned from battle either emotionally or physically impaired. They were not always welcomed home with open arms. Rather, veterans were forced to endure years of persistent and obvious discrimination. I believe that the time has come to rectify this situation. First, we must respond by giving veterans the treatment they deserve with respect to their disabilities. Second, priority should be given to disabled veterans, Vietnam veterans, and P.O.W. veteran business owners, equal to that of other special consideration groups deemed worthy of Government assistance. Now is the time to return the spirit of freedom to the hearts of those who fought so valiantly for our country.

In closing, I ask you to join me in support for national veterans business ownership opportunities.

PORTUGAL TO INCREASE ITS UNITED NATIONS PAYMENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Congress has pushed hard to reduce the U.S. assessment for U.N. peacekeeping. That can only happen when other countries increase their payments.

I was therefore pleased to learn that Portugal has voluntarily agreed to increase its U.N. peacekeeping assessments, by moving from the group C category, where it pays about 0.04 percent of U.N. peacekeeping costs, to the higher-paying group B category. This change will be implemented over a 5-year period.

I congratulate Portugal on taking this step, and urge other appropriate group C countries to follow Portugal's lead.

I ask that this correspondence relating to this decision be included in the RECORD.

EMBAIXADA DE PORTUGAL

Washington, June 29, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
International Relations Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Please find herewith the U.N. SG press release stating his appreciation for the Portuguese Government decision to increase its share in the financing of the peace-keeping operations of that organization.

In responding favorably to the appeal of the U.N. Secretary-General, Portugal will come to feature in Group "B", which encompasses the countries that provide increased financial assistance for those operations, thus contributing proportionally to its share for the U.N. regular budget. In practical terms, this means an increase of 500%, phased-in over the next five years.

This measure, a great burden though it may be for Portugal, derives from the wish of the Portuguese Government to alleviate the difficult financial situation besieging the United Nations, not least in the area of peace-keeping. It also sends a clear signal about Portugal's commitment to finding solutions, through the United Nations, to the vital questions which confront the international community. Moreover, it underlines unequivocally a serious and full commitment to the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter.

With this decision, the Portuguese Government wishes to reiterate both its support for the U.N. activities and reaffirm the expanded role it has been assuming in multilateral fora. This is also a step toward achieving solutions to the serious financial crisis with which the United Nations is faced as well as responding in a meaningful way to the imperative need for an overhaul of that organization's financial system.

Sincerely,

FERNANDO ANDRESEN GUIMARÃES,

Ambassador of Portugal.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, JUNE 13, 1995

The Secretary-General is pleased to announce that the Government of Portugal has responded positively to the initiative he took last year inviting Governments to consider increasing their contribution to peace-keeping operations.

Ambassador Catarino of Portugal met with the Secretary-General on Friday, 9 June 1995, to convey a letter from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing the willingness of the Government of Portugal to increase its support to peace-keeping operations by accepting that its assessment for peace-keeping operations should be at the same rate as for the regular budget.

Currently a member of Group C—the Group of countries that contribute to peace-keeping operations on the basis of 20 per cent of their regular budget scale of assessments—Portugal has agreed to move voluntarily to Group B, the time-frame for such a change to be agreed upon. Group B is the group of countries that contribute to peace-keeping operations on the basis of the same scale as their regular budget assessment. The competition of these Groups was established by the General Assembly some twenty years ago.

The Secretary-General expressed his deep appreciation to the Government of Portugal and stated that he felt encouraged by this tangible demonstration of Portugal's commitment to the work of the United Nations, particularly at a time when the financial situation of the Organization was so precarious.

ON THE CHANGE OF COMMAND OF COL. JESSE L. BROKENBURR

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, Col. Jesse L. Brokenburr, U.S. Army, has served his Nation faithfully as commander, Tooele Army Depot [TEAD], Tooele, UT, from July 1993 through July 1995. As such, he commanded a multimission industrial complex spread over seven installations, in four different States. Under Colonel Brokenburr's command, the depot complex has remained responsive, flexible, environmentally responsible, and cost efficient. His leadership contributed directly to the fine reputation TEAD enjoys throughout the Army and the Department of Defense.

During Colonel Brokenburr's tenure, the depot complex has faced many challenges, including the BRAC directed closure of the Sacramento Depot Activity [SADA] and the downsizing of the Pueblo Depot Activity, CO, and the Umatilla Depot Activity, OR. As a direct result of his efforts, SADA became the first BRAC installation to sign a basewide record of decision for environmental cleanup, and was also the first economic conveyance of Federal property under President Clinton's five part plan for base reuse. At Pueblo and Umatilla, the difficult BRAC directed downsizing was accomplished efficiently while protecting the surety and safety of the ongoing chemical weapons stockpile storage mission.

BRAC effected the Tooele Army Depot work force as well. Realignment of TEAD's wheeled maintenance mission has resulted in drastic reductions of personnel. Colonel Brokenburr remained responsive throughout to the impact the depot's release of people would have on the surrounding community and the State of Utah. Even as TEAD faced its greatest challenges in over 40 years, Col. Jesse Brokenburr continued to stress the importance of the employee's quality of life, the morale of his work force and the welfare of their families. He possesses the rare quality of leadership that unites all who work for him into a cohesive unit in good times and bad. Colonel Brokenburr made an effort to know all of his people personally. The people that work with him and for him have described him as scrupulous, fair, gentle, understanding, considerate, and honest. Colonel Brokenburr embraces the principle that loyalty runs in two directions.

