

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILD LABOR IN INDIA

**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, much attention was appropriately focussed on human rights abuses by the Indian Government against minorities in Kashmir and Punjab during recent consideration of H.R. 1868, the foreign aid appropriations bill for 1996. However, there exists another little-known human rights problem in India, which is every bit as grave. This problem, which received little discussion, is the exploitation of child labor. The United States Government and the international community have paid little attention to the prolific employment of young children. It is time to attend to this neglect.

Child labor in India is a grave and extensive problem. Children under the age of 14 are forced to work in glass-blowing, fireworks, and most commonly, carpet-making factories. While the Government of India reports about 20 million children laborers, other non-governmental organizations estimate the number to be closer to 50 million. Most prevalent in the northern part of India, the exploitation of child labor has become an accepted practice, and is viewed by the local population as necessary to overcome the extreme poverty in the region.

Child labor is one of the main components of the carpet industry. Factories pay children extremely low wages, for which adults refuse to work, while forcing the youngsters to slave under perilous and unhygienic labor conditions. Many of these children are migrant workers, the majority coming from northern India, who are sent away by their families to earn an income sent directly home. Thus, children are forced to endure the despicable conditions of the carpet factories, as their families depend on their wages.

The situation of the children at the factories is desperate. Most work around 12 hours a day, with only small breaks for meals. Ill-nourished, the children are very often fed only minimal staples. The vast majority of migrant child workers who cannot return home at night sleep alongside of their loom, further inviting sickness and poor health.

Taking aggressive action to eliminate this problem is difficult in a nation where 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas, most often stricken by poverty. Children are viewed as a form of economic security in this desolate setting, necessary to help supplement their families' income. Parents often sacrifice their children's education, as offspring are often expected to uphold their roles as wage-earning members of their clan.

The Indian Government has taken some steps to alleviate this monumental problem. In 1989, India invoked a law that made the employment of children under age 14 illegal, except in family-owned factories. However, this

law is rarely followed, and does not apply to the employment of family members. Thus, factories often circumvent the law through claims of hiring distant family. Also, in rural areas, there are few enforcement mechanisms, and punishment for factories violating the mandate is minimal, if not nonexistent.

Legal action taken against the proliferation of child labor often produces few results. Laws against such abuses have little effect in a nation where this abhorred practice is accepted as being necessary for poor families to earn an income. Thus, an extensive reform process is necessary to eliminate the proliferation of child labor abuses in India which strives to end the desperate poverty in the nation. Changing the structure of the workforce and hiring the high number of currently unemployed adults in greatly improved work conditions is only the first step in this lengthy process. New labor standards and wages must be adopted and medical examinations and minimum nutrition requirements must be established in India. Establishing schools and eliminating the rampant illiteracy that plagues the country would work to preserve structural changes. However, these changes cannot be accomplished immediately. Pressure from the international community, especially the United States Government, is absolutely necessary to bring about change in India.

I believe that it is imperative for the U.S. Congress and the Clinton administration to pay more attention to the exploitation of children in India as well as other areas in South and Southeast Asia. Currently, Germany has instigated a pilot program that places a stamp on all imported carpets that are child labor free, thus urging consumers to buy these products. Because of the high price range of these carpets, similar programs can and should be given serious consideration in the United States.

The Child Labor Deterrence Act of 1993, which is still under consideration, prohibits importing to the U.S. any product made, whole or in part, by children under 15 who are employed in industry. While this aspect of the bill may be effective, the United States needs to take action regarding child labor abuses, specifically targeted at India. Mr. Speaker, I call on every Member of Congress to pay more attention to this little-recognized problem. We must acknowledge the fact that we cannot continue to sustain the exploitation of children by purchasing carpets woven by the hands of children.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JIM NUSSLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 24, I missed a series of rollcall votes—Rollcall Votes No. 555–562. Had I been present during those votes, I would have cast my vote in the following manner:

## Rollcall Votes

Number:	Position
555 (Gejdenson Amendment to H.R. 70) .....	No
556 (Miller Amendment to H.R. 70) .....	No
557 (Final Passage of H.R. 70) .....	Aye
558 (LaTourette Amendment to H.R. 2002) .....	No
559 (Foglietta Amendment to H.R. 2002) .....	No
560 (Smith Amendment to H.R. 2002) .....	Aye
561 (Smith Amendment to H.R. 2002) .....	Aye
562 (Hefley Amendment to H.R. 2002) .....	Aye

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The administration's high-speed rail development program is designed to reduce the cost and improve the safety and performance of the kinds of high-speed rail projects that are most likely to find application in the United States.

The program is practical. It is targeted at safe, economical, environmentally friendly all-weather service by the year 2000 in all areas of the Nation. Such service alleviates the need for additional highway and airport capacity which are increasingly difficult and expensive to obtain.

And we're not talking about building new track here. It will make use of existing rail lines and doesn't require the expense of major new construction.

We have seen from the tremendous Amtrak ridership on the Northeast corridor that the public wants and will use high-speed rail technology throughout the country. This technology could be implemented in city pairs such as Detroit-Chicago, Chicago-St. Louis, Portland-Seattle, San Diego-Los Angeles, and Miami-Orlando, where trip times can be under 3 hours.

The Federal role proposed here is to provide the technology base. The States of Michigan, Illinois, Washington, California, Florida, and New York want high-speed rail and have already dedicated State funds. It is unreasonable and uneconomical to expect 15 or 20 States to each undertake technology development programs.

If this amendment were to pass, the progress that has already been made in this area will have been for naught. I understand that the gentleman is offering this amendment because he wants to save money. If his amendment passes, we will have thrown away the substantial and worthwhile investments we've made. Now that's a waste of money.

• 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.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. High-speed rail has a legitimate future in this Nation. Let's not throw it away.

TRIBUTE TO LELA HAYNES  
SESSION

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Lela Haynes Session for her many years of service to the people of Berkeley County and the State of South Carolina.

Dr. Session was born in Moncks Corner, SC, to the late Mr. and Mrs. David Haynes. She was educated in the public schools of Charleston and Berkeley Counties and later received her bachelor of science degree from Allen University and master of science degree from South Carolina State University. Dr. Session furthered her studies at North Carolina College, Duke University, Tuskegee Institute, and Union Baptist Seminary. She has also been awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters.

