

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM-CARE ACT OF 1995

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, much has been said in this Congress about deficit reduction. Integrated into the debate on balancing the Federal budget is the fate of two of the most important social programs this Nation has ever created: Medicare and Medicaid. Tens of millions of Americans rely on at least one of these programs, and in many cases both, to meet even their most basic health care needs.

Unfortunately, the skyrocketing cost of health care in this country, coupled with America's changing demographics, has caused a dramatic and unsustainable growth in the cost of these programs. It is simply indisputable that we can never make more than a dent in the budget deficit facing our children unless we seriously address reform of our health care system. Clearly, Medicare and Medicaid need reform now.

Some in this Chamber seem to believe they have a quick and easy solution to the problems confronting these programs. However, many of us here in this body understand in our hearts that there is no easy solution. Our choices are difficult, and many are politically unpopular. Simply making draconian cuts in Medicare in order to meet arbitrarily chosen budget targets is not sound policy, nor is packaging Medicaid up into a block grant and shipping it off to the States.

For this reason, I am today introducing the Comprehensive Long-Term Care Act of 1995. This bill compliments H.R. 2071, the Health Care Improvement Act, which I introduced in July of this year. That bill, which makes sensible reforms to the American health care system and the acute care side of Medicaid, currently has 14 cosponsors.

The Long-Term Care Act makes bold reforms to the long-term care side of Medicaid by adding a new home- and community-based program, and expanding eligibility those with incomes up to 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. The nursing home and institutional portion of the Medicaid Program will be similar to the current Medicaid Program, with eligibility expanded to those with incomes up to 100 percent of poverty. Also, improvements are made with regard to the financial and disability eligibility determination criteria for all beneficiaries, as well as in the asset spend-down protections and personal needs allowance.

Importantly, this bill also contains unprecedented tax relief for the purchase of private long-term care insurance. Under the Comprehensive Long-Term Care Act, private long-term care insurance premiums are tax-deductible, and employer-provided long-term care insurance is excluded from an employee's taxable income. And funds drawn from a retiree's IRA or 401(k) trust plan that are used for the

purchase of long-term care insurance will not be subject to taxation. These bold changes will go a long way toward lowering future Federal expenditures on public long-term care programs by ensuring that the number of Americans with private long-term-care insurance is greatly expanded.

These incentives for the purchase of private long-term care insurance assure that public funds for Medicaid are directed at those who need them the most—those who cannot afford to pay for themselves. The new State funding distribution formula will also ensure that every State receives an equitable amount of Federal funding based on the State's number of eligible beneficiaries and ability to match the Federal share.

It is my hope that the introduction of this bill will help move the debate about how to lower the cost of Medicare and Medicaid in the direction of serious reform—not arbitrary cuts. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. BRAMWELL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of Richard Bramwell, president, CEO, and cofounder of Shinda Management Corp., a Queens-based real estate management company.

Mr. Bramwell is directly responsible for building a business that employs in excess of 40 employees. His company provides management and accounting services for over 3,000 residential apartment units. Shinda Management Corp. has specialized in the management of large multifamily housing developments, and has developed a stellar reputation as specialists in workout and other distressed properties.

Mr. Bramwell earned a bachelor's degree from Hofstra University and is a New York State real estate broker. He is a certified public housing manager and a member of the New York Association of Realty Managers and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. I am pleased to highlight the accomplishments of Mr. Richard Bramwell.

A TRIBUTE TO JOE J. WEBB

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Joe J. Webb for his leadership and commitment to Indiana's electric cooperative

industry as he concludes his tenure as president of the Indiana Statewide Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, Inc.

In December Mr. Webb will complete his second year as president of the Indiana Statewide Association. He has had a long and distinguished career with Indiana's electric cooperative industry. He has been a member of the Clark County REMC board since 1973 and a director of Indiana Statewide since 1988. He served as the association's secretary-treasurer from 1989 to 1991 and as its vice president from 1991 to 1993.

Mr. Webb is dedicated in all his efforts to the betterment of rural Indiana and has made a difference in the lives of those in his community and throughout the State. He is charter president and lifetime member of the New Washington Optimist Club. He is past elder and member of the board of trustees for the Trinity United Presbyterian Church in New Washington. He participates in a number of events which benefit local charities and is especially proud of his work for the Center for Lay Ministries in Jeffersonville. The center offers a food pantry for the needy and provides vouchers for people who cannot pay their bills.

Joe Webb has been a leader and a model citizen. He is richly deserving of the praise and recognition of his fellow Hoosiers.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AGREES WITH REPUBLICANS ON CRACK COCAINE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, after 3 years President Clinton finally did something right in the war on drugs. Yesterday he signed into law legislation denying the Sentencing Commission's recommendation on crack cocaine. President Clinton reaffirmed that offenses involving crack cocaine deserve more severe punishment than those involving powder cocaine.

Failure to reject the Sentencing Commission's proposal would have led to an increase in the use of crack and an increase in the number of people addicted to crack cocaine. Today in the United States, according to the Partnership for a Drug Free America, one out of every 10 babies born in the United States is born addicted to drugs, and most are addicted to crack cocaine.

I agree with some of what has been said about the equal treatment of crack and powder cocaine, but instead of lowering the penalties for crack offenses, as the Sentencing Commission proposes, we should simply increase the punishment for powder offenses to the same level as crack cocaine.

In the 1980's, the crack epidemic devastated American cities, causing the twin problems of addiction and drug-dealing crime. Crime skyrocketed between 1985 and 1990,

• 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.

the years crack was introduced. In fact, violent crime went up 37 percent in 1990 and aggravated assaults increased 43 percent. Because of crack cocaine, more teens in this country now die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.

The Congress, in the 1980's, reacted properly to the crack epidemic gripping vulnerable inner-city communities. We saw the destruction wrought on entire communities by this cheap and highly addictive form of cocaine. This time President Clinton did the right thing and decided that crack offenses ought to be punished more severely than powder offenses because of the increased violence and crime associated with crack.

TRIBUTE TO SENECA COUNTY 4-H CAMP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of volunteers who unselfishly contributed their talents to the Seneca County, Ohio 4-H Camp this past August.

The time and effort required to run a successful 4-H camp is immense. The staff and senior counselors worked long hours and made great sacrifices for the benefit of the community. In particular I would like to recognize senior counselors Joann Piper, Kim Reinhart, Holly Wright, Melissa Lambert, Mike Rainey, and Jeremy Harrison and staff members Ann Golden, Cathy Margraf, Brad Boes and Christa Gittinger. Together they created an exceptional educational opportunity for Seneca County.

I have often spoken to my colleagues here in the House of Representatives about the strength of character that can be found in the cities of northwest Ohio. A strong 4-H club is a source of deserved pride for those who participate and is an invaluable part of the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring these individuals for their efforts and commending them on the wonderful example they have set for others.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GUARINELLO

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Wednesday, November 1, 1995, a special event will take place in New York City. Mr. Guarinello, a Brooklyn resident, is celebrating his 25 years of service with HeartShare.