The following comments were also received from TEAD personnel: "Colonel Jesse Brokenburr distinguished himself as a good Commander, with the qualities of quick comprehension, prompt attention, and sterling integrity in all of his dealings with the depot work force. He is a great American with faith in the United States Army, the United States Government and the American people. His convictions and faith showed through in everything he said and did. Colonel Brokenburr is a true, selfless citizen and a loyal public officer. He possesses the types of qualities we should all try to emulate. Though he leaves Tooele Army Depot, he leaves behind his unforgettable advice and legacy—stay focused and flexible."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHERRY
HILL FARM'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MORAN, and I rise today to pay tribute to the Cherry Hill Farm in Falls Church, VA. On Sunday, July 16, 1995, it will celebrate its 150th anniversary. In 1845 William Harvey purchased the 66-acre tract of land that would become known today as Cherry Hill Farm. Cherry Hill Farm is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is open to the public. The site interprets antebellum family life in Virginia on a small but productive farm. Both the 1845 farmhouse and the 1850's hand hewn timber barn remain on their original sites.

On Sunday, July 16, 1995, from noon to 6 p.m., Cherry Hill will hold on an old-fashioned anniversary celebration. Reenactors will portray antebellum life as they prepare for a mid-19th century wedding. In addition, there will be music from that period, crafts and old fashioned games for children and adults. The barn will also be open and its antique tool collection will be on display.

Mr. Speaker, we know our colleagues join us in honoring Cherry Hill's Farm's 150th anniversary. We also invite and encourage any of our distinguished colleagues to attend this truly historic event at a truly historic place.

INTRODUCTION OF FIRE
LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would create three additional enterprise zones targeted toward the financial institutions, banking and real estate or "FIRE" industries. I have consistently supported enterprise zones and think the competition for both the zone and community designation provides ample evidence of the broad support for these efforts.

My city of Hartford, CT, applied for designation as an enterprise community but was denied. But when I started looking at the details, it was clear to me that while empowerment zones/enterprise communities are excellent economic development tools, they just do not quite fit all areas.

The tax incentives in empowerment zones include a wage credit, expensing of up to \$75,000 and a loosening of restrictions on tax-exempt bonds—all incentives seemingly geared to manufacturing. Hartford and a number of other cities around the Nation, however, are different—our base is services and we would frankly benefit from a different mixture of tax incentives.

Let me talk about Hartford for a moment. Hartford has long been known as the insurance capital of the world. We have also traditionally been a center for financial services. However, any reader of the Wall Street Journal would know of the consolidation in the banking industry in New England and the col-

lapse of the real estate market. On top of this, we are in the midst of unprecedented change in the insurance industry. In just one 10-day period recently, a number of announcements were made in Hartford: Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance was being acquired by Mass Mutual, the Travelers was selling its stake in Metrahealth—the last vestige of its health business, ITT would spin off its ITT/Hartford insurance division effective January 1st and Business Week listed Security-Connecticut as one of the hottest take-over targets in the insurance business.

But because this proposal is not just about Hartford. In the past decade, we have seen unprecedented change in our financial services industries. We have had banking and S&L problems, face increasing competition in the global marketplace, and later in the year will debate allowing banking, and other service industries including securities and insurance to affiliate. In addition, we have seen Bermuda attract over \$4 billion in insurance capital in the past few years. It is certainly a beautiful place, but most importantly, it is also a tax haven.

And while change can certainly be good, it does create a tremendous amount of uncertainty. With each and every merger or spin-off, every major and every city council, not mention the thousands of affected employees ask the name two questions: What does this mean for jobs; and what impact does this have on the property tax base and real estate values?

This legislation would create three additional zones and with tax incentives targeted to services. Specifically, these FIRE zones would be patterned after existing enterprise zones, but could encompass an entire city or municipality, and more important, could include central business districts. Eligibility would be the same as for existing enterprise zones, with an additional requirement that an eligible city would have to have experienced the loss of at least 12 percent of FIRE industry employment, or alternatively, 5,000 jobs.

In lieu of traditional enterprise zone tax incentives, new or existing businesses in FIRE zones would receive a range of tax incentives.

First, to deal with jobs, there would be a wage credit for the creation of new jobs within the zone. This would encourage businesses to hire displaced and underemployed insurance, real estate, and banking workers as well as to create entry level jobs for clerks and janitors.

Second, to deal with the high commercial vacancy rate problem that plagues many cities, there would be unlimited expensing on FIRE buildouts and computer equipment. The proposal would also remove the passive loss restrictions on historic rehabilitation.

Next, to provide an incentive for investors, the proposal would provide for a reduction in the individual capital gains rate for zone property held for 5 years to 10 percent. In addition, capital gains on zone property would not be considered a preference item for individual alternative minimum tax purposes. The corporate capital gains tax rate would also be reduced, to 17 percent.

Finally, many big cities are not always as safe as we would like. Therefore, the proposal would provide for a double deduction for security expense within the zone. This should give employers an added stake in the safety of our cities.

I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN-
AMERICANS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Italian-Americans, pillars of our great Nation.

Since the landing on the shores of this continent by a brave and daring sailor from Genova known to us as Christopher Columbus, Italian-Americans have played a vital role in forming our country.

From the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Italian William Paca, a declaration that contained the words "and all men were created equal," it is no wonder that this great Nation should be named America, after the Florentine explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

More than 23 million Italian immigrants have come to this country. They worked in the coal mines, they dug our subway systems, they planted our vineyards, and they were foremost in their appreciation of family values. Constantine Brumidi spent his life in America painting the inside of the dome of our Capitol—16 months of it on his back.

They also formed the Garibaldi Guard, a fighting unit made up of mostly Italian-Americans who scored victories in numerous battles from Bull Run to Appomattox; and Gen. Luigi di Cesnola, Civil War hero and winner of the Medal of Honor.

The achievements and contributions of Italian-Americans continued into the 20th Century. Amadeo Giannini founded the Bank of America, turning it into the largest, privately-owned banking institution in the world. Angelo Siciliano became America's Charles Atlas, Silvestre Poli started 20th Century Fox, Amadeo Obici founded Planter's Peanuts, Theresa DeFrancischi posed for the Miss Liberty head on our silver dollars, Charles Bonaparte founded the FBI, Rudolph Valentine was the star of the silent screen, and war hero Sgt. John Basilone who was the only one in history to receive our Nation's two highest honors, the Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross.

