

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHY DO PEOPLE SMOKE AND WHY THEY SHOULD QUIT: WINNERS OF THE SANTA ANA SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY CENTER ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to include in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the winning essays in a recent local writing contest on smoking. I personally congratulate first place winner Alex Alvarado, second place winner Tiffany Dersam, third place winner Peter Nguyen, and all the other contestants for their outstanding essays.

I WANT MY MOTHER ALIVE

(By Alex Alvarado)

People should never begin to smoke. Parents need to think of their children. I know because I'm suffering myself having a mother who smokes. Many times I have asked my mother why she smokes. The answer is always she doesn't know, or she is nervous. That's why smokers should never start smoking. It destroys the smoker's health, and their family's too. One thing that makes me happy is doing this essay. I am dedicating it to my mother and all the people that smoke. I'm hoping I'll make her think of the family a little bit. Every night I pray that my mother will stop smoking.

I don't think cigarettes should have ever been invented. If I were President Clinton I'd remove cigarettes from the stores. My brain just can't understand why people smoke in the first place. My brothers, sisters, and I have made a promise to each other that we will never even begin to smoke. My dad is very happy about this essay, he loves my mother very much and also wishes that she would stop. Poor mother, I know I've hurt her feelings by writing this, but it's for her own good.

Smokers should quit so that they can live longer. People need to be able to breathe clean air. With so many smokers in the world, our air gets polluted. My personal opinion is that it's a bad example for the younger generation to see adults smoke. Instead of wasting their money on cigarettes, it would be better for them to buy books to read.

There are so many reasons to stop smoking, but the main one is to be able to continue to live. People are dying of smoking, that is bad. Also parents are dying and leaving children alone. On the news I've heard many things about why people should stop smoking. Today is the first time I can express my feelings on this matter.

My brother had a wonderful teacher who died from smoking. It makes me really sad because I'll never be able to have her as a teacher. I hope sharing this essay with my mother and all of you will make her and you realize that smoking is not good at all. May God bless all of us who are trying to help smokers quit. Good luck to the smokers of the world too. I may not win the contest, but if I've touched my mother's heart and she decides to quit, I'll be an even bigger winner.

WHY I THINK PEOPLE START TO SMOKE AND WHY I THINK THEY SHOULD QUIT

(By Tiffany Dersam)

I would like to share with you some of my ideas on why I think people start smoking and why I think they should quit. I think people start to smoke for many reasons and one is that they think it will make them look cool but it won't. People smoke because they think it will take their minds off of other things. The most common reason people start smoking is because of peer pressure.

I think people should stop smoking for many reasons. Smoking will give you yellow teeth, it will make you look stupid, and it can make you smell really bad. Smoking can cause you Lung Cancer and Heart Disease and not let your brain work the way it is supposed to.

Now I would like to share with you some personal experiences with smoking. My grandma started smoking when she was 19 and a half because every one at work was smoking.

In my family both my grandma and my dad smoke. My dad started smoking at the age of 17, and he has become very addicted to smoking. Anytime he pulls out his box of cigars, I get very annoyed. For awhile my sister would give my dad a pack of gum to try to stop him from smoking.

If you are a smoker, and you know it is bad for your health then . . . quit. It may be hard, but you can do it if you work hard and keep to it.

Here are some ways you might want to consider. #1 For example throw out all of your cigars and cigarettes and try not to smoke for as long as you can. If you don't smoke for two weeks or more then reward yourself, but remember the reward can not be a cigar or cigarette. Then do not smoke for three weeks, then four, then five and so on until you stop smoking. #2 Put a rubberband around your wrist (make sure the rubberband fits loosely around your wrist but not too loose and not too tight.) every time you pull out your pack of cigars or cigarettes snap the rubberband on your wrist. After a while your wrist will hurt so much that you will never want to smoke again. #3 Tell your child(ren), if you have any that is, that everytime you light up that you will give them \$1.50 and when you are gone have someone else write down how many times you do light up. Not only will you stop smoking but your child will think you're the best person in the world.

Good luck on quitting!

SMOKING

(By Peter Nguyen)

Smoking is an extremely hazardous thing to do. Smoking cigarettes is one of the most dangerous kinds of smoking. Pipes and cigars are also different kinds of smoking. They are just as dangerous as cigarettes. A long time ago, people used to smoke all the time. They did not know that smoking was harmful to their health. Today, people still smoke and children are starting to smoke, too!

Some people smoke because their friends smoke, and they think that it is cool. It is really difficult to say no to a friend. Some people smoke because they are bored and have nothing to do. Other people smoke because they have problems that they think

smoking cigarettes will get rid of. But, smoking cigarettes is another problem they have to deal with. Some people smoke because they think smoking would take them to new places they have never been before. But, smoking ruins your life and destroys any chance you have of reaching new heights and exploring new places.

People who smoke cigarettes should quit, because smoking can destroy one's life. Smoking can make you sick or it can kill you! It also kills anyone who breathes around you! Smoking can damage your heart, too. It can also cause lung cancer. You can not breathe very well when you have lung cancer. Smoking cigarettes can be addictive. It sometimes makes you hurt someone else for one cigarette. If you stop smoking, you can save a lot of money and you can buy better things than a pack of cigarettes. For example, you can buy a brand new car.

Three years ago, I visited my uncle. He smoked cigarettes all the time. His house always smelled like smoke. He would smoke four to six packs a day! I always tried to hold my breath, so I would not breathe in any of that horrible smoke. His clothes always smelled of smoke. Now, it is hard for him to breathe because smoking made his lungs ill. So, he decided to quit.

If your friends try to get you to smoke, they are not really your friends. Just walk away from them. You can make up and excuse like, "I am late for class", or "I need to get to the bathroom." What ever you say, make sure you get away from them. The best way to stop smoking is to not smoke in the first place.

TRIBUTE TO MARC BELFORTTI

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the 33d Congressional District, Mark Belfortti.

Mr. Belfortti's remarkable dedication to the community is exemplified by the time and expertise he gives to the Home Loan Counseling Center. This organization provides an invaluable service to our community by increasing the possibility of home ownership to members of the 33d Congressional District. The center has benefited from the countless hours of technical assistance volunteered by Mr. Belfortti, his help with homebuying fairs and empowerment seminars, and from his role as the center's liaison to many community associations. For his work, Mr. Belfortti has been named an honorary member of the Home Loan Counseling Center's Board of Directors.

In addition to his involvement with the Home Loan Counseling Center, Mr. Belfortti has been actively involved with other nonprofit community service agencies that provide homeownership, economic development, and social services to help empower residents. With his help, organizations such as William Mead Homes, Operation Hope, Inc., Valley

• 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.

Economic Development Center, and the County and City of Los Angeles' Housing Department have been able to service the needs of the Spanish speaking residents in my district through his translation skills and his technical assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Belfortti's work exemplifies the commitment and dedication of all unsung heroes who give of their time selflessly to improve their community. Mr. Belfortti's involvement is invaluable for nonprofit organizations with scarce resources and for communities with critical needs. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Mark Belfortti for all his work.

THE INTERCULTURAL CANCER COUNCIL [ICC] OFFERS NEW HOPE FOR CANCER'S GREATEST VICTIMS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report an important step forward in cancer research and medical affairs. The newly formed Intercultural Cancer Council [ICC] will be a leader in helping the Nation find solutions to why some of our largest population groups suffer from cancer at much greater levels than others.

In the United States cancer will become the leading cause of death within the next several years. Partly because of the progress made against cardiovascular diseases; and partly because of the greater incidence of more than 200 different types of cancer. The ICC explains that by far the highest incidence and lowest survival rates from cancer are found in our minority and medically underserved populations.

For instance, while we can be thankful that breast cancer detection, treatment, and survival is now improving significantly for the Nation, for African-American women it has actually become worse. Among Hispanics and native Americans cervical cancer takes lives at a rate far above the national average. This for a disease that can often be cured on an outpatient basis—when detected early. Alaskan Americans and native Americans are the leading victims of lung cancer, which remains among the cancers most resistant to treatment. Prostate cancer is several times more common in African-American men compared to white men from the same socioeconomic group. We don't yet know why Asian Americans have such a high rate of liver cancer, or exactly why Asian-American women have an increasing rate of breast cancer.

The ICC was formed earlier this year to help explain the disparities in where and why these cancers strike, and what steps may be taken to save the lives that would otherwise be lost in the future.

As a Texan, I am particularly proud that the founders and cochairs of the ICC are department heads from two of my State's finest medical institutions. Lovell Jones, Ph.D. is from the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center at the University of Texas, and Armin Weinberg, Ph.D., who is also a cancer researcher, is from the equally prestigious Baylor College of Medicine. In addition the Dallas-based Susan

G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation is one of the original sustaining members of the ICC.

To this life affirming effort the ICC brings an impressive breadth of membership and expertise that crosses all racial and ethnic lines. The ICC includes institutions and advisers from the American Cancer Society, National Hispanic Leadership Initiative on Cancer, Howard University, American Indian Physicians Association, National Appalachian Leadership Initiative on Cancer, American Association for Cancer Research, the Kellogg Company, American Public Health Association, Bosom Buddies, YWCA, Harlem Hospital, Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, and the Institute of Medicine, among others.

The ICC will be a valuable asset to public education as well as to Congress and government agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A major objective of the ICC is to help institutions develop prevention, treatment, and research policies so that American medicine free of racial tensions. The ICC believes that the practice of medicine can be a positive example for other institutions.

We must allocate select resources where the disease is most prevalent. For cancer this means special study on why specific populations are so much more vulnerable. Finding these answers is good medicine because it will allow us to more effectively prevent or cure cancer throughout our entire population. Besides being good science, this approach reflects the best in America by showing special compassion for the most vulnerable among us.

Many population groups face economic restraints in obtaining the early detection and successful treatment of cancer. This is only a minor part of the reason for cancer's disproportionate impacting these groups, though it is sometimes used an excuse not to do the critically needed research into the many genetic, cultural, and epidemiological causes of cancer.

Mr. Speaker, some of our House colleagues can testify on being cancer survivors. Others are thankful that they have a loved one with them today who a few years ago would have been lost because the best that science and medicine then had to offer would not have been enough. Unfortunately, everyone in our society does not benefit equally from this life-saving progress. The significantly higher incidence of cancer, and lower survival rate among minorities, culturally diverse, and medically underserved communities is a human tragedy. It is also an unnecessary burden on the Nation since so many of these deaths, are avoidable.

There are many unknown reasons for these tragic imbalances. I am pleased that we now have the ICC to help us seek the answers to these life and death medical matters.

TRIBUTE TO KATIE C. LEWIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING SUPPORT DAY

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in paying tribute to a great educator, her staff and students. November 16, 1995, was National Education Funding Support Day, and I had the great pleasure of visiting the Katie C. Lewis Elementary School located at 300 Bryant Street in northwest Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, in this day and age of drastic educational budget cuts and the deluge of bad news about our education system, it was a great pleasure to spend time with students and faculty that are interested, motivated, and excited about education.

The principal, Joyce L. Thompson, showed great pride in her school, her students, faculty and their well-being. Although the school sits in the midst of a neighborhood that is plagued by drugs and violence, when you step inside the doors of Katie C. Lewis Elementary School you find a haven of caring and concern. The hallways are clean, the rooms are brightly decorated, and the children are happy to be at school and are engaged in the learning process.

The sight of so many bright-eyed students eager to absorb the lessons of the day and teachers who are enthusiastic about teaching is in stark contrast to the images we get of schools.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have participated in such an important event as National Education Funding Support Day and even more delighted with the opportunity to spend time in the company of Principal Thompson and the staff and students of the Katie C. Lewis Elementary School.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROSALIE WAHL

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to retired Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl of the Minnesota Supreme Court, an outstanding jurist and an exceptional human being.

When Justice Rosalie Wahl was appointed to the Minnesota Supreme Court in 1977, she was the first woman to serve on Minnesota's highest court. Years later, she saw the court become the first in the Nation with a majority of women justices. And in the surest sign of progress, she retired last year in an era when a woman's appointment to the bench was no longer a big news story.

