

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KEEP THE GREAT LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LAB OPEN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this House has long recognized that the work of NOAA benefits all Americans.

NOAA's research on weather, atmosphere, oceans, and space continues to help us understand the environment which we all depend upon for survival—and has shown us ways to better manage the resources we all need to live.

The Rogers Substitute restored important funding—not only for the vital research being done in the Gulf of Mexico—and the important work being conducted on coastal zone management—but for important research across America.

Let me tell you quickly why this is so important to those of us who live in the Great Lakes region.

The Great Lakes represent 95 percent of our nation's fresh water and they provide drinking water to 23 million people.

But there's something going on today in the Great Lakes that we don't clearly understand.

Researchers have found that mothers who ate fish from Lake Michigan during pregnancy and giving birth to infants who are developing slower.

Animals who call the Great Lakes home are showing actual physical deformities.

Worst of all, it was just 2 years ago that over 100 people died when Milwaukee experienced an outbreak of cryptosporidium in their drinking water.

That's why the work of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab is so important.

Since the outbreak in Milwaukee, the Great Lakes lab began an intense study of the shoreline to help prevent future disasters.

They're beginning to find answers—and coming up with new ways to keep our water safe.

And I'm glad this Congress recognized the good work this lab is doing today.

Mr. Speaker, NOAA and the programs it supports are making important strides for all Americans.

The Rogers Substitute to the Mollohan Amendment to the Commerce-State-Justice Appropriations Bill will ensure that their good work continues.

TURKEY'S PARLIAMENT TAKES IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Turkey's Parliament

and Prime Minister Ciller for taking an important step towards strengthening democracy. On Sunday, July 23, Turkey's Parliament approved 16 constitutional amendments which are part of a democratization plan introduced last year. The Parliament also agreed to resume work in September on amending article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which is widely used to criminalize anti-government and pro-Kurdish expressions. These reforms are considered prerequisites to Turkey's acceptance into a European Union customs agreement this fall. Mr. Speaker, I am very encouraged by the fact that the amendments were adopted by a vote of 360–32 after weeks of tumultuous debate.

These amendments are significant for the cause of democracy in Turkey. Their passage marks the first time the civilian government in Turkey has altered the 1982 constitution promulgated by the military. Prime Minister Ciller and the junior coalition partner, Republican Peoples Party deserve much praise for standing by the legislation despite strong opposition from Islamic and nationalist parties.

More specifically, Mr. Speaker, the amendments will broaden political participation by lowering the voting age from 20 to 18; adding 100 seats to the 450 seat Parliament; enabling MPs to switch parties; and allowing trade unions, student associations and other groups to engage in political activities. Language in the constitution praising the 1980 military takeover was also removed.

As I have said in the past, Mr. Speaker, it is in our Nation's best interest to maintain close relations with a stable, democratic Turkey. These amendments, and other efforts in the future, will place our bilateral relations on a much more firm footing. While there is more that needs to be done to address free speech issues and the situation of Turkey's Kurdish population, adoption of these amendments by such a wide margin indicates a commitment and willingness in the Parliament to move forward along this path.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has spoken out in the past against actions taken by the Government of Turkey, I believe it is important to give the Turkish Government credit where credit is due. Reaction in the Turkish press to the amendments was resoundingly positive and public opinion is also likely to view the reforms in a positive light. Given this set of circumstances, I strongly encourage the Turkish MPs to immediately seize upon the momentum of this impressive showing and press on for further reforms.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, it looked as though partisan politics in Turkey would block the passage of any democratic reforms. Successful adoption of the amendments, though, has breathed new life into the reform debate underway in Turkey. Mr. Speaker, I believe that all who are concerned about human rights and regional stability should express support for the continued efforts of Turkey's Parliament and Government to continue this important process.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KIM TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome a very distinguished statesman and friend of the United States, President Kim Yong-sam of the Republic of Korea.

Since his ascension to the presidency in 1993, President Kim has worked tirelessly to promote democracy and economic liberalization in Korea. His efforts to further the advancement of ties between his country and the United States have been warmly received by the administration and those of us in Congress.

There is no doubt that Korea is well served by President Kim. His service to the country is practically unmatched, having been elected to the National Assembly at the young age of 25, and serving there for nearly 40 years. He is a man with a clear vision and intends to boldly lead his country into the 21st century.

It is precisely this kind of leadership that is needed in the new era dawning over Asia. In the last decade, Asian nations have become a force to reckon with in economic terms, and Korea is at the forefront of this revolution. They have become a marvelous model of success for developing countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. In no small term, the success visited upon Korea is a testament to the will and determination of the Korean people.

The United States has only to gain by continuing to support Korea and her people. Our relationship is truly limitless in its possibilities, and together we can certainly overcome any adversities.

I welcome President Kim to the United States, and applaud his leadership. This is a friendship of which the United States can truly be proud.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EVA SHAPIRO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly noble citizen from my district, Dr. Eva Shapiro.

Dr. Shapiro died this year at the age of 100. She was born in Toledo, OH on November, 1894, the daughter of Russian immigrants. She grew up in a downtown neighborhood, as part of Toledo's Jewish community. Her grandfather, by the way, was Toledo's first Orthodox rabbi. Her father owned a small grocery store, and eventually started the first auto parts company in Toledo.

Eva Shapiro initially wanted to be a physician, but couldn't afford 6 years of medical

• 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.

school. Instead, she applied for, and won, a generous scholarship from the local B'nai B'rith. They paid for 4 years of dental school at Western Reserve in Cleveland, where she earned her degree in 1918. She returned to Toledo and started her own practice.

In those days, women dentists were not common, and she struggled at first—even the people from her own neighborhood were unwilling to let a woman take care of their teeth. But word spread that she did excellent work, and her practice grew. She was eventually able to pay back every nickle of that scholarship, so someone else could receive it.

Dr. Shapiro was one of the founders of the Toledo Dental Dispensary (today the Dental Center of Northwest Ohio), a nonprofit clinic for needy children and adults. She served on the Board of Trustees of the Dispensary from 1923 to 1960. In her own words,

*** we knew we had to have a dental dispensary, and a free one, because there were many people in Toledo that just could not afford to go to the dentist. *** I even gave as much money as I could, and so did the other [dentists], and they started a dental dispensary. *** we have dentists there that are very fine dentists, and they do beautiful, beautiful work.

Even with her practice and the time she spent as an active board member, Dr. Shapiro found time to be active in the Jewish Women's Council, Temple B'nai Israel, and the Toledo Museum of Art. She also gave energy and money to countless local charities.

In an interview 10 years ago, Dr. Shapiro said,

Yes, I have no complaints. I think I had the best life that anybody could have. I had everything that I needed—the education. In those days what girl got a college education?

Dr. Eva Shapiro's energy, her unhesitating willingness to help those in need, and her love of life should be an example to us all. Toledoans are privileged to have known her and have been inspired by her pioneering life. We will cherish her memory.

MACKINAC ISLAND STATE PARK

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is, indeed, an honor to bring to the attention of the U.S. Congress and the people of this Nation an event that is not only historically noteworthy, but one that will be most celebrated.

On Friday, August 4, 1995, the Mackinac Island State Park will celebrate its 100th anniversary as Michigan's first State park. This outstanding facility, located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, has been the source of enjoyment for not just the citizens of my State of Michigan and of the United States, but the world, as well.

The park began first as a U.S. military reservation on Mackinac Island and later became this Nation's second national park. Upon expressing a desire to have this land as a State park, State officials worked for the passage of legislation in the 53d Congress that would permit the transfer of the land from the Federal Government to the State. On March 2, 1895, the authorizing legislation was passed. To wit:

ACT OF CONGRESS, 1895

MILITARY RESERVATION ON MACKINAC ISLAND
TURNED OVER TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Military Reservation on Mackinac Island, Michigan: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the application of the governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a state park, and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan. *Provided*, That whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purposes aforesaid it shall revert to the United States.

Page 946, Fifty-third Congress, Session III, Ch. 189, 1895.

Following this act of Congress, discussions began between the State of Michigan and the Federal Government, culminating in a final transfer. To wit:

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER

Whereas, By an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1895, the Secretary of War was authorized, on the application of the Governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan said act providing that whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purpose aforesaid it shall revert to the United States;

And Whereas, John T. Rich, Governor of the State of Michigan, has made formal application for the transfer to the State of Michigan of said military reservation and buildings and the lands of said National Park for the purpose specified in said act;

Now Therefore, This is to certify that the Secretary of War hereby turns over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan, subject to the provisions of said act of Congress.

Witness my hand and official seal this 3rd day of August, 1895.

SECRETARY LAMONT.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion marking the one hundredth anniversary of Mackinac Island State Park, I congratulate the State of Michigan and the Mackinac Island State Park Commission and on behalf of the park's multitude of visitors, residents and property owners, thank them for maintaining Mackinac Island State Park as the outstanding retreat it is.

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL—LONG-OVERDUE TRIBUTE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this week we are honoring the millions of Americans who served our Nation during the Korean war.

They call Korea the forgotten war, but none of us can forget the valor of the veterans who fought and bled and died in Korea.

A long-overdue memorial is being dedicated Thursday, July 27, in Washington, on the Mall, a very short distance from the Lincoln Memorial. Granite, steel, wood, and stone have been shaped to form a memorial we can take pride in. You can look into the eyes of the men and women who served our country, and see their determination. You can gaze at a

wall of granite, and see hundreds of faces, representing the men and women who provided support for the troops. You can pause for reflection at a memorial honoring the soldiers who are still unaccounted for.

As we dedicate the Korean War Veterans Memorial, we have much to remember.

This memorial will help us to come full circle—to close the wounds that until now have not healed, and to fulfill our need to remember all of those who have served.

We must remember the sacrifices made by veterans of the Korean war, and the conditions they faced; of the Marines who fought their way out of the frozen Chosin Reservoir, facing 120,000 Chinese troops and subzero temperatures; of those who made the stand in sweltering heat around Pusan; of our troops who landed at Inchon; of the terror at Heartbreak Ridge, at Pork Chop Hill, and Outposts Tom, Dick, and Harry.

More than 5½ million Americans in all served in the war. There were 54,246 who lost their lives. Forty-two years ago this week, the fighting stopped.

The Korean war led to an uneasy peace, and the cold war continued for decades. But through the efforts of those who served our Nation in Korea, and those who served before and after, our commitment to freedom never faltered.

However poignant and powerful the steel and granite of the memorial may be, we must do much more to honor the legacy of these veterans.

There are still 8,168 servicemen unaccounted for from the war, only 5 fewer than when the war ended. Efforts are underway with Russia and North Korea to seek clues to the missing and recover and return remains, but much more needs to be done.

We must also honor the commitment we made to those who served in Korea, and to all veterans. Keeping medical care for veterans affordable and accessible, and protecting the pensions they earned through service, are among our tasks in Congress.