The tapestry of America is deeply woven with the contributions by Italian-Americans; Joe DiMaggio, Frank Sinatra, Vince Lombardi, Mario Andretti, Rocky Marciano, Frank Capra, Lee Iacocca, Guy Lombardi, Bila Grasso, and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, are just a few.

The Italian contribution to America spans a history of 503 years. It is a contribution that has continuing residuals that benefit every American every day, and it should not be overlooked, but revered.

Mr. Speaker, today I am happy to join the Governor of the great State of Florida, along with many county commissioners, city mayors and councils, in declaring the month of October 1995, as Italian Heritage and Cultural Month.

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP HUSS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an old friend and outstanding citizen of Ohio who is no longer with us. Philip Huss of Fremont, OH, was in many ways the epitome of a model citizen and patriot.

Many people in the Fremont area remember Phil as "Smoky" the clown. His death was mourned by the whole community because his love touched so many people. Smoky's charming smile and humorous demeanor delighted children of all ages for many years. You could hardly attend a parade, festival, or community event without witnessing Phil's delightful presence.

Philip Huss served his Nation during World War II as a sailor in the Pacific. He was the Pacific Fleet's Heavyweight Boxing Champion in 1944 and won several Golden Gloves titles in the sport over his lifetime. After the war, Phil joined the Fremont Police Department and worked many years as a detective and juvenile officer. During his tenure on the department, he received numerous awards for outstanding service to the community.

Despite his successful career with the police department, Phil will always be remembered as Smoky. He began clowning in 1954 at the Fremont Speedway. In his rag-tag clown outfit and scooter, he brought countless smiles to children, parents, and grandparents over the next 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, Philip Huss distinguished himself as a reliable and dedicated public servant and a genuine role model in his private life. I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our deepest sympathies to Phil's wife Martha, and in joining the community of Fremont in remembering and celebrating Philip's accomplishments. We will always miss him.

SUPPORTING H.R. 1868

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make it a matter of the official record of this body that I strongly support the policy established in H.R. 1868 of continuing full financial support to Israel and the Middle East. I voted against this legislation, however, because it contains deplorable and unjust provisions affecting the poorest countries in the world.

The total appropriation under H.R. 1868 is \$12 billion for fiscal year 1996. This is \$1.6 billion less than was appropriated fiscal year 1995, and nearly 50 percent of this reduction was taken from funds for Africa. This bill follows the Republican tradition of taking funds from those who can least afford it, and who have the fewest options.

Adding insult to injury, the bill gratuitously undermines the fledgling Haitian democracy by placing conditions on the distribution of funds to Haiti which assume that its democracy will not succeed. The bill is profoundly isolationist in that it reduces funds for bilateral and multilateral development assistance by

one-third, and reduces support for international financial institutions by 40 percent. These funds encourage many of the world's poorest countries to adopt open market reforms, promote private sector development, and focus on poverty reduction. Development banks like the IDA help create jobs and economic security in the United States by making the world's 5.5 billion people better customers for our exports. Cutting funds to these programs will only serve to isolate us from a world in political and economic transition.

I understand that there are people in my district who are strong supporters of aid to Israel and the Middle East. But many of these same people support aid to Africa, and I could not, in the best interest of my constituents, vote for legislation which so disproportionately slashes aid to Africa. I will follow the progress of this legislation as it moves through the Senate, and I look forward to the opportunity to vote for a better bill as it emerges from the House and Senate conference committee.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF AMADEO FLORES OF ALICE, TX

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize a distinguished resident of the city of Alice, TX. Mr. Amadeo Flores of Alice was inducted into the Tejano Music Hall of Fame on May 12 in San Antonio at the 15th Annual Tejano Conjunto Festival. It is a well-deserved honor, coming after 50 years of accomplished musicianship on the accordion and the bajo sexto. Mr. Flores is a pioneer of the diatonic accordion, an instrument vitally important to the development of the rich and diverse tradition of Conjunto music.

During his career, Amadeo Flores traveled widely, playing in dance halls throughout the Southwest with many trailblazing Conjunto bands, including Tony de la Rosa and Los Sombra. Even in his retirement, Amadeo Flores plays music with Ruben Naranjo y Los Gamblers.

Amadeo Flores, with his lifelong dedication to this music, exemplifies what is best about Conjunto. His talent and hard work and persistence are unmistakable. Despite years of arduous and constant travel and having to take jobs in other fields to support his family, Amadeo Flores contributed mightily to the history of a vibrant form of music. He stands as a vital link in the history of a music that stretches from the cotton fields and factories of the Southwest to the modern success of such artists as Emilio Navaira and Selena Quintanilla Perez.

The music of a people is more than a collection of pleasant sounds and rhyming words. Taken as a whole, a tradition of music is the history of a people's thoughts and feelings and aspirations. Musicians like Mr. Flores, despite many hardships, worked hard to preserve the Conjunto tradition for future generations. With their talent and creativity, they kept the music alive for everyone to enjoy. Mr. Flores is still, to this day, playing music that moves people and helps express their emotions.

The people who do the everyday work of helping keep a culture vibrant and growing are

often forgotten. I am just taking a few moments to remark on a hard-working American, Mr. Amadeo Flores, who is receiving appropriate recognition, a place in the Tejano Music Hall of Fame.

EXTENDING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT TO CAMBODIA

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the extension of MFN for Cambodia. The people of Cambodia have undergone more than 20 years of unimaginable horror to reach a point where they could decide their own fate. After years of bloodshed, a government that they elected now represents the people of Cambodia. With the improvement of its political institutions, the people of Cambodia are also attempting to bring reform to its markets. Rising from the starvation and brutality of the recent past, Cambodians are struggling to build a strong country, with solid political institutions and an economic foundation that will allow stability to replace insecurity.