From the moment Rosalie Wahl became an associate justice, she hit the ground running and quickly earned a reputation as a tireless worker and a thoughtful, compassionate jurist. Justice Wahl faced a tough election battle less than a year after she took her seat, and Chief Justice Sheran offered to reduce her caseload. However, she declined because of her

desire not to burden the other justices with extra cases.

Justice Wahl developed a strong work ethic long before she joined the supreme court. She was already the mother of four children upon entering law school at age 38. Justice Wahl had her fifth child during her second year of night classes. Following graduation, she served 6 years in the State public defender's office, then 4 years as a law professor at the William Mitchell College of Law. Her ability to juggle the competing demands of family, academics, and career prepared her well for challenges on the bench.

Rosalie Wahl's tenure as associate justice was important for women, and not just because her appointment ended the all-male history of the Minnesota Supreme Court. One of her most enduring legacies of Justice Wahl's work as chair of a task force on gender fairness in the legal system.

As a coauthor of the Violence Against Women Act, which Congress passed in 1994, I have a special appreciation for Rosalie Wahl's pioneering efforts. Her 1989 task force recommendations provided the basis for the Minnesota law to assist sexual assault and domestic abuse victims. In turn, the Minnesota statute helped shape the Federal law.

Justice Wahl also chaired a racial bias task force, which published recommendations in 1993. Her commitment to equal justice for all Americans is another lasting legacy.

Shortly before her retirement, Justice Wahl remarked, "I think the law should have a human face. Everything we do affects people; it doesn't become a dry bunch of words in books on the shelf."

Rosalie Wahl had a special affinity for the underprivileged and people in need, and she was always mindful of the human impact of court decisions. But Justice Wahl also tried to apply the law as it was written, even when she would have preferred a different result.

It has been said that the best judges have both a heart and a head for justice. The Minnesota Supreme Court was well served by Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl, who used her heart and her head on behalf of those who came seeking justice.

The State of Minnesota will always be grateful for Rosalie Wahl's years of service and sacrifice.

BALANCE THE BUDGET, STUPID

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Wayne Herald of Wayne, NE, on November 16, 1995.

[From the Wayne Herald, Nov. 16, 1995]

JUST BALANCE IT

Who should we believe in the current federal budget impasse between the legislative and executive branches of our Government?

On one hand we have a Republican Congressional leadership claiming their plan will put the nation on the road to fiscal solvency within seven years.

On the other hand we have the President telling us the GOP budget plan will ruin the country and millions of Social Security and Medicare recipients in the process.

We tend to be a little skeptical of both sides in this debate.

Congressional leaders of both parties have been trying to convince us for fifty years that they are working hard to balance the federal budget yet they keep approving pet projects and expenditures that mortgage the future of our children's children's children.

The President, when he was known to us as "Slick Willy", campaigned on a promise of bringing us a balanced budget in five years. Now, three years into his presidency, he's saying he still wants a balanced budget, but he can't accept the GOP seven year plan. He thinks it should be nine, or ten or twelve. And to win his argument with Congress he has used the despicable tactic of trying to scare the elderly by telling them their Medicare program will be ruined—a blatant falsehood.

The furlough of nonessential government workers has served to focus national attention on the debate, which is good. It should cause us all to demand an end to the political gamesmanship.

We hope the focus will cause the American public to stand, borrow a phrase from the Clinton campaign and shout with one voice. "Balance the budget, stupid."

FACE DEDICATED TO TRUTH AND FREEDOM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the House that on next Tuesday, November 21, a very special event will be held by the organization Facts About Cuban Exiles [FACE].

FACE was established in 1982 to foster accuracy and understanding in the portrayal of the Cuban exile population. There are over a million Cubans who have been forced to flee the Castro dictatorship and FACE conducts research and provides information about the history and contributions of the Cuban exile population to the United States and other countries of exile.

The work of FACE is carried on under the leadership of Chairman José Cancela and his fellow officers: Secretary Xiomara Cassado, Vice Secretary Marián Prío-Odio and Treasurer Marilyn Borroto.

Speaking at the luncheon will be the internationally renowned scholar and author, Dr. Mark Falcoff, the author of many influential works on U.S.-Latin American relations, who will be speaking on the subject of "The Hispanic Community in the Lens of the American Media." Dr. Falcoff will be introduced by the former Secretary of Commerce of Florida, Jeb Bush.

FACE also casts light on the nature of the oppression that drove 10 percent of Cuba's population out of their homeland with special emphasis on the plight of Cuban political prisoners as part of the larger tragedy of Castro's oppression.

I wish the Facts About Cuban Exiles success its their larger goal of holding up the light of truth and freedom for the enslaved people of Cuba.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 809. After voting "no" on Burton and "yes" on Gingrich, I am positive that I voted "yes" on final passage which was the same as the Gingrich vote. My vote for total gift ban is "yes."

TRIBUTE TO THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS JOB CORPS CENTER

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding accomplishment of the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center students, who recently won the national Job Corps Academic Olympic competition in Washington, DC. The Academic Olympics recognize the emphasis on academic training in the Job Corps Program.

The members of the winning team included James Drury of Excelsior Springs; Aaron Baird of St. Joseph; Terry Whitt of Kidder, MO; Kristen Eck of Joplin, MO; and Tracy Ruland of Portland, OR. The team was coached by Tim Smaller and Teresa Underhill, instructors at the Jobs Corps center in Excelsior Springs.

Excelsior Springs Job Corps Director Bernard J. Fennell also deserves much credit for the team's strong performance in a competition that included a broad range of subjects, including language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, and current events.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the State of Missouri are extremely proud of the members of this fine team and their excellent showing in this competition.

BURMA AND THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing House Resolution 274, a resolution urging the administration to actively support and promote a resolution at the United Nations to call on the Government of Burma to restore civilian, democratic rule.

In July we all learned the good news that after 6 years confinement in her home in Rangoon, Aung Asn Suu Kyi was released. Although her release is supposedly "unconditional," due to the form of government in Rangoon, Suu Kyi and all of us know that she could be just as readily confined again as she was released. The ruling generals in Rangoon should not be rewarded for partially undoing something that they never should have done in the first place. Accordingly, while we are pleased about her new freedom, relations between Rangoon and Washington can not return to normal until there are some fundamental changes in Burma. The change that would

be most significant to us would be that the individuals who were democratically elected in 1990 are released from prison and allowed to run the government.

Aung San Suu Kyi's arrest, detention and release is somewhat similar to the case of Harry Wu. In both instances totalitarian dictatorships under pressure from civilized nations for their egregious human rights abuses took a prominent individual hostage and then expected to be rewarded for their release. This convoluted logic may be acceptable to the inner circles of Rangoon and Beijing, but it is not transparent to democratic leaders around the world.

Our Nation has many important reasons to be concerned about what occurs in Burma. High on our priority is the illicit drug production that has had a devastating impact on our cities, families, and schools. In 1948 when Burma became independent, the annual production of opium was 30 tons. Burma was then a democracy, it exported rice to its neighbors and the world, and it enjoyed a free-market system. It was known as the "rice bowl" of Asia. Today, Burma is one of the poorest nations in the world and its opium production has increased some 8,000 percent to about 2,575 tons [1992-1993]. What is the reason for this massive increase? Bertil Litner, the Burma reporter for the Far East Economic Review, states in his book "Burma in Revolt," that Burmese drug production is—

... The inevitable consequence of the decades-long Burmese tragedy; the inability of successive governments in Rangoon to come to terms with the country's ethnic minorities and the refusal of post-1962 military-dominated regimes to permit an open, pluralistic society.

The clear link between drug production and the military's intolerance for political pluralism became even more obvious when opium production more than doubled after Aung San Suu Kyi's arrest in 1989. This is directly linked to agreements made between the SLORC and the ethnic minorities that grow most of the opium and have been battling the Burmese central government rule for almost 50 years.

Individual Wa and Kokang farmers earn between \$50 to \$75 a year for their harvest. Their leaders, while they are not all angels, are not like Khun Sa who has tennis courts, swimming pools, and concubines. Their motivation to grow opium is that it enables them to continue to fund their armies so that they can keep Rangoon at bay. Unfortunately, they grow even more than does Khun Sa.

The administration has taken the position that there is a human rights problem in Burma but it must not be allowed to blind us to the drug problem. What the administration has failed to recognize is that the human rights problem is directly linked to the drug production. The administration has inadvertently created a false dichotomy between human rights and drug production. They have failed to understand that the drug production problem is a human rights problem. The majority of the opium grown in Burma is grown so that ethnic minorities can protect themselves. The underlying motivation behind much of the production is an economic one. It is very difficult to grow anything else in those regions and they need the money for arms. Until they feel confident that a representative form of government is established in Rangoon, they will continue to

grow just like they have for the past 40 years. It is important that we bear in mind that when the SLORC annulled the results of the 1989 elections the Wa and the Kokang supported Aung San Suu Kyi's winning team.

Recently Aung San Suu Kyi called for a halt in investment in Burma and stated that Burma should not be admitted as a member of ASEAN until it had a democratically elected government. If we want to seriously declare war on Burmese drug production then we need to strongly support her efforts to peacefully bring about positive change. It is both the pragmatic and principled thing to do.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 274.

H. RES. 274

Whereas the military government of Burma, as a member of the United Nations, is obligated to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other international human rights standards and conventions to which it is a signatory;

Whereas the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (hereinafter referred to as the "SLORC") in Burma has refused to recognize the results of the May 1990 elections, which the National League for Democracy, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, won by a landslide;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in March 1995 unanimously condemned the SLORC's refusal to "take all necessary steps towards democracy in light of those elections";

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights also expressed grave concern about violations of fundamental human rights in Burma, including torture, summary and arbitrary executions, massive use of forced labor including forced portering for the military, abuse of women, political arrests and detentions, restrictions on freedom of expression and association, and oppressive measures directed at ethnic and religious minorities;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights noted that most of the 1,990 democratically elected representatives have been excluded from the SLORC's "National Convention" and concluded that the convention does not "appear to constitute the necessary step towards the restoration of democracy";

Whereas Burma continues to be one of the world's leading sites of narcotics production and trafficking and, according to the United States State Department, production of heroin nearly tripled in Burma since the SLORC took power in a violent coup in 1988;

Whereas, according to the State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report of March 1995, the SLORC's antinarcotics efforts last year "fell far short of the measures necessary to make serious progress against the drug trade," and in addition, the SLORC's lack of control over heroin-producing areas is due to the SLORC's allowing "wide-ranging, local autonomy (to ethnic armies) in exchange for halting their active insurgencies against Rangoon";

Whereas the peace agreements signed by the SLORC with ethnic insurgencies since 1989 were supposed to lead to both a decrease in opium production and economic development, but according to the State Department's report, "neither development nor a reduction in opium cultivation has occurred";

Whereas in 1948 when Burma became independent, the annual production of opium was 30 tons, Burma was then a democracy, it exported rice to its neighbors and the world, and it enjoyed a free-market system;

Whereas today Burma is one of the poorest nations in the world and its opium production has increased some 8,000 percent to about 2,575 tons (1992-1993);

Whereas the drug production increase is the consequence in large degree of the inability of the successive military governments in Rangoon to come to terms with the country's ethnic minorities and the refusal of post-1962 military-dominated regimes to permit an open pluralistic society;

Whereas it is primarily through a democratically elected civilian government in Burma, supported by the Burmese people including the ethnic minorities, that Burma can make significant progress in controlling narcotics production and trafficking;

Whereas on July 10, 1995, the SLORC responded to international pressure, including 5 resolutions by the United Nations General Assembly, by releasing Aung San Suu Kyi, who had been held under house arrest for 6 years;

Whereas 16 elected Members of Parliament remain in detention in Burma, along with thousands of other political prisoners, according to Human Rights Watch/Asia, Amnesty International, and other human rights monitoring groups;

Whereas in July 1995 the International Committee of the Red Cross (hereinafter referred to as the "ICRC") closed its office in Burma due to the SLORC's refusal to agree to allow the ICRC confidential regular access to prisoners;

Whereas the United States ambassador to the United Nations visited Burma in September 1995, met with Aung San Suu Kyi, and also met with leaders of the SLORC and urged them to "choose the path" of "democracy, rather than continued repression and dictatorial control," and declared that "fundamental change in the United States policy towards Burma would depend on fundamental change in the SLORC's treatment of the Burmese people; and

Whereas the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Burma, Professor Yozo Yokota, visited the country in October 1995 and will deliver a preliminary report of his findings to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives calls on—

(1) the Burmese Government to immediately begin a political dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi, other democratic leaders, and representatives of the ethnic minorities to release immediately and unconditionally detained Members of Parliament and other political prisoners, to repeal repressive laws which prohibit freedom of association and expression and the right of citizens to participate freely in the political life of their country, to resume negotiations with the International Committee of the Red Cross on access to prisoners, and help control the massive flow of heroin from Burma; and

(2) the President, the Secretary of State, and the United States ambassador to the United Nations to actively support and promote a resolution at the upcoming session of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly reiterating the grave concerns of the international community and calling on the SLORC to take concrete, significant steps to fulfill its obligations to guarantee respect to basic human rights and to restore civilian, democratic rule to the people of Burma.

WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT—A
TRIBUTE TO LAVONNE CICHOCKI

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, while the Congress has been grappling, often in a partisan manner, with the task of balancing the Federal budget, I received word yesterday from home that quickly made me remember what's most important in life.

Fifteen years ago, I was a young, enthusiastic, idealistic, and probably obnoxious, public defender. Shortly after my arrival our office was joined by another young attorney, Chuck Cichocki. Chuck and I shared pretty much the same dreams and hopes. We both wanted to do our jobs well; we both wanted to build a family; and we both wanted to give our children the ability to share the American dream.

Both of us were pretty successful in realizing those goals. With his wife, LaVonne, Chuck's family welcomed three beautiful children into the world. Chuck and LaVonne enjoyed a model marriage, a nurturing family, a respect of their community and each other. Sadly, the news from home yesterday was that, after a long and courageous struggle with cancer, LaVonne passed away.

LaVonne Cichocki was a loving wife, a devoted mother and a great friend to all who knew her. Despite her pain, she remained active in her family's activities, her kids' school activities, and her participation in the events that helped shape the community in which they lived.

The world is certainly a better place today because of LaVonne's life, and, sadly the sun shines a little bit dimmer with her passing.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers must be with the Cichocki's today, and my most fervent hope is that we redouble our efforts and focus our attention more on helping families like Chuck and LaVonne's realize their dreams, and less time fighting for political points.

A TAX CREDIT AND BALANCED
BUDGET

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following two editorials which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 16, 1995, and November 17, 1995.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Nov. 16, 1995]

HOUSE-SENATE TAX CREDIT PACT HAS GOOD NEWS
FOR MIDDLE CLASS

Republicans in the House and Senate have worked out of sensible compromise on the GOP's proposal for a family tax credit.

The compromise would permit families to reduce their federal income-tax payment by \$500 for each child under age 18, sources said. The credits would be available for single parents with an annual income up to \$75,000 and for two-parent families who earn up to \$110,000 a year.

An earlier version passed by the House set the income-limit at \$200,000. The income has

been capped at a lower level to make the tax cut more palatable to moderate Republicans. Democrats had made it sound as if the majority of families with children were rich.

That, of course, is nonsense. The government already spends billions on welfare, food stamps, subsidized housing and income supplements for children in low-income families. But just above them are middle-class families in which one or two working partners earn a total of \$30,000, \$40,000, or \$50,000, paying taxes, having Social Security contributions withheld and carrying the added responsibility of securing good child care.

Federal tax policy has for years been tinkered with to improve people's lives. But the benefits have not gone to households that looked like a traditional family. Married couples where the wife was not in the labor force saw their median income, in constant dollars, plateau at about \$30,000 from 1967 to 1992. Meanwhile, couples where both partners worked for pay enjoyed a rise in median income from \$38,500 in 1967 to \$50,000 in 1992.

The value of the personal exemption, one of the main tax benefits for families with children, has declined. Sponsors of the 1995 Republican tax credit say the credit is designed to restore fairness.

Other provisions of the compromise tax package would reduce taxes on capital gains. Farmers and small-business owners would be able to pass more of their holdings to their heirs. The "marriage penalty," a tax quirk that discriminates against married couples, would be made less onerous.

The compromise version of the child tax credit was based on a plan approved by the Senate in which families with children would receive about 60 percent of the \$245 billion total over the next seven years. Senate sponsors said this includes 29 million families with about three-fourths of the nation's 69 million children.

For the Democrats to portray this as a tax cut for the rich is to use the irresponsible rhetoric that increasingly makes their party's positions appear irrelevant.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Nov. 17, 1995]

DEMOCRATS IGNORE KERREY'S WISE ADVICE

Congressional Democrats and President Clinton should have taken to heart the advice that a member of their party, Sen. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, offered recently.

In the midst of rhetoric over emergency spending and borrowing legislation, a statement made Tuesday by Kerrey stood out: "Democrats need to accept the idea that we are going to balance the budget in seven years. Republicans have the majority, and they have won that argument."

Kerrey told an audience of moderate Democrats Monday that their party needs to lead by proving that it can make difficult decisions on spending and taxes. He said the party's leaders need to accept spending cuts, restructure government and decentralize government power.

As the world watches in amazement while a great country embarrasses itself, Clinton has dug in his heels and, as of late yesterday, was refusing to accept the GOP goal of balancing the budget in seven years. As Sen. Charles Grassley of Iowa put it, "everything else" in the Republicans' budget plan was negotiable. But the seven-year goal for reducing the deficit to zero is now the reason for Clinton's refusal to sign a temporary extension of the debt ceiling and spending authority.

Kerrey is chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. He has a major role in next year's elections. Digging in left of center and shouting about Republicans "destroying" Medicare and showering "the rich" with windfall tax breaks at the

expense of the elderly and working class has been the strategy for some party leaders.

That tactic is working, regrettably, in part because the baseless charges are seldom held up to examination by news organizations.

Kerrey has proposed a more honest approach—one that could make the 1996 campaign a genuine referendum on how far the government should go in the way of reform and how fast. Unfortunately, the president and other leading Democrats still are defying the Republican budget plan and behaving with a stubbornness which they hope will pull their poll numbers higher.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA MCGARRY
DRAKE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special member of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

Patricia McGarry Drake has recently decided to retire after an outstanding career in public service, where she is recognized State-wide for her expertise in administrative skills. In 1968, Pat began as a typist in the Essex County Clerk's Office, and in 1990, she was elected Essex County Clerk. Currently, she serves as president of the County Officer's Association of the State of New Jersey.

Pat is a life-long resident of Essex County, NJ, where, despite her busy schedule, she found the time to raise four children and two grandchildren. She is also a leading member of several civic and charitable organizations. One such organization, the Patricia McGarry Drake Civic Association, makes charitable donations to needy families.

Furthermore, Pat is very proud of her direct Irish heritage. Her father, Thomas, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and her mother, Kathleen, was born in County Sligo, Ireland. In recognition of her achievements, she was honored as Irishwoman of the year by the Friends of Brian Boru in 1986. She has also been honored by many other organizations throughout her career. Most recently, she was selected as Essex County Irish Woman of the Year in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to help me salute Patricia McGarry Drake for her illustrious performance and sincere dedication as a public official in this county.

SHERIFF HOHERCHAK

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Peter Hoherchak, sheriff of Carbon County, PA. Pete will retire from his post this year and is being honored by friends, colleagues, and family on November 18. I am proud to have been asked to participate in the tribute to him.

There are few public servants who will be missed as much as Pete, who is well-loved and respected by the people of Carbon County. He is the epitome of the ideal sheriff: wise, compassionate, and fair. His enforcement of

the law has been exercised with a deep respect for the law, balanced with his respect for humanity.

Pete was one of eight children, born in 1930 in what is now Jim Thorpe, PA. Educated in local schools, he served with the 14th Division of the U.S. Army in Germany for 3 years. For 18 years Pete served as a business consultant, but turned his interests to law enforcement in the mid-1960's. He attended a local community college and studying criminal law and medical-legal investigation. Pete was appointed Justice of the Peace under Gov. William Scranton from 1968 to 1970.

In 1971, he became Chief Deputy Sheriff of Carbon County under Sheriff Louise D. Lisella. He was then elected sheriff in 1976 serving four consecutive terms in that capacity. Pete was the top vote-getter in each of his elections. During his tenure, Pete saw the need for a new correctional facility and worked hard to bring the idea to reality. In January 1995, the new facility was dedicated.

Pete's expertise and leadership was acknowledged by the Pennsylvania Sheriff's Association in the many positions he held on that board and finally as its president in 1986. He still serves on the board of trustees for the association.

Mr. Speaker, Sheriff Peter Hoherchak has been a dedicated public servant for almost 30 years. He not only serves his community in a professional capacity but also does valuable volunteer work for the community. He remains a leader in the Carbon County Democratic organization. He and his wife Claire are the proud parents of one son and four daughters and have six grandchildren. I am extremely proud of my long friendship with this outstanding public official. I join with the community in thanking Pete for a job well done and wish him many happy years of retirement.

IN HONOR OF ELEANOR
TIEFENWERTH, A LEADER OF
THE COMMUNITY WHO SERVES
THE PEOPLE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Eleanor Tiefenwerth, a citizen who exhibits never-ending dedication to the community. She will be honored by the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation at their 30th Annual Dinner Dance on November 17, 1995.

The Bayonne Economic Foundation is a social service agency in its 30th year. The foundation is dedicated to serving the people of the community through various outreach programs, including Head Start and Meals On Wheels. The foundation's slogan is "People Helping People". Mrs. Tiefenwerth exemplifies this motto.

Mrs. Tiefenwerth, a native of Bayonne, is a graduate of Jersey City State College. While a volunteer with the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation, Mrs. Tiefenwerth developed the skills which she retains as its executive director. She has been instrumental in increasing the level of services the foundation offers to the community. These innovations include providing crosstown transportation for both senior citizens and the disabled.

In addition to her duties with the foundation, Mrs. Tiefenwerth also serves as a commissioner on the Bayonne Housing Authority, a member of the Community Education Advisory Council, and secretary to the Community Action Programs. In 1994, she spent 2 weeks in Russia with groups from People to People International and the Russian Ministry exchanging ideas on social issues affecting the world.

Mrs. Tiefenwerth has received numerous awards for her selfless service to the community, including the Jersey Journal Woman of Achievement, the Golden Recognition Award from Hudson County and the Distinguished and Caring Service Award from the Hudson County Director of Human Services. She is a volunteer with the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Parent Teacher Associations at the municipal, county, and state levels.

I am proud to have such a dedicated woman serving the citizens of my district. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Eleanor Tiefenwerth for her service and dedication to the community.

THE MEDICARE PRESERVATION
ACT OF 1995

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of passing this historic legislation to save Medicare from bankruptcy and preserve and protect the program for current and future beneficiaries.

There is no issue more important to elderly Americans than their health care security. Medicare gives beneficiaries peace of mind every time they go to the doctor or spend a few days in the hospital.

That is why, when I received the alarming news in April that Medicare was headed toward bankruptcy, I began meeting and corresponding with people throughout district 11.

I held 14 town meetings to listen to constituents, met with senior citizen clubs in 5 counties, reached out to our health care providers, met with hundreds of individuals in my office, and reviewed thousands of letters and telephone messages on this matter.

Our dialog enabled me to work constructively over the past eight months with my colleagues to ensure that the citizens of New Jersey will only benefit from modernizing the 30-year-old, government-run program.