During her 28 years with the Berkely County Schools, Dr. Session served as supervisor of elementary education, supervisor of adult education, director of retirement, and director of teacher welfare, personnel division.

Dr. Session has a long, impressive history of involvement in extracurricular and community activities, starting at Allen University in the early 1940's. While completing her undergraduate degree at Allen, she found time to participate in the drama club and the college choir. Dr. Session's leadership skills were evident in roles such as president of the Y.W.C.A., treasurer of Sunday school, and school nurse.

Endowed with a commitment to helping others and a keen sense of the need to improve quality of community life, Dr. Session's work epitomizes the motto, "Build Your Community, Build The World." She devotes her time, energy, and talents to a variety of civic and professional activities. Some of these activities include: State delegate to the National Democratic Convention, vice president of the Moncks Corner Precinct Democratic Party, president of the Berkeley County Habitat for Humanity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Trident United Way, National Education Association, and the National Council of Negro Women.

Dr. Session is a longtime member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church where she serves as a trustee and stewardess. She has served as a consultant for the Lay Organization of the 7th Episcopal District, director of public relations for the Connectional Lay Organization, Young People Director, and Educational Worker of the Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Dr. Lela Haynes Session for a lifetime of dedicated service to the people of Berkeley County and the State of South Carolina and join her family and friends in saluting her on September 2, 1995 at the Oaks Country Club in Goose Creek, SC.

HONORING BILL HUBBARD AND 25  
YEARS OF THE CENTER FOR  
HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. William N. Hubbard, founder of the Center for Housing Partnerships.

For 25 years, the Center for Housing Partnerships has been revitalizing decayed neighborhoods through a combination of government assistance, conventional financing, and private investment. The organization's objective is to renew dilapidated neighborhoods by restoring abandoned apartment buildings and turn of the century brownstones. Many of these buildings are then leased to low-income families under the section 8 program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since 1971, the center has developed and managed over 20 projects, consisting of more than 3,000 apartment units, with a total value of over \$200 million.

The Center for Housing Partnerships was founded by my close friend, William N. Hubbard. Bill is president of Center for Housing Partnerships and is responsible for new business development as well as dealing with financial institutions and government agencies. He is a director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council and was associated with the New York Urban Coalition's Housing Rehabilitation Task Force. Bill served as general counsel to New York State Senator Thomas Bartosiewicz, is a member of the State Democratic Senate Advisory Committee, and is finance chairman for Assemblyman Pete Grannis, chairman of the New York State Assembly Insurance Committee.

I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to Bill Hubbard and the Center for Housing Partnerships for their continuing efforts in revitalizing our city's communities. They are instilling renewed hope to communities who only saw the decay and despair of their crumbling neighborhoods. Thanks to the Center of Housing and Partnership, we can look forward to another 25 years of economic renewal and other important social benefits.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. KWEISI MFUME**

OF MARYLAND  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was, unfortunately, detained in my congressional district in Baltimore earlier today to attend the funeral of five family members who were tragically killed late last week. In my absence, I was forced to miss two record votes. Specifically, I was not present to record my vote on rollcall vote No. 563, motion to recommit the Bill H.R. 1942, and rollcall vote No. 564, final passage of H.R. 1942.

Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 563, the motion to recommit, and "nay" on rollcall No. 564, final passage.

LT. KURT S. OSUCH, AN AMERICAN  
HERO

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marine Corps Lt. Kurt S. Osuch of Linden, NJ, because as he put it, "Marines do what Marines have to do." A horrible tragedy occurred on July 4, 1995. A traffic accident claimed the lives of Evelyn Dotson, Gwendolyn King, Henrietta Lathen and Jeanne Sanford.

Because of the brave actions of this fine American and marine, the list of fatalities is not as long as it might have been. It was in the early hours of July 4 that Lieutenant Osuch saved the lives of Matthew and Johnnie Buie. Mr. and Mrs. Buie were the only survivors of six members of St. Augustine Presbyterian Church in Paterson, who were traveling from a communion that morning when their van burst into flames after it was struck by a car heading in the wrong direction on the Garden State Parkway.

Lieutenant Osuch, returning from a friend's house, noticed the burning van and unlike several other passing motorists, stopped and in a selfless act of courage, pulled the two survivors from the van's front seats to safety. Lieutenant Osuch said that he was just doing what anyone else would have done. The fact is, he responded extraordinarily.

Lt. Kurt Osuch's sense of duty did not begin with this incident. Lieutenant Osuch, a graduate of Linden High School, enlisted in the Marine Corps in July 1982. Following boot camp he became an aviation technician. In July 1984, he entered the 2d Marine Air Wing at Cherry Point, NC. He was stationed in Okinawa between December 1984 and January 1986, where he served in the 1st Marine Air Wing. Following his duties in Okinawa, Lieutenant Osuch was a marine security guard in Beirut, Lebanon until June 1988.

In August 1988, the Marine Commissioning Enlistment Program brought him to the campus of Auburn University. He graduated from Auburn in March 1991, joining the ranks of the 10 percent of marines who are selected for and complete the Marine Commissioning Enlistment Program.

Lieutenant Osuch then became a field artillery officer in the 2d Battalion of the 10th Marines in the 2d Marine Division. He served in this capacity until January 1995. During this time, Lieutenant Osuch served his country in Mogadishu, Somalia, participating in Operation Restore Hope. He has also received the Navy Achievement Award for superior performance of his duties. Lieutenant Osuch currently serves as an operations officer and works at the Marine recruiting headquarters in Iselin, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, we, in New Jersey, have been reminded how fortunate we all are that marines do what marines have to do. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in acknowledging a real American hero. Lt. Kurt Osuch.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE E.  
NORCROSS, SR.

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the accomplishments and contributions of George E. Norcross, Sr. Mr. Norcross is a man who has lived the American dream through hard work and dedication to the community. Having recently retired as president of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of South Jersey, I recognize Mr. Norcross as a shining example for us all.

For over half a century Mr. Norcross has served the working men and women of this country. Mr. Norcross began his career with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. His leadership skills and personal rapport with others quickly earned him a position as an organizer with the International Union of Electric, Electrical, Salaried, Machine, and Furniture Workers. His dynamic leadership enabled him to lead successful organizing campaigns not only in New Jersey, but throughout the Nation. One such campaign brought him to Greenville, TN, where he met the future Mrs. Carol Norcross. After successful national campaigns, Mr. Norcross and his wife returned to Camden, NJ, to serve local 106 in Moorstown and raise their family.

