

Marie's rise through the ranks of the union began only a few years after she graduated from UCLA in 1957. While she was chair of the girl's physical education department at Palmdale High School, she became a member of Foothills, American Federation of Teachers Local 1424. From there she moved up the ladder; chapter chair, local secretary, local vice president and, in 1967, she was elected president of local 1424. At the time local 1424 had 15 chapters with over 900 members.

In 1970, Marie was elected secretary-treasurer of the CFT. The union could not have had a better person to help steer it through turbulent times. Marie served as secretary-treasurer during the collective bargaining fight for survival of the AFT in California and stabilized CFT finances by establishing good relations with all of the local treasurers, officers and staff of the CFT, the CFT credit union and the financial officers and staff of the AFT. Along with Marie's skill at debt management, these steps enabled the CFT to finance all collective bargaining elections.

During her record 24-year tenure as CFT secretary-treasurer, Marie also created and coordinated the CFT legal defense fund. This is just one more way in which she has made her mark on the CFT.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Marie Whipp, a person who has worked so hard to make a better life for California's schoolteachers. She deserves the respect and admiration of all of us who care about the fate of our public schools.

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#### CUBA LIBERTY ACT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 20, 1995*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, for more than 30 years the United States has imposed a unilateral economic embargo on the people of Cuba. The hope of course was that such international pressure and isolation would bring the dictator, Fidel Castro, to his knees.

Unfortunately, after all this time, Castro still rules the island. What is more unfortunate, however, is that the people of Cuba, most no longer fervent followers of the revolution, are living in a state of political and financial depression.

Nobody denies that Castro is an old tyrant whose time to give up the lost hope of the revolution has come. Cuba is the last country in the hemisphere without democracy, free elections and an open economy. But, the legislation we are considering here today, will not result in any changes in this current situation. It will not bring down Castro any faster than the existing embargo has failed to remove him. In fact, H.R. 927 will result in the perverse effect of further isolating this nation. The attempt in this bill to internationalize the economic embargo by threatening economic sanctions against any other nation which trades with or invests in Cuba is unworkable and will embroil us in heated debates with our allies and friends in this hemisphere and beyond.

This is not to say that we should give up our attempts to rid the island of Castro. But the almost paranoid behavior of many in this Nation with respect to Castro is no longer justified. Cuba is no military threat to the United States.

Cuba is no longer a viable model for socialism. It is no longer a model for anything or anybody. So why the fixation.

As the recent report of the Inter-American Dialog Task Force on Cuba stated, "the prospects for change in Cuba are today greater than at any time since 1959. Yet, current United States policy neither encourages change in Cuba nor advances United States national interests."

Not long ago, during the House debate on whether we should renew most-favored-nation trade status with China, Members from both sides of the aisle argued passionately that while China's failure to live up to normal standards of international behavior was reprehensible, it was more important to engage the Chinese through political dialog and economic interaction. Without this face-to-face interaction, China's behavior could not be modified or changed.

Similarly, many Members of this Congress supported the President's decision to extend diplomatic recognition of Vietnam because they felt an open dialog would help us resolve once and for all the issue of our POW/MIA's.

Finally, this Nation has constantly engaged the North Koreans in frank and open discussion of their nuclear weapons programs and we have even agreed to sell them nuclear power generating equipment.

My point here is that this Nation has chosen to confront in full diplomatic dialog some of the most ruthless communist, civil rights abusing dictatorships in the world in the hope that this dialog would somehow influence their behavior both domestically and in the international arena.

So, what is wrong with our policy approach to Cuba. Is Cuba any more of a threat to us than China or North Korea? Hardly. Is Castro somehow more of a dictator than the leadership in Beijing or Hanoi? No.

So, why shouldn't the United States policy toward Cuba be changed to reflect the same approach that we take toward every other communist dictator in the world.

H.R. 927 creates a false sense of hope. It will not topple Castro but it will tighten the noose around the already miserable life most ordinary Cubans live under.

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#### TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER, NH POLICE CHIEF PETER FAVREAU

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 20, 1995*

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manchester, NH Police Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership role in putting together one of the Nation's most successful antidrug crusades.

