

After graduating as a distinguished military graduate from the University of Nebraska with a bachelor of science degree in business administration and the field artillery officer basic course in 1968, Colonel Napoliello served with a 175/8" battery in Vietnam. Upon completion of his tour of duty in Vietnam, he was assigned to Germany where he commanded a sergeant missile battery.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned as an assistant professor of military science at Creighton University and then served with the U.N. Truce Commission on the Golan Heights and in the Sinai.

In 1979, he was assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington and served as operations officer and executive officer for a 155/8" artillery battalion and subsequently as division artillery executive officer. After a tour at the Pentagon with the Department of the Army, he commanded a 155/8" artillery battalion at Fort Ord, CA.

In recent years he has served as director of resource management at the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, special assistant to the commanding general, Training and Doctrine Command, and as the first project manager for the Army's Advanced Field Artillery System at Picatinny Arsenal, which resides in New Jersey's 11th Congressional District. For the past 20 months he has served as the senior military assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

Colonel Napoliello holds a masters of business degree from the University of Utah and a master of arts in international relations. Additionally, he is a graduate of the Army Command and Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, the Army War College, and the Naval War College.

He has received, the Defense Superior Service Medal, two awards of the Legion of Merit, five Meritorious Service Medals, five awards of the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, the U.N. Observer Medal, the Army and Department of Defense Staff Identification Badges, and the Air Crewman's Badge.

Colonel Napoliello is married to the former Sharon Holmquist and they have two children.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to present the distinguished personal and professional credentials of Col. David A. Napoliello before the Congress today. It is clear, through his stated accomplishments for his country, that he has been a man who daily dedicates himself to the peace and freedom we enjoy as a Nation. All his actions reflect a true leader with a clear sense of purpose, conviction, and conscience of service to his country. We wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

NEW MEXICO'S ATOMIC MUSEUMS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as our great Nation celebrates the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, many of our citizens are visiting my home State of New Mexico, the birthplace of the atomic weapons which made the war's ending possible.

It was in 1942 when scientists first arrived in Los Alamos, NM, to work on a super secret

program called the Manhattan project. The few inhabitants of this remote mesa were relocated and by 1945 some 7,000 scientists, engineers, construction workers, and their families lived in Los Alamos and worked on a project no one could talk about.

Today, of course, many are talking about the atomic bomb developed at Los Alamos, the first test at the Trinity site in southern New Mexico, and of course the two bombs dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

While we in New Mexico couldn't say much about the project 50 years ago, we are doing plenty of talking today. There are several museums devoted to our State's atomic role and all worth a visit. In Los Alamos, the Bradbury Science Museum has interactive exhibits, photographs, models, and a film called, "The Town That Never Was." The Los Alamos Historical Museum has geological and anthropological exhibitions and re-creations of wartime life in Los Alamos. The National Atomic Museum at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque is also a must-see for those interested in understanding our Nation's atomic history and New Mexico's proud role.

The incredible story of the development of atomic energy is also the story of incredible people. These wonderful museums are not only a legacy to the defense of our Nation, but a fitting tribute to the endeavors of thousands of New Mexicans united in common cause over 50 years.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing New Mexico's contribution to the atomic age, praising our outstanding museums which have recorded our achievements, and saluting the thousands of men and women who played a critical role in the development of atomic energy.

ARMENIAN PRESIDENT TER-PETROSIAN WORKS TO BUILD DEMOCRACY, STABILITY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on October 25, 1995, the Armenian Assembly of America presented a tribute in honor of Levon Ter-Petrosian, President of the Republic of Armenia. Along with distinguished colleagues from both houses of Congress and both parties, representatives of the administration and the diplomatic corps, and hundreds of Armenian-Americans, I had the great honor of welcoming the Armenian President on his visit to our Nation's capital.

As the founder and, along with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], Co-Chairman of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, I consider United States-Armenia relations to be one of our key foreign policy objectives. The Armenian people, having survived the genocide perpetrated against them by the Ottoman Turkish Empire, and seven decades of Soviet-oppression, have struggled valiantly to rebuild their country as a democracy while establishing good relations with the world community. It has not always been easy, given the blockades imposed upon Armenia by her neighbors Turkey and Azerbaijan. But with the strong support of the United States and the solidarity of the Armenian-

American community, I believe that this very young country—yet very ancient nation—will prevail.

Mr. Speaker, the following is the text of President Ter-Petrosian's speech from October 25. I urge my colleagues to read this statement to gain a greater insight into the challenges facing the people of Armenia and the prospects for the entire Caucasus region.