I am proud of what we have accomplished. The Medicare Preservation Act saves Medicare from bankruptcy and provides elderly Americans with the same choices as individuals in the private sector have to meet their health care needs. And make no mistake about it, spending on each beneficiary will increase—from \$4,800 today to \$6,700 in 2002.

I have read in the newspaper and heard on television some disturbing and often erroneous reports about our Medicare Preservation Act.

I have been outraged by the tactics being employed by some politicians in Washington and by groups outside Washington that are funding their television and radio commercials. It is unconscionable that they would resort to distortions and half-truths in an attempt to

frighten Medicare beneficiaries about the future of a program they have come to rely on to pay their doctor and hospital bills.

Mr. Speaker, Medicare is teetering on bankruptcy, and it is important that we act now to preserve, protect and strengthen this vital program.

Medicare costs have been soaring. Medicare alone now consumes 11 percent of the entire Federal budget and is increasing at the rate of 10.5 percent a year. That's more than three times the rate of inflation and seven times faster than the 65 and older population is growing.

They've been paying taxes all their entire life to support the Medicare program. But the fact is that retirees are collecting far more in benefits from Medicare than they actually paid in taxes to support the system. An individual who turns 65 this year will, on average, receive \$129,000 more in benefits from Medicare than he or she contributed to the system. Although this imbalance is certainly not the beneficiary's fault, it helps to explain why Medicare is in dire financial condition.

Next year, for the first time in history, Medicare will pay out more money on seniors' hospital bills than it collected through payroll taxes. The reality is Medicare is teetering on bankruptcy.

Unless some action is taken now to control skyrocketing costs the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund, which pays hospital expenses for America's seniors, will be bankrupt in just 7 years. It's important to know that is not a prediction made by Congress, it is the conclusion reached by the trustees responsible for maintaining the financial stability of the Medicare program—including three members of President Clinton's cabinet.

And there is another, equally important crisis that must be addressed—the financial condition of Medicare part B, which covers doctor bills and lab tests.

Spending on this portion of Medicare has increased by 53 percent in just the past 5 year. If nothing is done, spending on part B will actually double over the next 7 years from \$37 billion to \$74 billion. The Medicare trustees have called this rate of growth in spending on part B "clearly unsustainable." Under our plan, part B spending still creases to \$6,800, just a slower rate.

Against this threat of imminent bankruptcy, our opponents want you to believe that our plan to save Medicare is actually aimed at paying for tax cuts. They're wrong.

Even if there were no plan in Congress to provide tax relief to middle-class families, the Medicare Board of Trustees confirm the need to take immediate action to preserve Medicare for today's seniors and those approaching retirement age.

Remember, the Medicare trust fund is financed exclusively through every worker's payroll tax. There is no plan, not even a suggestion, to cut the payroll tax and thereby reduce the money available to Medicare. But even leaving the payroll tax alone, Medicare will be bankrupt in just seven years.

As the Washington Post stated in a recent editorial:

The Democrats have fabricated the Medicare-tax cut connection because it is useful politically. It allows them to attack and duck responsibility, both at the same time. We think that's wrong.

And as for the tax cuts, they have already been paid for with savings achieved by reducing the bloated Federal bureaucracy, targeting waste and inefficiency, and transferring money and responsibility for programs back to the States.

While our opponents accuse us of cutting Medicare, the truth is Medicare spending will increase.

There will be no cut in Medicare spending. Under our plan, spending for each Medicare beneficiary will increase from \$4,800 this year to \$6,700 in 7 years. That's a 54-percent increase in Medicare spending! In total, we'll be spending \$700 billion more on Medicare over the next 7 years than we did during the past 7 years.

Let me discuss the key elements in our plan to save Medicare and make it better.

Traditional Medicare will be preserved. Any beneficiary wishing to stay in the existing Medicare program can do so. There will be no increase in copayments and no increase in deductibles. They have an absolute right under this plan to stay in the existing Medicare program. That right cannot be taken away, and no beneficiary will be required to change their health care coverage. Most importantly, for those who choose to stay in traditional Medicare, they can continue to be able to choose any doctor and hospital they wish.

In addition to preserving the right to remain in traditional Medicare, our plan offers new, additional choices for elderly Americans. These options will include an opportunity to choose from a number of different coordinated care plans, ranging from health maintenance organizations to preferred provider organizations to medical savings accounts.

In New Jersey there are very few choices of health care plans for older people such as coordinated care plans. But in some States, coordinated care has become a popular alternative to traditional Medicare. In California, for example, fully 34 percent of seniors have chosen some form of coordinated care. These seniors have found that coordinated care greatly reduces their out-of-pocket expenses. Enrollment in one of these plans has enabled many retirees to stop purchasing expensive private MediGap insurance, which currently costs around \$1,200 a year. In addition, coordinated care plans usually provide services not available under traditional Medicare including prescription drugs, dental care and eye glasses.

Let me emphasize that no one will be forced to join any of these coordinated care plans, but they will be available to those who prefer this kind of health care protection. Remember, the existing Medicare coverage beneficiaries now have, will continue to be available.

One question repeatedly raised at my town meetings was why not save Medicare by combating fraud and abuse. The Medicare Preservation Act contains strong measures in the fraud and abuse area, including stricter penalties on Medicare providers who defraud the system. Unfortunately, these savings alone are not enough to avert financial calamity.

Our plan aggressively attacks waste, fraud, and abuse, which is robbing the Medicare system of at least \$18 billion a year. The beneficiaries of Medicare, are the best weapon we have in combatting this waste. But the current system makes it extremely difficult to uncover excessive or unnecessary hospital or medical charges. That's because right now there is no

requirement that the beneficiary receive a detailed explanation of all the hospital, doctor and lab expenses billed to Medicare on your behalf. Under our plan, they will have a new tool to detect waste, fraud and abuse. Our plan requires every health care provider to give a copy of all bills they send to Medicare for payment. The beneficiaries will finally have a legal right to examine every doctor and hospital bill.

In addition, our plan offers a financial reward to any senior who uncovers any unnecessary or excessive Medicare charge. Finally, we will be imposing tough, new criminal penalties on anyone who defrauds the Medicare system.

Health care providers will also make a contribution. Our plan requires doctors and hospitals, as well as older people, to help us save and preserve Medicare. Doctors and hospitals will be asked to accept smaller increases in reimbursement for the services they provide to Medicare patients.

Opponents of our plan contend that reducing reimbursement rates for health care providers will lead to less quality care and hospital closings.

They are not telling the truth. We're not giving doctors or hospitals less money. Over the next 7 years, Medicare will be paying out \$1.6 trillion to health care providers for the treatment of Medicare patients—a substantial increase. But we are putting the brakes on uncontrollable double-digit annual increases in health care costs under Medicare that are driving the program toward bankruptcy. Doctors and hospitals are already being forced to control costs for their patients covered by private health insurance, how they will have to do the same for their Medicare patients.

Finally, we are asking our wealthiest seniors—individuals with annual incomes over \$60,000 and couples with yearly incomes of more than \$90,000—to make a special contribution. Our plan calls for phasing out the government subsidy for Medicare part B that our most affluent seniors currently receive.

But the share of premium costs stay the same. Our critics have charged that there will be exorbitant increases in premiums, as much as \$3,000 per year.

Once again, they are not telling the truth. Right now, premiums paid by seniors cover 31 percent of Medicare part B costs, while general tax revenues pay the remaining 69 percent. Our plan preserves the 31 percent commitment from seniors and the 69 percent commitment from the Federal Government.

Under the Medicare plan proposed by President Clinton, in 7 years seniors will be paying monthly premiums of \$83. Under the House plan monthly premiums will be only \$4 higher in seven years than under the President's proposal. And while the President's plan will keep Medicare part A financially secure for only an additional 3 years, our plan will save both Medicare part A and part B for the next 19 years.

Our plan to preserve, protect and strengthen Medicare is the result of months of study and hearings and listening to our constituents in town meetings in each of our districts. It is the only long-term plan that will guarantee that Medicare is preserved for current beneficiaries and those approaching retirement age, our children.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR
JOHNSON

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to tell you about a man who has spent his life working as a healer but he is not a medical doctor. He has not repaired any broken bones or mended any human hearts. But he has devoted his life to healing the bitter and gaping rifts that separate the races in our country.

The man I am describing is Dr. Arthur Johnson, my longtime friend in the struggle for justice, who retired September 30, 1995, as Vice President for University Relations and Professor of Educational Sociology at Detroit's Wayne State University, which just happens to be my alma mater.

His title and his long list of degrees and commendations might lead some to believe he concentrated his civil rights work in the academic arena. That was not the case. His activism, which has spanned six decades, has taken him repeatedly into hostile and dangerous territory. In the 1950's, as executive director of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he helped organize sit-ins at Detroit lunch counters that refused to serve African-Americans.

In the early 1960's, he was at the front of civil rights marches to protest unfair housing practices in Detroit suburbs. Almost 40 years later, these suburbs still hold the dubious distinction of being the most segregated in the Nation.

In the 1970's, he struggled to bring order out of the social chaos in the Detroit Public schools where militant young students disrupted classes and shut down schools to demand a curriculum that reflected their African heritage.

In the last two decades, Dr. Johnson has kept up his hectic pace and worked on numerous projects to increase understanding among the races. He has written passionately about the question of race which still divides this country.

As he recently said, "My experience kept me close to the issue of race and race oppression. The struggle is a part of me." But no matter how harsh the struggle, he never became embittered. He remained outwardly calm, refusing to let the enemy destroy him in anger. That enemy began testing him at an early age.

Born in Americus, GA, in 1925, he grew up in an atmosphere poisoned by hatred and supremacy. But instead of creating hatred in him, that environment made him a determined fighter against the evils of racism.

One incident in his youth helped shape his views. He was 13 years old and his family had moved to Birmingham. The memory of what happened is still vivid in his mind. One time he was walking in downtown Birmingham early in the evening with his uncle, who was about 20 years old. Suddenly they found themselves walking behind a white family—a father, a wife, and a little girl who was about 6 or 7. The girl was not paying attention to what she was doing, and she walked across young Arthur's path. He put his hand on her shoulder

in a caring fashion to prevent her from stumbling. When her father saw that, he began to beat on Johnson as if he had lost his mind.

During the entire beating, Johnson's uncle stood frozen in fear. For years, his uncle's failure to respond troubled him. Only later, when he himself was a grown man, did he fully understand why his uncle just stood there. In that racist climate, the uncle would have been killed for challenging a white man on a public street.

Once he understood what had happened, he did not focus his anger on the specific individuals involved in that incident. Instead, he focused on a perverted system that filled whites with blind rage and blacks with terror. He knew that the ravenous monster called racism had to be attacked. His lifelong struggle began on that Birmingham street.

Johnson's parents were hard-working people who valued education. His mother was a domestic servant; and his father worked in the coal mines and the steel mills. After graduating from Birmingham's Parker High School, he attended college through the help of his grandmother, also a domestic servant. She used the little money she earned to help put him through Morehouse College in Atlanta.

During those Morehouse years, he was part of a class that included students who would alter the course of this Nation: The young Martin Luther King Jr., *Ebony* Magazine Publisher Robert Johnson, and noted historian Lerone Bennett whose work on African-American history has successfully linked generations of black Americans with their past.

Those young men studied in an atmosphere that was carefully crafted by the late Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse president and one of the Nation's premier and dignified voices for social change. Dr. Mays' message was not lost on them. "Dr. Mays challenged us not to accept any measure of racial discrimination we did not have to," he once reflected. "Above all else, he told us to keep our minds free. He told us that nobody can enslave your mind unless you let them."

While on campus, Johnson organized the school's first chapter of the NAACP. Armed with an undergraduate degree in sociology from Atlanta University, Art Johnson moved to Detroit in the early 1950's to take a job as executive secretary for the Detroit branch of the NAACP. He planned to stay in Detroit 3 years so he could get the urge to change the world out of his system before returning to academia. Those 3 years turned into 40.

He remained at the helm of the NAACP for 14 years, guiding the organization through some of the most turbulent years in Detroit. In the 1950's, blacks were blatantly discriminated against in the job market, the housing market, and in hotels and restaurants. The NAACP led protest marches and sit-in demonstrations that battered the door of institutional racism and forced some change.

