EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the numerous courageous men and women who throughout the Korean war gave of themselves on behalf of the United States of America and all freedom-loving people of the world.

On Thursday, July 27, 1995, we will dedicate the Korean War Veterans Memorial as a remembrance for all of the heroic efforts that American service men and women selflessly performed for their country.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial is more than just a symbol: it is an embodiment of the resolute courage of America's service veterans. It stands as all America's veterans have stood, dauntless in the face of jeopardy, compassionate in victory, and dedicated to the pursuit of freedom for all people throughout the world.

The men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during the Korean war forged a special bond with one another, as have all of America's combat veterans. This band transcends traditional boundaries and common circumstance. This bond will be evident by the community of veterans who will gather here in Washington, DC, and will pay an enduring tribute to their fellow comrades.

I would like to take this opportunity and say to the veterans of the Korean war and all wars, that we, as a nation, are thankful for your patriotic service. When your country called, you answered by serving with bravery and distinction in the face of oppression. For this, I, like every American citizen, am eternally grateful and remain in your debt.

OPENING OF A&P'S LARGEST STORE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. on the opening of its newest and largest store in Woodcliff Lake, NJ, on Tuesday, July 26. This is more than just another grocery store. This is a 60,000-square-foot supermarket of the future, with the latest in environmentally friendly lighting, heating, and air-conditioning. Experts tell me the store will be more energy efficient than any in the country, making it a model for the multibillion-dollar supermarket industry.

I take particular interest in the accomplishments of A&P because this giant of the food industry is headquartered in Montvale, NJ, in the heart of my congressional district.

Just as the Woodcliff Lake store is not just another grocery story, neither is A&P just another supermarket chain. With nearly 100,000 employees and stores in 23 States, it is the fifth largest supermarket chain in the Nation. In its 136-year history, it has been a true leader of the industry, pioneering many of the concepts that we take for granted today.

Entrepreneurs George Huntington Hartford and George Gilman opened the original Great American Tea Co. store in New York City—where the chain remains No. 1—in 1859. The ornately decorated store, which lured customers with state-of-the-art gaslight and brass bands on Saturday nights, was the first to offer house brands and private labels with its own brand of tea and still-famous ''Eight O'Clock Coffee.'' The name of the store was changed to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in 1869 to mark the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

A&P expanded in 1871 to Chicago, where it began the practice of giving away lithographs, crockery and other household items as premiums. By the turn of the century there were 200 stores nationwide and sales of $85.6 million. Between 1900 and 1912, however, food prices rose 35 percent as the cost of living skyrocketed. In response, A&P introduced the ''A&P Economy Store,'' corner grocery stores run with one employee and a capital investment of only $3,000 each. By 1925, there were 14,000 stores and sales of $440 million.

Other innovations followed, including ''combination stores'' which during the 1920's added meat to the line of other groceries at a time when meat was sold only by butchers. A&P shortly offered prepackaged, self-service cuts of meat and its ''Ann Page'' products. In 1924, the company became the first food retailer to sponsor a radio program, the ''A&P Gypsies,'' and in 1937 launched Woman's Day magazine. The company opened its first supermarkets as we know them today in the 1930's. By 1936, 5,800 were in operation.

The company's success, however, was soon to become a liability. The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 had A&P as one of its prime antitrust targets and a 1949 antitrust lawsuit forced limitations on the company faced by none other in the industry. Preoccupation with its legal difficulties, coupled with the deaths of John and George Hartford—sons of the founder—in the 1950's, led to years of decline. In 1979, controlling interest in the company was acquired by the Tengelmann Group of West Germany. The chain pared itself to 1,000 stores, closed unprofitable manufacturing plants and made other changes. The changes quickly returned the company to profitability and it has regained its stature within the American supermarket industry.

A&P is a major employer in my district and an important public convenience to my constituents and millions of others across the Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 21, 1995, I was unavoidably absent from the House on official travel and missed five recorded votes on the agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996, H.R. 1976.

Had I been here, I would have voted: ''No,'' on rollcall No. 550, the Zimmer amendment; ''No,'' on rollcall No. 551, the Obey amendment; ''No,'' on rollcall No. 552, the Kennedy amendment; ''No,'' on rollcall No. 553, the Deutsch amendment; and ''yes,'' on rollcall No. 554, final passage on the bill.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF POHNPEI

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Nr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, the island of Pohnpei, the capital of the federated states of Micronesia will soon celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the acceptance of the Japanese surrender, and,

Whereas, the island will hold festivities beginning on the eleventh day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five.

Whereas, the island of Pohnpei was occupied by the United States after World War II and became a United Nations Trust Territory.

RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY EXCHANGE SYSTEM

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the military exchange system. The proud manager of the modern exchange system is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, a vital organization and a key employer in the southwest Dallas county area located in my Congressional district.

The first exchange was established in a barracks building at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Since the issuance of General Order No. 46 on July 25, 1895, the exchange has developed as the primary source of funding for the quality of life programs that support our

military personnel throughout the world. In peace and war, the exchange has been there to serve those who have defended us. The War Department established the Army Exchange Service in 1941 to provide guidance for worldwide operations. The organizations became the Army and Air Force Exchange Service [AAFES] in 1948.

The mission of the exchange is to provide quality merchandise and services to active duty, retired, and reserve personnel and their families and to generate reasonable earnings for the support of morale, welfare and recreation programs.

During 1994 alone the exchange service totalled over $7 billion in sales and returned over $200 million to the service for quality of life enhancements. Over the past 10 years AAFES payments to morale, welfare and recreation funds exceed $1.7 billion.