After concentrating on organizational activities at the beginning of his career, Mr. Norcross turned his attention to the administration of local labor organizations as well as concentrating on civic participation and service. Since 1955, Mr. Norcross has served as president of the Union Organization for Social Service. His achievements as president of this organization range from food banks and clothing drives to the treatment of alcohol abuse and disaster relief. His commitment to the needs of his community has been unending, and his desire to improve the lives of those who live there inspirational. Under his leadership, the 80,000 members of AFL-CIO Central Labor Union contributed tens of millions of dollars and countless working hours in support of civic programs.

In 1979, Mr. Norcross founded and served as President of the RCA Local No. 106 in Moorestown, NJ, where he established such programs as annual food and clothing drives. In addition, he was an international representative for the International Union of Electrical Workers where he is remembered for creating scholarship programs for the children of union members.

Mr. Norcross is noted for his leadership for the United Way. In 1982, he began as chairman for the United Way campaign. Shortly thereafter, he served as vice president of the United Way of Camden County followed by his office as president of the United Way for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Today, he is chairman of the United Way board. His leadership has inspired many to become involved in the work of United Way and the many services they provide to every community. In addition, Mr. Norcross founded the United Way Labor Support Committee, an entity dedicated to informing union members of the benefits extended to them by United Way.

Mr. Norcross is truly a man dedicated to the continued improvement of his community. His

many accomplishments throughout his career testify to his commitment and tireless service. He will certainly be missed in his retirement, however, his accomplishments will continue to improve peoples' lives for decades. His dedication and service will serve as a continuous example for others. I commend George Norcross, Sr. for all that he has done for his community, and I wish him peace and happiness in the years to follow.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION  
NAMING THE SOCIAL SECURITY  
ADMINISTRATION'S WESTERN  
PROGRAM SERVICE CENTER IN  
RICHMOND, CA, THE FRANCIS J.  
HAGEL BUILDING

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the pivotal contributions yielded by Francis J. Hagel to the residents of the city of Richmond, I am introducing this resolution designating the Social Security Administration's Western Program Service Center to be named the Francis J. Hagel Building.

A resident of Richmond himself, Francis J. Hagel served his community as an Assistant Regional Commissioner for Processing Center Operations of the Social Security Administration's Western Program Service Center. Mr. Hagel oversaw the processing of benefit payment records for over 4.5 million people throughout the Nation, enhancing the quality of life of the denizens who were eligible for Social Security benefits.

As a citizen of Richmond, he was steadfast in his devotion to his city, providing crucial aid, in the form of community service, to fellow residents. As a result of his selfless and incalculable service to the city of Richmond and its inhabitants, Francis J. Hagel became an integral part of the foundations of the community, beloved by those who knew him.

This resolution is supported by the mayor and city council of Richmond.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure you would agree, in light of these numerous invaluable contributions to his city and his neighbors, Francis J. Hagel is most deserving of the honor this resolution proposes to accord him in changing the name of the Social Security Administration's Western Program Service Center to the Francis J. Hagel Building.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I regret my unavoidable absence for rollcall votes No. 546 through No. 554. I was tending to a family emergency and was granted a leave of absence.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall vote No. 546, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 547, "nay"; on rollcall vote No. 548, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 549, "nay"; on rollcall vote No. 550, "nay"; on rollcall vote

No. 551, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 552, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 553, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 554, "aye."

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 24, 1995*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

I think we all know that the gentleman supports the elimination of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That has been well documented over the years. But this amendment goes beyond previous years' attempts to sunset the ICC. This amendment would take a deliberate, organized process of transition from the ICC to DOT and throw it completely off course.

Nobody here has any illusions about the future of the ICC. The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's Subcommittee on Railroads, on which I am the ranking Democratic member, is currently in the process of drafting legislation to sunset the ICC. We are in the process of determining which functions of the agency should be retained and absorbed by the Department of Transportation or a Commerce Board. Slashing the ICC's appropriation in this bill is tantamount to pulling the rug out from under our feet as we try to move forward—not to mention the disruption it would have on the close down of the ICC itself.

The truth is that Mr. HEFLEY's amendment would not fund sufficient staff to perform ICC functions which are certain to be transferred. In fact, the amendment would hamstring the Federal Government's ability to carry out regulatory functions that even the regulated industries have said are necessary.

This amendment would fund only 53 positions at DOT for all remaining ICC rail functions. These 53 people would process all proposed rail consolidations and mergers, line abandonment and construction proposals, and line sale requests. They would also review shipper rate complaints, all rail car supply and interchange disputes, and shipper complaints seeking competitive access to more than one rail carrier.

These individuals would also process the 300 motor carrier undercharge cases currently pending before the Commission. I know that my colleagues are familiar with the undercharge crisis and recognize that millions of dollars of disputes are currently pending in courts around the country. Many of them will eventually be referred to the Commission or its successor.

I think my point is quite clear: 53 people cannot effectively perform all these tasks. And none of these areas is slated for deregulation.

This amendment would wreak havoc on the ICC and the transition to its successor. And let's be honest here—the affected industries and the American people will pay the price if this misguided amendment passes. It is one thing to support regulatory reform and efficiency, and entirely another to intentionally underfund and thereby undermine a sound regulatory process.

You want to get rid of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Fine. But let's do it right. Vote "no" on the Hefley amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time

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### CRIME IS ON THE RISE

#### HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the House of Representatives with regard to a tragedy that has become far too common in this day and age. I am referring to the acts of senseless violence committed against our children that tear at the fabric of our society.

On a street in Paterson, NJ, a town in my congressional district, a young woman's dream to become a Wall Street entrepreneur or a scholar was shattered on Friday. She was attacked by unknown assailants who had approached her car and demanded money. When the young woman told her attackers that she had no money one of the men fired shots through the driver's side window. She was struck by the barrage of bullets; her best friend and the community were left in tears, by her side.

Cindy Del Carmen Villalba was 20 years old. She died 5 days short of her 21st birthday. Cindy was the valedictorian of her high school class, the first member of her family to attend college, and an honor student at Rutgers University in New Jersey where she studied business communications and Spanish. Cindy had just returned from a foreign study program where she taught, as well as learned from, schoolchildren in Costa Rica. She was 1 of 12 students chosen from Rutgers University to participate in the 6 week service, study program. In addition to her scholarly activities, she also was active in a dance troupe whose work explored Colombian themes and folklore, and she taught catechism at St. John's Cathedral.