Trade is an important vehicle for creating opportunity and strengthening relations. Trade represents a symbolic recognition between countries of shared goals. An important goal of the United States is to see progress in Southeast Asia. This is happening. On July 11, President Clinton may announce the normalization of relations with Vietnam. Thailand has undergone another peaceful election in which the opposition party won a plurality of votes. On July 10, Burma announced the release of Nobel-laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. Important changes are taking place throughout the region, and it is right that the United States continue to encourage reforms in Cambodia.

Cambodia, for all its reforms, still must go further. On July 10, the Cambodian parliament approved a new law that sends disturbing signals on its commitment to free speech. These are the kinds of actions that the United States must constructively work to discourage, while also supporting the many positive reforms that have taken place. Cambodia is seeking ways to rejoin and participate in regional and global arrangements. Extending Most-Favored-Nation tariff treatment to Cambodia sends a positive signal to that country's reformers, while also reserving the right to reevaluate this status should it be necessary to do so in the future.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACCESS TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Access to Emergency Medical Services Act. This legislation would end health plans' ability to deny coverage and payment

for appropriate emergency room visits. In addition, it would require health plans to pay emergency physicians and hospital emergency departments for federally required evaluation and screening exams.

I'm sure most of you have heard stories from friends, relatives, or the press of people who received care in the emergency room, but their health plan refused to cover that care. Health plans are able to do this by claiming that the patient's diagnosis did not meet the health plan's definition of emergency. I have attached a recent New York Times article which highlights the problem.

A 1992 study of Medicare's HMO claims denials conducted for the Health Care Financing Administration determined that emergency department visits were dispute prone. In fact, the study showed that 40 percent of the claims denied by Medicare HMO's were for emergency care services. The study's author concluded that this was because HCFA's definition of emergency was regulatory and placed patients in the untenable position of having to make quasi-medical judgments about the severity of their symptoms. Unfortunately, for many patients, while their symptoms may suggest that they are experiencing a medical emergency, only a qualified health professional can ultimately make that determination after an appropriate medical evaluation.

The State of Maryland has put an end to many of these after-the-fact denials by establishing a uniform definition of emergency that requires payment determinations to be based upon the patient's symptoms, rather than the patients ultimate diagnosis. Virginia and Arkansas have also adopted this definition. My legislation would take this prudent layperson definition of emergency and make it the national, uniform definition. In addition, the bill would do the following:

Prohibit health plans from requiring prior authorization for emergency services or requiring that the health plan have a contractual arrangement with the hospital emergency department in order for care to be provided to the plan's enrollees.

Require health plans to pay emergency physicians and hospital emergency departments for services they are required by Federal law to provide.

Ensure 24-hour access and timely authorization—30 minutes—from health plans for needed care for an enrollee being treated in an emergency department.

Assure that health plans promote the appropriate use of 911 emergency telephone numbers and do not create barriers to their appropriate use.

Apply these same standards to Medicare and Medicaid.

The Access to Emergency Medical Services Act is supported by both health care providers and consumer organizations. First, I would like to thank the American College of Emergency Physicians [ACEP] who have documented the need for this reform, and worked closely with me to develop this legislation. The bill is also supported by Consumers Union, the National Association of EMS Physicians, Citizen Action, the Coalition for American Trauma Care, Public Citizen, the American Ambulance Association, the International Association of Firefighters, and the Emergency Medical Services Section of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

The Access to Emergency Medical Services Act enables those in need to be assured of

access to emergency medical care. This legislation provides a reasonable definition that may be applied to emergency situations, and safeguards patients both medically and financially. It is imperative that this Congress join in bipartisan support on this issue.

Access to emergency medical service is fundamental to ensuring a viable health care system. What is at stake here is not an issue of governmental regulation, but an issue of protecting patient safety. I urge you, my colleagues, to join me in supporting the Emergency Medical Services Act.

[From the New York Times, July 9, 1995]

H.M.O.'S REFUSING EMERGENCY CLAIMS, HOSPITALS ASSERT—2 MISSIONS IN CONFLICT
MANAGED CARE GROUPS INSIST THEY MUST LIMIT COSTS—DOCTORS ARE FRUSTRATED

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON.—As enrollment in health maintenance organizations soars, hospitals across the country report that H.M.O.'s are increasingly denying claims for care provided in hospital emergency rooms.

Such denials create obstacles to emergency care for H.M.O. patients and can leave them responsible for thousands of dollars in medical bills. The denials also frustrate emergency room doctors, who say the H.M.O. practices discourage patients from seeking urgently needed care. But for their part, H.M.O.'s say their costs would run out of control if they allowed patients unlimited access to hospital emergency rooms.

How H.M.O.'s handle medical emergencies is an issue of immense importance, given recent trends. Enrollment in H.M.O.'s doubled in the last eight years, to 51 million in 1994, partly because employers encouraged their use as a way to help control costs.

In addition, Republicans and many Democrats in Congress say they want to increase the use of H.M.O.'s because they believe that such prepaid health plans will slow the growth of Medicare and Medicaid, the programs for the elderly and the poor, which serve 73 million people at a Federal cost of \$267 billion this year.

Under Federal law, a hospital must provide "an appropriate medical screening examination" to any patient who requests care in its emergency room. The hospital must also provide any treatment needed to stabilize the patient's condition.

Dr. Tom A. Mitchell, director of emergency care at Tampa General Hospital in Florida, said: "I am obligated to provide the care, but the H.M.O. is not obligated to pay for it. This is a new type of cost-shifting, a way for H.M.O.'s to shift costs to patients, physicians and hospitals."