The group's activism attracted a record number of new members. The Detroit chapter grew from 5,000 members to 29,000 during his tenure. Detroit proudly claimed the title of the largest NAACP chapter in the United States.

Under his guidance, the Detroit chapter initiated the NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner which has become the most successful NAACP fund raiser in the country. Held each year, the event draws thousands of people and has been labeled the largest indoor dinner in the world.

Art Johnson took a struggling local organization and helped it develop into a major force in the local and national struggle for civil rights.

One reason for his success was his uncanny insight into society's problems. During a speech he gave some 35 years ago, he pinpointed six crucial issues facing African-Americans: voting rights, civil rights, segregated housing, inadequate medical care, job discrimination, and segregated schools. Despite some progress, those issues still remain at the top of our agenda.

In 1964, he left the NAACP to become Deputy Director of the newly created Michigan Civil Rights Commission, the first such body in the Nation. The commission needed someone with proven skills. No one doubted that Art Johnson had them.

In one of his first official statements, he made it clear that he had not forgotten that 13-year-old boy who was beaten without cause years earlier. In his low-key, no-nonsense fashion, he said that the struggle for equity and fairness in jobs, housing, education, and police community relations would keep the commission busy.

He spent 2 years getting the commission on a solid footing, then he waded into one of the biggest challenges of his career. The Detroit Public Schools hired him as Deputy Superintendent for School Community Relations at the most turbulent time in the history of the school. The wrenching social upheavals in the streets during the 1960's registered in the classrooms as well. And Arthur Johnson was right in the middle of it all.

In July 1967, Detroit exploded in a civil disturbance that claimed 43 lives and destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property. Rather than watching the flames from the safety of his office, Johnson joined those who told the rioters to calm themselves and told the police to immediately cease their wanton and often deadly attacks on the citizens.

Conditions were tense in the classroom, too. Students were riding a wave of militancy, and Detroit was at the crest of that wave. Young protestors shut down schools and disrupted board meetings to air their grievances about a curriculum that largely ignored African-American culture.

During one such protest, a group of determined young students "arrested" Johnson and held him captive for 2 hours in a school library to call attention to their demands.

When he was not caught up in the thick of debates with parents, students, and administrators, he was arguing with publishers whose text books failed to accurately and fairly reflect the experiences and contributions of African-Americans. More than once, he infuriated publishers by refusing to accept books that directly or indirectly fostered notions of black inferiority.

After that demanding stint in the public schools, most people would take it easy, but he did not.

In the early 1970's, he traded one group of protesting students for another when he left the public school system and joined Wayne State University, a hotbed of student activism.

As the Vice President for University Relations and as professor of educational psychology, he was right in the middle of the fray. Students demanded increased and immediate access to the decisionmaking process. They tried, as many good students do, to reshape

the school in their image. Art was there, mediating, challenging, explaining and listening. Sometimes the volume of the debate was so high that it was nearly impossible to hear the words, but he persevered.

To me, the most amazing thing about Art Johnson is that he never lets problems trigger an emotional outburst in him. His studied calm has become his trademark.

He has used his intellect to reason with friends and foes. He has walked into hostile and dangerous territory to push for freedom. He has maintained his composure and his dedication despite numerous threats and insults.

When he suffered painful setbacks in the struggle for human rights, he never gave up hope or bowed to temporary defeat.

Throughout his life, he carried the words of his teacher with him. He never allowed anyone to shackle his mind. He has fought consistently and tirelessly against such efforts.

In 1988, he was working at the university, active in a number of community groups and deeply involved in the local NAACP chapter as president, a position he held from 1987 to 1993. During this period he also served a co-chair of the Race Relations Task Force for the Detroit Strategic Plan. As co-chair, he wrote and insightful commentary on race relations that was published in *The Detroit News*.

He wrote:

When we freely examine racism for what it is—through our individual experiences and as exposed in the Race Relations Task Force report and other studies—it becomes clear that the problem of race and racism in its structural and institutional aspects—is in reality the form and practice of our own apartheid.

Because of his insight and his singular dedication to civil rights, Art has been awarded so many honors that it would take far too long to list them all. He wears his well-deserved praise with the humility of a man who realizes he is only doing what is just and right.

In 1979, Morehouse College awarded him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in recognition of his scholarship in the field of sociology and his leadership in the battlefield of civil rights.

His other honors include the Distinguished Warrior Award from the Detroit Urban League, the Greater Detroit Interfaith Round Table National Human Relations Award, the Afro-Asian Institute of Histadrut Humanitarian Award, the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce Summit Award, and the Crystal Rose Award from the Hospice Foundation of Southeastern Michigan. The NAACP conferred five Thalheimer Awards upon for outstanding achievement.

Art is a member of a variety of community groups. He sits on the board of directors of the Detroit Science Center, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the American Symphony Orchestra League. Like me, he has a love of music. He is also a trustee for the Founders Society of the Detroit Institutes of Arts and president emeritus of the University Cultural Center Association.

Art is the father of five children. He and his wife, Chacona Winters Johnson, a development executive for the University of Michigan, still live in Detroit.

Even though Art Johnson has retired, he is busier than ever. When it comes to the struggle for justice, he just can not pull himself from the front lines.

The Detroit community, and indeed the Nation, have benefited from his efforts to promote understanding and healing. It is with joy and sincerity that I thank Arthur Johnson. Because he never allowed anyone to shackle his mind, he made it possible for others to know the beauty of freedom.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GIFT REFORM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Gingrich amendment to the Gift Ban Reform Act.

We were elected to Congress to conduct the peoples' business. We were not elected to feed at the trough of the Gucci clad lobbyists and special interests that dominate our Nation's Capitol.

If Members of Congress want to enjoy fine dining, golf excursions, and exotic vacations, then they should be willing to pick up the tab.

The American people have grown sick and tired of perks and privileges extended to Members of Congress.

Our constituents do not receive unsolicited gifts and meals and neither should we.

By eliminating the potential for corruption and perception of impropriety, House Resolution 250 will help to restore the American peoples trust in elected officials and the Congress.

It's time to clean up this institution and restore the public confidence in our Nation's leaders.

We have a moral imperative to hold ourselves to a higher standard of conduct than practices of the past.

The American people have demanded a Federal Government that is open and accountable. We need to assure them that all citizens, not just special interest and lobby groups will have access to elected officials.

By passing the Gingrich proposal, we can demonstrate our sincerity and dedication to ensuring that congressional activities are conducted honorably and legitimately.

The overwhelming majority of my colleagues are sincere, hard working, and dedicated public servants. I am not of the opinion that Members of this body are bought and sold over a dinner or golf outing.

However, by eliminating gifts we remove all doubt of impropriety and wrongdoing.

In my opinion this is all about trust and perception. By banning all gifts and junkets, we can prove to our constituents and to the American people that we are, in fact, sincere about cleaning up Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support the Gingrich proposal.

RENA BAUMGARTNER

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a personal friend of mine who

has become one of northeastern Pennsylvania's most important and influential political and community leaders, Rena Baumgartner. I am proud to have been asked to participate in a tribute to Rena and to be able to tell my colleagues of her contributions and accomplishments.

As an active member of her community, Rena has participated in numerous clubs and organizations which work diligently to promote the betterment of and ensure safety to the general public. Rena has worked with the West End Ambulance and West End Fire Company Auxiliaries as well as the Polk Township Fire Company Auxiliary. She is a member of the Exchange Club of the Pocono Mountain. In addition to these organizations and others, Rena remains an active member in the United Effort Methodist Church.

Rena may be best known for her leadership positions within the Democratic Party organization. Since 1968 Rena has been active in the political arena, beginning as a Democratic township committee person. From that position, Rena graduated to become the Assistant Secretary of the Monroe County Democratic Committee and eventually the Chairperson of the Monroe County Democratic Committee, a position which she still holds today.

Rena's involvement in the Democratic Party was not limited to local politics. On the statewide level, Rena was appointed Deputy Chairperson of the Democratic State Party and in 1984 was made Vice-Chair of the party.

On the national level, her involvement in the Democratic Party is deserving of even more recognition. Rena has been a member of the Democratic National Committee since 1979 and has taken a leading role in every national election since becoming a member. During the last three presidential elections she served as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions. She has served on the executive committee of the Democratic National Women's Caucus and has been the Treasurer and Secretary of the Democratic National Committee's Eastern Regional Caucus. Presently, Rena is helping to select the delegation which will be sent to the 1996 Democratic National Convention. No one can question Rena's commitment to the Democratic Party.

Certainly, an accomplishment that Rena can be extremely proud of is her family. With her husband William, Rena has raised two wonderful children, her daughter Robin and her son Bryan. In addition to having such a positive role on her own children, Rena is also able to play an active role in the upbringing of her two grandsons. Throughout all of her other undertakings Rena managed to keep her family at the center of her attention and in a position of importance above everything.

Mr. Speaker, my close friend Rena Baumgartner has been a caring mother and wife. She also has been a strong leader in her community and throughout Monroe County. Finally, Rena Baumgartner has been a true leader in the Democratic Party. I salute and thank Rena for everything she has contributed to the betterment of northeastern Pennsylvania and the Democratic Party.

HEALTHY CHOICE: BALANCING
THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND IMPROVING MEDICARE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, within the past few weeks, Congress has taken historic steps to balance the Federal budget and improve the way the Federal Government provides and delivers health care services to the more than 36 million Medicare beneficiaries. The goal of this reform initiative has been to secure the future of Medicare for today and tomorrow while providing beneficiaries with better benefits, additional health care options, and lower out of pocket costs. All of this will be accomplished while slowing the overall growth of Federal Medicare spending. I commend the House and Senate Committees for their work to improve and preserve Medicare.

Many of the Medicare provisions in the Balanced Budget Act will benefit the ailing health care delivery system in many small communities in my western Wisconsin district and identical communities throughout rural America.

In terms of rural health care, I believe the most dynamic Medicare improvement was changing the adjusted average per capita cost [AAPCC] payment formula. As the cochair of the Rural Health Care Coalition, the dedication of the coalition enabled us to work with the leadership during House and conference committee deliberations to craft a new formula favorable to all beneficiaries regardless of where they live. In this endeavor, the Rural Health Care Coalition had the good fortune to receive outstanding technical assistance, counsel and support from the Fairness Coalition, representing a diverse group of hospital systems, hospital associations, managed care providers, and insurers.

What does an improved AAPCC payment formula mean for Medicare beneficiaries? The AAPCC is the total amount of Medicare fee-for-service dollars spent on doctors and hospitals annually in a county, divided by the number of Medicare beneficiaries in that county. It also represents the dollars available to beneficiaries to purchase health care choices under the new Medicare-plus program.

For Grandma Smith living in the Bronx, NY, her 1995 AAPCC payment is \$679 a month and she can enroll in a health maintenance organization [HMO] providing the required Medicare services and additional benefits or traditional fee-for-service. Grandma Smith's brother living in Fall River County, SD, has a monthly payment of \$177. Unfortunately, because of the low payment an HMO is not available to him, just the traditional fee-for-service. A low AAPCC payment has a devastating effect on the health care choices available to beneficiaries living in rural counties and in those counties with efficient health care markets. Why should there be a 367-percent payment difference between these two Medicare beneficiaries just because of where they live?

The situation facing Grandma Smith's brother is not unusual. Approximately 4 million beneficiaries live in counties that have access only to Medicare fee-for-service. My home State of Wisconsin, with 769,000 Medicare beneficiaries, is 1 of 15 States that currently

do not have a Medicare HMO option available to them. It is difficult to understand how beneficiaries who paid into the Medicare trust funds at the same rate and pay the same part B premium now receive very different AAPCC payments. This is not equitable or fair. Improving the AAPCC payment formula is critically important to fulfill our legislative promise of providing health care choices as well as equity and fairness to all beneficiaries.