Mr. Guarinello is responsible for current HeartShare services and new program development. He works with city, State, and Federal officer, voluntary agencies, and community organizations in making services available and accessible to people in need of help. Under his leadership HeartShare has been accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Services for Families and Children, Inc. This highly respected rank is held by less than 10

agencies in New York City, and only about 650 organizations in the United States and Canada.

In addition to his executive role with HeartShare, Mr. Guarinello is chairman of Brooklyn's Community Board 11. He volunteers his leadership experience to many organizations, including the Interagency Council of Developmental Disabilities Agencies; Brooklyn Boro Wide Council; New York State Council of Voluntary Family and Child Care Agencies; National Conference of Catholic Charities; and National Council of Family Relations.

He is a frequent speaker on urban family issues before civic and business groups, and colleges and universities. He has often been interviewed by the media on children and family developments, including a feature by Crain's New York Business.

Mr. Guarinello is a graduate of The Institute for Not-for-Profit Management, Graduate School of Business at Columbia University, and was awarded a Certificate of Completion in Financial Management from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He received an A.A. in Psychology from St. Francis College, and an M.S. degree in Counseling Psychology from Southeastern University.

Mr. Guarinello has made great contributions to his community and our country. His civic-minded approach has added to a better quality of life in our neighborhoods. Together, with the Board of Directors, staff, clients, friends, and family, I congratulate Mr. Guarinello for his 25 years of service and dedication to the Brooklyn community.

TRIBUTE TO CARMEN A. PACHECO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce to my colleagues, Carmen A. Pacheco, a native of Brooklyn. She is the founding member of Pacheco & Lugo, Attorneys at Law, the first Hispanic women-owned law firm in New York.

Ms. Pacheco has an impressive academic portfolio. She received her law degree from St. John's University School of Law, and her bachelor's degree from City University of New York.

Her varied professional career includes work as an attorney on Wall Street. Ms. Pacheco has amassed considerable expertise by providing corporate services to multimillion and billion dollar companies such as Transamerica, and the United States Trust Company of New York to name a few. Carmen is a multitasking professional who takes immense pride in her work.

Ms. Pacheco has been lauded for her professional and community work. She is active in the New York State Bar Executive Committee Association on Federal and Commercial Litigation. She is also a member of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, and the Hispanic National Bar Association. It is my distinct honor to recognize Ms. Pacheco for her sterling contributions.

INCOME INEQUALITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 1, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INCOME INEQUALITY IN AMERICA

Over the past several years it has become clear that we have an economy in which income inequality has been worsening—the rich in America have been getting richer—the poor have been getting poorer. The figures are worrisome, but what is even more worrisome is that the current budget proposals moving through Congress would aggravate this trend.

GROWING INEQUALITY

Certainly there is nothing wrong with some people making more than others based upon different levels of work and skill. But in recent years the U.S. has become one of the most, if not the most, economically stratified of all the industrialized nations. The gap between the rich and the poor in the U.S. is well above that in Canada and Britain and twice as bad as in Germany.

After years of little change, income inequality since the 1970s has gotten progressively worse. Those in the bottom fifth have seen no improvement at all; indeed their real family income is slightly lower than it was 25 years ago. A recent study found that a larger proportion of children in the U.S. are poor than in the other industrialized nations. Meanwhile, people at the top have done very well. More than three-quarters of the additional income generated during the 1980s went to the top 20% of families. The top fifth now receives half of total household income, a record high. Twenty years ago, for example, a corporate CEO's income was 35 times greater than his average worker's income; today it is 150 times greater.

Many factors may have been involved in this trend of growing income inequality—technology in the workplace, lagging productivity, changing labor markets, international trade, the 1980s tax cuts for well-to-do Americans, and the rise in the stock market—and we can debate which of these factors are the most important. But what is beyond debate is whether this basic shift has occurred.

GINGRICH BUDGET PROPOSALS

Yet against this backdrop the budget plan put forward by House Speaker Newt Gingrich would make this trend worse—giving more to the rich and taking away more from moderate-income Americans.

The majority of the Gingrich tax cuts would go to families making over \$100,000 a year. His tax plan, for example, makes deep cuts in capital gains taxes for the well-to-do. At the same time, 50% of his spending cuts for individuals would come from programs for the bottom fifth. Deep cuts are made in health and nursing home care for the elderly; student loans and veterans benefits are scaled back; and reductions in the Earned Income Tax Credit mean a tax increase that hurts low-income workers.

Particularly worrisome is that Speaker Gingrich wants to cut deeply not just health but also education and training programs—the very programs that mean greater opportunity and help those on the lower rungs of society get a leg up and improve their future job and income prospects. Most economists would agree that what we should be doing now is increasing programs for youth job

training, student loans, school-to-work transition, vocational and adult education, and the like—but these are targeted for deep cuts by Speaker Gingrich.

LOOKING AT OVERALL IMPACT

Certainly some aspects of the Speaker's budget package are reasonable. Reducing the deficit and bringing the budget into balance is clearly a good idea, and several of the specific items in his overall package make sense, such as selling off unneeded government assets and trimming congressional pensions.

I also don't want to suggest that we should be anti-rich or that we should protect every program for the poor. Various federal programs, no matter how well intentioned, have not worked, and we need to recognize that they need to be dropped or overhauled.

Taken one by one, some of the Gingrich proposals do make sense and can be supported. But we need to look at the overall impact of his budget and tax policies taken as an entirety. The clear impact is to give more to those who already have a lot and to take away from struggling Americans. That simply doesn't make sense. It calls into question the basic fairness of government policy and aggravates one of the most worrisome trends in recent decades—the growing income inequality between rich and poor.

CONCERNS ABOUT INCOME INEQUALITY

This trend of worsening income inequality is a concern for several reasons.

First, it is divisive. When the gap between rich and poor grows too wide and increasing numbers of people feel that America is no longer a land of opportunity for them, the social fabric of the country is at risk. Those at the bottom may begin to feel they have less of a stake in our society's continuance. Some have called the growing income inequality the greatest threat to America's well-being. Second, it hinders economic growth. As those less well-off get poorer and fall farther behind, that reduces their access to education and training and their opportunities for improvement. And that in the end means that the nation as a whole is worse off because growth of the U.S. economy is held back by a less qualified workforce. I frequently hear from Hoosier businesses that inadequately trained and educated workers are a major impediment to growth and increased profits. Third, abandoning those less well-off just isn't what America should be about. One of the things that impressed me most about the Pope's recent visit to the U.S. was his challenge to Americans to be more concerned about the poor. He wanted to know if America is becoming less sensitive and less caring toward the poor, the weak, and the needy—in short, less fair.