Most H.M.O.'s promise to cover emergency medical services, but there is no standard definition of the term. H.M.O.'s can define it narrowly and typically reserve the right to deny payment if they conclude, in retrospect, that the conditions treated were not emergencies. Hospitals say H.M.O.'s often refuse to pay for their members in such cases, even if H.M.O. doctors sent the patients to the hospital emergency rooms. Hospitals then often seek payment from the patient.

Dr. Stephen G. Lynn, director of emergency medicine at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in Manhattan, said: "We are getting more and more refusals by H.M.O.'s to pay for care in the emergency room. The problem is increasing as managed care becomes a more important source of reimbursement. Managed care is relatively new in New York City, but it's growing rapidly."

H.M.O.'s emphasize regular preventive care, supervised by a doctor who coordinates all the medical services that a patient may

need. The organizations try to reduce costs by redirecting patients from hospitals to less expensive sites like clinics and doctors' offices.

The disputes over specific cases reflect a larger clash of missions and cultures. An H.M.O. is the ultimate form of "managed care," but emergencies are, by their very nature, unexpected and therefore difficult to manage. Doctors in H.M.O.'s carefully weigh the need for expensive tests or treatments, but in an emergency room, doctors tend to do whatever they can to meet the patient's immediate needs.

Each H.M.O. seems to have its own way of handling emergencies. Large plans like Kaiser Permanente provide a full range of emergency services around the clock at their own clinics and hospitals. Some H.M.O.'s have nurses to advise patients over the telephone. Some H.M.O. doctors take phone calls from patients at night. Some leave messages on phone answering machines, telling patients to go to hospital emergency rooms if they cannot wait for the doctor's offices to reopen.

At the United Healthcare Corporation, which runs 21 H.M.O.'s serving 3.9 million people, "It's up to the physician to decide how to provide 24-hour coverage," said Dr. Lee N. Newcomer, chief medical officer of the Minneapolis-based company.

George C. Halvorson, chairman of the Group Health Association of America, a trade group for H.M.O.'s, said he was not aware of any problems with emergency care. "This is totally alien to me," said Mr. Halvorson, who is also president of HealthPartners, an H.M.O. in Minneapolis. Donald B. White, a spokesman for the association, said, "We just don't have data on emergency services and how they're handled by different H.M.O.'s."

About 3.4 million of the nation's 37 million Medicare beneficiaries are in H.M.O.'s. Dr. Rodney C. Armstead, director of managed care at the Department of Health and Human Services, said the Government had received many complaints about access to emergency services in such plans. He recently sent letters to the 164 H.M.O.'s with Medicare contracts, reminding them of their obligation to provide emergency care.

Alan G. Raymond, vice president of the Harvard Community Health Plan, based in Brookline, Mass., said, "Employers are putting pressure on H.M.O.'s to reduce inappropriate use of emergency services because such care is costly and episodic and does not fit well with the coordinated care that H.M.O.'s try to provide."

Dr. Charlotte S. Yeh, chief of emergency medicine at the New England Medical Center, a teaching hospital in Boston, said: "H.M.O.'s are excellent at preventive care, regular routine care. But they have not been able to cope with the very unpredictable, unscheduled nature of emergency care. They often insist that their members get approval before going to a hospital emergency department. Getting prior authorization may delay care."

"In some ways, it's less frustrating for us to take care of homeless people than H.M.O. members. At least, we can do what we think is right for them, as opposed to trying to convince an H.M.O. over the phone of what's the right thing to do."

Dr. Gary P. Young, chairman of the emergency department at Highland Hospital in Oakland, Calif., said H.M.O.'s often directed emergency room doctors to release patients or transfer them to other hospitals before it was safe to do so. "This is happening every day," he said.

The PruCare H.M.O. in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, run by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, promises "rock solid

health coverage," but the fine print of its members' handbook says, "Failure to contact the primary care physician prior to emergency treatment may result in a denial of payment."

Typically, in an H.M.O., a family doctor or an internist managing a patient's care serves as "gatekeeper," authorizing the use of specialists like cardiologists and orthopedic surgeons. The H.M.O.'s send large numbers of patients to selected doctors and hospitals; in return, they receive discounts on fees. But emergencies are not limited to times and places convenient to an H.M.O.'s list of doctors and hospitals.

H.M.O.'s say they charge lower premiums than traditional insurance companies because they are more efficient. But emergency room doctors say that many H.M.O.'s skimp on specialty care and rely on hospital emergency rooms to provide such services, especially at night and on weekends.

Dr. David S. Davis, who works in the emergency department at North Arundel Hospital in Glen Burnie, Md., said: "H.M.O.'s don't have to sign up enough doctors as long as they have the emergency room as a safety net. The emergency room is a backup for the H.M.O. in all its operations." Under Maryland law, he noted, an H.M.O. must have a system to provide members with access to doctors at all hours, but it can meet this obligation by sending patients to hospital emergency rooms.

To illustrate the problem, doctors offer this example: A 57-year-old man wakes up in the middle of the night with chest pains. A hospital affiliated with his H.M.O. is 50 minutes away, so he goes instead to a hospital just 10 blocks from his home. An emergency room doctor orders several common but expensive tests to determine if a heart attack has occurred.

The essence of the emergency physician's art is the ability to identify the cause of such symptoms in a patient whom the doctor has never seen. The cause could be a heart attack. But it could also be indigestion, heartburn, stomach ulcers, anxiety, a panic attack, a pulled muscle or any of a number of other conditions.

If the diagnostic examination and tests had not been performed, the hospital and the emergency room doctors could have been cited for violating Federal law.

But in such situations, H.M.O.'s often refuse to pay the hospital, on the ground that the hospital had no contract with the H.M.O., the chest pain did not threaten the patient's life or the patient did not get authorization to use a hospital outside the H.M.O. network.