Why can some beneficiaries today choose to receive their Medicare services from the traditional fee-for-service or an HMO and others cannot? HMO's and hospital associations suggested that a monthly payment between \$325 to \$350 begins to provide them with the opportunity to offer Medicare managed care services. For this reason, it was necessary to craft an AAPCC payment formula that would support the establishment and operation of an HMO or the new options of a provider-sponsored organization [PSO] or medical savings accounts [MSA's].

The Balanced Budget Act improves the AAPCC payment formula by setting a payment floor of \$350. This is extremely beneficial for counties in 43 States with below average payment rates between \$177–\$300 and offers hope to the more than 4 million beneficiaries in rural and efficient markets that they may soon have the choice to receive Medicare services through an HMO, PPO, MSA, or PSO. Other important rural health care provisions incorporated into the Balanced Budget Act only enhance the care and services available to rural America:

Clarifying the Medicare payments to essential access community hospitals/rural primary care hospitals.

Implementing a new Rural Emergency Access Care Hospital Program.

Increasing by 10 percent the Medicare bonus payment to 20 percent for rural, primary care physicians practicing in health personnel shortage areas.

Reinstating the Medicare Dependent Hospital Program for facilities with 100 or fewer beds and at least 60-percent Medicare patient discharges or days.

Establishing of a uniform reimbursement rate for physician assistants and nurse practitioners at 85 percent of the physician fee schedule payment for outpatient services.

Setting a floor for the area wage index used in determining prospective payments to hospitals.

Prohibiting the Medicare Geographic Re-classification Review Board from rejecting applications of rural referral centers on the basis of area wage index.

Extending the rural referral center classification for any hospital previously classified.

The health of rural health care and services to Medicare beneficiaries will only be improved with the enactment of these very important provisions in the Balanced Budget Act. I am pleased to lend my support to this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO COACH EDDIE G.
ROBINSON

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, we have honored many legends on this floor—men and

women who are revered and who will be so revered for generations. I come to this historic floor today to add still another name to this long list of distinguished Americans who we can truly call a legend of our time—one whose singular contributions will separate him from everyone else who has toiled in his profession.

Our Nation has produced many, many great football coaches. Men like Paul "Bear" Bryant, Woody Hayes, Ara Parseghian, Joe Paterno, Knute Rockne, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Bud Wilkerson, to name a few. But, today I rise to pay tribute to the historical accomplishments of Coach Eddie G. Robinson of Grambling State University—the winningest football coach of all time, the best that the game of football has to offer.

During a period spanning 55 years, Coach Robinson has led his Grambling State teams to more than 400 victories. No other coach has reached the 400 win milestone. Along the way, he has won 17 SWAC championships or co-championships. Coach Robinson started modestly at Grambling. Nevertheless, he grew to a giant in his profession. Yes, he has become the greatest coach of all time, but his first priority always was the development of his players. Coach Robinson nurtured his athletes into competent, strong, professional players, not only in game of football but in game of life. He has touched our hearts, our very souls. His achievements will stand forever.

We are left to wonder what Grambling State University would have been like had Eddie Robinson not walked through the doors of the then Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute in 1941. Would there have been the mentoring, that steady hand guiding countless young athletes to exalted levels of achievement? Would such players as Paul "Tank" Younger, Willie Brown, Willie Davis, Buck Buchanan, Doug Williams, Charlie Joiner, Frank Lewis, Essex Johnson, Billy Newsome, John Mendenhall and over 200 other players have been able to leave their mark on the National Football League? No. A Grambling State University, indeed the American way of life, without the contributions of Coach Robinson is not imaginable.

Coach Robinson, served as a coach, father and tutor to thousands of students at Grambling who have gone on to make great contributions to this Nation. Through his tenacity and guidance, he influenced countless young men and women who crossed his path. For this and for all that Coach Robinson through his success has meant to our country, we in the Congress offer our most heartfelt congratulations to him. All Americans are extremely fortunate to have had the opportunity to experience the influence of this great man. Coach Eddie Robinson is a winner, and because he is, so are we all.

The Congress salutes Coach Robinson today not only for winning more football games than any other college coach, but for who he is.

IN HONOR OF MS. MALIN FALU, A
RADIO HOST PERSONALITY WHO
HAS ENTERTAINED AND SERVED
THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Malin Falu, a Hispanic woman who has distinguished herself as a prominent radio personality. Ms. Falu will be honored today in a live broadcast on Radio WADO 1280 AM.

Ms. Malin Falu is the creator, producer, and commentator of the Hispanic radio program "Hablando con Malin." Speaking with Malin. This radio program is transmitted throughout the New York and New Jersey area. In her show, Ms. Falu discusses the important issues that affect the Hispanic community. She keeps them informed of events and issues that are notable and allows her listeners to participate and voice their opinions.

She has worked hard and strived to be one of the best commentators in Hispanic radio. Ms. Falu received her bachelor of arts degree from the University of Puerto Rico. She then went on to receive her masters of arts degree in media from the New School for Social Research. She has also studied theater in London, England. A well-accomplished woman, she now enjoys reaching out to the Hispanic community through the airwaves.

For the last 17 years, Ms. Falu's sweet voice has captured the hearts of all her listeners. Her show has been transmitted from all around the world, including Greece, Israel, and many countries in Latin America. With her charisma and dedication, Ms. Falu serves the community by exposing and finding solutions to the problems it faces.

She has inspired many to accomplish their goals and dreams. She has advised today's younger generation to enrich and develop their minds. She is a wonderful role model who has served her community with dedication and dignity. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this great woman, Malin Falu.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE
AGREEMENT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today on the 2-year anniversary of the North American Free Trade Agreement, I rise to draw attention to NAFTA's failed promises. Two years ago I objected to the passage of NAFTA because of the thousands of American workers that would be displaced from their jobs and the lack of opportunities they would face in an uncertain market as a result of the trade agreement.

Due to the present political and economical instability of Canada and Mexico, I am even more concerned today about the adverse repercussions of agreeing to NAFTA. In 1994, the Department of Labor reported that 17,000 jobs were lost due to plant relocations to, or increased imports from Mexico or Canada. Last year, 152 companies filed petitions under

NAFTA's Trade Adjustment Assistance [TAA], the program designed to assist U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of the relocation of workers and plant facilities. These thousands of jobs may not sound to some as a significant number, however, one displaced American worker, I believe, is one unemployed person too many.

Prior to its passage, proponents estimated that NAFTA would result in 27,000 to 550,000 new jobs. Earlier this year the Department of Commerce estimated that 340,000 jobs would be created because of NAFTA. However, the Department of Commerce has yet to provide documented evidence that new jobs have been created because of NAFTA. Instead, the Department refers to the increase of United States exports to Mexico and Canada as evidence that American workers are employed in new jobs. As expected, overall trade between the United States and Mexico has expanded significantly, but contrary to the predictions of NAFTA supporters; imports increased at a faster rate than exports. Two years ago we had a \$2 billion trade surplus with Mexico. Today, thanks to NAFTA, we have a \$15 to \$18 billion trade deficit with Mexico. What happened to the jobs that NAFTA proponents promised? I'll tell you where the jobs went, they went along with the businesses that moved to Mexico so corporations could take advantage of cheaper labor and generate more profits. All this, at the expense of the American worker.

The humane treatment of all citizens was and still is another concern I have about the North American Free Trade Agreement. Since the passage of NAFTA, numerous companies have been guilty of manufacturing goods produced by child labor. One report estimated that 10 million children under the age of 14 work illegally in Mexico's maquiladoras to supplement their families' incomes.

Unlike our labor laws that ensure worker protection and comparable wages, foreign workers do not have the power to form unions to protest against labor abuses. Consequently, this enables companies to terminate employees at will or without recourse. Unless these workers are guaranteed the right to organize, they will continue be taken advantage of.

According to the November 13, 1995 issue of Business Week, nearly a million people in Mexico have lost their jobs and they do not have any form of unemployment insurance. Adding to their misery is the inability of Mexico's bank to lend money to consumers and companies due to the astronomical interest rates brought on by the devaluation of the peso and the burden of bad loans. Facing this type of financial crisis, how can Mexico's standard of living rise as NAFTA supporters contend?

Just last month, Canada narrowly defeated an attempt by Quebec to become an independent country. Given the political and economic situations facing our trading partners, I believe we should re-evaluate the significance of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

As global warming increases, I believe the issue of the environment needs to be addressed in future trade agreements. Nevertheless, our existing trading partners need to understand that the quest for economic growth should not come at the expense of the environment. We must not allow low environmental standards and lax enforcement as an

incentive for foreign countries to entice companies to move, consequently, stealing jobs from American workers.

As I have stated in previous years, I am not against a fair trade agreement with Canada and Mexico. However, I do believe that Mexico's workers should be given the right to organize and to bargain for better wages and if NAFTA is renegotiated to guarantee that U.S. workers have retraining and education so that they can get one of these high-tech jobs as NAFTA proponents have promised, then I would be willing to support it.

Trade parity cannot be obtained at the cost of our domestic industries and jobs, our environment, and the health and safety of American and Mexican workers. The existing NAFTA fails to secure justice for American and Mexican workers; it fails to make a commitment to democratic ideals; and it fails to cast off the chains of poverty for those most in need of help. If NAFTA's proponents truly believe freer and open trade will lead to more jobs and economic prosperity, then it is only right and proper that we work to improve the vast differences of workers' wages and standard of living among NAFTA's participants.

THE SPEAKER SHOULD RESIGN

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, African-Americans have had over 300 years of slavery, segregation, discrimination, and insults.

In most instances, these abuses have been sanctioned by law and today, we are still discriminated against and insulted.

We have walked in gullies, when whites walked on the sidewalk and we have gone in and out of millions of back doors.

We are still suffering from the lingering affects of slavery, segregation, discrimination and the back door policies of America, but we have never put this country at risk or in jeopardy because our feelings were hurt, because we were snubbed or because we had to go and come by the back door.

The position of the Speaker and what the Speaker is doing to this country, because of his hurt feelings while recently aboard Air Force One is un-American and I believe because of his actions, he should resign the office of Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO THE NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to rise today to once again commend the efforts of the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council for their numerous contributions to Northwest Indiana.

On November 18, 1995, the Coordinating Council will conduct its Seventh Annual Conference on Hispanic Issues. The theme of this year's conference is "Citizenship: Our Rights and Responsibilities."

Recognizing the importance of citizenship, the Hispanic Coordinating Council has dedicated its conference to focus on topics that will help the residents of Northwest Indiana become better citizens of this great Nation.

In order to make this event as successful as possible, the Hispanic Coordinating Council has called on various community leaders to address issues pertaining to this year's theme. I would like to recognize the following distinguished individuals, who will lend their expertise and help make this conference a memorable occasion: Dr. James Yackel, chancellor of Purdue University Calumet; Juan Andrade, Jr., president and executive director of the Midwest Northeast Voters Registration and Education Project; Dr. Samuel Betances, senior consultant, Souder, Betances and Associates; Victor DeMeyer, manager of NIPSCO's Corporate Consumer and Community Affairs Department; Louis Lopez, assistant State director for Senator Richard Lugar; Joseph Mark, chief executive officer, St. Catherine's Hospital; Philip Meyer, telecommunications specialist, Ameritech; Erin Austin Krasik, project director, Students for an Educated Democracy; Ruth Dorochoff, U.S. Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service; Joseph Medellin, manager human resources, Inland Steel Company; and William (Bill) Luna, president of William Luna and Associates Management Consultants.

Since the focus of this year's conference is citizenship, the Hispanic Coordinating Council is concluding the conference with the swearing-in of 135 new citizens. The swearing-in ceremony will be conducted by the Honorable Rudy Lozano, U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, and Brian Perryman, Deputy District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

I commend the efforts of all of those individuals who were involved in making this annual event a reality. It is because of their dedication that this conference is possible.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in applauding the participants of the Hispanic Coordinating Council's Conference on Hispanic Issues, as well as those distinguished individuals who will receive one of our Nation's greatest gifts, citizenship.