In addition to their commitment to worldwide service in support of our military, the exchange has been there to assist with hurricane relief, assistance to firefighters and flood relief workers, and public service activities performed by the military departments. Exchange personnel are on the scene today in Haiti, just as they have been in Somalia, Saudi Arabia, and everywhere that the military have gone in service to this country.

While supporting these worldwide operations AAFES has been a bulwark to the local Dallas community since 1958. AAFES employee over 2,000 workers in the Dallas/Fort Worth community, and many of these individuals are committed to the advancement of their communities and are deeply involved in volunteer activities throughout the area.

On July 25, 1995, AAFES will mark this 100th anniversary with a celebration at the Dallas headquarters. On the 26th of July, 1995, they will begin the new century with the installation of a new commander. I invite all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Army and Air Force Exchange Service on this momentous day.

KIDS' DAY

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to discuss legislation that I want to introduce but am being prohibited from introducing due to House Rule XXII. A constituent of mine organized ''Kids' Day'' in El Paso 2 years ago. It has been an enormous success locally and I believe this type of holiday could have national success as well.

Kids' Day in El Paso is celebrated on the second Wednesday of every May. The celebration includes participation by children in community service projects in conjunction with the business community and a parade in which children develop floats that depict their career goals. Kids' Day encourages children to share their energy and talents with their community through public service.

Since children are one of this Nation's most precious resources and there is currently no holiday honoring the children of this Nation, I believe that National Kids' Day would be a wonderful opportunity for children to participate in an alternative to their traditional classwork and homework responsibilities by participating in community service, and an exploration of career opportunities.

However, despite the possibilities of such a holiday, the majority of this Congress has voted to ban the introduction of such legislation that would be deemed ''commemorative.'' I have sought a ruling from the House Parliamentarian regarding such legislation and have been advised that most likely this legislation would violate rule XXII.

I feel that it is most unfortunate when a constituent organizes and implements a good idea, relates this idea to her Congressman, and for no other reason than the fact that the idea is ''commemorative,'' her Congressman is prohibited from acting on the idea. The new rules implemented by the majority make accessibility to the Congress more difficult, something the American public clearly does not support.

In closing, I would like to relate the words of my constituent, who expresses the goals of Kids' Day more eloquently than I am able to: ''The components of Kids' Day are geared toward building a better community by instilling a deep sense of commitment and success in our children and students.''

Although I am unable to propose that this worthwhile effort be undertaken by the Nation, I would still strongly urge individual Members to lead their local communities in organizing this type of holiday for all our Nation's children.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE FAILURE OF IRAQ TO COMPLY WITH U.N. RESOLUTIONS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which condemns the Government of Iraq for failing to comply with U.N. resolutions adopted at the end of the gulf war. These U.N. resolutions require Iraqi authorities to provide full and complete disclosure of all weapons-related activities and make significant improvements in the area of human rights. Because Baghdad has not satisfied the requirements contained in these resolutions, strict sanctions on the export of commodities to, and the import of commodities by, the Government of Iraq remain in place. However, despite Iraq's continued noncompliance, some of our allies still are eager to lift the sanctions in anticipation of completing business contracts with the Iraqi authorities. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in this bipartisan legislation, which we hope will send a strong message to the U.N. Security Council and to our allies that commercial interests must not be placed above vital security needs and fundamental human rights principles.

Restoring trade relations with Iraq before a full picture has emerged of Baghdad's past research, development, and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction could be a disastrous, and potentially deadly, mistake. When it comes to obeying international security rules, Saddam Hussein has an abysmal track record. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], in the past Baghdad has violated its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty by attempting to acquire nuclear weapons. In an April IAEA report to the United Nations, the IAEA stated that, while it is confident essential components of Iraq's past clandestine nuclear program have been identified and disposed of appropriately, some of the documents detailing the nuclear weapons program have been taken from IAEA inspectors by Iraqi authorities and not returned.

According to the U.N. Special Commission, which is responsible for monitoring Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile activities, Iraq has not provided a full and comprehensive explanation of its past military biological program or accounted for items and materials acquired for that program. With Iraq's failure to account for the use of these items and materials for legitimate purposes, the Special Commission has concluded that there is a high risk that these items have been purchased and used for a proscribed purpose, specifically the acquisition of a biological warfare agent.

In addition to the lingering doubts about Iraqi compliance with U.N. resolutions regarding weapons of mass destruction, human rights conditions in Iraq remain intolerable. By any objective standard, the provisions established in U.N. Resolution 688 have not been satisfied. As specified in the U.N. resolution, the Security Council condemned Saddam Hussein's repression of the Iraqi civilian population and demanded that Baghdad immediately end this repression, which threatens peace and security in the Middle East. Iraq has murdered Kurdish civilians by employing chemical weapons in a brutal and systematic campaign of terror and has executed a large-scale military operation against civilians living in the southern marshes.

In light of Iraq's failure to comply with all relevant U.N. resolutions, the international community must not in any way condone Baghdad's conduct in the name of commerce or mitigate their misdeeds for the sake of money. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in introducing this resolution and welcome the support of our colleagues.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 1370

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, these remarks were submitted to me by Robert E. Murray, president and chief executive officer of the Ohio Valley Coal Co., H.R. 1370 will virtually put this company out of business and place 4,400 employees out of work. I share Mr. Murray's strong opposition to H.R. 1370, and the general practice of dumping retirees.

H.R. 1370, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce mandatory premiums to the United Mine Workers of America [UMWA] combined benefit fund, is very bad legislation. This legislation will have disastrous consequences for the Ohio Valley Coal Co.—Ohio Valley—and other coal companies, while benefiting multibillion-dollar companies, which have repeatedly attempted to dump their retiree benefit costs for employees, who have