CONCLUSION

President Clinton has vowed to veto the Gingrich proposals in their current form, so there is some hope that they can be moderated and the burdens and benefits shared more fairly. Our government should help upper-income people do better but it should also help lower- and moderate-income people do better too. Our nation's strength does not lie just in the top 1% or 5% or 10% of Americans but in the top 100% of Americans. Every American should have an equal chance at the starting line. We need to ensure the traditional American promise that hard work will be rewarded, opportunity will be promoted for all, and mobility to move up the ladder will be sustained. That is what is right for America and its future.

THE UNITED NATIONS: 50 YEARS OF MISMANAGEMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the United Nations has been spending money more carelessly than even the spend thrift Democratic Congresses of the past 40 years. The United Nation's own inspector general has found \$16 million in waste and fraud in this not-so-venerable organization.

In addition to the waste and fraud, the United Nations heaps lavish salaries and perks on its employees. The average computer analyst at the United Nations, for example, makes \$111,500 per year, has 30 days paid vacation, receives a generous housing subsidy, and an education grant of \$12,765 per child tax-free. In addition they receive the most unbelievable pension I have ever heard of: Employees contribute 7.9 percent of their salary, while the United Nations kicks in another 15.8 percent. The pension plan can give entry-level staffers who work for 30 years nearly \$2 million.

For some perspective, Mr. Speaker, the average computer analyst in the New York area makes a whopping \$54,664 less than his U.N. counterpart, with 12 days less vacation, and of course, no housing subsidy nor education grant. And to be candid, Mr. Speaker, the non-U.N. computer analyst probably works a lot harder. Why? Because the analyst in the private sector is determined to make a profit.

The United Nations will have a much easier time obtaining payments from hard-working American taxpayers once their salaries are made comparable to those in the real world. I would like to insert into the RECORD a recent article in Money magazine that discusses the cushy life of U.N. staffers.

IT'S THE U.N.'S 50TH BIRTHDAY, BUT ITS EMPLOYEES GET THE GIFTS

For months, the United Nations has been celebrating its 50th anniversary—the actual date is Oct. 24—even as many Americans are blasting the organization for being a colossal waste of money. Critics might be even more disgusted if they knew just how much the U.N. spends to pamper its 14,380 employees, roughly one-third of whom work in New York City. In addition to their pay, which is free of all taxes, and lavish perks (see the table at right), U.N. workers have a generous pension plan: All staffers contribute 7.9% of their salary, while the U.N. kicks in another 15.8%. That means many entry-level U.N. staffers whose pay rises only as fast as inflation can retire in 30 years with \$1.8 million, assuming that the pension fund earns around 8% annually, according to Michael Chasoff, a Cincinnati financial planner. At a 4% inflation rate, that's \$558,533 in today's dollars. (Employees may take a lump sum or annuitize.)

Here's the icing on the birthday cake: Shielded by diplomatic immunity from niggling local laws, high-ranking U.N. officials enjoy what many New Yorkers consider the best perk of all: free parking.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE CUSHY LIFE OF U.N. STAFFERS

[The table below compares the annual salary and benefits of a New York City-based U.N. employee with kids to those of his non-U.N. counterpart.]

Job	Salary	Vacation	Housing subsidy	Education grant
U.N. mid-level accountant.	\$84,500	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	\$12,675 per child tax-free
Average mid-level accountant.	41,964	16 days	None	None
U.N. computer analyst.	111,500	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	12,675 per child tax-free
Average computer analyst.	56,836	18 days	None	None
U.N. Assistant Secretary-General.	190,250	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	12,675 per child tax-free
New York City mayor.	130,000	Not specified	Housing provided by New York City.	None
U.N. Secretary-General.	344,200	Not specified	Housing provided by U.N.	12,675 per child tax-free
U.S. President.	200,000	Not specified	Housing provided by the federal government.	None

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF DAVID GANGWER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding law enforcement officer and citizen of Ohio. On November 15, 1995, Sandusky County Sheriff David G. Gangwer will be sworn in as president of the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association. This selection is a tribute to all the talent, intellect, and hard work that have made Sheriff Gangwer an outstanding police officer and a tremendous example to others.

In a time when Americans are deeply concerned about the effects of crime on our society, we owe a special debt of gratitude to people like David Gangwer who have bravely served on the front line in the fight against crime. Sheriff Gangwer has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to performing his duties and obligations with the utmost efficiency and competence. As sheriff, he has placed the wellbeing and safety of the community above all else.

Time and time again, Sheriff Gangwer has been willing to take on the tough problems. His fight against drug abuse has won accolades from all quarters. He has received commendations from Ohio's Lieutenant Governor, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the U.S. Department of Justice for his outstanding contributions to law enforcement and his pioneering efforts in educating children to the perils of drug abuse.

I can think of no better message to send than drug abuse prevention. I have often said that the best way to stop alcohol and drug abuse is through education. When all of our children get the message about the evil of drugs, America's future will be safer.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sheriff Gangwer's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him well in his position of president of the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AWARE-
NESS MONTH

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the 1st of November to recognize National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month.

Alzheimer's is a neurological disorder that affects nearly 2 million Americans and is one of the primary causes of mental illness in the elderly. The affects of Alzheimer's disease increase significantly with aging. Nobody is immune to Alzheimer's, nor can anyone reduce their odds of acquiring it. All Americans are at risk.

Demographic projections indicate that the number of Alzheimer's cases is expected to rise exponentially during the next several decades. The current number of Americans age 65 and over with Alzheimer's is 33.6 million, but this statistic is expected to increase to 70.2 million by the year 2030.

The course of the disease is progressive and irreversible, beginning with simple forgetfulness, followed by noticeable and severe changes in memory and personality. Eventually, victims of Alzheimer's cannot care for themselves, and life expectancy is usually reduced. Although this disease was first discovered in 1906 by the German physician Alios Alzheimer, the exact cause of the disease is unknown.

Researchers are aggressively attempting to find out what causes Alzheimer's and how to effectively diagnose, treat, and prevent this disorder. One emerging consensus among the scientific community is that a principle goal of research efforts should be aimed at delaying the onset of symptoms of aging-dependent disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. The National Institute on Aging [NIA] of the National Institutes of Health [NIH] is the Federal Government's lead agency for Alzheimer's research.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in support of the efforts to overcome this devastating disease.

H.R. 2566—THE BIPARTISAN
CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM BILL

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be an original cosponsor of this bill and part of a true bipartisan effort to reform the way campaigns are financed. Such a complex issue can only be responsibly addressed in a bipartisan fashion. We, the Members of the 104th Congress, have an opportunity to stop the erosion of public confidence in our democratic system.

The skyrocketing cost of congressional campaigns, the influence of special interests through large contributions and political action committees [PAC's], and the advantage of incumbency in raising campaign funds in elections must be addressed. This bill addresses all three issues.

This bill is strong reform. It places firm but reasonable limits on the amount of money candidates can spend on campaigns. In addition, it bans soft money and leadership PAC's and deals responsibly with independent expenditures. Furthermore, it encourages small, individual contributions.