JUSTICE FOR ALIZA MARCUS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and relieved that on November 9, Turkey's State Security Court voted unanimously to acquit American citizen Aliza Marcus. Justice has been served with this complete vindication.

Ms. Marcus never should have been arrested in the first place. She committed no crime. Ms. Marcus only was guilty of reporting the truth about the ongoing Turkish military campaign of forced evacuation and destruction of Kurdish villages. She was merely doing her job—and doing it well.

Ms. Marcus' acquittal is an encouraging indication that Turkey may be willing to reform its ways. However, this is one small step down a long road. Turkey's prosecution of speech,

writing, and other peaceful expressions violates numerous international human rights commitments undertaken by Turkey. Change will truly be evident not when the Aliza Marcuses are acquitted, but when they are not arrested in the first place.

THE FAMILY—A PROCLAMATION
TO THE WORLD

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute with my colleagues Congressman RON PACKARD, Congressman WALLY HERGER, Congressman JOHN DOOLITTLE, Congressman HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON, Congressman ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Congresswoman ENID GREEN WALDHOLTZ, Congressman MICHAEL D. CRAPO, and Congressman MATT SALMON and to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a message from President Hinckley, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons).

On November 13, 1995 President Hinckley visited top leaders from the Federal Government and the community. During his visit, President Hinckley met with President Clinton. His message to President Clinton was to share with the world the importance of promoting measures that maintain and strengthen the family as the fundamental unit of society.

As members of the Mormon Church we extend this proclamation from the First Presidency and Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to all people.

THE FAMILY—A PROCLAMATION TO THE WORLD

We, the first presidency and the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, solemnly proclaim that marriage between a man and a woman is ordained of God and that the family is central to the Creator's plan for the eternal destiny of His children.

All human beings—male and female—are created in the image of God. Each is a beloved spirit son or daughter of heavenly parents, and, as such, each has a divine nature and destiny. Gender is an essential characteristic of individual premortal, mortal, and eternal identity and purpose.

In the premortal realm, spirit sons and daughters knew and worshiped God as their Eternal Father and accepted His plan by which His children could obtain a physical body and gain earthly experience to progress toward perfection and ultimately realize his or her divine destiny as an heir of eternal life. The divine plan of happiness enables family relationships to be perpetuated beyond the grave. Sacred ordinances and covenants available in holy temples make it possible for individuals to return to the presence of God and for families to be united eternally.

The first commandment that God gave to Adam and Eve pertained to their potential for parenthood as husband and wife. We declare that God's commandment for His children to multiply and replenish the earth remains in force. We further declare that God has commanded that the sacred powers of procreation are to be employed only between man and woman, lawfully wedded as husband and wife.

We declare the means by which mortal life is created to be divinely appointed. We af-

firm the sanctity of life and of its importance in God's eternal plan.

Husband and wife have a solemn responsibility to love and care for each other and for their children. "Children are an heritage of the Lord" (Psalms 127:3). Parents have a sacred duty to rear their children in love and righteousness, to provide for their physical and spiritual needs, to teach them to love and serve one another, to observe the commandments of God and to be law-abiding citizens wherever they live. Husbands and wives—mothers and fathers—will be held accountable before God for discharge of these obligations.

The family is ordained of God. Marriage between man and woman is essential to His eternal plan. Children are entitled to birth within the bonds of matrimony, and to be reared by a father and a mother who honor marital vows with complete fidelity. Happiness in family life is most likely to be achieved when founded upon the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ. Successful marriages and families are established and maintained on principles of faith, prayer, repentance, forgiveness, respect, love, compassion, work and wholesome recreational activities. By divine design, fathers are to preside over their families in love and righteousness and are responsible to provide the necessities of life and protection for their families. Mothers are primarily responsible for the nurture of their children. In these sacred responsibilities, fathers and mothers are obligated to help one another as equal partners. Disability, death, or other circumstances may necessitate individual adaptation. Extended families should lend support when needed.

We warn that individuals who violate covenants of chastity, who abuse spouse or offspring, or who fail to fulfill family responsibilities will one day stand accountable before God. Further, we warn that the disintegration of the family will bring upon individuals, communities, and nations the calamities foretold by ancient and modern prophets.

We call upon responsible citizens and officers of government everywhere to promote those measures designed to maintain and strengthen the family as the fundamental unit of society.

REMARKS HONORING YITZHAK
RABIN DELIVERED TO COMMUNITY
MEMORIAL SERVICE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Yitzhak Rabin, my friend, was as great in peace as he was in war. He was a son of Israel, who devoted his life to Israel.

When he needed to be a warrior he was one of the best. From his youth he was steadfastly committed to the idea of Israel. He spent 25 years of his life winning first the battle to establish the state of Israel and later the battles for the survival of Israel. Few, if any, have done more to secure Israel's existence through the force of arms.

However, it is as a peacemaker that Prime Minister Rabin did his greatest work for Israel. His willingness to seek an equitable solution to the problems plaguing the Middle East will be Yitzhak Rabin's lasting legacy. Prime Minister Rabin understood that it is through the peace process that Israel will gain lasting security.

After reluctantly shaking hands with Yassir Arafat, a man who had been his mortal enemy

for much of his life, Prime Minister Rabin said the following words:

We are destined to live together on the same soil in the same land. We, the soldiers who have returned from battles stained with blood; we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes . . . we who have fought against you, the Palestinians, we say to you in a loud clear voice: Enough of blood and tears. Enough!

These are the words of a true hero. This man was martyred for his commitment to the peace process. It is with great sadness that we say goodbye to him today.

Yitzhak Rabin was a friend of mine. I will miss him greatly. My heart, and the hearts of all New Mexicans, go out to his family, and to his country. The world has lost one of its greatest men.

IN HONOR OF JORGE RAMOS AND
CHANNEL 47 SERVING THE HIS-
PANIC COMMUNITY WITH PRIDE
AND DEDICATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished journalist and remarkable man, Jorge Ramos. I would also like to honor Channel 47 for promoting quality programming for the last 30 years. Mr. Ramos and Channel 47 will be honored on a live broadcast on Radio WADO 1280 AM today.

Mr. Jorge Ramos was born in San Juan, PR. He graduated from the College of Humanities of the University of Puerto Rico and thus began a long and illustrious career in broadcast journalism. Mr. Jorge Ramos is currently the news anchor with Noticiero 47, a Spanish-language news show serving the New York and New Jersey metropolitan area. He is also the host of "Enfoque 47" a community affairs program, which debates issues pertaining to the Hispanic community.

As a journalist and senior news anchor, Mr. Ramos has been a part of many important stories about the Hispanic community. This hands on experience has given him important insight into the challenges facing the Hispanic community. He deals with these issues in a sensitive and caring manner and this has won him acclaim in the community. For his hard work and dedication to his Hispanic audience, Mr. Ramos has received numerous awards including being named Best Television News Anchor by the New York City Entertainment Writers Association. His recent production of "Abriendo Caminos" was nominated for an Emmy Award for "Most Outstanding Cultural Programming".

Not only is Mr. Ramos an accomplished journalist, but he is also a dedicated humanitarian. Mr. Ramos has joined several efforts to help disadvantaged and handicapped children and victims of natural disasters across the continental U.S. and Latin America. In February of 1992, he flew to his native Puerto Rico to host the program "Hermano, Danos la Mano" [Brother Give Us A hand]. The program was a telethon to help survivors of the devastating floods on the islands. Mr. Ramos is a man who dedicates his time and talents to helping the community.

Channel 47 is celebrating 30 years of quality programming. For more than a quarter of a century, this Hispanic television station has entertained and informed millions of viewers nationwide. Channel 47 is a pioneer in Spanish broadcasting. It has distinguished itself for promoting Hispanic issues and concerns and as a preserver and promoter of the Hispanic culture.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Jorge Ramos, a dedicated man, a kind humanitarian and an excellent broadcast journalist. Also, join me in honoring Channel 47, a television station that has championed Hispanic issues and concerns.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LANNIE B. MOTT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 1995 president of the Los Angeles Association of Realtors [LAAR], Inc., Mr. Lannie B. Mott.

Mr. Mott has made important contributions to the Los Angeles community through his efforts on behalf of this association. He has worked to expand home ownership for lower income individuals in our community. Under his leadership, LAAR sponsored a free home ownership seminar in both English and Spanish which was designed to inform people about governmental programs that would assist low and moderate income families in buying their own homes. By providing this seminar, Mr. Mott has helped families enjoy the benefits of home ownership and realize the pride that comes from owning your own home.

Mr. Mott has also helped sick children through efforts to provide funds for the Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles. During his tenure, LAAR hosted two successful fundraisers for the hospital, raising over \$5,000. His efforts to help needy children demonstrates his dedication to improving our community.

As president of the Los Angeles Association of Realtors, Mr. Mott has also worked actively to promote legislation of interest to the association.

I am pleased to commend Mr. Mott for his tireless efforts on behalf of the people of Los Angeles and his commitment to the real estate industry. Please join me in wishing him continued success in the future.

TRAVELERS EXPRESS WORKS
WITH THE IRS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, few companies willingly invite the Internal Revenue Service to visit their facilities, and fewer yet receive money from the IRS, but recently a Minnesota company, Travelers Express, was called on by the IRS to accept a check for \$100,000. This check was the result of Travelers Express' quick assistance in identifying and notifying the IRS about an international money-laundering operation.

Travelers Express is the Nation's largest money order company issuing more than 240 million money orders a year. These money orders are sold in over 42,000 retail and financial institution locations throughout the United States. Travelers Express has been working for a number of years on ways to detect suspicious money order transactions. Over a year ago, Travelers Express noticed a large number of money orders clearing through their Minnesota facility which appeared to be suspicious. These money orders were all made out to the same individual, cleared through a bank in Colombia, and all bore a yellow fluorescent symbol, such as a rabbit, a tall ship, or a box containing a face—these symbols are referred to as "smurf stamps" by law enforcement.

Once detecting these suspicious money orders, Travelers Express immediately contacted the local IRS, which began an investigation. The IRS found that over 1,300 money orders had been purchased at over 150 agent locations throughout New York City and New Jersey. The money orders, totaling over \$650,000, had been purchased over a several month period and had been shipped to Colombia. They were deposited in a Colombian bank, and then presented for payment to a United States bank. The U.S. bank then presented them for payment to Travelers Express. Based upon the suspicious indicators and detailed conversations with the IRS and the U.S. Attorney's Office, Travelers Express decided to refuse payment on the items. The IRS was able to seize the money, which led to the \$100,000 reward for Travelers Express.

This is an excellent example of Government and business working cooperatively together in order to stem the tide of money laundering. Travelers Express has been working for a number of years to improve its operations to prevent the use of money orders in money laundering schemes. While this case was a significant money laundering operation, the number of Travelers Express money orders involved was less than two-tenths of one percent of the money orders sold on any given day.

I'd like to commend Travelers Express for their diligence in the fight against money laundering and to congratulate them on their \$100,000 reward. I hope that this example encourages other financial intermediaries and businesses to keep a watchful eye on possible money laundering schemes and to work in partnership with the Federal Government to crack down on the illicit use of money.

BABY SAFETY SHOWERS

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, no challenge we face in our lives is greater than raising our children. As a father, I know those challenges well. That is why I was so impressed by an event recently attended by the First Lady, and the contribution that event could make in the lives of new parents around the country.

Mrs. Clinton spoke at a Baby Safety Shower put on by the Consumer Product Safety Commission—a Federal agency responsible for keeping families safe in and around their

homes. The CPSC knows that being a parent does not come with an instruction manual. Being a parent means on-the-job training.

The CPSC also knows that more children die from accidental injuries than from childhood diseases. So CPSC Chairman Ann Brown determined to get information to new parents about hidden safety hazards in the home that could present a danger to infants and toddlers. Her idea was to mount a national campaign to encourage day-care centers, community organizations, and families to give new mothers a baby shower with a twist—a shower incorporating critical safety information.