Crime in our country is on the rise and the insecurity it breeds will erode the American peoples faith in the land of opportunity. It is with this passing that we as the Congress, as a Nation, and as a people need to summon the strength to dedicate ourselves to ending crime. Such an action will keep the memory of this young woman alive.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending my condolences to the family and friends of Cindy Del Carmen Villalba. It is a shame when a woman with such a bright future is taken from this world in such a senseless manner. She will be missed by everyone whose heart she touched and whose life she brightened.

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### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONVENTION CENTER AND SPORTS ARENA AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that advances the process for

realizing two major projects in the District of Columbia: The District of Columbia Convention Center and Sports Arena Authorization Act of 1995. This bill combines and refines two bills that were previously introduced, taking each of these projects another step forward.

The sections addressing the convention center project allow for the expenditure of previously collected taxes for preconstruction work so that cost estimates and time lines can be confirmed before the building process begins. Additionally, it allows for the expenditure of funds to operate the present convention center. This language goes greatly unchanged from that in the previously introduced bill, H.R. 1862.

The sections addressing the sports arena refine the language in previously introduced bill, H.R. 1843. These sections allow the District to use an annually collected tax to finance the land acquisition and other background work for the sports arena project. Once these steps are taken, the sports arena can be built.

Both of these projects are being financed by District and private resources, and will bring significant revenue into the District's shrinking coffers. Additionally, both projects will bring additional and much needed jobs to District residents, both while the projects are in development and during the future operations of these facilities.

I am pleased to be joined in cosponsorship and support of this bill by so many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I hope we can work together for speedy passage of this bill.

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### IMPORTANT FINDINGS ON VISION IMPAIRMENT AMONG OLDER AMERICANS

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues new findings on a problem that affects millions of middle-aged and older Americans: impaired vision.

Recently, The Lighthouse, Inc.—a vision rehabilitation organization—commissioned a poll on vision loss which was conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. As part of this comprehensive study, over 1,200 Americans 45 or older were interviewed to determine the prevalence and severity of impaired vision. The results of the survey are stunning. Approximately one in six Americans 45 years of age or older report that he or she experiences moderately or severely impaired vision. Many suffer even while wearing corrective glasses or contact lenses. For adults 75 years or older, the number is even more startling: one in four have vision difficulties. When applied to the entire Nation, the survey shows that 13.5 million Americans aged 45 or older suffer some degree of vision impairment.

One of the most disturbing aspects of this problem is the lack of public awareness about treatment options and facilities. Thirty-five percent of Americans surveyed were found to be unaware of local services for people with impaired vision. Also, while 89 percent of those surveyed think health insurance for vision im-

pairment is somewhat or very important, only 75 percent are covered for severe vision impairment.

While many people suffering from vision impairment realize there are a variety of options to help correct vision loss—optical devices, adaptive aids, and rehabilitation—the Lighthouse survey shows that all of these options are under-utilized. Clearly, in combating vision impairment, one of our first targets must be to wipe out widespread ignorance about a problem that afflicts one in six Americans.

Mr. Speaker, as the Lighthouse study shows, we must take steps to guarantee that Americans can see with clarity. Such steps will improve the health, productivity and quality of life for millions of Americans. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the efforts of the Lighthouse, Inc. and to urge further action on this important topic.

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### VISITOR SERVICES IMPROVEMENT AND OUTDOOR LEGACY ACT OF 1995

#### HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to improve the recreation experience on our Federal lands. Currently, funding to support recreational use of Federal lands is declining at the same time that recreational use is increasing. The staffing of the Federal land management agencies is inadequate and facilities, many of which are undersized, are deteriorating beyond the point where cost-effective repairs can be undertaken.

Some have urged that we simply appropriate more money for these purposes. However, in this time of deficient reduction, no one is approaching me volunteering programs with surplus funds. We must find ways to spend existing funds more wisely and to generate more funds within the programs themselves. The bill I am introducing today moves a long way in that direction.

Recreational use of Federal lands is one of the best deals in America today. It is such a good deal because 90 percent of the costs of services provided to recreational users are paid by persons who don't use the Federal lands. In recent years, recreational use on Federal lands has been subsidized by nearly \$1 billion annually. However, if we could develop a way for recreational users of Federal lands to pay just \$1 per person for their recreational use, Federal recreation programs would be self-sufficient.

The current Federal recreation fee program, as codified in section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, is in need of a complete overhaul. There are three major problems with the existing law: First, inadequate cost recovery, second, lack of incentives for fee collection, and third, complex and often conflicting policies as a result of past congressional micromanagement of this program.

The legislation I am introducing today reflects a total revision of the existing law. Under my legislation, recreation user will be required to pay 75 percent of the annual costs of services provided to them. However, this legislation is not just a fee offset bill. It provides for

Congress to pay for not only the balance of the annual operating costs, but to provide funds for recreation facility construction and rehabilitation as well. As visitation goes up, so will fees and ultimately overall program funding. This legislation is designed to reverse the current trend of decreasing appropriations for visitor services.

One of the key features of this legislation, and of any successful fee program, is providing program incentives. By permitting the agencies to retain all funds without further appropriation, my legislation provides substantial incentives for both the public and the agencies administering the program. Further, most of the funds would be kept right in the area they are collected, with some allowance made for areas which cannot collect adequate recreational fees.

Other important features of this bill include the following: First, developing a consistent recreation fee policy for the 5 primary Federal land management agencies; second, providing flexibility in the amount of fees charged, but ensuring that fees collected are fair; third, limiting recreational fees to developed recreation sites and other specific recreational services provided by the federal agencies; fourth, ensuring congressional oversight of rates charged; fifth, permitting the use of volunteers to collect fees; sixth, ensuring accountability of fees collected; seventh, prohibiting fees for Federal hunting and fishing licenses; and eighth, guaranteeing access to private property without requiring the payment of any fee.

Taken together, these reforms will fundamentally change the manner in which the fee programs on Federal lands currently operate. These are changes which will work to the benefit of all recreational users of Federal lands. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this legislation, I welcome their input, and that of the public who uses our Federal lands.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 552 through 557 I was unavoidably detained due to district travel plans and therefore unable to vote.

Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcalls 552, 555, and 556 and "yes" on rollcalls 553, 554, and 557.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT OF U.S. CITIZENS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that U.S. citizens are allocated approximately 15 percent of U.N. posts, despite the fact that U.S. assessed contributions amount to 25 percent of the organization's regular budget. The geographic distribution formula for U.N. employees, which includes

population and membership as well as contributions, does not appear to reflect the disproportionate responsibilities born by the United States within the U.N. system. A separate concern is that the U.N. Secretariat consistently fails to meet even this relatively low employment allocation; only 10 percent of all U.N. employees are U.S. citizens.

I believe this is a serious problem that deserves high-level consideration. My reservations about U.N. employment policies are outlined in a letter I sent recently to the Department of State. I ask that my letter, and the Department's response, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
Washington, DC, June 16, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State,

Department of State,

Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to inquire what steps the Administration has taken to increase the employment of U.S. citizens in the United Nations system.

My inquiry is prompted by the most recent report to Congress on this subject, as required by section 181 of P.L. 102-138, which was submitted on June 2.

My reading of the report indicates the following:

(1) The United States accepts the U.N. Secretariat's ability to exclude large numbers of U.N. positions from the application of the principle of equitable geographic distribution; and

(2) The United States accepts a geographic distribution formula for U.N. employees which allocates the United States roughly 15% of U.N. posts, even though the United States contributes 25% of the U.N. regular budget and about 30% of U.N. peacekeeping costs.

I would appreciate a clarification of whether these statements reflect U.S. policy, and if so, the date these policies were adopted, and why.

I am concerned that even this relatively low allocation is barely met in the U.N. Secretariat, and is not being met in eight of the nine U.N. agencies on which the report focuses. As a whole, the report states that only 10% of all U.N. employees are U.S. citizens, a level which has not increased significantly over time.

I find it difficult to believe that there are insufficiently qualified U.S. applicants for available U.N. posts, particularly in the area of humanitarian relief and aviation expertise where large numbers of U.S. citizens have unique skills and are seeking employment.

I would therefore appreciate an answer to the following questions:

(1) What are the principal obstacles to increase hiring of U.S. citizens in the U.N. system? Do these obstacles vary by agency?

(2) Is a registry kept of U.S. citizens interested in and qualified for U.N. posts which are advertised?

(3) What office within the State Department is responsible for assisting U.S. citizens seeking employment at the United Nations, and how many personnel does that office have?

(4) What specific steps has the Department taken, both with the Secretariat and with other U.N. agencies, to address the underrepresentation of U.S. citizens?

I understand that equitable geographic distribution of U.N. posts is one among several principles guiding decisions on U.N. employment, the foremost of which I hope would be competence. I am puzzled nonetheless that U.S. representation remains so persistently low within the U.N. system.

I would appreciate any information you could supply, and stand ready to work with you to address this imbalance.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, July 19, 1995.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: This is in response to your letter of June 16 to Secretary of State Christopher inquiring about the steps the Administration has taken to increase the employment of U.S. citizens in the United Nations system. As you are aware, the Secretary of State is responsible for leading and coordinating the U.S. Government's efforts to ensure that the staffs of UN agencies and other international organizations include an equitable number of Americans in professional positions.

In your letter, you asked for information regarding the United Nations Secretariat's geographic distribution formula, and clarification of U.S. policy regarding the application of this formula. Prior to 1962, the UN's geographic distribution system for professional staff was based simply, and informally, on member states' contributions to the regular budget. The UN first debated the geographic distribution issue during the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

In this debate, the United States proposed a resolution calling on the secretary General to consider giving weight to the factors of population and membership, as well as the financial contributions of states, and to consider widening the categories of Secretariat staff subject to geographical distribution. The formula eventually approved called for 60% of the posts to be filled on the basis of member states' assessed contributions, and the remaining 40% to be filled based on their population and membership. The GA also recognized that not all professional posts should be included within the geographic distribution formula. These included posts with special technical and language requirements, national restrictions, and all General Service (administrative) positions.

The formula in place today maintains the same three weighted factors: contributions, population and membership. Over the years, the weight given to contributions has decreased slightly, from 60% in 1962 to the current 55%. Therefore, even though the United States may contribute 25% to most UN agencies, the desirable ranges of U.S. professional representation in these agencies average between 15% to 18%. Other major contributors to the UN have similarly proportional ranges.

Following are our responses to your other four questions.

1. What are the principal obstacles to increased hiring of U.S. citizens in the UN system? Do these obstacles vary by agency?

The historical under-representation of Americans in many of the UN agencies is due to a number of factors, including stiff competition from nationals of other member countries, the lack of foreign language skills by some American candidates, and our lack of participation at most UN agencies in Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programs which encourage promotion from within. In addition, some Americans are deterred from considering such positions because of the high cost of living in many UN cities, the lack of employment opportunities overseas for spouses, and other family and career considerations. It is for these reasons that Americans tend to be better represented in many of the New York offices of the UN Secretariat, and at the New York headquarters

offices of UNICEF and UNDP, and less well represented at, for example, UNHCR in Geneva, and FAO in Rome.

As a result of U.S. Government and the UN agencies' own vacancy dissemination and recruitment efforts, we know that large numbers of U.S. citizens receive timely information about UN employment opportunities and that many apply for these positions. UN agencies have confirmed that for most positions, they receive ample numbers of applications from highly qualified U.S. citizens.

2. Is a registry kept of U.S. citizens interested in and qualified for UN posts which are advertised?

Our Bureau for International Organization Affairs (IO) maintains a roster (registry) of U.S. citizens qualified for senior (D-level and above) positions in UN agencies and other international organizations. We also disseminate vacancy announcement information on all professional posts.

3. What office within the Department is responsible for assisting U.S. citizens seeking employment at the United Nations, and how many personnel does that office have?

Within IO, the UN Employment Information and Assistance Unit (IO/S/EA) is responsible for assisting U.S. citizens seeking information about international employment opportunities and for holding UN agencies accountable for hiring a fair share of Americans. This office consists of three staff members.

In addition, Ambassador Albright, the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations at our Mission in New York, and our Permanent Representatives at our other missions overseas are fully committed to assisting U.S. citizens regarding employment opportunities within the UN system, and to holding UN agencies accountable for reaching established U.S. representation levels.