I look forward to working to keep this legacy alive.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GREBE SCHUETTE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the birth of William Grebe Schuette. At 7:43 a.m. on July 21, 1995, the Honorable Bill Schuette, former Member of Congress, and his wife Cynthia welcomed their first son, William Grebe, into the world.

The birth of William Grebe Schuette marks an exciting time in the lives of the Schuette family, which also includes daughter Heidi. I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing Bill, Cynthia, and Heidi a heart-felt congratulations on the new addition to their family.

HONORING THE PARENT PROJECT
AND RUDY AND MONA GOMEZ

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Parent Project. The Parent Project is an organization managed by the parents of children who have Duchenne and Becker, a severe form of muscular dystrophy.

Duchenne is an incurable disease that causes the muscle cells to disintegrate. The disease affects only boys, afflicting about 1 in every 3,500—or more. Progressive muscle deterioration starts in the feet and slowly moves up the body, turning children into invalids, until the muscles in lungs and heart atrophy and die. Few boys with Duchenne have survived past their early twenties.

Because much about this disease is little known or understood, the Parent Project has assembled top medical researchers to advise them on what research and clinical trials offer the best hope for treating, and optimistically curing, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies. The Scientific Advisory Board [SAB] serves as a clearinghouse for coordinating and monitoring constantly evolving developments within the scientific community. Thanks to recommendations made by the SAB, the Parent Project is able to fund viable research immediately. And as parents know, time is critical to saving the lives of their children.

What makes the Parent Project unique, and important, is that it links parents, patients, family, and friends with scientists who are investigating a treatment—and hopefully a cure—for Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies. It's a relationship that is critical to the success of obliterating this devastating disease.

The goal for the Parent Project is to raise \$40 million to find a cure by the year 2000. The Parent Project is run by parent volunteers who raise money in different ways, be it by raffles, walk-a-thons, bake sales, dinner parties, and silent auctions. This Saturday, July 29, 1995, at the Naval Reserve Center in Santa Barbara, Rudy and Mona Gomez will host a fundraiser for the Parent Project.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise in recognition of the Parent Project and Rudy and Mona Gomez for their perseverance in raising money to find the cure for this childhood robbing disease. I also ask that my colleagues join me in saluting these committed parents.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW JACKSON
TRANSUE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor and a privilege to rise before you today to pay tribute to the late Andrew Jackson Transue, a selfless servant to the people of Michigan and a personal friend of mine. Mr. Transue passed away on June 28, 1995, at the age of 92, but his long tenure of dedicated service will never be forgotten by the thousands of individuals whose lives he enriched.

Born and raised in Clarksville, MI, Mr. Transue graduated from Clarksville-Ionia County High School and received his Juris Doctorate from the Detroit College of Law. Never satisfied by past accomplishments, Mr. Transue's life was characterized by a continuous, unquenchable effort to better the lives of America's working people. The vigor with which Mr. Andrew Jackson Transue fought for the American working family was every bit the equal of that of his namesake.

Transue began his long career of public service in 1933 when he was elected county prosecuting attorney, and he continued to represent the common man from 1937 to 1939 as a New Deal Democrat in the 75th Congress. Later, he would serve as President of the Flint Lions Club and as a devoted 55-year member of the Court Street United Methodist Church. What Transue was perhaps most proud of, however, was the case he argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1952. Not only did he win that case, but he also succeeded in redefining the legal principle of "criminal intent" and in setting a precedent that would subsequently be cited in over 500 judicial rulings.

In light of these accomplishments, it is often difficult, even for those of us who knew him personally, to keep in mind that Mr. Transue should not be remembered primarily for his legal and electoral successes. Rather, we must remember him for his genuine concern for his fellow man and for the endearing legacy of compassion he has left behind. Never consumed by self-focused ambition, Mr. Transue was first and foremost a man dedicated to his community and to his late wife Vivian, and his children, Tamara and Andrea. His integrity, his wisdom, but most of all his passion, will never be forgotten by the many souls graced with his humanity.

S.O.S.—SAVE OUR SANCTUARIES!

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of increasing funds for our national marine sanctuaries. The cuts in this bill will be especially harmful to the people in northern California. There are three national marine sanctuaries off the spectacular northern California coast—Cordell Banks; Gulf of the Farallones; and Monterey Bay.

These stunning and unique sanctuaries need protection, Mr. Speaker. We should make every effort to preserve our precious marine areas. It is time to honor the commitment made when the U.S. Congress established the sanctuary program.

If California's coast is to be utilized by future generations as it is today, it must have strong protection now. Adequately funding the National Marine Sanctuary Program will help provide that protection.

The National Marine Sanctuary Program, a program which has been historically underfunded, is authorized in fiscal year 1996 for \$20 million. This bill provides \$9 million—less than half the authorized level, and \$3 million less than last year.

It is time to take a stand for the preservation of our marine areas. It is time to take seriously our commitment to the National Marine Sanc-

tuary Program. It is time to fight for the future well-being of our coastal waters, our coastal economies, and the Nation as a whole.

Vote "yes" on the Farr amendment.

TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH JUDE
ANTHONY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I inform my colleagues of the tragic death of Deborah Jude Anthony. I first met Debby when she participated in my district's Congressional Award program. Having earned the Silver Medal in October 1993, Debby was working on attaining her Gold Medal. She was expected to receive it in 1996.

Though she had spina bifida and cerebral palsy, Debby achieved more than most. In addition to earning the Congressional Award, Debby earned an athletic letter in swimming from Charter Oak High School and was to receive, in September, the Gold Award given to only 15 of 20,000 Girl Scouts each year.

According to news reports, on Monday night while at home, a freak short circuit in her wheelchair sparked a fire that killed her before emergency personnel arrived.

In a December, 1993, letter to me, Debby's mother, Judith D. Anthony, wrote about Debby's participation in the Congressional Award:

As a mother of a physically disabled child, I watched Debby painfully struggling all these years—not to achieve—not even to keep up with her peers, but merely to survive. It has been a struggle against all odds. In a world where academic and physical achievements measure success, Debby did not have a chance. The Congressional Award, however, made success and achievement not only a possibility, but a reality for her. I truly believe this kind of award brings forth recognition of the true heroes of our youth, because it is based on personal development, service and physical challenge.

Mr. Speaker, Debby was and will continue to be an inspiration for me and a bright star in our community. Her presence will be sorely missed. I ask my colleagues to keep her family in their thoughts and to join me in saluting this outstanding and accomplished young American.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MICHAEL JUDE
MCCUMBER, U.S. CAPITOL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our own who passed away on July 25, 1995. Sergeant McCumber served honorably with the U.S. Capitol Police from August 25, 1975, until his untimely death on July 25, 1995, at the age of 41.

Sergeant McCumber was born on November 15, 1953 and was a native of the Washington, DC area. He graduated from St. John's College High School in Northwest Washington, DC.

Sergeant McCumber began his career with the Capitol Police on the midnight shift of the Senate Division. He also was assigned to the midnight shift of the Patrol and House Divisions. Sergeant McCumber was promoted in 1987 to his present rank and was assigned to the Communications Division. He later served as a supervisor at the Senate Division before being reassigned to his present assignment at the House Division in 1990.

Sergeant McCumber was a dedicated and respected member of the U.S. Capitol Police and was well liked by everyone who he came in contact with. He will be remembered fondly by his colleagues as a man with a unique sense of humor and wit. He will be greatly missed.

Sergeant McCumber is survived by his mother Mary, two children Amie and Edwin Thaddeus, and several sisters.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant McCumber displayed a great devotion to his family as well as the congressional community which he faithfully served for the past 20 years. I am sure that my colleagues share my feelings of loss, as do those in the law enforcement community, by the passing of this dedicated officer and public servant. Our heartfelt prayers go out to his family, friends and fellow officers.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ELMER CERIN

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on July 24, 1995, the U.S. Congress lost a valuable and extraordinary friend. Mr. Elmer Cerin, who walked the Halls of Congress and lobbied on behalf of critical women's health issues for almost two decades, passed away on Monday. Lobbyists are not uncommon here in Washington, DC, but Mr. Cerin was one of a kind. He was unique and special because he worked tirelessly, cheerfully, successfully, and for free.

As a longtime advocate for greater funding and research for breast cancer, Mr. Cerin provided tremendous help to me and to my staff. He built support for several bills that I sponsored, traveling to other congressional offices and meeting with staff and Members to get their cosponsorship. Despite any setbacks or discouragements that Mr. Cerin encountered, he had an exceptionally positive attitude that opened doors that might not have opened for others with less charisma and strength of character.

Mr. Cerin's incredible spirit was evident recently as he faced prostate cancer with great courage, strength, and dignity. He was a true prince among men and will be greatly missed. He will not be forgotten, however, as we continue to fight for the issues that were so important to Mr. Cerin in the weeks and years ahead.

THE CHRISTA MCCAULIFFE
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program.

We must find a way to fund such a valuable program that has affected teachers and students in every State and territory. While I understand these are tight budgetary times, I think we owe it to the seven astronauts who gave their lives for our country to maintain this tribute. The astronauts of the Challenger mission gave their lives to our country; our memory, and ability to pay tribute, must not be so short-lived.

We are approaching the tenth anniversary of the Challenger shuttle explosion which struck the hearts of children and adults throughout the world. Seven astronauts, including Christa McAuliffe, the first teacher-astronaut, gave their lives in this devastating tragedy. In honor of those who gave their lives on this mission, the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program was established. This program serves not only as a living tribute to these brave astronauts, but also supports a unique and valuable program for teachers that recognize and develop excellence in teaching. It personifies the hope evident in Christa McAuliffe's statement about her teaching in Concord, NH, "I touch the future, I teach." It would be a tremendous dishonor to their lives and memory to eliminate funding for this fellowship. However, it is now being criticized as "too small to be effective on a national level."

The Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program has received approximately \$2 million per year in Federal funding since 1987. Approximately 60-75 fellowships are awarded each year to outstanding teachers throughout the country. There have been over 600 participants in this program since its inception in 1987; 38 of these past fellows have gone on to receive Presidential awards. These fellows complete semester or year-long projects to enhance their own teaching skills and broaden the horizons of education. Their activities help students to experience subjects such as math and science in a fun way. These math and science skills are extremely important in our increasingly high-tech world. This high-tech world will result in a society of technological haves and have-nots unless our schools are able to teach our children effectively in these most important subjects. These teachers have developed many exemplary projects that provide for more benefit than their costs.

This fellowship, and other small, directed programs such as this, have a huge ripple effect; awardees of these programs donate much of their own time, energy and resources towards the development of their projects and they also share information between teachers, students, and Challenger Centers located throughout the Nation. This fellowship program inspires not only those familiar with the outstanding local achievements of past fellows, but also those who visit the network of Challenger Centers located throughout the U.S. and Canada. These Centers provide hundreds of thousands of children and teachers with unique educational experiences such as high-

tech spaceflight simulators, satellite teleconferences for schools, and hands-on teachers' workshops.