The first such shower was held here in Washington on October 25 at the Edward Mazique Parent Child Center, and Mrs. Clinton came to help host the shower. She made some outstanding remarks to the more than 80 mothers gathered there, and I would like to enter those remarks into the RECORD.

REMARKS BY FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON AT THE U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION'S KICK-OFF OF "BABY SAFETY SHOWERS," WASHINGTON, DC

Mrs. CLINTON: Thank you very much. I'm delighted to be here. I think this is a very important event. I want to thank Gerber and everyone associated with Gerber foods for their commitment to this baby safety effort. I want to thank Ann Brown and everyone associated with the Commission for their leadership on all of these issues about how we keep our babies safe.

I'm pleased to be here at this child care center. The Mazique Center is well known around not only in this area, but throughout the country for its many years of superb care for the children of the District of Columbia.

Now there are some, I would guess who would think that talking about a baby safety shower is something that doesn't deserve a lot of attention. That it is a nice thing to do, but not as important as some of the really big issues of our time.

Well I can only say that there is nothing more important than our children and there is nothing more important to any parent than keeping our babies and our children safe and secure as much as we are able to do so.

I have found as I've travelled throughout the country talking with parents exactly what Ann said she had found. Many of us just don't know everything we need to know to keep our babies secure. And part of the reason I'm here today is to reinforce the message of this baby safety shower. To encourage people all over the country that when they have a pregnant friend, pregnant daughter, when they themselves are pregnant that they will think about safety issues.

It's always nice to get the cute little clothes that people give for a baby, but I think it's more important to give some of the kinds of products we saw demonstrated upstairs that will keep baby's little fingers out of outlets, will keep them from—I just learned lifting up the toilet bowl [lid] and drowning which can happen, keep them safe in their cribs, keep the little toys out of their mouths. Those kinds of gifts that we can give one another and that every parent would be glad to receive are what I hope will be flooding into all of the lives of parents in our country because of this initiative.

I know that it is very difficult for parents to feel that they can control everything that happens to their babies in today's world, because the world is complex, it is challenging, and in many respects more dangerous than it has been in the past. That's why trying to make our homes safe is something that is

within our control. We can't control what happens on the street corner. We can't control whether or not our child will be safe all the time when he or she leaves our house. But to the best of our ability, we can try to make our child safe indoors, in our own homes.

I also think that the work that is being done here on the baby safety showers will very clearly point out that there is a need for all of us, together to cooperate to help parents raising children.

You know I'm finishing a book that I'm writing called "It Takes a Village to Raise a Child" which is after an old african proverb.

Some people have come to me and said, "Why are you writing that book?" "Parents know already what they're supposed to do!" And I said, "I didn't." I didn't get an instruction manual when my daughter was born. And much of it was trial by error and luckily I had family and friends and other people who were there for me telling me what I needed to do to keep my baby safe and healthy.

Other people have said, "Why are you saying it takes a village to raise a child? It's the family's responsibility." Well of course it's the family's responsibility. But the family does not exist in a vacuum today. The family exist in the greater world. The family needs commissions, and businesses, and child care centers and schools, and doctors and hospitals. The family needs a lot of support from "the village" in order for the family to do the best possible job it can do.

And that's what this baby safety shower is about. It's about people coming together to help parents do a good job. I've never met a parent who set out not to do a good job. I've met parents overwhelmed by the circumstances of their lives, facing difficult odds that I cannot even imagine. Having problems because of their own childhood or their own situations. But I have never met a parent that did not want to do the best job he or she could do as a father or a mother. And what we have to do is give parents and families the tools so they can be the best mothers and fathers. So it really does take a village. It takes the Consumer Product Safety Commission and Gerber Foods and the Mazique Child Care Center and a lot of other people to help parents and families because after all, we in our country give a lot of lip service to how important we think our children are—don't we? You can hear it everyday on the news. But too often we don't translate that into action. And some of the actions we need to take are very small ones. Like putting your baby on her back instead of on her stomach, making sure she can't get through the slats of the crib.

Some of them are a little bigger. Making sure that if you have child care needs they are met in a good place where your child will be stimulated and cared for while you're at work.

And some of them get a little bigger. Believing that the school that your child goes to is the right place and that teachers care about your child.

And some of them get then even bigger, trying to keep your neighborhood safe, getting rid of gangs, and drug dealers and the drive-by shooters. All of the dangers that exist in too many areas of communities or too many of our children.

And sometimes what we have to do to keep our baby safe is even bigger than that.

About the kind of values that we have as a country. Whether we really do care about parents and families. And that means keeping the social safety need in place. Making sure that people who need health care will get health care by keeping medicaid available for families who need it.

One in four of our children rely on Medicaid. We would not as a family say that one in

four of our children didn't deserve health care. We would try to take care of all of them. So when we think about all that we can do as parents and all that everyone else should do to help us be the best possible parents, I believe we're on the right road to making sure all of us feel responsible not only for our own baby but for every baby.

Any baby that dies because of a product that did not have to cause that baby's death is not just a loss for that family, but it is a loss for all of us. So any baby we save because of these products is a baby that we save for everybody.

So I want to thank all the people who are focusing on this issue and I hope families all over America will have baby safety showers and talk to each other, educate each other about what we need to do to keep all of our babies safe and healthy.

RESOLVE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, when I was a young cadet at West Point, I read the remarks of an officer describing an operation in Vietnam. He said "we had to destroy the village to save it." Looking back, that mind set left many destroyed villages but not a lot of salvation.

I fear this Republican leadership has the same mind set. They seem eager to destroy the Government to save it. This policy is clearly destructive and will not in any way serve the interests of the American people.

There is no need for this continued shutdown of the Government. It has resulted from the inability of the Congress to do its job in passing appropriations bills in a timely fashion. It continues because the Republican leadership persists in holding hostage the operation of the Government to its extreme budget plans.

However, it is incumbent that all parties, including the President, come to the table and make the good faith effort required to resolve the current shutdown. This situation is both unnecessary and unwise. Getting the Government back to work will not prejudice the Republicans from considering and, over my objections, passing their current reconciliation legislation. But, getting the Government back to work will aid seniors seeking to apply for Social Security, veterans needing assistance from the Veterans Administration, Americans needing to travel overseas on urgent business or family emergencies; in sum, all the people we were elected to serve.

It is time to end this gridlock.

A TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN SALMON

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to congratulate a very fine young man in my district. Mr. Stephen Salmon received a perfect score of 1600 on his recent Scholastic Aptitude Test. Out of

208,000 students who took the April 1995 nationwide exam with Stephen, only 137 students earned this honor. Stephen's score places him in the 99-plus percentile, and I think my colleagues would agree that this is a proud achievement.

Stephen earned a perfect score as a junior at Scripps Ranch High School which is located in San Diego, CA. Stephen has already been accepted to the University of California at San Diego through the early admissions program. During his senior year, he will be taking courses at UCSD along with his courses at Scripps Ranch. He will also continue to be a member of the Academic League and the History Club at his high school.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Stephen on his recent achievement and wish him the best of luck in his future collegiate career. His SAT scores show that he possesses a lot of talent and that he has the potential to accomplish many great things.

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR RUTH AND BILLY GRAHAM

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce on behalf of 222 original cosponsors, legislation to honor Ruth and Billy Graham with a Congressional Gold Medal. William "Billy" Franklin Graham has been America's most revered evangelical leader for the past 45 years. He has helped the less fortunate and prescribed the need for a moral society. Graham, 76, has been spiritual adviser and confidant to 10 presidents. Over 100 million people have come to see a Billy Graham crusade and another 2 billion people have watched him on television. His character and strength have made him America's most admired man. He has used his immense popularity to confront major social problems such as racism, the homeless, and hunger. He continues trying to reverse the decline in our society's morals by emphasizing ethical and spiritual values.

Billy Graham was raised in Charlotte, NC, and upon finishing seminary school began preaching his message from a street corner in Tampa, FL. He has now preached to more people than anyone else in history. To extend the reach of his message he used television, magazines, and a weekly radio broadcast for which he was given a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. He has also spread his message through his daily newspaper column and 14 books. The Billy Graham Training Center in Black Mountain, NC, and the Billy Graham Evangelical Association headquartered in Minneapolis, MN, have become beacons of spirituality for people from around the world. Billy Graham adheres to the principles of which he preached. He and his wife of 52 years, Ruth, live their lives with a commitment to their family, each other, and God.

The other side of Billy Graham is the humanitarian and champion of the disadvantaged. He has helped the flood victims of India rebuild their villages. He arranged for food and supplies to be flown to the earthquake victims of Guatemala and has aided refugees fleeing political oppression. Billy Graham was so

deeply involved in the fight for racial equality in the South. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., declared, "that had it not been for the ministry of Billy Graham that he could not have done the work that he did." People with Billy Graham's strength and devotion are very rare. His duty to God led him to be the great man that he is today. It is fitting for this Congress to honor these great Americans with a Congressional Gold Medal.

Most recently, the Grahams have devoted themselves to the establishment of the Ruth and Billy Graham Children's Health Center at Memorial Mission Hospital in Asheville, NC. They share the vision of this new center in its effort to improve the health and well-being of the children in southern Appalachia and the world. Their goal is for the Ruth and Billy Graham Children's Center to become a new resource for ending the pain and suffering of children.

We hope that once this legislation is passed by the Congress, the Congressional Gold Medal will be presented to the Grahams at a joint meeting of the Congress.

GREG WYATT—BILL OF RIGHTS
EAGLE SCULPTURE, HOUSE CON-
CURRENT RESOLUTION 114

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Greg Wyatt, the sculptor in residence at the Cathedral Church of St. John the

Divine and director of the art academy at the Newington Cropsey Foundation. Mr. Wyatt has sculpted a Bill of Rights Eagle which he is donating to our Capitol Building. I urge my fellow colleagues to take the opportunity to view a replica of the Bill of Rights Eagle that is currently on display in room 2200 of the Rayburn Building.

Sculptor Wyatt's early training in the arts came from instruction with his father, a painting professor at the City College of New York. At an early age Mr. Wyatt's father instilled in him an appreciation for the cultural and artistic traditions of the Hudson River Valley of New York. Greg followed this tradition, earning a bachelor of arts degree in art history from Columbia College and a master of arts degree in ceramic arts from Columbia University. He continued his studies at the National Academy of Design focusing on classical sculpture, and later traveled to Italy as an instructor in renaissance figurative sculpture.

In addition, I am honored to represent the district that is home to the Newington Cropsey Foundation, an organization dedicated to preserving the work of the 19th century Hudson Valley artist Jasper Francis Cropsey and the culture of the Hudson River Valley. The exhibit of Mr. Wyatt's Bill of Rights Eagle was made possible by funding from the Newington Cropsey Foundation. The foundation has previously donated important Cropsey works to significant collections including the White House, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the U.S. Department of State, and Princeton University.

Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a House resolution to accept on behalf of the American people the Bill of Rights Eagle for display on

the Grounds of the Capitol. The distinguished Senate majority whip, Trent Lott, will introduce companion legislation in the Senate. This gift by Mr. Wyatt and the Newington Cropsey Foundation, at no cost to the United States, is an appropriate tribute to a document that ensures the core of our democracy. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this measure to place this beautiful sculpture on permanent display in the U.S. Capitol.

H. CON. RES. 114

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION.

The Newington-Cropsey Foundation is authorized to erect on the Capitol Grounds and present to Congress a "Bill of Rights Eagle" monument (in this resolution referred to as the "monument") dedicated to the Bill of Rights. The monument shall be erected and presented without expense to the United States.

SEC. 2. APPROVAL.

The plans for the monument shall be subject to approval by the Architect of the Capitol. The monument shall be erected on a site to be determined by the Architect of the Capitol. Such determination shall be—

(1) subject to approval by the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(2) made in consultation with the Newington-Cropsey Foundation.

SEC. 3. ACCEPTANCE.

After completion of the monument according to the approved plans, the monument shall be accepted by the Congress on behalf of the people of the United States for permanent placement on the Capitol Grounds.