I am, however, opposed to one part of this proposed legislation. There should be parity in the restrictions imposed on large contributions and PAC contributions. Instead, this legislation bans PAC contributions but allows large contributions to finance up to 25 percent of a candidate's campaign. In the spirit of bipartisanship, PAC contributions should be treated similarly to large contributions. Perhaps the most important message we could take to the American people is that we have a bipartisan bill. By treating large individual contributions differently from PAC contributions, we lose that message. I hope that as this legislation proceeds throughout the Congress, we will address this disparity. I am convinced that once this inequity is resolved, the bill will receive even stronger support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to carefully review this legislation. I know that once they do, they will agree that this type of bipartisan effort is the only way to achieve real campaign finance reform.

TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY ZIFF

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Jeffrey Ziff of my district has distinguished himself as a member of the community and a practitioner in the legal field. He attended Fordham Law School and has served for many years as an arbitrator in the small claims court in Kings County, NY.

Mr. Ziff has been a pioneer in the field of vehicle and traffic law in New York City, and his expertise has proven to be especially helpful to immigrants when they have had to contend with State and city agencies.

A former teacher in the New York school system, he received his Teacher of the Year Award during his teaching tenure from 1968–1971 at P.S. 138 in district 17, in Brooklyn. Mr. Ziff and his wife reside in Brooklyn. The borough of Brooklyn has been enriched by his contributions.

REMARKS OF EDWARD H. RENSI,
PRESIDENT/C.E.O. MCDONALD'S
U.S.A.

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, the other night I had the opportunity to attend the National Hispanic Corporate Council Institute's 10th year anniversary dinner. The featured speaker of the evening was Edward H. Rensi, the president and chief executive officer of McDonald's U.S.A. I found his remarks insightful, and I would encourage my colleagues to take the time to read what one of our Nation's

top business leaders has to say about the benefits of diversity in today's economy.

NATIONAL HISPANIC CORPORATE COUNCIL

INSTITUTE—10TH ANNIVERSARY

(By Edward H. Rensi)

On behalf of the McDonald's family, I want to congratulate the National Hispanic Corporate Council on its ten-year anniversary; thank you for your outstanding record in bridging the private sector with the Hispanic market; and we applaud your foresight in establishing the NHCC Institute. We are proud to be a charter member of the organization and look forward to partnering with you to fulfill the mission of NHCC for many years to come.

I also want to thank you for honoring one of our own—Olga Aros. The McDonald's family knows what a special lady Olga is and how passionately she champions issues of concern and interest to the Hispanic community. And it is gratifying to see that an organization of your stature recognizes her commitment and dedication as well. So Olga, congratulations from all your McFamily.

I want to discuss with you today one of the most important strategic business tools that corporate America has at its disposal to build new business. That tool is diversity.

I want to tell you how we define diversity at McDonald's.

How we use it as a business-building tool. And what each of us must do to ensure it remains a building block of our society just as the founding fathers affirmed equality into our Constitution and Bill of Rights. This is an issue of business, society and morality.

We find ourselves at a crossroads in our country's history. At a time when people of different backgrounds and cultures play an increasingly important role in all aspects of our society, there are those who would turn the clock back. And I find that unconscionable and divisive. It runs counter to everything that our experiences at McDonald's have taught us and runs counter to my personal experiences. I'm proud of my Italian family and admire their hard work and self-determination. They built a better life in America. I know you feel the same way about your families. That concept of diversity—of many different people contributing to the common good—is what this country is all about. And when I hear people say that we should all speak one language, that we should not teach cultural history in the schools or our homes, I find that extremely disturbing. To deny our multi-cultural heritage is to deny history and forfeit our future.

Social and market diversity are what makes this country great. And if you don't believe that, just try to imagine jazz, rhythm and blues without African-Americans; Tejano music without Mexican-Americans; or salsa without the blending of the Americas.

I realize that I may be preaching to the choir. You wouldn't be here today if you weren't already believers in the value of diversity. The people I really want to talk to are those who are not here today. And what I would tell them is that they are missing out on a great opportunity to align themselves with an ever-changing marketplace, of which the Hispanic market is one of the most dynamic. Say what you will about affirmative action, immigration, bilingual education and other issues. At the end of the discussion, no company can ignore a market that is 30 million people strong with an annual purchasing power approaching \$300 billion. Those are numbers that represent value and opportunity and that no company can ignore if they expect to remain competitive.

Let's talk, then, about the many roles of diversity at McDonald's.

Diversity at McDonald's is a tool that we use to strengthen our position as a global industry leader. Diversity plays a major role in our company's growth, and by integrating diversity throughout our business, we are able to more effectively build market share, customer satisfaction and profitability. As our society changes, we must incorporate the diversity of our customers into every facet of our operations.

Diversity is not just the right thing to do, or the altruistic thing to do—it's the smart and business thing to do. If we can't rationalize diversity in our organizations on the basis of moral justification, on the basis of the Bill of Rights, or employee satisfaction, then we better rationalize diversity on the basis of economic growth.

At McDonald's, we serve a diverse group of customers who demand a diverse menu of products. And we understand that if we want to win the business of those customers, we have to provide more than just great hamburgers and world class fries: we have to reflect the image of our diverse customers in everything we do—from staffing to marketing, franchising, business partnerships, and community involvement. Because if we don't look like our customers, talk like our customers and understand our customers, our customers will become someone else's customers. It's that simple.

At McDonald's, diversity goes beyond race and gender. It means valuing and accepting unique abilities, perspectives, talents, backgrounds, and experiences. It means providing all individuals the opportunity to reach their full potential while contributing to the achievement of our corporate goals. And that all comes together, it makes McDonald's richer both financially and culturally.

The story of how we have incorporated diversity into our competitive arsenal is one we are especially proud of. We have institutionalized concepts and curriculum like "managing diversity," which teaches that specific skills are utilized and policies created that get the best from every employee. And education like "valuing differences," which places an emphasis on the appreciation of differences and creates an environment where everyone feels valued and accepted. These are simple, basic concepts that we've had in our corporation many years, and that support our business goals.

Let me tell you how these practices have worked for us in building marketshare:

We've established a network of Hispanic owner/operators that has made us the undisputed quick service restaurant of choice with Hispanic consumers. And if you take the combined revenues of those franchisees—more than \$600 million—it would comprise the largest Hispanic company in the country.

We were one of the first companies to advertise on Spanish-language television some 25 years ago, and remain the largest single-brand advertiser today. And we will continue to do so because it sells hamburgers.

We're proud of our Hispanic managers at all levels of the organization. They provide us with a broad range of life experiences and opinions that builds our business not only here but abroad.

We buy hundreds of millions a year in goods and services from Hispanic firms—because they're the best in the field and they reflect our customers.

And the entire McDonald's family of employees, franchisees, suppliers, the company and Ronald McDonald Children's Charities helps prepare the workforce of tomorrow through the RMCC/HACER [Hispanic American Commitment to Educational Resources] Scholarship Program. HACER is one of the largest Hispanic scholarship programs in the country with more than \$2.4 million awarded

since 1985. Just recently, RMCC acknowledged the good work of HACER with an additional \$1 million matching grant.