Framingham State College, Christa McAuliffe's alma mater, has established a McAuliffe Center to honor Christa's life and her commitment to teaching. The mission of the Center is to carry out educational activities and research that will support teachers in their work, improve educational practice, offer students goals and incentives to enhance their development, and strengthen community support for public education. The Center also serves as the archive and distribution center for the teachers' award winning projects. In addition, Framingham State College is the site of one of the Challenger Learning Centers.

The Christa McAuliffe Center and all its activities are a fitting tribute to our Nation's first teacher-astronaut. Christa hoped her participation in the Challenger mission would encourage students and teachers to pursue their own dreams, explore exciting educational opportunities, and unleash their own imagination and creativity. As the network of the Challenger Centers expands and links teachers and students across the country, the legacy of Christa and the other Challenger astronauts continues to endure.

We must now restore our bipartisan commitment to education, a fundamental building block of a competitive economy. Now, even more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Education and advanced training are the key to economic growth. It is programs such as the McAuliffe Fellowship that help our Nation provide the education we need to continue to compete in the world economy and to provide our children with the knowledge and skills they will need to be productive and successful adults.

STABILIZING THE CO-OP MARKET

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, last fall, Jim Johnson, chairman of the Federal National Mortgage Association also known as Fannie Mae, came to New Jersey to join me in announcing an innovative co-op initiative that has helped countless Northern New Jersey families preserve the value of their co-op apartment homes in a sagging co-op market. The initiative was modeled after a similar plan that was extremely successful in New York which my colleague Representative CHARLES SCHUMER and Queens Borough president Claire Schulman announced with Fannie Mae almost 2 years ago.

The reason the initiative works so well is that it allows co-op buyers to increase the portion of their mortgage payment which goes to pay for the underlying or blanket mortgage on the co-op building itself.

The challenge that co-op buyers faced in my district is that from 1989, when the housing market virtually collapsed, to 1993 the resale value of co-ops in Bergen and Hudson Counties, as in most of the State, declined by as much as 40 percent. That caused the pro-rata share—the share of the underlying co-op building mortgage—to exceed 30 percent of

the total mortgage payment. In the view of most mortgage lenders, a co-op mortgage with a pro-rata share greater than 30 percent of the total mortgage amount was viewed as too risky. This, in turn, meant that it was difficult to get a mortgage on a co-op apartment unit. Consequently, resale values of co-ops fell even further because few people could get loans to buy them. Families, who had counted on rising property values, were beginning to discover they owed more on their co-op apartments than they were actually worth.

This is where Fannie Mae stepped in and made a difference. A congressionally chartered, private company, Fannie Mae purchases loans made by lending institutions and combines them with other such loans in pools that are sold to investors—and therefore influences the underwriting standards used by lenders. By altering the standards on these loans, Fannie Mae made it easier to buy co-op apartments in buildings carrying a relatively higher level of debt in relation to market value.

Previously, end loans—mortgages for co-op unit owners—would be granted only when the unit's proportionate share of the underlying mortgage on the building was no more than 30 percent of the buyer's debt burden—the total of the underlying debt and the end loan itself. Thus, if the underlying debt was \$15,000, the buyer could get a loan to purchase a \$35,000 unit (\$15,000 being 30 percent of the combined \$50,000 debt). Under the new standard, even if the underlying debt has risen to \$18,500 the buyer can still get a \$35,000 sale price (\$18,900 is 35 percent of a total \$54,000 debt).

The result is that the sales market has apartments in buildings with a higher debt burden in relation to market value should improve. That in turn should raise prices and make it still easier to get loans.

Last year Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of Hackensack, taking a cue from New York City elected officials, became a force in getting Fannie Mae to ease its standards on purchasing the end loans. That in turn has brought more lenders into the marketplace and made it easier for shareholders to refinance their individual loans or further a sale.

The underwriting revisions were designed to meet the needs of the 12,000 co-op unit shareholders in Mr. Torricelli's district, which includes parts of Bergen and Hudson Counties, and help investigate the sluggish co-op market. Fannie Mae said it would apply the North Jersey standards to shareholders across the state on a case-by-case basis and has waived the \$100 project review fee assessed to co-op corporations.

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MORE ENTER FIELD AFTER FANNIE MAE
RELAXES MORTGAGE GUIDELINES
(By Rachele Garbarine)

The sign in one window of the Chemical New Jersey bank branch in Fort Lee reads: "We have co-op loans."

On the face of it that may seem surprising given the fact that nearly one-third of the states' 27,000 co-op units are in Bergen County, and most of them are in Fort Lee.

But the reality is that until recently there were just two lenders offering potential unit owners mortgages for co-ops in Northern New Jersey. That along with restrictive bank rules on co-op mortgages adopted largely because of the excesses in the co-op market in the 80's and local banks lack of knowledge of the market made it difficult for prospective buyers to get such financing.

Mortgages for unit owners are known as "end loans." They are different from the co-op's underlying mortgage which is the building-wide loan that is repaid from a portion of the monthly maintenance fees shareholders pay to the corporation. While financing for these loans is tight there are considerably more lenders available.

Now Chemical is one of nine lenders from banks to mortgage companies offering end loans. And recently the National Cooperative Bank with offices in New York and Washington has also entered the scene to finance underlying mortgages.

A key element in the banks return to offering end loans was a program begun last October by the Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae a Congressionally chartered company purchases loans made by lending institutions and combines them with other such loans in pools that are sold to investors—and therefore strongly influences the underwriting standards used by lenders. Altering the standards on these loans, Fannie Mae made it easier to buy apartments in buildings carrying a relatively higher level of debt in relation to market value.

Previously, end loans would be granted only when the unit's proportionate share of the underlying mortgage on the building was no more than 30 percent of the buyer's debt burden—the total of the underlying debt and the end loan itself. Thus, if the underlying debt was \$15,000, the buyer could get a loan to purchase a \$35,000 unit (\$15,000 being 30 percent of the combined \$50,000 debt). Under the new standard, even if the underlying debt has risen to \$18,500 the buyer can still get a \$35,000 sale price (\$18,900 is 35 percent of a total \$54,000 debt).

The result is that the sales market has apartments in buildings with a higher debt burden in relation to market value should improve. That in turn should raise prices and make it still easier to get loans.

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Before the change "people were prisoners in their homes," said Philip Goldberg, a spokesman for Representative Torricelli.

"For many people these co-ops represent a good portion of their savings," Mr. Torricelli said in a statement. "We needed to help them preserve this investment."

This was not the first time that Fannie Mae had eased its policies in response to co-op problems in the New York areas. In 1993 New York City officials, notably Queens Borough President Claire Schulman and Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democratic of Brooklyn, sought help in resolving some issues, chiefly the proportion of units that must be owner occupied. That October Fannie Mae liberalized its guidelines for co-op lending in the city.

Important changes include the reduction of the required percentage of units sold to owner occupants to 51 percent from 80 percent, counting sublets as owner-occupied units and increasing the pro-rata share from 30 to as much as 40 percent.

In New Jersey, which did not have the same level of sponsor defaults as in New York City or the same difficulty in owner-occupancy levels, the problem was the pro-rata share issue.

From 1989, when the housing market collapsed, to 1993 the resale value of co-ops in Bergen and Hudson Counties, as in most of

the state, declined by as much as 40 percent. That caused the pro-rata share to exceed the 30 percent limit. Buyers couldn't buy and sellers couldn't sell, further depressing the market and value of units, said Fred Heller, president of the co-op board at the 235-unit Century Tower on Parker Avenue.

"The bigger the bargain the more all cash buyers were needed to buy the units," said Randy Kative a partner at Oppler-Kative Realtors in Fort Lee, which specializes in co-ops. "Most everyone else was locked out of the market because they couldn't get loans." That led Mrs. Kative, Mr. Heller and Lou Verde, a Fort Lee real estate lawyer who represents the 270-unit Northbridge Park Co-op, to let Representative Torricelli know of their concerns.

In October, Fannie Mae announced the New Jersey Co-op Program.

To participate in the program, eligible co-ops, among other things, must have 80 percent of its units owner-occupied and no more than 10 percent of its owners more than a month behind on the monthly payment. But Fannie Mae says that exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

While all those involved in the co-op problem acknowledge that the program is not a panacea, they say it is a good start and will make it easier to buy and sell in the future. As sales increase, prices will also adjust, said Mrs. Kative.

This has clearly not yet happened. In the first six months of this year 99 co-ops were sold in Bergen County, compared to 101 for the same period last year. According to he Bergen County Multiple Listing Service.

But Mr. Heller said that he pro-rata share problem at his building had disappeared. And Mrs. Kative, who called the program "a shot in the arm," said it had helped remove many of the inexpensive units from the market. She added that prices are not stabilized.

Two-bedroom units in high-end co-ops, depending on size and location, cost \$100,000 to \$450,000 in Bergen County and \$75,000 to \$300,000 in Hudson County, Mrs. Kative said. Those priced from \$80,000 to \$150,000 are most in demand, but there is an oversupply of studios and one-bedrooms, she added.

The changes have also drawn more lenders into the market and the competition has made mortgage rates more competitive.

Chemical has been offering share loans in New Jersey since late last year. "If not for the changes we could not have been able to sell the loans on the secondary market and that would have increased the risk on our loan portfolio," said Robert Brown, vice president of residential mortgages at Chemical Bank New Jersey with offices in Princeton and Fort Lee. "We see Fort Lee as a rich market," he said, adding that his bank had made 10 loans a month there.

Even in recent years, Dale Mortgage Corporation had continued offering co-op end loans. Marc Sovelove, vice president at Dale in Fairfield said through May his company did 50 end loans in New Jersey up from 31 from the same month last year. "There are still other deterrents, but we see opportunities in the market," he said.

The program is also important because an active market for share loans returns liquidity to the markets and makes lenders of underlying mortgages more secure.

Since the start of the year the New York office of the National Cooperative Bank has refinanced the underlying loans on two co-op buildings in Fort Lee and is working on a third in East Orange, said Paulette Bonanno, vice president at the at the bank.

"The deals out there are now easier to make," said Charles Oppier of Oppier-Kative Realtors. But, he added, the market, still hampered by buyer uncertainties over the economy and job security, now has to catch up with the program.