Representative Benjamin L. Cardin, Democrat of Maryland, said he would soon introduce a bill to help solve these problems. The bill would require H.M.O.'s to pay for emergency medical services and would establish a uniform definition of emergency based on the judgment of "a prudent lay person." The bill would prohibit H.M.O.'s from requiring prior authorization for emergency services. A health plan could be fined \$10,000 for each violation and \$1 million for a pattern of repeated violations.

The American College of Emergency Physicians, which represents more than 15,000 doctors, has been urging Congress to adopt such changes and supports the legislation.

When H.M.O.'s deny claims filed on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries, the patients have a right to appeal. The appeals are heard by a private consulting concern, the Network Design Group of Pittsford, N.Y., which acts as agent for the Government. The appeals total 300 to 400 a month, and David A. Richardson, president of the company, said that a surprisingly large proportion—about half of all Medicare appeals—involved disagreements

over emergencies or other urgent medical problems.

COST OF GOVERNMENT DAY

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, July 9—the Cost of Government Day—marks the point at which the average American worker finally begins to earn money he can keep for himself—in order to pay for food, housing, living expenses, and savings. Thanks to direct taxes, deficit spending, and excess regulation, our oversized and overpriced government takes 52 cents for every dollar we earn. Hard to believe but true.

It is not difficult to see why it now takes Americans almost 190 days to pay off annual costs to Uncle Sam. For example, Federal regulations cost Americans an estimated \$700 billion in 1994 alone. The flow of unfunded mandates issued by the White House has caused substantial increases in State and local taxes. And we continue to feel the effects of the 1993 Clinton tax hike.

I do not believe that it was ever the intent of our Founding Fathers for Americans to work more hours for the government than they work for themselves. I urge my colleagues to continue the progress begun in the Contract With America—such as the passage of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act—and fight to bring this outrageous trend under control. By reducing the size of our bloated bureaucracy and judging the effects of new Federal regulations in a more responsible manner, we can ensure that the Cost of Government Day rolls around a little sooner each year.

RECOGNITION OF JAMAINE A. FRY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize Jamaine A. Fry of Tutwiler, MS. Jamaine was a 12-year-old student at the West District Middle School in Sumner MS. Shortly after midnight on June 6, 1995, this young man was awakened to discover the living room wall in the family's apartment was in flames. He quickly alerted his mother and other family members, and helped them escape to safety. Jamaine died from smoke inhalation after re-entering the apartment thinking a family member was still inside.

Today, I salute Jamaine A. Fry for bravery. The example of his courage and love will remain as a source of continued inspiration to his family, friends, and the community of Tutwiler, MS.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF AND PLAYERS OF THE MOODY HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the players, coaches, principal and superintendent of the Moody High School State finalist baseball team in Corpus Christi, TX.

Reaching the State finals in the university interscholastic league State tournament in South Texas is a difficult and arduous task, yet the Moody High Trojans proved they could achieve this ultimate goal. They have brought great pride to the south Texas area and I am very proud of their courage and tenacity.

I would like to congratulate the people who have made this accomplishment possible: Parents, coaches, friends, fans, and the entire community. Head coach Steve Castillo has been instrumental in his team's success. He has taught his players the fundamentals of the game as well as the importance of sportsmanship and fair play. These lessons are also true in life. His dedication to the game and to his players is to be commended.

In my entire life, the best feeling I have ever experienced is playing ball with my friends. Participating in athletics not only builds character, but it fosters life-long friendships. Playing ball with your friends, making the big plays, digging in and giving your all—that is what teamwork is all about. Teamwork teaches an individual some of the most important lessons of life: Cooperation, commitment, and hard work.

The baseball team at Moody High School has demonstrated these commendable qualities throughout their season. Their success was undoubtedly due to their hard work and dedication to the sport.

Members of the Moody High School Trojans are: Pete Angel, Roel Rocha, Michael Hebert, Larue Gonzalez, Aaron Gonzalez, Merce Garcia, Freddy Garcia, Jacob Perez, Andrew Gonzalez, Mike Medina, Arnold Padron, Ricky Hernandez, Jimmy Vera, Eric Cabrera, Johnny Gonzalez, Ramsey Reyes, Danny Ledesma, Jesse Hinojosa, Omar Trevino, Chris Bernal, Danny Quintanilla, Rene Hernandez, Joe Luis Lopez, and James Polanco.

I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the Moody High Trojans for their tremendous accomplishments.

A SALUTE TO THE FULTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT: 140 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to salute the Fulton County Democrat, which this month is observing its 140th year of publishing.

This historic and excellent weekly newspaper, which is the oldest continuous business in Fulton County, has provided invaluable

community service to its readers and maintained the highest principles of journalism.

The Democrat is also unique in that it has remained in the same family since its founding. That is a real tribute to the Martin family, which started the paper. It is also a tribute to the citizens of Fulton County and their values.

Throughout the years, the Democrat has continually promoted the community and served the citizens of our area with great commitment and dedication.

I applaud its publisher, Robert L. Martin, Jr., for his leadership; its editor, Ruth W. Lynn, for her hard work and dedication; and everyone who works at the paper for their commitment and service.

The Fulton County Democrat is an integral part of our area's proud heritage and tradition. It is with great pride that I join the Fulton County community in recognizing this historic anniversary.

HONORING DENNY AND ROSE
HEINDL

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Denny and Rose Heindl of Ridgway, PA.

On Thursday, July 20, the citizens of Ridgway will gather to dedicate a new fieldhouse and sports pavilion. It is through the generosity and leadership of Denny and Rose Heindl that this day was made possible.

Not only did Denny and Rose provide the funding for materials necessary for the year-round sports facility, but they also contributed their time and energy in its construction. By example, they led what became a true community effort in building the fieldhouse. Since March, as many as 30 volunteers have gathered nightly to make the fieldhouse a reality.

But this is not an isolated instance. It is one shining example of the Heindls' boundless community spirit and selflessness.