These are just a few of the numbers that exemplify our commitment to diversity and the success of that strategy. But what's more compelling are the human stories of Hispanic men and women within our system whose diverse backgrounds and perspectives contribute to our growth.

People like Eduardo Sanchez, who started as a restaurant crew member 20 years ago and was recently appointed to oversee operations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

People like franchisee Jose Canchola, who not only operates four restaurants with his family and is the former mayor of Nogales, but for the last 18 years has hosted an annual Christmas party for 2,000 underprivileged Mexican children.

And people like Lupe Velasquez, who serves in the non-traditional female role of director of construction and helps to plan and build four to five hundred restaurants every year.

These are the kinds of people who make McDonald's great. With stories and successes like that, it's hard to understand why anyone would question the value of diversity. There are many, many other examples of achievement, dedication and pride that put a special shine on our arches and we're proud of them all. Their stories speak well to the fact that McDonald's is an employer of opportunity.

So what is our role—what can each of us do to assure that we leverage and maximize diversity for the benefit of our entire country. I have three thoughts:

First, we must speak up and speak out for diversity. We must reaffirm our commitment and assume the responsibility of leaders. We know that erecting barriers between people is not what this country is all about. The kind of divisiveness that I see cannot go unanswered. We must all do our part to share our success stories and our triumphs, and erase the spirit of negativity that is taking hold.

Second, we must all make a personal commitment to do more. I've made a commitment on behalf of myself and McDonald's by agreeing to chair the NHCC Institute during its formative year because I believe in what it stands for and what it can do. I ask each of you to find a role you can play—either within your own company, your own community, or your own industry. And I should not need to remind you that this is no time for any company to retreat from its investment in the Hispanic market.

And last, we must all set an example—to our employees, other companies, and the community at large. Let's all step forward, set the pace and provide leadership and inspiration for others.

The time has come for us to stand together to turn the tide. Do we continue to construct new barriers, erase hard-fought accomplishments, or do stand up and say enough is enough? McDonald's is one company that is willing to step forward and say we believe in diversity, we will practice diversity in all we do, and we need diversity to build market dominance.

I can assure you with every confidence that to follow that course will serve the best interests of our companies, our communities, and ultimately our country.

Thank you very much. (Muchas Gracias).

TRIBUTE TO M. ANN BELKOV

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 4, 1995, a special event will take place in New York City. Hundreds will gather at Ellis Island to honor M. Ann Belkov, National Park Service Superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island. It is my pleasure to thank her for her stewardship of these unique American monuments, the crown jewels of our Nation's history and eternal symbols to all the world of our promise.

Ms. Belkov, a Staten Islander, is retiring after three-and-a-half decades of distinguished service with the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. The granddaughter of four Ellis Island immigrants from Russia and Poland, Ms. Belkov has brought her heritage and her experience in culture park management to the place where millions of immigrants arrived on our shores to seek freedom and opportunity.

Her career in recreational and historic park management includes superintendencies of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in New Orleans, LA and Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park in Georgia and Tennessee.

She was chief of interpretation and visitor services at the National Visitors Center in Washington, DC., chief of recreation at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco. In 1994, she represented the United States to the Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management and a fellow at Edith Cowan University in Perth.

National parks and historic monuments preserve our Nation's natural wonders and its great past. Ms. Belkov has made many important contributions to the people of our Nation and visitors from throughout the world. She is an outstanding citizen and humanitarian, one who has the esteem and respect of the National Park Service, the great State of New York and the United States of America. We can accord her patriotism, love of country, loyalty, professional capabilities and her commitment and dedication to duty no greater tribute.

AMENDMENT ESTABLISHING THE POSITION OF AIRCRAFT NOISE OMBUDSMAN

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, of which I am a member, passed the Franks amendment to H.R. 2276, the Federal Aviation Administration Revitalization Act of 1995. My amendment would establish the position of aircraft noise ombudsman within the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA].

The idea of an aircraft noise ombudsman is long overdue. In my home State of New Jersey, the FAA has either arrogantly dismissed or totally ignored the pleas from my constituents for relief from intolerable aircraft noise.

After the Expanded East Coast Plan [EECP] was implemented by the FAA in 1987, it took years for the FAA to even react to the significant increase in aircraft noise over New Jersey that resulted from their policies. The adoption of my amendment would ensure that the American people have an advocate in the FAA bureaucracy who will represent the concerns of residents affected by airline flight patterns.

This amendment also gives citizens someone to turn to should they have a comment, complaint, or suggestion, dealing with aircraft noise. As the experience in New Jersey demonstrates, the FAA views the real concerns of constituents regarding aircraft noise as nothing more than a minor inconvenience. For example, when the FAA was flooded by telephone calls from irate citizens after the EECP was implemented, their response was to belatedly install an answering machine on a single telephone line which was constantly jammed and to which citizens were unable to get through. The arrogance and insensitivity of this agency can no longer be tolerated. Our constituents deserve to talk to a real, live human being who can answer their questions about the decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

Furthermore, by requiring that the ombudsman be appointed by the FAA Board, and not by the Administrator, Congress will ensure that the position is filled by a fair and independent individual, and not simply by a mouthpiece for the FAA bureaucracy. The days of the FAA turning a deaf ear to the very people who pay their salaries are over.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is extremely important to the people of New Jersey and to the residents of any area that could find themselves severely impacted after the FAA announces a change in flight patterns. After suffering for nearly a decade from a constant barrage of aircraft noise, my constituents have lost all faith in the FAA. As this committee takes a leadership role in restructuring the FAA, it is vitally important that Congress take steps to restore public confidence in this agency by giving citizens a voice inside the FAA. If any of my colleagues doubt the level of ire and disgust the FAA has earned over their mishandling of this issue, I encourage them to attend the November 9, Aviation Subcommittee hearing on aircraft noise in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that my amendment passed the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee earlier today by voice vote, with Members on both sides of the aisle, including the distinguished ranking minority member from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], speaking in support. I urge all my colleagues to support the Franks amendment to H.R. 2276 by becoming a cosponsor of this important bill.

REINSTATE EMERGENCY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation today to reinstate the emergency unemployment compensation program.

In 1993, we were able to pass two extensions of unemployment benefits for the long term unemployed. Thousands of people were

exhausting their benefits each month, and when they lost their benefits, these American workers also lost any chance of further retraining and education. Mr. Speaker, we passed the benefits to forcibly pull our Nation out of the recession of the late eighties and early nineties.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I have news for some of my colleagues; unemployment is not over for every body. By not passing another extension in 1993, we removed a vital safety net for our chronically unemployed workers. I have been contacted by a number of coal miners in my home State of West Virginia, miners who for years had worked in the mines, only to see their jobs disappear.

One miner wrote to me saying, "My unemployment has run out. I need a way to support my family. I'm 54 years old and I am not asking for a handout or welfare. I'd like to have a job, I am tired of being out of work * * * extending unemployment benefits would help since it takes so long to find a job."