A MINOR REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CARDIOLOGISTS WILL MEAN A LARGE REDUCTION IN AN ALREADY INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN CARDIOLOGISTS

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, most authorities now agree that the current number of cardiologists practicing in the United States is more than sufficient to meet the anticipated demand for cardiovascular care.¹ However, even with this surplus, concerns persist with regard to the distribution of cardiologist over various practice roles (e.g., pediatric, clinical, interventional, research, etc.) and patient populations (e.g. identified by race, ethnicity, proximity to an urban center, etc.). The harm in maldistribution over practice roles is easier to identify than the harm in maldistribution over patient populations. Furthermore, the maldistribution itself is easier to quantify and remedy in the former case than in the latter. Yet, just as we appreciate the need to correct the imbalance of cardiologist², we must also recognize that the dearth of doctors in poor communities seriously affect the health status of African-Americans.

In *Adarand v. Pena*, 1995 U.S. Lexis 4037 (1995), the Supreme Court's most recent affirmative action ruling released on June 13, 1995, was a significant setback on the general issue of affirmative action, but it does not pose an insurmountable hurdle for federal programs such as those that would increase the number of Black cardiologists. *Adarand* held that affirmative action programs must meet a standard of "strict scrutiny" and must be "narrowly tailored." The Supreme Court was careful not to suggest that affirmative action programs were unconstitutional. While heightened standard requires more of a direct relationship between the programs administered and previous racial discrimination, the lack of Black cardiologists in the Medical profession and its subsequent impact on African-Americans communities should be sufficient to meet this burden.

African-Americans and the communities in which they live are typically underserved and the need for cardiovascular care greatly exceeds their proportion of the United States population. In fact, African-Americans have one of the highest rates of mortality from cardiovascular disease in the world. Significant intraracial, interracial, and ethnic differences in the incidence and management of cardiovascular disease have been repeatedly demonstrated. For instance, the prevalence of coronary heart disease, while similar for both African-American male and white men, is greater in African-American women than in white women.³ The prevalence, and severity of hypertension is substantially greater in African-Americans than in whites. Yet the causes of these disparities have never been sufficiently explained.

Because cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in African-Americans, it is a pressing issue in the African-American community. Although there has recently been

a steep nationwide decline in mortality from coronary heart disease and stroke, little of that much heralded improvement has trickled down to the African-American community. In fact, stroke mortality has increased in African-American men.

While there is a strong public consensus that social status and income are corrected with improved health and longevity, Dr. John Thomas of Meharry Medical College found that the mortality and morbidity of African-American physicians mimic that of high school dropouts. He reports a wide death gap between African-American and white physicians with white physicians living almost 10 years longer than African-American physicians.

Where African-Americans have benefitted from the decline in mortality, they have not done so in sufficient numbers to halt the widening of the gap between African-Americans and whites. If the mortality rate in African-Americans from all causes were reduced to that of white Americans, 60,000 fewer African-Americans would die each year⁴. Cardiovascular disease accounts for more than 40 percent of the excess deaths in African American women and more than 20 percent of the excess deaths in African American men.⁵

Despite their disproportionate demand for health services, African Americans as a group do not receive sufficient cardiovascular care. They make fewer office visits for coronary disease than their white counterparts and are less likely to be seen by cardiovascular disease specialists⁶. Even when cost or insurance coverage is not an issue, African Americans receive fewer interventions than White Americans.

The cardiovascular care that African Americans receive is insufficient for many reasons. African Americans communities tend to be poorer and underserved with regard to all services, medical services included. Perhaps, more importantly, many of the medical professionals who serve in such communities lack a meaningful understanding of the cultural factors which may distinguish their patients from the mainstream. Insight into a patient's routines, traditions, family structure, diet, stresses, and other factors which are largely culturally determined are key to developing a treatment plan that works for that patient. African-American patients may be wary of the medical establishment that has not responded appropriately to their needs. There are still physicians who have separate rooms for African American and White patients. This wariness may make them less likely to make routine nonemergency visits to the doctor, to follow a treatment plan, or to follow up with a specialist. This situation is of special concern in the field of cardiology because so much of cardiovascular health depends on early detection of "silent" signs, such as hypertension. Furthermore, patients with cardiovascular diseases are often called upon to endure the unpleasant or even painful side effects of medication or give up activities they enjoy in order to combat a health problem that is not causing them pain. So much of cardiovascular disease and its treatment seems counterintuitive that it has been the subject of a great deal of misinformation and home remedy. Crisis care of cardiovascular diseases is not a good option.

African American cardiologists are the best hope for allaying many of these insufficiencies. The key reason is that many more African American doctors than other doctors locate

their practices in socio-economically underserved areas⁷. A second reason which should not be overlooked is that African American cardiologists are more likely to have insight into the cultural differences in treating African Americans and are best situated to develop rapport with them. They are better able to instill confidence in their patients and thereby ensure their patients' compliance with treatment plans.

An increase in the number of African American cardiologists will increase their positive effect. African American patients have shown that they will go out of their way to receive care at the hands of African American practitioners, but all too often they do not have the choice. In most American cities with an African American population of at least 5%, patients do not have the option of receiving their care from an African American cardiologist. Consequently, 80% of the cardiovascular care that African Americans receive is provided by practitioners who are not African American.

There are very few African American cardiologists. African Americans make up 11.2% of the U.S. population, but less than 3% of the U.S. physicians. There are approximately 15,000 board-certified cardiologists in the United States,⁸ of whom less than 300 are African-American. A mere 1.5% of cardiologists in training are African-American.

The number of African American subspecialists is low for many of the same reasons that the number of Black professionals is generally low. The main reason is economics. As a group, African Americans have fewer financial resources than whites and so are less likely to have the luxury of pursuing subspecialty training. Their communities' need for their skills and their families' need for their earning power may push them into the work force earlier. By that reasoning, the proposed extension of training requirements from three to four years will weed out African American physicians even further from subspecialty training and Board certification.

Often white males benefit from the assumption that they are honest, competent, and possessed of a work ethic where their African American counterparts do not. Although this imbalance is largely due to an unwillingness on the part of Americans and the media to recognize these attributes where they are displayed by African Americans, there is also unmistakably a crisis in the African American community. Whatever the reason, unacceptable levels of violence, crime, drug abuse, welfare dependence, and other social ills pervade a segment of the African American community. The odor of bad apples tempt a segment of the population to throw up their hands at the whole barrel. African American professionals have paid dearly for this state of affairs. Every member of the Association of Black Cardiologists has a story to tell about the perseverance it took to overcome these presumptions.

A related reason for the low number of African American subspecialists is the self-perpetrating nature of prestige and connections. Only those who have the intangible benefits are in a position to acquire them. African Americans are less likely to have the benefit of role models and mentors to help them develop as black professionals and unlock career opportunities for them. The administrators who make the admissions and hiring decisions along a cardiologist's path to success remain

Footnotes at the end of article.

mostly white, which is perhaps not as important as the fact that they also remain mostly beholden to the status quo. For many of them, there is a network of relatives, family friends, colleagues, fraternity brothers, and club members to be considered for these choice slots before an opening is made available to a minority. Furthermore, even where the old boy network is not abused, many administrators consider it beyond the scope of their task to consider the populations their beneficiaries will serve. They have little reason to seek out or invest in a candidate who is not like them.

Furthermore, there are forces at work to make it more difficult to establish a health care practice. Cutbacks in government health funding and reimbursement levels threaten to destroy vital primary and specialty practices. Moreover, new emphasis on "managed" care is expected to reduce the demand for specialists in cardiology.⁹ As African Americans generally have practices with less than three partners, they are at greater risk under the new efficiency paradigm in health care delivery. In addition, African Americans, having only lately come into the subspecialties in significant numbers, may be more vulnerable to these forces than more established practices.

The number of cardiologists in this country has been determined by factors that have little to do with patient demands, primarily the labor needs of the hospital community. Unlike some areas of the private sector, opportunities for training and a career in a medical specialty are kept artificially finite, as the bands on the electromagnetic spectrum. Medical schools, residency programs, fellowships, hospitals, and medical boards are ordained to dole out ever-scarcer privileges.

The medical community must be free to compensate for the artificial scarcity. In order to ensure that underserved communities get the health care they need, we must bolster and protect the existing practices of primary and specialty care physicians in underserved communities and ensure that the number of African-American physicians continues to grow. We must protect and expand hard-won positions set aside for the medical training and career development of minorities, especially in the subspecialties.

We must be uncompromising in our condemnation in our condemnation of the violent, anti-social, anti-intellectual, or irresponsible forces in the African-American community while supporting the institutions that are working. Just as medicine has moved from crisis management toward prevention as the best approach to public health, we must put our resources into halting the cycles of poverty, crime, and isolation. The best law enforcement policy has always been a sense of community. The best welfare program has always been education. We must target promising African-American students early, motivate them to pursue medicine, and give them financial support and mentoring at every stage of the career path.

We must call on training and hiring institutions to take an active role in shaping the health care community in two key ways: First, to commit to compensating for the artificial barriers to African-Americans' success; second, to commit to "casting a wider net" in seeking out talented African-American. Over 50 percent of cardiology training programs have never admitted an African-American. If the United States to benefit from inclusion, it

must do more than fight discrimination. It must lean against the exclusionary tilt that exists in training program. We must come to see no minority participation in cardiology division as a sign that such an exclusionary tilt is at work and call on those institutions to pursue their commitments with more vigor.

African-American physicians are not supplicants at a rich man's door. Contrary to the beliefs of some, the choice is not between a highly qualified White candidate and a barely qualified African-American candidate. There is an ample cadre of talented African-American physicians yearning to be cardiologists.

While there is no shortage of cardiologists in general, the disproportionate number of Black cardiologists will only be enhanced if programs which increase the number of minority cardiologists are abolished. If the Adarand case is used as fuel to feed fires of negative legislative action, it will re-enforce the stereotypes America needs to eliminate in order to move forward as a nation. A precise reading of Adarand verifies that under certain circumstances, the use of race or ethnicity as a decisional factor can be legally sustained. The extremely high mortality and morbidity rates of African-American more than establish the need for increased Black Cardiologists. Affirmative action programs can assist in reaching this goal.

FOOTNOTES

¹19th Bethesda Conference: Trends in the practice of cardiology: Implications for manpower. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1988; 12(3):822-836

²Last year the 25th Bethesda Conference of the American College of Cardiology pronounced that cardiac surgeons are in adequate supply, and that there is even an overabundance of invasive cardiologists. The college recommended that the number of trainees in adult cardiology be decreased. But in the same report, the ACC found that more pediatric cardiologists are needed if the underserved are to be brought into the mainstream of cardiac care. 25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1994;24(2):275-328.

³Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. Margaret Heckler (secretary): U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1985.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷Council on Graduate Medical Education Third Report. Improving access to health care through physician work force reform; directions for the 21st century. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services, October 1992.

⁸In 1992, there were 13,611 board-certified cardiologists in the United States.