4. What steps has the Department taken, both with the Secretariat and other UN agencies, to address the under-representation of U.S. citizens?

The Department regularly consults with UN agencies (and other international organizations) to review their hiring of Americans. IO/S/EA assists these agencies by collecting and disseminating vacancy information. The office prepares a bi-weekly list of vacancies and distributes the list to hundreds of sources: Federal agencies, public and private organizations, academic institutions, associations, and individuals. The office assists interested Americans in working their way through the UN employment and application procedures and encourages qualified candidates to apply directly to the organizations for professional (P-level) positions. The office also is the focal point for information regarding the detail and transfer of Federal employees to international organizations.

IO/S/EA works closely with other Federal agencies and encourages them to draw on their own professional networks to recruit and submit qualified candidates to UN agencies. Working with other Federal officials, it is the Department's policy to submit a slate of three or more highly qualified candidates for each announced senior-level vacancy. In the past few years, the office has increased its efforts to identify and recruit women for these senior positions, with some success.

We continually advise the UN agencies that while the U.S. Government is prepared to offer assistance, it remains their responsibility to take whatever steps are necessary to hire and maintain adequate numbers of U.S. citizens on their professional and senior staffs.

I hope this information addresses the questions you asked. We certainly appreciate your continued interest in UN activities and

willingness to work with us to improve U.S. representation in the UN system.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
*Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.*

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENT  
KIM YOUNG SAM'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN OFFICE

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Republic of Korea President Kim Young Sam's state visit to the United States on July 25–28 is especially noteworthy because South Korea is one of America's most important and trusted allies in East Asia. Today, Korea shares many of the basic ideals and institutions that America cherishes. Most importantly, it shares America's commitment to democracy and a free market economy. However, many Americans are not fully aware of the great strides that South Korea has made regarding the institutionalization of democracy and the opening of its markets to foreign investment. The Republic of Korea's leader, President Kim Young Sam, who is the first civilian Chief Executive in 32 years, has played a crucial role in the country's democratic political development and economic liberalization.

During his first 2 years in office, Republic of Korea President Kim Young Sam has implemented a bold reform agenda that places a high priority on continuing Korea's democratization, establishing high ethical standards for political officials, renewing economic growth, and internationalizing all aspects of Korean society.

To successfully address the challenges of the post-cold-war era, President Kim has made *Segyehwa*—(globalization)—Korea's foremost national goal. The globalization initiative calls for significant reforms in six broad areas. These areas include: improving the efficiency of the government; implementing full-fledged local autonomy; sharpening Korea's competitive edge; improving the quality of life for the Korean people, especially the underprivileged; achieving progress toward reconciliation and cooperation with North Korea; and finally, globalizing Korea's diplomacy.

Early in his term, President Kim pledged to create a corruption-free political environment by instituting a strong moral code of conduct for the members of his administration and political party. Leading by example, just 2 days after his inauguration, President Kim disclosed all of his property and financial assets to the public and encouraged all his senior cabinet and ruling party figures to do the same. In order to institutionalize high moral standards for public officials, President Kim backed an ethics bill passed by Korea's national legislature in May 1993. The legislation requires thousands of senior civil servants to make regular and full financial disclosures to the public. Last year, the President also supported a sweeping election reform bill that limits campaign spending.

President Kim believes that the decentralization of political power through the promotion of local autonomy is critical to the institutionalization of democratic political reform. To that end, on June 27, local government of-

ficials, including provincial governors, metropolitan mayors, and councilmen, were chosen by popular vote for the first time in more than three decades.

Another important component of the President Kim's anticorruption campaign was the introduction last year of a real-name financial and real estate transactions system. Under this reform, every transaction with a financial institution must be made under an individual's real name, thereby eliminating tax evasion, real estate speculation, and government-business collusion.

The deregulation and liberalization of Korea's economy has also been a major priority of President Kim. To facilitate foreign access to the Korean market and help attract foreign technology, the President has introduced a number of measures that over the next few years will eliminate virtually all restrictions on foreign investment in Korea. For example, under President Kim's liberalization program, 91 percent of business lines are open to foreigners, and that figure will increase to 95 percent within 3 years. Moreover, the streamlining of the foreign investment approval process has reduced the time required for the final approval on projects from 50 to 5 days. To further demonstrate its commitment to free trade, the Kim administration supported legislation passed by the National Assembly last year that approved Korea's entry into the World Trade Organization.

As a result of these efforts, direct foreign investment in Korea last year totaled \$1.3 billion, up more than 25 percent from 1993. In addition, American firms have benefited from these liberalization initiatives as Korea has grown to be the United States' sixth largest export market, and fourth largest market for agricultural goods. Our countries' two-way trade now surpasses \$42 billion. Furthermore, Korea is one of only a handful of countries having a deficit with the United States. Last year alone, Korean imports of American products grew 22 percent. During the first 4 months of this year, America's trade surplus with Korea was \$2.4 billion. This contrasts with the substantial deficits the United States is running with several of our East Asian trading partners. It also illustrates Korea's strong commitment to trade liberalization and deregulation.

In addition to these domestic accomplishments, President Kim has also implemented a new foreign policy agenda that emphasizes the principles of democracy, liberty, human rights and free market economy. The Korean leader believes that the institutionalization of these core values is crucial to long-term political stability and economic prosperity in the Asian region and throughout the world.

President Kim has promoted these ideals through summit talks with the leaders of major world powers, including the United States, China, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain, as well as through discussions with the new leadership of many of the former socialist nations of Eastern Europe and the newly industrialized countries in Latin America and Asia. President Kim has also worked hard to transform the Korea-United States bilateral relationship into a broader political, economic, and security partnership.

While maintaining close ties with traditional friends, the Korean leader has also focused on expanding regional economic cooperation

and liberalization with Korea's Asian neighbors. To expedite this process, President Kim met with his counterparts from the region at the first two meetings of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] Leaders' Conference. In a major address at last year's gathering of the group in Indonesia, he outlined his proposal for new regional initiatives in the areas of trade and investment liberalization, manpower development, and telecommunications infrastructure. President Kim emphasized that it was imperative for APEC to take a leading role in liberalizing world trade and that the highest priority should be given to dismantling all barriers to trade and investment.

President Kim's foreign policy agenda has also included efforts to increase Korea's manpower and financial contributions to such pressing international issues as arms control, the abolition of poverty, and environmental protection through membership in various U.N. organizations and other multinational bodies.