STATEMENT OF ARMENIAN PRESIDENT LEVON TER-PETROSIAN

Dear compatriots, your eminencies, senators, members of the House of Representatives, representatives from the Clinton administration, ambassadors—I hope I have this in correct protocol order. In this hall there are so many members of Congress, I suppose we could hold a session of Congress and resolve all of our differences right here.

In the speeches given here today, Armenia was presented in such a wonderful way that I have very little left to say myself. In any case the people who are here in this hall have been with us from day one; they have participated in the building of the country, and they are very well informed about the goings on in Armenia. For that reason, I am not going to speak about Armenia's problems and Armenia's economic situation. Instead, I am going to speak about our principles and about the ideology of our state.

You consider the elections that took place this summer to be a new step toward democracy in our country. I agree. But, it must be noted that there has been a more important development. With the election of July 5, Armenia got rid of Communism once and for all. The Communists now have only seven seats in Parliament. This is not the case in any other former Soviet republic, or even in any other former socialist republic. Communism is buried once and for all in Armenia.

This means that Armenia has selected its path in a very clear manner. That path is democracy and the free-market system. This is our state ideology today, and we are going to follow this path until the end. I cannot promise that, during the time of my administration, we will succeed in creating a complete democracy and a complete free-market economy—I cannot promise this, and I do not promise this. But I do promise that our administration will do everything in its power to make democracy and the free market irrevocable. This is the issue we face, and in this matter, we cannot take steps backward—we will not waver. We will continue until the end.

The next important principle of our ideology is the matter of national security. Here, too, we are not trying to implement some sort of a very complicated philosophy. Rather, we see resolution of this as a very simple issue. We find that no security system and no superpower—be it the United States or Russia—can guarantee our security.

We believe that the key to our national security is our friendship with our neighbors. Armenia does not want to have any enemies. Nor does Armenia consider any country to be its enemy—not even Azerbaijan. We do not consider Azerbaijan to be our enemy. Azerbaijan is a country with which we have serious political problems. And we must resolve the problems. We must resolve our political problems with Azerbaijan—not by deepening enmity—but through peaceful negotiations as a serious political process. And that resolution must guarantee the dignified and secure existence of Nagorno Karabagh.

Even though Armenia is starting to stand up on its feet in an economic sense today—and that is thanks, not only to our efforts in the area of the economy, but also to the efforts and assistance of the international

community, and especially the United States of America—but, nonetheless, we are still in a very difficult economic situation. We have complex issues in the area of energy. We are hopeful that this winter will be less severe than last winter. We are better prepared for the winter than we were last year and in years past. Soon our atomic energy plant will also be supplying electricity, certainly by winter.

But, I believe that there is a more important precondition than energy for Armenia's economic future. That is the means of communication between Armenia and the outside world. This is more important, in economic terms, than all other issues. Until we are able to have open access to the outside world through all our neighbors—Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey and Georgia—we cannot have a normal economy. Our economic destiny depends on two things: the pace of economic reforms in Armenia, and how fast Armenia can become integrated into the international economic system. This is the issue that we must resolve together with you.

I want to express my deep gratitude to all of you for the great efforts which you have made on behalf of Armenia—efforts which are already showing fruition. And through the people who are gathered here, I consider it my duty to express my gratitude to the people and the government of the United States of America. The aid that the United States has given to Armenia over the past four years has been vital to Armenia.

I have several aspects in mind: first, the great humanitarian assistance that has been given to Armenia; second, the role of the United States in the huge assistance that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have given Armenia starting last year; and, third, the great role that the United States has played in maintaining peace and stability in our region, and in developing a political resolution to the issue of Nagorno Karabagh. This is such an important contribution toward putting our country on its feet, that we can consider the United States to be a participant in the establishment of Armenian statehood.

A few moments ago, Senator McConnell pointed out that aid to Armenia not only emanates from the interests of Armenia, but also from the interests of the United States. This is true. It is true because Armenia has the opportunity—of course, with your help—to become a model—a model in terms of democracy, a model in terms of the free market, and this is the realization of the faith of the United States.

In conclusion, I want to express my deep gratitude to each and everyone of you. First, from day one, you have stood by our government unconditionally, and I hope that we have not let you down. I am sure that, hereafter in the same manner, you will show the same faith and the same unconditional spirit in standing by us—both in our difficult days and in our bright future, which I am sure is going to come.