⁹25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1994; 24 (2): 275-38.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS' MEMORIAL

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the dedication of the Korean War Veterans' Memorial. The Korean war lasted 3 years, but our memories of those men and women who gave their lives and livelihoods while fighting in Korea will last forever. The Korean War Veterans' Memorial aptly provides this recognition. This tribute to the brave men and women who fought in Korea more than 40 years ago is long overdue, and I am pleased that after nearly a decade of work, the memorial will finally be unveiled today.

The memorial is also a good opportunity to improve citizen awareness of the sacrifices

made, and the service given, by our veterans in defense of our Constitution and the liberties it guarantees. All too often, we take our freedoms for granted. These precious freedoms were defended by those who sacrificed their lives in times of war. They are preserved by those who exercise their rights in defense of peace.

Today, there are more living American veterans than at any point in history. They are among the reasons that the United States is the mightiest, wealthiest, most secure Nation on the Earth today. They are the reason the United States has been, and will continue to be, the bastion of support and solace for those in a world still searching for freedom and human rights.

As a Member of Congress, I am pleased to be in a position to honor our veterans. They willingly went to war to defend our freedoms and the American dream we all strive to achieve. In this time of restricted budgets and divisive rhetoric, we must pause to recall the commitment given to use by those veterans and we must honor the commitments we have made to them.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JOE M. BALLARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to, an outstanding Army officer: Maj. Gen. Joe M. Ballard. Major General Ballard most recently distinguished himself through exceptionally meritorious service, as commander, U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood. As a result of his outstanding leadership and keen vision Fort Leonard Wood has been established as an expanding TRADOC center for excellence. He masterfully employed information-age technology, concepts and doctrine to launch the engineer regiment toward Force XXI, thereby posturing the Engineer Center to lead the Army into the 21st century.

General Ballard established Fort Leonard Wood as a force projection platform by exceeding Army and FORSCOM readiness goals within Fort Leonard Wood's tactical units and deploying combat-ready units to Haiti, Cuba, Korea, Honduras, and Panama for operations other than war.

During a period of rapidly changing force structures and declining resources, General Ballard built Fort Leonard Wood into the model of fiscal stewardship, establishing a "Total Quality" standard for TRADOC installations. Indicative of General Ballard's pursuit of excellence, Fort Leonard Wood was selected as TRADOC's "best large installation" during the 1994 "Army Communities of Excellence" competition. The resounding success of his "U-DO-IT" self-help dormitory modernization project drew such widespread praise that it was featured in Soldier magazine, the NCO Journal, and Army Times. He also saved \$1.6 million per year by converting the directorate of logistics from contract to in-house operation.

When faced with a \$10 million budget reduction in fiscal year 1995, General Ballard took the lead among TRADOC installation

commanders, directing a comprehensive organizational-functional review to achieve the most efficient organization in every activity. This review will continue to direct and shape Fort Leonard Wood for the decade to come.

General Ballard's insightful planning brought to fruition the interservice training review organization. His mastery of installation management, extensive expertise on the Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Program, and tactical expertise in the combat support disciplines combined to promote Fort Leonard Wood as a TRADOC hub and future center for maneuver support training and combat developments and to consolidate the engineer, military police and chemical schools at Fort Leonard Wood. This exceptional vision and drive has ensured that Fort Leonard Wood will be a premier Force XXI Army Training Center.

General Ballard's accomplishments during his command of the Engineer Center at Fort Leonard Wood are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon him, the corps of engineers, and the U.S. Army. I wish him well in his new assignment as Chief of Staff of TRADOC. He and his wife Tessie made scores of friends in Missouri and we will miss them.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Houston Fire Department on its 100th anniversary and to salute these brave men and women who have served the city of Houston so well.

The full-time Houston Fire Department began at 1 minute past midnight on June 1, 1895 with 44 men and 40 horses in 7 stations to serve Houston's 9 square miles. Only 32,000 people lived in Houston, and downtown was just a few square blocks. Today, the department employs 3,115 firefighters in 81 stations that serve 1.65 million people who live throughout Houston's 594 square miles.

Today, Houston has the third largest fire department in the Nation, and its emergency medical service ambulance division is recognized as one of the Nation's best for trauma care. The department's hazardous materials response team is also among the world's most experienced in handling petrochemical leaks, spills, and incidents.

We seldom think of firefighters unless we hear a screaming siren or see the flashing light of a fire engine. But the fact that we don't think often about firefighters is a testament to how well they do their job—we comfortably go about our everyday lives because we know that these dedicated people stand ready to respond quickly and effectively in an emergency.

So it is appropriate to mark this anniversary by thanking those who provide us with this everyday security and who stand ready to risk their lives to protect us. Much of firefighting is undramatic—keeping equipment in condition, teaching fire prevention, anticipating causes of fire. But a life-and-death emergency is always only a 911 call away, and firefighters and their

families live with that constant risk. For that, we say thank you.

It is especially appropriate that the Houston Fire Museum, is sponsoring a celebration to honor these men and women for their 100 years of dedication and service. And I congratulate the museum on the service it provides in honoring firefighters and educating the public about the importance of fire safety and the history of the fire service.

Again, I would like to congratulate the Houston Fire Department and the men and women who have dedicated themselves to serving others. For 100 years, they have kept the city of Houston safe.

A NOT-SO-HAPPY BIRTHDAY FOR MEDICARE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Medicare Program—a program that has successfully provided much-needed health care benefits to millions of older Americans.

Unfortunately, there is a very dark side to this week's celebration. Medicare is under attack, and the new majority threatens to make deep and dangerous cuts in this critical program.

Their disdain for the Medicare system is not new. These are the same uncaring folks who 30 years ago claimed that Medicare was socialized medicine. The same people who fought every expansion of the program. The same people who last year, given the chance to save our health care system, said there was no crisis.

And now, the new majority has targeted Medicare to pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy. In return, 37 million seniors—people who have worked hard, paid their taxes all their life—will see their Medicare benefits slashed and their quality of care eroded.

Dipping into Medicare to make up for an unrelated tax cut is quite simply an outrage. Medicare is a sacred compact with America's seniors—not a fiscal candy jar.

Next year when we celebrate Medicare's anniversary, I want to be able to look seniors straight in the eye and say “yes, we have kept our word, and we have honored the compact we made with you.”

I know I'll keep my promise and I hope a new, new majority will do the same.

TRIBUTE TO CARLY JARMON

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 1995 Miss Texas, Carly Jarmon. I am pleased that Ms. Jarmon, representing the Oak Cliff area in my congressional district, will be competing in the Miss America Pageant in September.

Miss Jarmon is currently a sophomore at Texas Tech University in Lubbock where she is a public relations-advertising major. Upon

graduation, Miss Jarmon hopes to become a public relations advocate for charitable and nonprofit organizations.

A volunteer at Methodist Medical Center, Miss Jarmon has chosen organ and tissue donation awareness as the focus for her year of service as Miss Texas. Her “Circle of Life” message will be spread across the State of Texas, where she will speak to over 300,000 children and adults about the importance of organ donation.

This talented young woman is not only an inspiration to the residents of Oak Cliff, but she is also a great inspiration for the many Texans who will be cheering for her during the Miss America Pageant. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Miss Jarmon on her recent accomplishment, and I would also like to wish her lots of luck as she vies for the crown of Miss America 1995.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHNSON CHESTNUT WHITTAKER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Johnson Chestnut Whittaker. This individual, one of the first black cadets to attend West Point, was posthumously commissioned as a second lieutenant by President Clinton in a White House ceremony earlier this week. The road to achieving this high honor has been long and arduous for the descendants of this distinguished American.

Many of us have followed closely recent press stories which detail a shameful incident in our Nation's history. In 1880, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, a black West Point cadet, was found beaten and unconscious in his room. Although his legs had been tied and his face and hands were slashed, West Point administrators falsely accused Johnson of staging a racist attack on himself. Following a court martial in 1881, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker was expelled from the institution.

Mr. Speaker, despite the grave injustice which he suffered at West Point, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker persevered and made great achievements. During his lifetime he practiced law, served as a high school principal, and taught psychology. Johnson Whittaker died in 1931, never realizing that one day, his descendants would stand proudly to receive the rank and honor which was never afforded him by West Point.

One hundred and fifteen years following the West Point incident, and 64 years after the death of Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, his granddaughter, Cecil Whittaker Pequette, received the gold-plated bars from President Clinton, posthumously commissioning him as a second lieutenant. In his remarks at the White House ceremony, President Clinton noted that, “We cannot undo history. But today, finally, we can pay tribute to a great American and we can acknowledge a great injustice.”

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that many in this Chamber share the President's sentiments. I offer my heartfelt appreciation to Cecil Whittaker Pequette and other members of the Whittaker family for their unyielding pursuit of justice. We pause today in this Chamber to

pay special tribute to 2d Lt. Johnson Chestnut Whittaker.

HONORING KOREAN VETERANS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today Americans everywhere will turn their attention to our Nation's Capitol and pay long-overdue tribute to the those who fought and lost their lives in Korea. The monument being dedicated today in Washington is a proud symbol of our gratitude for the efforts of the American men and women who proudly served our country in Korea.

I cannot help but feel the emotion as I talk to Korean war vets from Connecticut who have come to the Capitol for this solemn occasion. They are here today to honor their friends and comrades who gave their lives for their country.

Freedom, democracy, and opportunity—these are the foundations of our society. These ideals are what set America apart, but too often, we take them for granted. We must never forget that our freedom was achieved, and has been maintained, at a cost. Countless American men and women have put their lives on the line to uphold and defend these guiding principles.

This national monument recognizing men and women who so bravely served our country in Korea, is long overdue. While the soldiers who fought in World War II and in Vietnam have rightfully been recognized with national memorials, the Korean veterans have not. Today, our Korean vets are finally getting the national recognition that they too deserve.

I salute our Korean war veterans for the contributions that they have made to this great country of ours. This memorial marks a milestone as we begin to pay the debt of honor owed those Americans who lost their lives in Korea.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CARL S. CLEVELAND, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. SkELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to Dr. Carl S. Cleveland, Jr., of Kansas City, MO. Dr. Cleveland, Jr., who was known worldwide as a chiropractic lecturer, passed away at the age of 77, at his home in Kansas City. At the time of his death he was serving as chancellor of the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City and Los Angeles.

Dr. Cleveland, Jr., served as president of the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City and of Los Angeles, before being appointed chancellor. He also served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Unity Temple. Dr. Cleveland, Jr., was a graduate of the University of Nebraska and the Cleveland Chiropractic College.

Dr. Cleveland, Jr., was an institutional member of the Council on Chiropractic Education,

and a founding member of the Beta Chi Rho Fraternity. He was also a member of the Association of Chiropractic Colleges and the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Dr. Cleveland, Jr., is survived by his son, Dr. Carl S. Cleveland III, his daughter-in-law, five grandchildren, and his sister-in-law. He will be remembered by all who knew him, as an outstanding citizen of Missouri and the United States.