Last year, they donated funds for materials to rebuild the high school annex building into a community sports complex. Most recently, they announced that they will fund the replacement of lights at the field around the sport pavilion.

Denny and Rose Heindl have helped to build facilities that the youth of Ridgway will enjoy and that the entire community will treasure. In so doing, they have also brought people together and strengthened Ridgway's sense of unity and civic pride.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to recognize these very special people. Congratulations to them and to all of Ridgway's dedicated volunteers.

RECOGNITION OF DR. JUAN ANGEL
SILEN

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Juan Angel Silen, Ph.D., of Puerto

Rico, one of the island's most prolific writers of the last half century, upon the publication of his 25th book, and upon his designation as the Puerto Rico delegate of the internationally prestigious Association of Spanish Writers and Artists, founded in 1872.

Born in 1938, Dr. Silen has distinguished himself in the areas of education, the social sciences, history, and Puerto Rican literature.

A teacher, college professor, and above all, an educator, Dr. Silen has been recognized by a resolution of the Puerto Rico Senate (1993), a resolution of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives (1994), was nominated for the Juan Rulfo Latin American and Caribbean Literature Prize (1994), and appointed as writer in residence of the Barbara Ann Rossler Academy.

His insightful, albeit controversial book "We, The Puerto Rican People" has seen six printings in the United States, and has been used in countless college and graduate level courses, where it has helped challenge conventional wisdom and develop critical thinking about the complexities of Puerto Rican history and reality.

Dr. Silen's work of many years has now taken him to the field of literature where he has contributed seven historical novels, several important essays and books on literary criticism and history, and a most beautiful book of stories for children.

Mr. Chairman, in these times of a culture of violence, of instant gratification, consumerism and banality, the cultural accomplishments of a dedicated scholar, and writer such as Dr. Silen must not be forgotten. They should, rather, be lifted by us all as an example for our youth and our society as a whole.

THOMAS MONTEIRO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Prof. Thomas Monteiro, a product of the New York City school system and a graduate of Winston-Salem State University, Queens College [CUNY] and Fordham University. In addition, to his strong academic credentials, Professor Monteiro has always recognized the need to reach back and educate others.

A teacher, for more than 30 years, Thomas Monteiro has supervised a variety of programs at the secondary school and college level. He served as the first president of the Jamaica Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and as a former Co-Chairperson of New York City's African American Teachers Association.

Recently, he was appointed by the Commission of Education to the New York Task Force on Minorities, Equity and Excellence. Not only has Professor Monteiro taken an active role in educating our youth; he continued to shine his light on the community by also taking an active role in community affairs.

On a daily basis Thomas touches many lives. He has worked continuously by inspiring and mobilizing many of his peers. His vitality flows out of these experiences. The energy he projects represents a coming together of a personal and professional commitment to enhance educational opportunities for young

people. Certainly, it is no coincidence that Prof. Thomas Monteiro is being honored as a result of his retirement from Brooklyn College [CUNY], by his colleagues, family, students, and friends on Sunday, October 29, 1995.

I want to wish him the best of luck in the future and I hope others will follow the example of service and dedication by this distinguished citizen, Prof. Thomas Monteiro.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GRADUATES OF THE 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to congratulate some special graduates from the 12th Congressional District of New York. I am certain that this day marks the culmination of much hard work and many valiant efforts for these students, work and efforts which have led and will continue to lead them to success. They have overcome the obstacles of overcrowded and dilapidated classrooms, antiquated and insufficient instructional material, and the all too frequent distractions of random violence and pervasive drug activity. But these students have persevered despite the odds. Their success is a tribute not only to their own strength, but also to the supportive parents and teachers who have encouraged them to make it.

These students have learned that education is priceless. They know that education will provide them with the tools and opportunities to be successful in any endeavor they pursue. In many respects, this is the most important lesson they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

In closing, I'd like to say that the best and brightest youths in America must be encouraged to stay on course so they can pave the way for a better future of this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the following graduates who have triumphed despite adversity.

Congratulations to the 1995 graduates of the 12th Congressional District:

Cindy Pargan and Frolan Cancel—Eastern District H.S.; Christine Jackson and Jaime Dottin—W.H. Maxwell H.S.; Monica Mera and Willie Guzman—Bushwick H.S.; Robert Jacobs and Takisha Duggan—Murray Bergtraum H.S.; Ana Ferrin and Aida Markisic—Lower East Side Prep H.S.; Madelin Luna and Wilson Perez—J.H.S. 22; Mia Fowler and Jason Garcia—J.H.S. 56; Luis Barret and Tenaja Middleton—J.H.S. 296; Michael Lebron and Deborah Perez—I.S. 111; Nathaniel Foreman and Naiema Townsley—I.S. 383; Ruth Solis and Raymond Viera—I.S. 291; Rita Salas and Jasmine Velazquez—P.S. 86K; Keziah Ramirez and Erica Morel—P.S. 297; Denise Lebron and Armando Luquis—Transfiguration School.

RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT LEE
TENG-HUI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of President Lee Teng-hui. Following many months of congressional support, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan was allowed the opportunity to give the Olin lecture at Cornell University on June 9, 1995. He spoke of his student days at Cornell and especially of the many accomplishments of his country.

President Lee touched upon Taiwan's economic triumphs, political reforms, respect for human rights and prospects for reunification with the Chinese mainland. He remarked:

Today, the institutions of democracy are in place in the Republic of China; human rights are respected and protected to a very high degree. Democracy is thriving in my country. No speech or act allowed by law will be subject to any restriction or interference. Different and opposing views are heard every day in the news media. * * * Thus the needs and wishes of my people have been my guiding light every step of the way. I only hope that the leaders in the mainland are able one day to be similarly guided, since then our achievements in Taiwan can most certainly help the process of economic liberalization and the cause of democracy in mainland China.