I also want to emphasize the role of the Armenian Assembly—headed by my friend, Hirair Hovnanian—in these years of our independence. This is an opportunity to say that you are the organization which has proven that it is possible—without political ambitions—to help Armenia in a much greater way than otherwise. And I think this should be a model for the diaspora.

In conclusion, I want to put aside this official mask for a moment—I am a human being, after all—and say a few words of appreciation to a man who, as a friend in our most difficult times—in our coldest and darkest days—was with us, and was also a key person in creating close relations between Armenia and America. That was Harry Gilmore. Ambassador Gilmore set

such a serious foundation for relations between our countries that, on the base of this foundation, Amb. Tomsen, who is now in Yerevan, is continuing.

I also want to express special thanks to the man who worked the hardest and suffered most this evening, Amb. Edward Djerejian.

I feel an obligation to say that the honor you are giving me this evening is your way of expressing your debt of honor to our heroic people's patience and stamina. I would like to see us all, together, keep the honor of our people high.

Thank you.

RECOGNITION OF AMSA ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and JIM OBERSTAR, the ranking Democrat of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies [AMSA] on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. AMSA is the only national trade association exclusively representing the unique interests of our country's largest wastewater treatment agencies. As the first line of defense in our national campaign against water pollution, AMSA members are responsible for the high degree of water quality that we now enjoy in the United States.

The emergence of AMSA as a nationally recognized leader in environmental policy and a sought-after technical resource on water quality and ecosystem protection issues has paralleled the maturation of the Nation's most successful environmental law—the Clean Water Act. AMSA was established in 1970 by representatives of 22 municipal sewage agencies to secure Federal funding for municipal wastewater treatment and serve as a forum to discuss emerging national interest in improving the quality of the Nation's waters. Based upon the shared goal of effectively representing the interests and priorities of publicly owned treatment works, they formed AMSA.

In the quarter century that followed, the association grew and its interests diversified. Today, AMSA is a dynamic national organization involved in all facets of water quality protection and representing over 160 municipalities. Viewed as a key stakeholder in both the legislative and regulatory arenas, AMSA has built credible and collaborative relationships with Members of Congress, Presidential administrations and the Environmental Protection Agency. Recent years have reflected heightened involvement for the association in a broadening array of environmental laws and regulations, including the gamut of ecosystem issues encompassed under the umbrella of watershed management, among them nonpoint source pollution control and the protection of air quality and endangered species. As chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am in a good position to observe that AMSA has met the goal of its founders and continues to pursue every opportunity to develop and implement scientifically based, technically sound and cost-effective environmental programs.

AMSA's active membership, prominence as a nationally recognized leader in environ-

mental policy, and a close working relationship with Congress and EPA, will undoubtedly allow it to help shape the course of environmental protection into the next century.

POPCORN RESEARCH, PROMOTION, AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Popcorn Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act which will allow the U.S. Department of Agriculture to issue an order establishing a popcorn checkoff program. This would be similar to other agricultural checkoff programs for dairy, beef, pork, eggs, potatoes, and soybeans, to name only a few.

Americans consume 17.3 billion quarts of popcorn annually, or 68 quarts per man, woman, and child. It is one of the most wholesome and economical foods available. Last year, over 7,500 acres in popcorn production were harvested in my home State of Iowa, which is also home to several of the major popcorn processors.

The popcorn industry has always rallied to promote and market its product. As a result of these efforts, total popcorn sales have grown throughout the past several years, but a great potential exists to accelerate this trend with a larger, cooperative effort.

Under a popcorn checkoff program, popcorn processors would first vote to determine whether the program should go into effect. If a majority votes in favor, each popcorn processor would pay a small assessment on each pound of popcorn marketed. The Secretary of Agriculture would then select a popcorn board, made up of people from the industry to administer the program, with oversight by the USDA. The funds collected would be used for research, promotion, and consumer information projects with the goal of increasing consumption of popcorn.

I look forward to full consideration of the Popcorn Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act by the House of Representatives. This proposal will provide great benefits to the production of popcorn—and at no cost to the Federal Government.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF REV. WALLACE HARTSFIELD

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise today to bring to your attention, and to the attention of the House, the outstanding work and commitment of Rev. Wallace Hartsfield for the last 29 years to parishioners of the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church in Kansas City.

Reverend Hartsfield was born in Atlanta, GA, November 13, 1929. He was an only child, raised by his mother, Ruby Morrissatte. Reverend Hartsfield received a bachelor of