KURDS IN TURKEY: THE TRUE STORY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between Turkey, its Kurdish population, and the PKK—the Kurdistan Workers Party—is greatly misunderstood. Contrary to what Turkey's critics in the United States Congress would like the rest of the world to believe, Turkey's Kurdish population is not oppressed by the Government. In fact, the Turkish Constitution provides that all citizens, including Kurds, have the same political rights and civil liberties which they may exercise equally, without impediment, regardless of ethnic or religious background.

Turkish citizens of Kurdish origin live freely throughout Turkey, and participate in all walks of life without discrimination. Kurds are doctors, lawyers, teachers, and artists. This is an important fact that is widely misunderstood. Twenty-five percent of the Turkish Parliament is composed of Kurdish Turks, even though only 18 percent of the general population is Kurdish. Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister is Kurdish. Even Turkey's former President Turgut Ozal was Kurdish.

In addition, Turkey works to protect the livelihood of Kurds in northern Iraq. When Saddam Hussein attacked his own Kurdish citizens with poisonous gas years before the gulf war, Turkey opened its doors and clothed, fed, and sheltered them until it was safe for them to return to their homes. After the gulf war, Turkey again accepted half a million Kurds fleeing from Saddam Hussein's tyranny. Today, Turkey hosts Operation Provide Comfort, the international effort which operates from Turkish bases to protect Iraqi Kurds.

These facts, however, are overshadowed by Turkey's fight against the PKK—Kurdistan Workers Party—a Marxist-Leninist terrorist group that is supported by Iran, Iraq, and Syria. Western societies fail to understand that the Kurds now fighting against Turkey are not the same Kurds suffering under the brutality of Saddam Hussein. Although the Kurdish people of Turkey have little sympathy for the PKK, the PKK has the audacity to claim that it represents the Kurdish people.

Another little-known fact about PKK terrorists is that they are not all Kurds. The PKK ranks include mercenaries and the unemployed from a host of other countries. The only support it receives from within Turkey, it extorts from innocent Kurdish businesses. The PKK is only able to continue its war against Turkey by maintaining bases outside of Turkey, such as one in Syria's Bekaa Valley, and training with other extremist organizations. Not only is the PKK unrepresentative of the true

aspirations of the Kurdish people, but its goal of "freeing the Kurdish people" is ironic when one considers what the PKK is ultimately seeking to accomplish: To set up an independent Kurdistan State based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. Such a Marxist-Leninist State would endanger the lives of many Turks and Kurdish Turks living in the region and threaten peace and stability throughout the entire Middle East.

Since its inception in 1984, the PKK has based its operations on intimidation. To force its ideology upon the masses, the PKK uses an extensive policy of oppression, and forces villagers, both Turks and Kurdish Turks, who are loyal to the State, to vacate their villages and move elsewhere. It has killed thousands of civilians, many of whom are the same Kurds that the PKK claims to represent, while sabotaging economic development projects that would assist in the strengthening of democracy in Turkey. It has also extorted money from the Kurds. Those who resist are murdered in groups. Their houses are burnt, and their harvests and livestock are destroyed. It is absurd to say that the PKK is an organization waging an armed struggle for the freedom of the Kurdish people.

What we are dealing with is a group that could seriously undermine the future of democracy in Turkey. It has defied the laws that are designed to promote economic opportunity and preserve law and order, in a democratic society that respects the rights and freedoms of all people in the region. Supporting a strong democratic Turkey in a generally volatile region has long been regarded as important to the United States. Therefore, it is in the interest of the United States to support Turkey's policies to combat PKK terrorism. It is not correct, however, to target Turkey's fight against terrorists like the PKK as a sign of democracy in danger. On the contrary, true danger would be signified if a democratic government were unwilling to protect its country's territorial integrity or its citizens' human rights from the inhuman measures of a terrorist organization.

By conditioning and threatening to cut off aid to Turkey, the United States is undermining a democratic government that is only seeking to protect its citizens and its territorial integrity. It is especially counterproductive to condemn Turkey's policies at this critical juncture when the Turkish Parliament is considering a series of constitutional reforms to bring Turkey's laws in line with those of the European Union, and just recently approved a 6-month extension of Operation Comfort to provide relief to Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq. In order to promote Turkish democracy, the United States should support Prime Minister Ciller in her efforts to fight PKK terrorism and improve democracy. The Turkish people deserve the support of their democratic allies in the face of PKK intimidation.

VOTE FRAUD IN AMERICA

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House Oversight Committee held its first hearing on vote fraud in America, geared primarily to the Federal motor-voter law. Officials and

advocates from around the country spoke of abuses and misconduct during the balloting process. In California, witnesses testified noncitizens regularly voted, as did a 5-year-old child and a dog. In Alabama, witnesses reported three briefcases containing 1,100 completed absentee ballots were hand carried to an election board on election day. These and similar incidents impugn the integrity of this country's election process.

This issue is particularly important to me in light of allegations of electoral abuse and official misconduct in Maryland during the last gubernatorial election, which was decided by a record slim margin of several thousand votes. Concerned citizens from around the State began to investigate widespread reported irregularities the day following the election.

Besides problems with extremely lax voting booth security, these investigations determined 34,000 voters were not purged in Baltimore City in 1994 prior to the elections as required by law.

The Baltimore City election supervisor was reminded by a deputy 7 months prior to the election that the purge had not been conducted. It was never done, and that fact appears to have been concealed from city and State election officials. The enormous implications of this official malfeasance is apparent from the following sample facts about the November election:

A computer analysis done of total vote counts for each of the 408 precincts in Baltimore City using the Baltimore City Election Board electronic tape of registered voters and the certified list of votes cast on election day forwarded to the State board of elections revealed 5,929 more votes were cast in the election than individuals recorded as having appeared to have voted at the polls or by absentee ballot.

Another analysis was done comparing the same electronic tape of registered voters in Baltimore City with records of abandoned houses provided by the city housing commission. This revealed a total of 667 votes cast in the election. Furthermore, 1,881 votes were cast from houses owned by either the mayor and city council of Baltimore or the city housing authority. There is compelling evidence that a total of as many as 2,548 votes were cast from abandoned or unoccupied buildings. Where did these voters live?

Deceased voters still exercised their right to vote. Analysis of voter authority cards, precinct binder printouts, and requests for absentee ballots revealed that a possible total of 42 votes were cast by people no longer living.

Was their a direct correlation between the failure to purge and these terrible statistics? I think there was. So did State election board officials. After these facts were discovered, the State election board made a bipartisan call for the purge to be conducted after the fact to correct the previous mistake.

Let me reiterate, the State board of elections consisting of three Democrats and three Republicans wanted the purge done to prevent similar problems in the future.

Instead, the State attorney general's office represented the city election board against the State election board and convinced the court to retroactively apply the motor voter law in order to prevent any purges from being conducted.

This is not the purpose for which the motor voter law was designed. Clearly, we in Con-

gress are concerned that similar problems are not repeated in any State or Federal elections. Problems such as those encountered in Maryland should be corrected immediately. Vigorous investigation must be conducted to determine if there was any fraud or official misconduct. If there is evidence of such behavior, it should be prosecuted to the fullest extent possible. It should not and must not be condoned or ignored using the cloak of law applied retroactively.

Mr. Speaker, in an election there is no such thing as a little fraud. Such behavior attacks the very foundation of our society because it destroys the fundamental trust between voters and their elected government. To tolerate such abuse or circumvent the laws designed to protect the sanctity of the citizens right to vote by any means possible will only make Americans more cynical and disinterested. In Maryland, we must not let this situation happen again.

EMPLOYEE LEGISLATION

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will resolve an issue of great concern to employees of our Nation's community colleges.

Under current Labor Department interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, classified employees of community colleges—instructional aides, bus drivers, groundskeepers, and other school support personnel—are prevented from pursuing an expanded role as instructors.

Many classified employees earn academic certification in order to teach certain courses at the community college where they are employed. Unfortunately, current law makes it cost-prohibitive for community colleges to allow these employees to each in addition to their regular duties.

The legislation I am introducing today will allow classified employees of community colleges to teach, in addition to their regular duties, without violating the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Department of Labor's requirement that classified employees must be paid a blended overtime rate that reflects both their compensation for their full-time work in a classified capacity and the higher rate as instructors makes the use of these workers impractical.

If these employees were paid a time-and-a-half overtime rate computed solely on their classified wage, the costs would diminish substantially and community colleges would be able to utilize these workers, who already have a commitment to education and want to pursue an expanded role as instructors.

My bill has been endorsed by the California School Employees Association and the American Association of Classified School Employees.

I urge my colleagues to join me and the co-sponsors of this bill in supporting this much needed change in the law.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORLD LEAGUE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the many accomplishments of the World League for Freedom and Democracy [WLFD] in its 40 years of existence. The World League for Freedom and Democracy is an international organization comprised of some 137 member nations whose primary goal has been to promote the principles of democratic forms of government, free enterprise, and human rights among all people of the world. WLFD has long been an advocate of worldwide democracy, monitoring various parts of the world to ensure that human rights are upheld.

WLFD should be commended for being a strong voice for the principles of universal political freedom and the rights and responsibilities of the democratic process for all citizens of a country. WLFD, along with the United Nations, was formed with the intent of maintaining a peaceful dialog between nations and stabilizing relations between sovereign governments.

This year, WLFD is holding its 27th annual conference at the United Nations. I am honored to participate in WLFD's dinner to welcome the over 250 delegates attending the U.N. conference from over 50 countries, including the Presidents of Costa Rica and Fiji. It is also with great pride that I was chosen to share my experiences and lend my support to the continuing struggle to secure human rights in all parts of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the WLFD as they continue their crucial mission, because the fight for freedom and democracy serves in the interests of all humanity.

TRIBUTE TO EDDIE DEE SMITH

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that makes America great is the fact that in towns and cities across the face of our country there are citizens who are willing to step forward and dedicate their talents and energies to make life better for their friends and neighbors. Riverside County has been fortunate to have many such citizens. Men and women who have given freely of themselves so that our beautiful area in southern California will continue to be a desirable place to live for generations to come. Mrs. Eddie Dee Smith is one of these exceptional citizens.

A ceremony is scheduled on August 5 to rededicate the Rubidoux Senior Center as the Eddie Dee Smith Senior Center.

The North Rubidoux Women's Club, founded in Smith's home in 1954, was the driving force in getting the center established. Eddie Dee Smith was the club's founding vice president. She was also the senior center's director from 1977 to 1981.

Eddie Dee Smith has always been at the forefront of Rubidoux's advancement. She was a founder of the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, the Rubidoux Senior Center, head of the Jurupa Area Girl Scouts, member of the Avalon Park Committee, regent of the Jensen-Alvarado Ranch, president of the Jurupa Democrat Club, and 1993 Jurupa Chamber of Commerce citizen of the year.