One of President Kim's major policy goals has also been the improvement of relations with North Korea. Through close consultations with the United States and other major allies, and the United Nations, the ROK Government has pressed the North to comply with its obligation as a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1992 to accept external scrutiny of its nuclear weapons program.

The success of this effort was highlighted on October 21, 1994, in Geneva when the United States and North Korea signed the agreed framework. It requires North Korea to dismantle its nuclear program over the next 10 years and accept full-scope international inspections of all its nuclear facilities in exchange for two 1,000 megawatt light-water nuclear reactors [LWR's]. To promote inter-Korean cooperation, the Republic of Korea will play a central role in the \$4.5 billion LWR project.

In an effort to promote improved South-North relations, on June 21, the ROK Government announced that South and North Korea had reached an agreement in which the South will supply the North with 150,000 tons of rice for free. The food aid will be provided to the North in order to help alleviate the critical food shortage in North Korea. President Kim hopes that this measure, along with his previous efforts to gradually lift restrictions on South Korean business investment and trade with the North, will serve as an impetus for improved South-North political relations and thereby help lay a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that all Members of Congress will find this record of achievement impressive, and will want to welcome President Kim when he arrives to address a joint meeting of Congress on July 26.

#### MEDICARE'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, the Medicare Program is a critical safety net for millions of seniors and disabled Americans. And as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Medicare Program this week, there is an im-

portant statistic to keep in mind: 99.1% of Americans over age 65 have health insurance coverage.

We must remember that it has not always been this way. The period that preceded the implementation of the Medicare Program is a tragic chapter in our Nation's history—elderly citizens unable to receive or pay for medical care—choosing between medicine and food—people fearing to reach what should be their golden years.

During this week of reflection on the Medicare Program, let us not forget that it was the tireless advocacy of the Democratic Party that transferred the Medicare Program from theory to reality.

The historical record is unmistakably clear: if it had been up to the Republican Party, the Medicare Program would never have been enacted. For example, in 1965, the year Medicare was created, 93 percent of House Republicans voted to replace the proposed Medicare Program with a Republican substitute—which was a voluntary plan, with no guaranteed financing and no guaranteed benefits.

Thirty years later, the Medicare Program is still facing Republican assaults. Now, they want to cut the program by \$270 billion to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues are not in tune with the desires of the American people.

Polling conducted in early June by NBC/Wall Street Journal show a public concerned with Republican priorities. When asked to identify their top goals for Congress, most voters chose protecting Medicare and making sure the wealthy pay their fair share of taxes as top issues.

Instead, the GOP has chosen a variety of ways to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy by increasing medical costs for seniors. The Republican budget task force outlined several options for cutting Medicare. The following are a sample of these options:

Increase premium for new beneficiaries who use Medicare fee-for-service. Beginning in 1999, all new enrollees choosing Medicare fee-for-service would pay a \$20 increase to their part B premium.

Increase Medicare deductible. The part B Medicare deductible for senior citizens is \$100. Republicans want to increase it to \$150 by 1996.

Start charging a co-payment for clinical laboratory and home health services. Senior citizens are covered by Medicare for these services, but Republicans propose to require senior citizens to pay a 20 percent co-payment for lab and home health services, by 1999.

Increase part B premium \$5 per month for 1996–99 and \$7 per month beginning in 2000. In 1995, senior citizens pay \$46.10 per month. By the year 2002, the Republicans will force seniors to pay an increase of up to \$87.10 per month. This is equal to a \$492 increase per year to senior citizens by the year 2002. In the year 1996, seniors will see their premium increase by \$60.

All of these cost increases to senior citizens do not even affect the part A funding that the Republicans claim will go insolvent. Instead, the Republicans are going to hit seniors, who are living on small fixed incomes, with all of these increases so that the wealthy can have their tax cuts.

If the Republicans are legitimately concerned about the solvency of the Medicare Program, why are their budget proposals not addressing these questions?

In calendar year 1994, hospital insurance [HI], or part A, covered about 32 million seniors and 4 million disabled enrollees at a cost of \$104.5 billion. The payroll taxes of 141 million workers used to support these costs amounted to \$95.3 billion.

Obviously, these numbers do not match up. And as the number of beneficiaries increases, these numbers will continue to move further and further apart—which is exactly the reason why the Medicare trustees report showed that the hospital insurance program fails the test of short-range financial adequacy.

Do these problems need to be addressed? Absolutely. Are the Republicans addressing such problems? Absolutely not. If anything, their budgetary proposals only worsen the situation and are nothing more than smoke and mirror gimmicks to justify tax breaks for the wealthy.

My chief concern today is the moral bankruptcy of those who would do the bidding of the powerful while cutting Medicare and turning their backs on the interests of the weak. If we launch this assault on benefits to the elderly, where will it stop?

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
OWENS FAMILY OF FREDERIC, WI

### HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Owens Family of Frederic, WI, operators of Owens Farms, Inc., one of five Wisconsin families selected as regional winners in the 1995 Dairy Farm Family of the Year Program.

The Owens Farm involves 10 family members: Wilfred and Linda Owens, Walter and Joyce Owens, and Roger and Kim Owens; the brothers' parents, Harold and Agnes Owens; and grandsons, Stevens and Douglas Owens. Together they milk 312 Jersey cows on their farm which is located in Polk and Burnett Counties in northwestern Wisconsin.

Despite dairy prices that have remained around \$12 per hundredweight for more than 10 years, the Owens farm has found ways to remain profitable through the adoption of more efficient machinery and better management.

In addition to their hard work on the farm, the family has been active off the farm, with the local 4-H Club, local churches, dairy organizations, and other community organizations.

The Owens family has been recognized by the University of Wisconsin Centers for Dairy Profitability based on their farm business performance, dairy industry and community leadership, management systems, and business innovations. The Owens farm has proven itself a well-managed, progressive, and profitable business.

The Owens family, along with the other regional winners from Wisconsin, will be recognized at a banquet in Madison, WI, on July 27. To all the winning families, and especially to the Owens family, I want to extend my congratulations.

COMMENDING EIGHTH GRADE HISTORY TEACHER CARLYJANE WATSON

**HON. DAVE WELDON**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend history teacher Carlyjane Watson and her eighth grade class at Bourne High School in Bourne, MA. They marked the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in a most creative and informative way.