Another worker, who is attending a transition class at a vocational school, wrote to me to request an extension of unemployment benefits. This worker was not asking for a handout, he was asking for a helping hand so he could finish his class, find another job and continue supporting his family.

West Virginia coal has fueled this Nation's economy for over a century. Now, as we move into the 21st century, when a mine closes, often times the mine never reopens. Generations of miners must be retrained with new skills, and that Mr. Speaker, takes time, sometimes longer than the 26 weeks the State provides in unemployment benefits.

The legislation I have introduced today is straightforward. The bill will extend unemployment benefits for workers who have exhausted their State provided benefits for a period of 20 to 26 weeks, depending on each State's unemployment rate. It is funded through emergency funding provisions within the Budget Act because for any family with a long-term unemployed member, every single day without a job or paycheck is an emergency.

Mr. Speaker, it is urgent that we as a Congress act now on this measure. It is an urgent issue for families all across America. By passing this legislation, we will be providing a helping hand, providing a safety net and it will continue the work started in the 103d Congress to pull all of our Nation out of the recession created by the failed policies of the eighties. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will enable chronically unemployed workers who have lost their jobs to retrain and retool for the next century.

ELI HERTZ HONORED FOR FOSTERING COMMERCIAL TIES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Eli Hertz. Mr. Hertz will be honored on November 8 by the America-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry for his work in fostering commercial ties between the United States and Israel.

Mr. Speaker, since its establishment in 1953, the America-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been a major force behind the growth of trade and investment between the United States and Israel. Now in its 42d year, the Chamber counts among its members today's leading consumer, industrial and financial companies. Its effectiveness as a non-political, nonprofit organization has resulted in closer ties between our two great countries.

Mr. Speaker, the chamber could hardly have picked a more deserving honoree. Eli Hertz has been a leader in the personal computer industry for well over a decade. As the founder and President of the Hertz Technology Group, Eli is responsible for the overall management, strategic planning and new product development of one of the most highly successful companies in the industry.

The fact that the Hertz computer corporation has won numerous awards for design excellence and outstanding performance and technical support is a testament to Eli's vision and leadership.

In addition, Eli is a bestselling author, having written several highly successful books, including "Now That I Have Os/2 2.0 On My Computer, What Do I Do Next?", as well as many thoughtful industry-related articles.

Eli also authored the chapter on Science and Technology of "Partners for Change: How U.S.-Israel Cooperation Can Benefit America," detailing the promises of technology in Israel. This important book promotes ways in which our two countries can build on our shared values and mutual interests.

But Eli doesn't just write about United States-Israel economic cooperation. In 1991, his company established a subsidiary in Israel, and this year the Hertz Technology group's exports to Israel will exceed \$2.5 million. Eli is also a director of the Jerusalem-based Har Hotzvim Incubator project for hi-tech start up companies.

Eli gives his time freely to many important groups and causes, including his service on the Executive Committee of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, as Chairman of the American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, and on the Executive Committee of the America Israel Friendship League.

It is indicative of his generous and caring nature that Eli has donated personal computers and computer consulting services to youth and disadvantaged children in this country and overseas. In particular, he contributed computers and technical assistance to three grade schools in Israel and four schools in Morocco.

Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to learn that individuals who have given so much to our country and the world will be recognized for the work that they do. So I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Eli Hertz for his well-deserved honor and in wishing him many more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORGANIZATIONS

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is a crime that affects people

in all communities, transcending economic, geographic, and racial lines. In fact, domestic violence is the greatest cause of injury to women in the United States. Today, a woman is battered every 13 seconds, compared to every 15 seconds a few years ago. Yet, the nature and seriousness of domestic violence as a crime is often ignored.

To combat domestic violence, education is vital to helping battered women recognize the problem, and to changing society's attitude and perceptions. Only by raising the level of awareness and understanding about domestic violence can we overcome the shameful stigma and psychological barriers associated with this epidemic.

As Chair of the Violence Against Women Task Force, I will cosponsor a reception with California State Senator Hilda Solis on November 3, 1995, in Los Angeles, to highlight organizations and individuals that work tirelessly against domestic violence. In particular, this year's reception will honor organizations in Los Angeles County that provide sanctuary to victims of domestic violence. Shelters play a critical role in helping women and children break the cycle of violence, and make the transition from victim to survivor. The honorees are: The Angel Step Inn; Chicana Service Action Center/East Los Angeles Center/Free Spirit; Didl Hirsh-Via Avanta; Dominquez Family Shelter; El Monte Youth; Every Woman's Shelter/Center for the Pacific Asian Family; Glendale YWCA Shelter; Good Shepherd Shelter; Haven Hills; Haven House; House of Ruth; Jenesse Center; Oshon Village; Rainbow Services, Ltd. Sojourn; Su Casa Family Crisis & Support; Tamar House; Valley Oasis; Wings [Women in need Growing Strong]; Women's & Children's Crisis Shelter; Womenshelter; and 1736 Family Crisis Center.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I urge my colleagues to join me and Senator Solis in recognizing and congratulating these organizations that provide life-saving services to victims of domestic violence and help educate our communities about this terrible crime.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SAMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my pleasure to recognize the hard work and patience of John Sampson. John is a product of the New York Public School System. He later attended Brooklyn College where he graduated with a degree in political science. John became fascinated by the legal profession and decided to attend law school.

In 1988 John enrolled at Albany Law School and graduated in 1991. He went to work for the Legal Aid Society and subsequently became employed with the Brooklyn law firm of Alter & Barbaro, Esqs, specializing in housing, criminal, and contract law.

Always active in local community affairs, John participates in political campaigns and represents candidates in election law matters before the Supreme Court. Mr. Sampson is also a member of the Rosetta Gaston Democratic Club. John is devoted to his family and he and his wife Crystal are the proud parents of a baby girl, Kyra Chanel Sampson.

DR. FRANK P. LLOYD RESIGNS

SPEECH OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial published in the Indianapolis News this past weekend, does not overstate the accomplishments and the goodness of Dr. Frank P. Lloyd. It would be impossible to say too much good about this magnificent man:

[From the Indianapolis News, Oct. 28, 1995]

A ONE-IN-A-MILLION LEADER

Too often, the work of a soft-spoken leader goes without due recognition. Such is the case with Dr. Frank P. Lloyd, who resigned last week from the White River State Park Development Commission.

Lloyd has served tirelessly on that body since 1979, when it began its work to create an urban park for the people of Indianapolis. His work for the commission, however, is just one of many of his efforts to better this city.

Upon hearing of Lloyd's resignation, U.S. Rep. Andy Jacobs, Jr. called him a "civil saint" and one of "God's nobleman."

A summary of a few of his accomplishments explains that description.

Lloyd, who will turn 76 this month, received his medical degree from Howard University in 1946 and built a career as an obstetrician. Along the way, he also became involved in many community projects.