Manchester, a city with a population of 98,000, had the usual problems of a city that size. While the overall crime rate in the State's largest city has declined in recent years, drug offenses increased dramatically when the city became a target for gangs from nearby Lowell and Lawrence, MA, who came to Manchester to sell drugs.

Chief Favreau, ignoring generation-old, traditional police turf lines, invited the New Hampshire State Police into the city of Manchester for the first time to work hand-in-hand

with his officers to combat this invasion of drug dealers, gang members, and their related crimes. Police Chief Favreau solicited and received a \$100,000 grant from the State Department of Justice to set up an interagency law enforcement task force.

Manchester police, working together with agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Attorney General's Drug Task Force, the State Police Special Investigations Unit, and the Sheriff's Department, mobilized to rid the city of these drug dealers. The operation was stepped up in June in hopes of preventing an escalation of drug wars that had already resulted in the shooting deaths of two young men. Mayor Ray Wieczorek joined in by forming a task force of city health, building code enforcement, and police officials aimed at putting pressure on absentee landlords and their crumbling dwellings used for prostitution and drug dealing.

Chief Favreau, working in conjunction with U.S. Attorney Paul Gagnon's office and the unified law enforcement community, mobilized all the resources he could and successfully cleaned up the neighborhood.

Leaders of the T.B.O.N. organizations—Take Back Our Neighborhoods—say that as a result of Chief Favreau's task force's efforts, morale in the neighborhood is a lot better. They credit Chief Favreau and his leadership for making the area a much better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Peter Favreau's distinguished career is a model of the best we have in the law enforcement community. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership in the Operation Streetsweeper program and immeasurably improving the lives of the people of the Manchester area. Because of Chief Favreau's dedication and ability, the citizens of Manchester feel much more comfortable and safer moving about the queen city.

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#### IN HONOR OF THE CALIFORNIA PARALYZED VETERANS AND CASA CORAZON OF LONG BEACH, CA

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 20, 1995*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the California Paralyzed Veterans for their commitment to providing comfortable housing for disabled veterans in the 38th Congressional District. Their hard work and dedication has resulted in the construction in Long Beach, CA, of Casa Corazon—a model of housing for persons with disabilities.

Casa Corazon is also an outstanding example of what can happen when Government agencies in Washington and at the local level join together for the betterment of a community. To make the dream of Casa Corazon a reality, the California Paralyzed Veterans reached out to include the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the Long Beach Housing Authority and the city of Long Beach. Their cooperation contributed heavily to the successful completion of Casa Corazon.

The members of the California Paralyzed Veterans are role models of ongoing service to others. They began with their personal service and sacrifice for our Nation during times of war. Their service has continued into peace time with the creation of Casa Corazon. I commend the California Paralyzed Veterans for all that they have given our Nation and for all that they are doing to ensure a better quality of life for all members of our community. Their efforts and Casa Corazon serve as a reminder of another job well done.

CHRIST CHURCH, U.C.C., 100th  
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations and best wishes to the people of Christ Church, a congregation of the United Church of Christ, on the celebration of their 100th anniversary of ministry on Milwaukee's south side.

Formally organized in September of 1895 with nine charter members, Christ Church has risen to every challenge of the past 100 years—and today continues to be a vibrant, committed congregation of 629 members. I suspect that when they look back over that century of ministry, they may be quite surprised at the remarkable things they have accomplished as a people of faith. But, in fact, they are living proof of the old saying, "What faith makes possible, love makes easy."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of Christ Church for their 100 years of dedicated service to God and Country. May God continue to bless their labor.

DEFICIT REDUCTION LOCKBOX ACT  
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM P. LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1162) to establish a Deficit Reduction Trust Fund and provide for the downward adjustment of discretionary spending limits in appropriations bills.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the measure before us today, H.R. 1162, the Deficit Reduction Lock Box Act of 1995.

The lock box legislation is a commonsense, bipartisan effort that should have been one of the first accomplishments of this Congress.