The class held a "Living History Forum" where each of the students contacted relatives and neighbors who had served during World War II to learn about their firsthand experiences. This was an innovative way to introduce the students to the wealth of historical knowledge found in their own community.

This program was a fitting tribute to all Americans who made great sacrifices during World War II. It also allowed students to get a lesson in history directly from those who made it. This "Living History Forum" allowed the students to gain a better understanding of both the factors that lead to the war and the immense courage of those who experience it.

This is sure to leave a lasting impression on both the students and those who shared their experiences. It is a fitting tribute to those who sacrificed so that we might continue to live free. Mrs. Watson is to be commended for her innovative way of making history come alive for all of those involved.

REPRESENTATIVE MEEK HONORS GERALINE L. GILYARD-INGRAHAM FOR 31 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO DADE COUNTY SCHOOLS

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my sincere congratulations to Dr. Geraline Lewis Gilyard, who is retiring after over 30 years as an educator. Clearly, the Dade County Public School system is losing one of its finest employees.

A native Miamian, Dr. Gilyard attended Dunbar Elementary and Booker T. Washington Junior Senior High School in Dade County. Dr. Gilyard's academic background was exemplary. She earned a bachelor's degree in business education from Bethune Cookman College, a master's degree in guidance and counseling from Florida Atlantic University, a doctoral degree in education from the University of Palm Beach, and a second doctorate from the University of Miami in administration and supervision. She received extensive additional training in group process and organizational development from Boston University's Human Relations Laboratory and Bethel Maine's National Training Laboratory.

Dr. Gilyard put her education and training to work in Madison County, FL. Fortunately for Miami, however, she moved to the Dade County Public School System a year later. Dr. Geraline Lewis Gilyard taught at Ojus and Douglass Elementary Schools, was a guid-

ance counselor at North Dade Jr. High School, a member of the Human Relations Intergroup Relations Team, a teacher interviewer, the director of Administrative Services, the supervisor of noninstructional training, and she will retire as the director of instructional staffing. In all, Dr. Gilyard spent 32 years as an educator, 31 of them working for the betterment of the youngsters in Dade County.

Dr. Gilyard has also been extremely active in our community. She is a founding member of the Southeast Chapter of the Negro Business and Professional Women's Club. She is a member of Ebenezer United Methodist Church, where she served as chairperson of the administrative board for 4 years. She is currently the chairperson of the Council on Ministries, a member of the United Methodist Women, and involved in the Voices of Praise Choir. Dr. Gilyard is also a member of the District Superintendent Advisory Council of the Miami District of the United Methodist Church. She is a member of the Gamma Zeta Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, where she served as chairperson of the Ebony Fashion Fair Committee for 3 years.

Dr. Gilyard resides in Dania, FL, with her husband, Arlington Ingraham, owner of the Bahamian Connection restaurant, and her daughter, Vanessa Henelle Gilyard, a graduate of Barry University. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our entire community and as a former teacher, I offer her profound thanks for her many years of service and our best wishes for her continued happiness and success in the future.

HAPPY 100TH THUMB NATIONAL BANK & TRUST

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that one of the most important relationships people can have in their lifetimes is the one with a good, stable bank. We depend upon banks to hold our savings, to help finance our homes and cars, and to provide some additional resources at times of emergencies or special opportunities. The people of Michigan's Thumb—a multicounty area in my congressional district—have had the good fortune of dealing with the Thumb National Bank & Trust Co. which this Thursday celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Thumb National started as the Farmer's Bank, in Pigeon, MI, in 1895, with five customers and total deposits of \$1,900. In 1908, it bought out the Pigeon State Bank, and assumed that name. It grew through the years, undergoing several building projects, growing as the surrounding community grew, becoming Pigeon's longest continually operated business. The bank plans to add 50 percent more space to deal with the growing demand for its services.

Twenty-five years ago, the Pigeon State Bank changed its State charter to a national bank charter, and became the Thumb National Bank & Trust Co. It was the only bank in the entire area to offer full trust services. Now, with several branches, automated teller machines, and a complete array of current financial services, its customers are fortunate to

continue to be served by a bank that truly believes in its philosophy of know the customer.

To its good fortune, Thumb National, has had the consistency of a limited number of chief executive officers, including three generations of the Clabuesch family, including the current president, Paul Clabuesch. Working with chairman of the board Arthur Luedtke, and other board members Nelson Binder, Ann Marie Clabuesch, Clare Comment, Eldon Diefzel, Lowell Kraft, David McCormick, Curtis Strickland, and Robert Webber, Sr., the bank continues to set an example of success and frugality for the Thumb. It also continues to be involved in a number of community projects, just as it was over 20 years ago when it provided financing to build Scheurer Hospital, after State and Federal officials said no funding was available.

Mr. Speaker, certain institutions are vital to the success of our communities. Thumb National Bank & Trust Co. has certainly been such an institution for the several counties of the Thumb. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the officials, the 54 employees, and the thousands of depositors, a very happy 100th anniversary with a positive outlook for 100 more years of careful, innovative, and successful banking.

HONORING JUDGE THOMAS TANG

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 25, 1995*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened today by the recent death of a good personal friend and a friend of the community, Judge Thomas Tang.

Born January 11, 1922, in Phoenix, AZ, the son of Chinese immigrants, Judge Tang served in World War II as a second lieutenant. He graduated from the University of Santa Clara, CA, and received his law degree from the University of Arizona in 1950.

He enjoyed a long career in Government and law until being appointed to the Federal bench by President Carter in 1977. In a legal career spanning almost five decades, he served as a Phoenix City Council member, Maricopa County Superior Court Judge, Deputy County Attorney and Assistant Arizona Attorney General. Judge Tang's career also included years of private practice where he served on the Arizona State Bar Board of Governors until becoming its president in 1977.

Known as an even-tempered and affable individual, he will best be remembered for his commitment to justice and fairness. A champion of individual rights, he was devoted to the advancement of minorities in the legal profession.

Additionally, I would like to recognize Judge Tang's wife, Pearl Tang. A respected and well-known community activist, she has served as an advocate for the well-being of mothers and children in Arizona. I had the pleasure of working with her during my years as a Maricopa County Supervisor and treasure her friendship. I ask you to join her and my fellow Arizonans in sharing the loss of a great and noble man.