In 1968, Lloyd got the idea to give Indianapolis its first radio station with a goal to serve the black community. He and 11 Democrats put their money together and bought a license and began to broadcast on WTLC-FM.

Lloyd also was the chairman of Midwest National Bank, where he put high priority on opening up lending opportunities for minorities.

In a 1993 interview with News reporter Marion Garmel, he said: "What I believe as a black male is that if you're going to try to do something in a community at all, you need three things: access to media, access to money and access to the political world."

He has been successful at all three.

Lloyd has served on the boards of many organizations, including Indiana Bell Telephone, Ameritech, the Christian Theological Seminary, Community Leaders Allied for Superior Schools and the Indiana Advisory Board of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

He was president of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the 1970s and was chairman of the prestigious American Planning Association, which develops urban policy.

Lloyd also has recognized women deserving a leadership positions. During his stint at Methodist Hospital, from which he retired as president and chief executive officer, Lloyd promoted two women to senior management positions, something that had not been done before.

He also has mustered support for health programs for women and children. When Sen. Richard Lugar was in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, he praised Lloyd during a luncheon speech, crediting him for his work.

"I remember Dr. Frank Lloyd, when I was mayor, said that the best index of the civilization of this city is the infant mortality rate. It tells you very rapidly the sense of concern that people have for each other in a community sense," said Sen. Lugar.

Lloyd clearly has a strong sense of concern for the people of Indianapolis. His accom-

plishments—there have been for to many to list here—bear that out.

Although he would not seek out recognition for his good deeds, we choose to acknowledge them here, as well as offer a heartfelt thank-you on behalf of the entire community.

HONORING EL RIO BAKERY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the winners of the U.S. Small Business Administration's 1995 Minority Retail Firm of the Year for the Western region of the United States, the El Rio Bakery of Tucson, AZ.

First opening their business over 20 years ago, Sabino and Artemisa Gomez started a small Mexican bakery, working together 7 days a week in an effort to achieve the American Dream. Sabino Gomez had come to the United States in his early twenties, when a local baker recruited him from Mexico in exchange for a good wage and the opportunity for legal immigration to the United States. After meeting his wife, Artemisa, in 1968, the two opened El Rio Bakery in 1971 selling traditional baked goods. Several years later, they expanded into the wholesale market, selling their products to the local supermarkets and restaurants. Today, they employ 22 people, still work side by side for up to 15 hours a day, and have realized their dreams. I congratulate the Gomez family on their successes, and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES J. SLEZAK, BERWYN'S "MR. REPUBLICAN"

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness at the recent passing of one of my district's leading citizens—Charles J. Slezak. Charlie was known as "Mr. Republican," serving as GOP Committeeman for Berwyn Township, but his legacy goes far above and beyond his involvement in party politics. Charlie spent most of his adult life working to improve the community he was born in, Berwyn, IL, and its neighbor, Cicero.

After serving in the South Pacific with the Navy in World War II, Charlie, a Morton East High School graduate, returned home to his job with Continental Can. More importantly, he married the former Mildred Hurt on June 8, 1946, forming a partnership of love that lasted nearly half a century.

In 1959, Charlie and Millie purchased a hardware store in Cicero. Not only did they expand the business threefold in the 20 years they owned it, but he used it as a springboard for charitable and civic work. The list of organizations Charlie lent his leadership and organizational abilities to is long indeed. He served as parade chairman of the South Cicero Boys Baseball Association, chairman of the Illinois Junior Miss Pageant, chairman of the Cicero

Progress Committee, president of the Cicero Rotary Club, chairman of the Cicero Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and finance chairman of the Cicero Boy Scout Council, to name just a few.

In addition, Charlie served as an elected trustee of Morton Junior College from 1976 until he was appointed Berwyn Republican Committeeman in 1981, a post he was re-elected to four times. He also worked as an aide to State Representative Judy Baar Topinka, and for the last 12 years, served the Illinois Secretary of State's office, most recently as the director of a driver's license examination facility. Charlie was noted for his ability to make what is often a less than pleasant experience almost enjoyable for many an Illinois motorist.

Charlie won numerous awards for his civic and business achievements. The Albert Gallatin Business Award for Outstanding Achievement, the Friends of Berwyn and Cicero Citizen of the Year, and the John F. Kubik Humanitarian of the Year Award are just a few of his many honors. And, for good measure, Charlie qualified for and completed a Boston Marathon in 1978, finishing in less than 4 hours.

But perhaps the achievement of which Charlie was the proudest was his work in establishing a permanent home for the Berwyn-Cicero Council on Aging when he served as president of the council in the 1970's. He put together a consortium of banks and saving and loans that provided a mortgage to purchase a building for the council. It is this building that will serve as a permanent memorial to Charlie Slezak when it is renamed in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my condolences to Mrs. Slezak, Charlie's two daughters, Diane and Charlene, his granddaughter and "little shining star" Carly Ann, and all of his relatives and countless friends. Charlie is gone, but his legacy of community involvement and caring will live on for many years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was inadvertently detained on official business yesterday during rollcall vote No. 752, the vote for final passage of the conference report on H.R. 1868. Had I been present on the floor of the House, I would have voted "yea."

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct an unfortunate problem for motorized river craft operators in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area [HCNRA]. To fully explain the reason for my legislation, I would like to provide a little background on the situation in the HCNRA.

Nearly 20 years ago, on December 31, 1975, President Gerald Ford signed Public Law 94-199, which designated the HCNRA. The stated purpose of this law was to "assure that the natural beauty, historical, and archeological values of the Hells Canyon area and the 71-mile segment of the Snake River between Hells Canyon Dam and the Oregon-Washington border, together with certain portions of its tributaries and adjacent lands, are preserved for this and future generations, and that the recreational and ecologic values and public enjoyment of the area are thereby enhanced."

Section seven of this act instructs the Secretary to "administer the recreation area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests for public outdoor recreation" in a manner compatible with seven listed objectives. In addition, section 10 of this act instructs the Secretary to promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to accomplish purposes of the act, including "provision for the control of the use and number of motorized and non-motorized river craft: *Provided*, That the use of such craft is hereby recognized as a valid use of the Snake River within the recreation area."

Considering this, the language is very clear and straight forward. Unfortunately, however, the original intent of the act—including the compromises and promises that fostered its passage—seem to have been forgotten and/or confused.

Throughout both the process leading to designation of the HCNRA and the ensuing management planning efforts, the USDA's Forest Service—managing agency—has exhibited a disturbing prejudice against motorized river craft in the HCNRA. This bias first surfaced in hearings leading to the designation of the HCNRA, then later in a Comprehensive Management Plan that had to be overruled on appeal by then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Crowell, and most recently by Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor Robert Richmond in an effort to revise the river management plan.