On behalf of the many people whose lives this remarkable woman has touched, I would like to add my personal congratulations, and the thanks of the people of the 43d Congressional District.

CELEBRATING UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA PARTNERSHIP AND THE STATE VISIT OF PRESIDENT KIM YONG-SAM

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the long United States partnership with the Republic of Korea spanning nearly five decades will be celebrated this week in two major events. The first is the visit of South Korea's democratically elected President, Kim Yong-sam, and his address today to a joint session of Congress. The second will be the dedication of the long-awaited Korean War Memorial. It is a great pleasure to have President Kim here with us, and a source of immense satisfaction that those who fought our most forgotten war are finally being appropriately remembered and honored. Meanwhile, South Korea has emerged as a robust industrial power and a fully functioning democracy, and a steadfast United States friend.

CELEBRATING SOUTH KOREA'S DEMOCRACY

How South Korea moved with United States encouragement into the family of democratic nations, and the pivotal role played by President Kim, deserves reiteration.

In 1987, South Korea began a transition to democracy after 26 years of military-dominated governments. A new constitution was adopted, and free elections for President and a National Assembly subsequently were held.

President Kim Yong-sam had fought for a democratic South Korea since the 1960's. He had endured constant harassments and periods of confinement from the military-dominated regimes. Elected President in December 1992, Kim Yong-sam is the first South Korean leader since 1961 from a purely civilian background.

STRENGTH OF UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA SECURITY TIES

United States-Republic of Korea security relations were forged in blood during the Korean war and formally established in 1953. The dedication of the Korean war memorial during President Kim's visit to Washington symbolizes the long, intimate United States-Republic of Korea security relationship, including participation in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

The United States stations 37,000 troops in South Korea as the embodiment of its defense commitment to South Korea. These and other United States forces stationed in the western Pacific area are an essential element in maintaining stability in the Asia-Pacific region and

in ensuring that North Korea will never dare to attack the South.

THREAT POSED BY NORTH KOREA

At present, our security relationship faces its strongest test in dealing with the nuclear threat posed by North Korea. South Korea has supported the United States-North Korean agreed framework despite the mixed impact the agreed framework has on North Korea-South Korea relations and the security situation on the Korean peninsula. This commitment includes up to \$3 billion to finance the light-water reactor project.

Analysts contend that North Korea views the agreed framework as a window of opportunity to isolate South Korea diplomatically, divide South Korea and the United States, and draw the United States into a bilateral peace agreement. I am committed to seeing that this does not happen. This issue has been addressed in House Joint Resolution 83, the first legislation reported out by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific since I became chairman in January. The resolution has been reported out favorably by the full House International Relations Committee.

I am confident that this statement of congressional policy can materially assist the administration in removing any illusions that North Korea might entertain about American determination to demand full adherence to the essential provisions of the accord—if they properly use this expression of congressional views.

UNITED STATES-SOUTH KOREAN TRADE RELATIONS

South Korea has grown during the past decade as a market for United States exports. In recent years trade has become increasingly more balanced. Between 1985 and the end of 1994 United States exports tripled to \$18 billion, while our imports of South Korean goods doubled. The United States had a relatively small \$2 billion trade deficit with South Korea in 1994 on total trade of \$38 billion. Thus far during 1995 the United States enjoys a surplus.

South Korea has taken steps to remove many barriers to imports and otherwise to improve the environment for foreign trade and investment. During the past 5 years the Republic of Korea Government has significantly lowered import tariffs and has liberalized its import licensing regime to permit a greater range of products to enter the country unimpeded.

South Korea also has been one of the most important countries supporting the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] organization.

Problems remain in United States-South Korean economic relations, for instance in discriminatory treatment of automobile imports, and in the use of standards, certification, and testing requirements to discriminate against foreign goods, especially agricultural products.

Mr. Speaker, I remain persuaded that these and other problems can be resolved and that both our political, security, and economic ties will continue to grow and flourish. It is a privilege to play a role in welcoming President Kim Yong-sam to Washington.

QUESTIONABLE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION GRANTS AWARDED IN OREGON

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exhaustive and very professional research done by my constituents Bob and Sharon Beck and the Oregon Cattlemen's Association regarding how environmental groups receiving Federal funding engage in political advocacy which threatens the survival of ranchers and other public land users.

Oregon ranchers are painfully aware that certain environmental groups have an agenda which includes putting them out of business. Unfortunately, Pacific Rivers Council and Waterwatch of Oregon, Inc.—two of the more radical and litigious of these groups—have received substantial Federal grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF].

Although NFWF maintains it places restrictions against grantees using Federal funds for lobbying and litigation, at the very least these Federal funds free up other resources for these environmental groups to use for political advocacy.

As my colleagues are well aware, this problem has extended far beyond the NFWF to many other nonprofit groups that receive Federal funds. Representatives MCINTOSH, ISTOOK, and EHRlich have documented many horror stories in this regard and intend to offer an amendment to the Labor-HHS appropriations bill to limit this abuse of taxpayers dollars. I strongly support their efforts and hope similar amendments are adopted to all appropriations bills.

Although I believe the NFWF should have its Federal funding terminated, the Interior appropriations bill—H.R. 1977—contained \$4 million for the NFWF for fiscal year 1996. However, I am encouraged that the committee report—House Report 104-173—accompanying this bill clearly states that fiscal year 1996 is the last year for Federal funding of NFWF. It is imperative to ranchers like Bob and Sharon Beck that this Federal funding be terminated as the committee report promises.

I would urge my colleagues to read the following articles from Beef Today, the Chicago Tribune, and the Washington Times on how Federal funds from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation are used for lobbying and litigation by environmental groups.

[From Beef Today, June-July 1995]

WEST SIDE STORY

(By Patricia Peak Klintberg)

In the high country above Oregon's Grande Ronde Valley, an occasional spray of daffodils or crocuses is all that remains of homesteads now long gone. It is in the valley below that one finds ranchers like Bob and Sharon Beck, offspring of the hardest pioneers.

Though they thrive in this emerald valley, criss-crossed with creeks brim-full in spring, the battle they fight today is just as dangerous, and infinitely more complex, than their ancestors' struggles against the elements.

"The agenda of some environmental groups in this state is to put us out of business," says a no-nonsense Sharon Beck.

The groups deny this charge. But the cumulative effects of the litigation they

bring—and even of their well-meaning projects—is to raise the cost of doing business for public-lands ranchers. This is a story about how environmental groups prosper by tapping into endless sources of funding—some of it straight from taxpayers.

Consider the Eugene-based Pacific Rivers Council (PRC). This is the group behind last July's injunction halting all ongoing activities that could affect salmon in Oregon's Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman national forests, where the Becks are permittees.

"We were out of town and read about it in the newspaper," recalls Sharon Beck. "We were stunned. Our cattle were in the forest." Ultimately, the Forest Service ordered cattle removed from some allotments. The experience burned the Becks and others as permanently as a brand. "We realized just how precarious our position is," says Beck.

Bob Doppelt, PRC's general counsel, defends the suit: "We were only trying to get the Forest Service to do a good job. They were allowing timber sales without consulting with the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]." PRC's suit charged that the Forest Service violated the Endangered Species Act by failing to consult with NMFS on its overall 1990 forest plan. Instead, the Forest Service checked with NMFS before approving individual projects—logging, road repairs or whatever. Last month, the Supreme Court agreed with PRC that the Endangered Species Act requires more than a project-by-project consultation.

The Forest Service, meantime, has completed the consultation in question—but under the Endangered Species Act, which requires the loser to pay the costs of lawsuits, it must reimburse the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund for the costs of its legal fight on behalf of PRC. To say the Forest Service must foot the bill, of course, is another way of saying that the taxpayer must. Though the amount for this case is not established, the group has received "about \$2 million" in attorneys' fees from the federal government in the past two years, says Buck Parker, a defense fund vice president.

The fight cost Oregon public-lands ranchers \$39,000 in legal fees. Since the Forest Service completed the consultation sought by PRC before the lawsuit was even decided, "All it did was cost the government and us a lot of money," says Beck.

Sharon and Bob Beck have a stake in what happens here. Their cow-calf operation lies in this nearly flat 150,000-acre valley, which is planted to grass and crops as diverse as coriander and sugar beets. The whole is surrounded by mountains. While water is abundant in spring, this is high country some 2,500' above sea level. Pastures can become parched in summer, so cattle are moved to the forest in May.

"To us the land is everything. It is our connection with our history and our connection with our future," Sharon Beck says.

Bob's great-grandfather led a wagon train to western Oregon. Sharon was born here, surrounded by reminders of her ancestors. The front door is Carolina poplar, the tree Sharon's grandmother nurtured with left-over wash water. With their two daughters grown and gone and son Rob farming 14 crops on hundreds of acres of arable land, Bob handles the cattle while Sharon delves ever deeper into the tangled web of local environmental group financing.

Teamed with Oregon Cattlemen's Association attorney Lindsay Slater, she discovered that PRC was receiving grant money from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). Indeed, 75% of PRC's funding in 1994 came not from individuals but foundations. What's unique about NFWF among foundations, though, is that a third of its funding—millions of dollars—comes from taxpayers (see sidebar).

Slater lays out the irony neatly: "Here was a foundation giving taxpayer dollars to a group that then turned around and sued the federal government."

Slater obtained a list of all NFWF grants made to groups in Oregon since 1988—\$9.3 million worth. While NFWF staff prepared to come to Oregon to meet with the cattlemen, Sharon Beck spotted two troublesome grants.

The first was a \$180,000 grant to PRC for a project dubbed "Salmon Safe." Though this grant had nothing to do with the earlier lawsuit, it was not lost on Beck and Slater that such funding keeps PRC flush, enabling it to pursue litigation.

Just as bad, the Salmon Safe project seemed unnecessary. The idea was to create a green label for ranches that participate in PRC projects to improve riparian habitat. But the Oregon Cattlemen's Association routinely conducts watershed workshops with university scientists who bring cattlemen the latest in riparian and range management. "NFWF just throws the money out there and never looks back," says Beck. At the meeting with NFWF staff in January, the cattlemen convinced them the project couldn't fly.

"The Pacific Rivers lawsuit took us by surprise," admits NFWF's Krishna Roy. "It is not something where we would necessarily have turned down the grant if we'd known they were suing someone else, but we have to keep it in mind in determining whether a project can be successful." The federal portion of the grant, \$60,000, has been frozen.

"We contacted PRC," Roy says, "and said, Look, we are not going to dispense any federal funds until we are satisfied that private landowners are willing to participate in this program and that it can work."

PRC isn't worried. Doppelt says, "Whether NFWF gives us money or not, it won't stop us." Cattlemen need "to get real. It's a sad thing to see them spin their wheels and look for scapegoats. The world has fundamentally changed and they don't like it."