As a new Member of this body committed to supporting serious efforts to cut annual Federal spending and to reduce the national debt, the lock box approach is long overdue. While I am pleased that this bill enjoys broad bipartisan support, I am hopeful that next year's appropriations process will have a lock box for real deficit reduction in place.

I commend the bipartisan coalition of Republicans and Democrats who worked tirelessly to ensure consideration of H.R. 1162.

I have held 42 listening sessions in my district so far this year and my constituents overwhelmingly believe that the first priority of their elected leaders in Washington should be to get our country's fiscal house in order. They frankly cannot understand the current approach which allows a cut in spending to simply be spent elsewhere in the respective appropriation bills. With the budget situation facing our country, I likewise do not understand this approach, and I believe it's time to make a change.

Now, with the lock box contained in H.R. 1162, this shell game will cease to exist: Savings from budget cuts will be set aside for deficit reduction. Most elected officials talk the talk of changing business as usual—this legislation allows us to walk-the-walk and show the American people that we are committed to deficit reduction.

Mr. Speaker, in my first 8½ months in Congress I have worked with many Republicans and Democrats on amendments that cut unnecessary or wasteful Federal Government spending. Now, our efforts will be rewarded with real deficit reduction. I look forward to our continued efforts.

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, there appears to be a great deal of misinformation circulating regarding Republican plans to cut aid for higher education. Scare tactics, as we know, are usually the last resort of a desperate cause without a plan of their own.

The Republican-led 104th Congress has worked diligently to reform, streamline, and cut costs in Government. But let us get the facts straight. Our balanced budget proposal does not cut a single student loan. In fact, there will be more loans available next year than ever in the history of the program. In-school interest subsidies remain. Loan fees are not increased and Pell grants are funded at the highest level in history. Student aid is not cut.

The future looks extremely bright for students, if we enact a balanced budget. With a balanced budget, interest rates for money borrowed will decrease by at least 2 percent. That means a student who originally borrows \$11,000 for college at 8 percent could see the cost of that loan decrease by more than \$2,000. If we don't balance the budget, student loan programs will go bankrupt, not to mention numerous other programs.

I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the Clinton administration to stop the scare tactics and work with us to craft a plan that will save student loans and the Federal Government from bankruptcy.

CANCER-RELATED INSURANCE REFORM—COVERAGE OF CLINICAL TRIALS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, clinical trials provide the best available treatment for many patients with cancer, AIDS, and other life-threatening diseases, for whom standard therapies offer a limited chance for survival or enhanced quality of life. This is particularly true for children with cancer; over 60 to 70 percent are treated in clinical trials.

However, many health care insurers refuse to reimburse patient care costs which result from participating in clinical trials by claiming such therapy is investigational or experimental. When this happens, individuals cannot receive what potentially may be the best treatment for their condition unless they can afford to pay significant out-of-pocket expenses often running into thousands of dollars. Unless these patient care costs are included in a standard benefits package, it is likely that the reformed system will evolve into one of two tiers of care—potentially one in which only the wealthy have access to the best anticancer treatments.

Reimbursement denials impede the ability to conduct effective and timely clinical research by increasing administrative burdens on medical institutions and reducing the number of patients eligible to participate in trials. If reimbursement is not available, fewer hospitals will be willing to participate in clinical research and the opportunity to test new and effective treatments will be lost. The data collected while providing state-of-the-art care to patients in clinical trial advance medical science and improve our ability to provide cost-effective therapies.

TRIBUTE TO ROZ AND ABNER  
GOLDSTINE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we ask you and our colleagues to join us in paying tribute to Roz and Abner Goldstine for receiving the Jewish Vocational Service's prestigious Lifetime of Service Award.

Roz and Abner Goldstine have devoted tremendous amounts of their time, energy, and creativity to the indispensable work of the Jewish Vocational Service, which is a non-sectarian, nondenominational organization that provides job training and placement services.

The Goldstines have been leaders in the Jewish Vocational Service's efforts to assist scientists, engineers, and aerospace workers whose jobs have been lost due to the end of the cold war and the related Federal downsizing and reordering of national priorities. As we all know, these changes have put a disproportionately large burden on the State of California. We owe a debt of gratitude to