President Lee delivered an outstanding lecture at Cornell University. His heart was always with his country and with his people. President Lee extended his love to his Chinese compatriots on the Chinese mainland:

We believe that mutual respect will gradually lead to the peaceful reunification of China under a system of democracy, freedom and equitable distribution of wealth. * * * To demonstrate our sincerity and goodwill, I have already indicated on other occasions that I would welcome an opportunity for leaders from the mainland to meet their counterparts from Taiwan during the occasion of some international event, and I would not even rule out the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Jiang Zemin and myself.

I believe President Lee is absolutely sincere in reaching out to the leaders in Beijing. I too hope that Taiwan and the mainland will one day end their ideological struggles and be reunited as one free democratic country. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF AND PLAYERS
OF THE CALALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
BASEBALL TEAM

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the players, coaches, principal, and superintendent of the Calallen High School State finalist baseball team in Corpus Christi, TX.

Reaching the State finals in the University Interscholastic League State tournament in south Texas is a difficult and arduous task, yet the Calallen High Wildcats proved they could achieve this ultimate goal. They have brought

great pride to the south Texas area and I am very proud of their courage and tenacity.

I would like to congratulate the people who have made this accomplishment possible: parents, coaches, friends, fans, and the entire community. Head coach Steve Chapman has been instrumental in his team's success. He has taught his players the fundamentals of the game as well as the importance of sportsmanship and fair play. These lessons are also true in life. His dedication to the game and to his players is to be commended.

In my entire life, the best feeling I have ever experienced is playing ball with my friends. Participating in athletics not only builds character, but it fosters lifelong friendships. Playing ball with your friends, making the big play, digging in and giving your all—that is what teamwork is all about. Teamwork teaches an individual some of the most important lessons of life: cooperation, commitment, and hard work.

The baseball team at Calallen High School has demonstrated these commendable qualities throughout their season. Their success was undoubtedly due to their hard work and dedication to the sport. I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the Calallen High Wildcats for their tremendous accomplishments.

Members of the Calallen High School Wildcats are: Lucas McCain, Kelby Jauer, Jesse Foreman, Casey Pearce, Daniel Henderson, Brent Klosterman, Isaac DeLeon, John Blahuta, Bert Gamez, Justin Home, Dickie Gonzales, Terrence Jacobi, Ryan Vaughn, Tim Ramon, Chip Houston, Casey Doran, Woody Chambers, Marvin Parker, Ray Chapa, C.J. Carroll, and Kevin Mitchell.

I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the Calallen High Wildcats for their tremendous accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD MELLVYN
SIMMS

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. I rise to pay tribute to an extraordinary person who passed away over the weekend, Gerald Mellvyn Simms of Passaic, NJ.

Gerry's departure has left an unfillable void in his community, and a deep sorrow in the hearts of his loved ones. He was an invaluable citizen and a good friend, and to say he will be missed would understate his importance in those lives he touched.

Gerry was a fixture in my hometown of Passaic. A lifelong Republican, he was a staunch defender of civil rights and equal opportunity. Gerry enjoyed many different roles in Passaic City government, and was even the first member of the black community to run for mayor. Although he lost his bid for office, he remained committed to helping the city he loved, and stayed active in city affairs until the end of his life. But he shared himself with the city of Passaic in so many more ways than through work in the public sector. As both a member of the Bethel A.M.E. Church and owner of Kelly Construction Co., Gerry Simms exemplified the highest qualities of civic virtue. Indeed, this was a unique gentleman who demonstrated to

everyone how an individual should conduct oneself in both private and public life.

On a personal note, I will always cherish the special relationship forged with Gerry with respect to our family history. I can still recall with great warmth the day I met him at 663 Main Avenue in Passaic nearly 20 years ago when he sought me out in order to lend his help as I was beginning my law career. That day resumed the special and treasured relationship long established by Gerry's family and mine which we mutually cherished. His counsel and loyal friendship will be fondly remembered.

In a very real sense, with the loss of Gerry, Passaic loses a hero; here was a hometown boy who not only made good, but made life better for thousands of others as well. In an era in which this city and this Nation searched desperately for role models, Gerry Simms offered himself as a cut above the rest. To all that watched, he was a model to emulate for young and old alike. He was a man who knew the meaning of the words compassion and respect, and exuded them in everything he did. We were blessed to have been touched by his grace, and will never forget his warmth and compassion. My deepest condolences to his mother, Mrs. Marion West, and to all those who loved and knew him. While Gerry has passed on, his life has left an indelible imprint on our hearts, an imprint that will provide us the strength to live our own lives in a more meaningful and fulfilling way.

THE GROUNDBREAKING FOR THE
MEMORIAL MONUMENT

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today we witness a very sentimental and historic moment in Streator, IL—the groundbreaking for the Memorial Monument honoring the hundreds of civilian volunteers of the Illinois Valley area who operated a free canteen at the railroad depot during World War II. During this time volunteers from Streator and surrounding areas provided sandwiches, coffee, fruit, and cookies—in spite of food and gas rationing—for more than 1.5 million men and women in uniform who came by train through Streator. In some cases, the volunteers honored requests by the soldiers to call their families to let them know they were OK.

At the darkest hours of the war—when young soldiers were being sent to the front-line to fight—this community came to the aid of the soldiers. The canteen was one of the greatest morale builders for our soldiers, and the efforts of the volunteers deserve to be immortalized in this statue.

Many letters have been written to the canteen memorial fund since an article ran in Reminisce magazine highlighting how important the canteen was to soldiers. In some cases, soldiers who remember Streator and the free canteen wrote to thank the volunteers for the food and the memories.

One veteran from Florida wrote "I have never forgotten that troop train ride as it was a very uncomfortable trip, but the short stop at the Streator Station made up for the discomfort . . ."

And, another veteran wrote "Your letter in the Jan/Feb 1995 issue of the Reminisce