The second grant that caught Sharon Beck's eye was to another local group suing ranchers: Water Watch of Oregon, Inc. In 1992, NFWF gave the group \$201,674, \$62,903 of it federal funds. The money "supported" an effort to remove the Savage Rapids Dam on the Rogue River. The turn-of-the-century dam supplies irrigation water and recreation and recharges wells. Sharon Beck initially thought the grant might be a positive example of NFWF's work—but then she talked to local people like Jack Waldon, who runs a small newspaper, The Little Company.

"This isn't about saving the salmon, it's about who controls the water," says Waldon. "Taking the dam out will affect people's water rights. If they were worried about the salmon, the town would stop using the Rogue River for sewage treated with chlorine."

Attorney later checked out Water Watch and confirmed that it has objected to every proposed water right in Oregon. Fighting these objections costs farmers and ranchers time and money.

NFWF's Whit Fosburgh argues the grant is justified: "The dam's a big fish killer and it's going to be a tremendous expense to bring it up to specifications," he says. But spring chinook salmon runs on the Rogue are 25% larger than they were a year ago, according to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department.

"I went back 30 years, and I couldn't find a higher count at this time," says district biologist Mike Evenson.

As for the argument that fixing the dam would be hugely expensive—the federal government says it would cost millions—Emerson Roller, a contractor for 45 years who lives in the area, says the fish ladders on the dam could be repaired for \$100,000. "It needs

maintenance. If they use common sense they can probably fix it for less.

"Why not use NFWF's money to fix the ladders?" asked Waldon, who by now believes the effort to take down the dam is tinged with conspiracy.

"NFWF never came to Oregon before making the grant," says Sharon Beck. "They never talked to anyone in the community. They just gave them the money to take out the dam. There is no accountability."

Well, there wasn't—but now there is. As a result of Slater's deft work and some pressure from the district's Rep. Wes Cooley (R-Ore.) and Idaho's Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R), NFWF has been responsive indeed. It will now ask grant applicants if they are parties to litigation, and allow the Oregon Cattlemen's Association to review grant applications for projects in the state. Other states can make the same request.

Nevertheless, Chenoweth wants all federal funding for NFWF ended. Other members of Congress are reluctant to go that far, but with pressure to cut the deficit building, the President's request for NFWF federal funding of \$7.5 million may be in jeopardy. It certainly wouldn't break the environmental movement: In 1992, 379 foundations gave \$356 million to environmental and animal causes. Because of the federal funding it receives, NFWF is not included in this count. It is considered a "public" charity.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1995]

NON-PROFIT GROUPS' FUNDS UNDER FIRE

(By Patricia Peak Klintberg)

COVE, ORE.—What really galled Sharon Beck was when she learned that her tax dollars were hard at work. Against her.

She and her husband, Bob, raised cattle in the Grande Ronde Valley. While their cattle graze at the ranch in spring, they are moved to public forest land during the summer's dry months.

A year ago, a local environmental group went to court to protect endangered salmon, and that action almost forced the Becks' cattle off the forest land.

What the Becks didn't find out until later was that their own tax dollars partly funded the group.

Their experience is not unique. Thousands of non-profit groups that receive taxpayer funds lobby and participate in litigation. So common is the practice that freshman Rep. David McIntosh (R-Ind.) held a congressional hearing this week to investigate.

Some 600,000 non-profits or charities, ranging from hospitals to cultural centers, received \$159 billion in federal funds in 1992, according to Independent Sector, a coalition of 800 non-profits.

McIntosh says he is interested in all non-profits that use taxpayer dollars to lobby and litigate on the local or national level.

"Whether it's the Nature Conservancy on the left or local Chambers of Commerce on the right, if special interest are using taxpayer money to lobby for more money, it's just plain wrong," said McIntosh, chairman of the House regulatory affairs subcommittee.

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) accused McIntosh of engaging in a "systematic effort to silence voices that disagree with the new Republican majority."

McIntosh replied: "We are not trying to silence them. We are just not going to give them taxpayer money to exercise their free-speech rights."

Among his targets is the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the group the Becks discovered was helping fund local environmental groups in Oregon.

Congress created the foundation in 1984 to finance public and private partnerships for

conservation projects. It is authorized to receive \$25 million a year in federal funds, although appropriations have never exceeded \$10 million in a year.

The federal money is given as a "challenge" grant, which means private contributions must match the federal portion of the grant.

The foundation is barred by law from lobbying. Yet in a letter last March, its deputy director, Barbara Cairns, asked board members to contact certain members of Congress to save the National Biological Service from budget cuts.

It also is barred from litigating. But according to Lindsay Slater, an attorney for the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, it has given grants to groups that do.

While environmental groups are a particular target of congressional budget cutters, they are not the only non-profits that lobby and litigate while receiving taxpayer dollars. The American Bar Association received \$9.5 million in federal funds in 1992. Local Chambers of Commerce received \$2 million over the past two years.

The lawsuit that threatened to disrupt the Becks' cattle operation was brought by the Eugene-based Pacific Rivers Council, which received a \$160,000 grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, \$60,000 of that from taxpayer money.

The suit charged that the Forest Service violated the law because it failed to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service on its overall forest management plan. Instead, the Forest Service had been checking with the agency before approving individual projects, such as logging or road repair.

In May, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of a lower court, agreeing that the Endangered Species Act requires more of the Forest Service than a project-by-project consultation.

In the end, the Becks' cattle were able to remain in the forest. But the Becks and other Oregon ranchers whose cattle graze on public land had to lay out \$39,000 in legal fees to fight the injunction.

The Becks are further angered that, as taxpayers they must also help foot the legal bills of the Pacific River Council: The council's legal team will be reimbursed by taxpayers because the Endangered Species Act requires losers—in this case, the Forest Service—to pay.

Said Slater: "Here was a foundation giving taxpayer dollars to a group that then turned around and sued the federal government."

The foundation grant to the Pacific Rivers Council was for a project that was unrelated to the lawsuit. But it helped keep the council "flush" so it could pursue litigation, Slater said.

"The PRC lawsuit took us by surprise," admitted Krishna Roy of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. It is not something where we would necessarily have turned down the grant if we'd known they were suing someone, but we have to keep it in mind in determining whether a project can be successful."

The foundation has since agreed to ask grant applicants if they are parties to litigation, and it will allow the Oregon Cattle-

men's Association to review grant applications for projects in the state.

But the Interior Department appropriations bill approved by a House panel Tuesday cuts the foundation's funds to \$4 million in fiscal 1996 and recommends eliminating it altogether in 1997.

House Resources Committee Chairman Don Young (R-Alaska) said he has supported the Fish and Wildlife Foundation in the past, "but they ought to be spending their money on wildlife projects, not funding our adversaries."

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 18, 1995]

WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING IS FOREVER

(By Alston Chase)

If you've wondered why it's so hard to reduce government spending, consider this: The whole country is on the dole. The poor have welfare. The middle class has college loans and National Public Radio. And the truly affluent enjoys handouts too. These are called "environmental," but you can think of them as pork.

This is worth keeping in mind as we watch Republicans try to reform preservation policy. GOP bean-counters promise to make welfare mothers and Sesame Streeters work for a living. Federal monies to both should be scrapped, they insist, because welfare doesn't work and public broadcasting does. One wastes public money, and the other can do without it.

But while many preservation programs are both wasteful and redundant, congressional cheese-parers have left them alone. And the reason isn't hard to find: The bureaucrats who run preservation agencies are smarter than their Hill adversaries. They know that merely speaking the magic words "private enterprise" reduces the most frugal GOP lawmaking to an oozing puddle of acquiescence.

Ever since the November Republican landslide, Beltway empire builders have been heavily playing this card. Quicker than you can say "Enola Gay," they have switched political sides, magically remaking their images from collectivist ecosystem groupies into staunch free-market libertarians. And conservatives are falling for it.

Such, for example, is the tactic of an upper-class entitlement called the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. This organization is authorized to spend up to \$25 million in federal funds a year, which it funnels to environmental advocacy groups and upscale hunting and fishing organizations. But its executive director, Amos Eno, a former National Audubon Society staffer, has convinced conservatives that this effort is a bastion of the free market. Last month, *Forbes* magazine praised the Foundation, urging that "other environmental groups would do well to adopt a down-to-earth, Eno-like approach."

To be sure, other conservation organizations, such as the Sierra Club, that are experiencing financial problems, would do better on the public dole, too. The Foundation reveals why public subsidies are forever. Established by Congress during the heyday of trickle-down economics in 1984, its purpose was to raise private monies for federal and

private preservation causes. Originally, it was expected to become self-supporting. Government, Congress then supposed, would only provide the seed money to get it started. To this end, it promised to match, one for one, each dollar the Foundation raised from private sources, up to \$1 million.

This federal commitment of course, was entirely unnecessary. America has plenty of philanthropies and doesn't need another. By 1993, according to the Environmental Data Institute, there were more than 1,800 environmental grantmakers, which since 1988 made more than 22,000 grants. Just the top 417 of these givers have combined assets totaling more than \$110 billion and collectively award more than \$340 million to recipients each year.

Nevertheless, the foundation's "private fund-raising" idea jerked the right chains of congresspeople infatuated with free enterprise. In 1987, the cap on federal matching funds was raised to \$5 million and, in 1994, lifted again to \$25 million annually for the next five years. In 1993, 31 percent of the Foundation's \$17.9 million in revenues came from taxpayers.

Meanwhile, the foundation befriended the power elite. It put, on its Board of Directors and Advisory Committee, people like Caroline Getty, James A. Baker IV, Marshall Field and Nancy N. Weyerhaeuser. It made grants to the favorite environmental and sporting causes of the rich, such as the National Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Natural Resources Defense Council, National Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited and Trout Unlimited. It bestowed stipends on individuals, too. In 1992, according to the Environmental Data Institute, it awarded one Rick Weyerhaeuser \$80,000 to write a book on the environment.

And according to insiders, such disbursements escape adequate oversight. Taking place in the noman's land between public and private sectors, they are not subject to the same accountability other federal programs are. Complaining of a lack of sufficient "scrutiny" of grants awarded, in 1992, one board member noted, "staff review . . . seems to tend toward advocacy rather than critical review."

Despite these concerns, the Foundation, with friends in high places, remains insulated from budget cutters. A former Foundation staffer now works for the House Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations. And when the subcommittee staff recently discusses possible cuts to the Foundation budget, word reportedly got back to Mr. Eno, who, according to sources, then visited the Hill to convince lawmakers of the Foundation's conservative bona fides.

Thus, while Republicans pick on "Masterpiece Theatre," they leave rarefied precincts of preservation alone. This is too bad. If public broadcasting should be weaned from the federal teat because it can survive without aid, so should silver-spooned enclaves like the Foundation. But this probably won't happen. Like all bad environmentalism, its support is bipartisan.