During HCNRA hearings in 1975, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Long testified regarding a proposed amendment that would authorize the Department of Agriculture to prohibit jet boats. He noted that there were "times when boating perhaps should be prohibited entirely." Senator Church responded to this unfavorably, explaining:

I think you may have given the present use of the river and the fact that access to it for many people who go into the canyon, if not the majority, is by the river, and jet boats have been found to be the preferred method of travel by a great many people who have gone into the canyon. This is a matter of such importance that Congress itself should decide what the guidelines would be with respect to regulation of traffic on the river and that the discretion ought not to be left entirely to the administrative agencies.

Consequently, the amendment failed, thus indicating that Congress expressly disapproved of the actions proposed in the amendment.

In spite of the lack of any demonstrable resource problems, and in the face of overwhelming public support for motorized river craft, the Forest Service continues in its attempt to provide solely a nonmotorized experience by proposing to close the heart of the canyon to motorized river craft for 3 days a

week in July and August. This is the peak of the recreation season, and this action severely limits motorized access to the rest of the river. In response to the numerous appeals received by the regional forester in adamant opposition to this effort, a stay on this ominous proposal was granted for the 1995 season. The 1996 season is just around the corner, and this predicament requires justified legislative relief.

The Snake River is different than most of those in the Wild and Scenic River system, for the diversity that it provides makes it particularly precious to the American people. The Snake is a high-volume river with a long and colorful history of use by motorized river craft. The first paying passengers to go up through its rapids on a motor boat made their journey on the 110-foot *Colonel Wright* in 1865. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began blasting rocks and improving channels in 1903, and they worked continuously until 1975 to make the river safer for navigation.

Today the vast majority of people—over 80 percent—who recreate in the Hells Canyon segment of the Snake River access it by motorized river craft. Some of these are private boaters, and others travel with commercial operators on scenic tours. This access is accomplished with a minimum of impact to the river, the land, or the resources. The Hells Canyon portion of the Snake River is our Nation's premier whitewater powerboating river.

The use of motorized river craft is deeply interwoven with the history, traditions, and culture of Hells Canyon. It was for this reason that Congress left a nonwilderness corridor for the entire length of the river. Likewise, Congress clearly intended that both motorized and nonmotorized river craft were valid uses of the entire river within the recreation area for the full year. It was clearly not the intent of Congress to allow the managing agency to decide that one valid use would prevail over the other, as the Forest Service has proposed.

In light of the pending proposal to severely curtail powerboat operation in the HCNRA, I believe the practical and permanent resolution to this predicament is to clarify congressional intent in Public Law 94-199 in a manner that will preclude any future misunderstanding. This is what I propose to do with the legislation I am introducing today.

Thank you, and I urge my colleagues' support of this solid endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO GWYN GANDY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to extol the many milestones of Gwyn Gandy. Gwyn is the chief executive officer and president of C&G Insurance Brokerage Co., Inc., a full-service firm specializing in all forms of insurance. Gwyn is a 12-year veteran of the insurance industry and has the distinction of being the only African-American female from New York to participate in the Democratic National Convention [DMC] which awarded a contract that provided for special events coverage as part of the DNC.

Gwyn's parents left the rural south and traveled to Brooklyn where she was raised as the oldest of six children. Financial necessity

prompted Gwyn's entrepreneurial talents to shine through, as she became a very competent door-to-door saleswoman. She graduated from Franklin K. Lane High School at the age of 17. A marriage which ended in divorce produced three children, Kenneth, Sheree, and Kevin, each of whom has distinguished themselves academically and professionally.

Ms. Gandy is a graduate of Hunter College and the Fashion Institute of Technology. She is a staunch environmentalist and community activist. Gwyn serves as a member of the Bedford-Stuyvesant YMCA Board of Managers, and has served on the trustee board of the First A.M.E. Zion Church in Brooklyn. I am delighted to share her vast contributions to the community and America with my House colleagues.

IN HONOR OF ELLORA C. CARLE
UPON HER CIA RETIREMENT

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ellora C. Carle. After a distin-

guished career with the U.S. Government she is retiring from the Central Intelligence Agency on October 31, 1995.

Over a period spanning nearly 39 years, Mrs. Carle served the CIA and the Nation with patriotism, loyalty, and a strong sense of duty. She deserves the thanks of this body and of the American people.

Mrs. Carle began her career in the 1950's and served under nine Presidents and thirteen Directors of Central Intelligence. Throughout these years, she contributed in important ways to the Agency's work on behalf of the Nation's security. First in the CIA's Clandestine Services and later in the offices of General Counsel and Congressional Affairs, her skills and perseverance achieved operational successes and provided the day-to-day support necessary for the CIA to function effectively.

In the Office of General Counsel, she worked on and supported voluminous litigation in the Privacy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, and Graymail suits. Her excellent organizational skills made her invaluable in marshaling the Government's case. The result was that important secrets were protected.

I would note in particular the part that Mrs. Carle has played in supporting the House and the Senate for the past 7 years. During this period, she has managed—and in many cases prepared—the Agency's responses to hun-

dreds if not thousands of constituent requests. Congressional offices here in Washington and in districts across the land have benefited from the expertise and the integrity that she has brought to this work.

As chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I am pleased to take this opportunity to bring to your attention a citizen whom the public may never know, but who has worked in quiet and unrecognized ways on its behalf. I ask you to join with me in wishing Ellie Carle a long and enjoyable retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not present yesterday for rollcall No. 753, the motion to recede and concur on H.R. 1868, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of 1996. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 2, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Nancy E. McFadden, of California, to be General Counsel, and Charles A. Hunnicutt, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Transportation, and Jane Bobbitt, of West Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

SR-253

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for October.

SD-106

NOVEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine contingency fee abuses.

SD-226

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1341, to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, Arizona; to be followed by hearings on S. 1159, to establish an American Indian Policy Information Center.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

SH-219

NOVEMBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the courthouse construction program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine mandatory victim restitution.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Small Business

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Small Business to examine small business concerns regarding railroad consolidation.

2123 Rayburn Building

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

NOVEMBER 9

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 231 and H.R. 562, bills to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona, S. 342, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado, S. 364, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, S. 489, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with, the town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park, S. 608, to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and H.R. 629, the Fall River Visitor Center Act.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 14

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the operation of the Office of the Solicitor General.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 582, to amend United States Code to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding.

SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 7

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 901, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of certain water reclamation and reuse projects and desalination research and development projects, S. 1169, to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize construction of facilities for the reclamation and reuse of wastewater at McCall, Idaho, S. 590, a land exchange for the relief of Matt Clawson, S. 985, to exchange certain lands in Gilpin County, Colorado, and S. 1196, to transfer certain National Forest System lands adjacent to the Townsite of Cuprum, Idaho.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 16

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 873, to establish the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, S. 944, to provide for the establishment of the Ohio River Corridor Study Commission, S. 945, to amend the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 to modify the boundaries of the corridor, S. 1020, to establish the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area in the State of Georgia, S. 1110, to establish guidelines for the designation of National Heritage Areas, S. 1127, to establish the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, and S. 1190, to establish the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Ohio.

SD-366