

Central Bell, and has served on the board of directors of the Green Hills Health Care Center. He has helped with disability evaluations for the Social Security Administration. He holds active memberships in the Nashville Academy of Medicine, Davidson County Medical Society, Tennessee Medical Association, Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Dr. Coles is the father of three and the grandfather of four, and he is an active member of the Hillsboro Church of Christ and the Nashville community.

While Nashville is saddened over the retirement of such a faithful doctor, it rejoices in Dr. Coles' decision to begin the next phase of his life. As he finally has time to pursue other interests, may he find the same kindness, compassion and support that he has given all of us for more than four decades.

TRIBUTE TO KVEA-TV, CHANNEL
52

HON. XAVIER BECERRA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me the utmost pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the wonderful people at KVEA-TV, channel 52, as they celebrate 10 years of quality service to the Spanish-speaking community in southern California.

KVEA is a Los Angeles-based television station that is an affiliate on Telemundo, a national Spanish-language television network. Over the last 10 years, it has reached over 750,000 homes and served the Latino community through its Emmy award-winning newscasts, entertainment and most importantly, community outreach efforts.

The vital work performed by KVEA makes it possible for members of the Latino community to connect and react to the social and political events around them.

So, it should come as no surprise that when the frightening 6.7 Northridge earthquake struck, the people at KVEA came to the rescue. Almost as soon as the tremor shook the Earth around Angelenos, the station responded with information, food and a 14-hour telethon to bolster the efforts of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

When the wave of anti-immigrant sentiment surged during the 1994 election, KVEA took a stand and denounced proposition 187. The station sponsored the Riverside Summit to increase awareness and propose plans to combat immigrant bashing. As the proposition 187 vote neared, KVEA employed its newscasts, public affairs programs and public service announcements to alert viewers of the harm that its passage might bring.

Mr. Speaker, in southern California, KVEA is recognized as a leader in children's rights. It was the first and only station to broadcast the "De Mi Corazón" telethon to raise money for abused children. KVEA has also actively supported Walk America, a March of Dimes campaign for healthier babies.

The station has certainly taken to heart its responsibility to educate and entertain the children of southern California. And as a next step, KVEA is developing its own locally-produced children's program.

One of KVEA's proudest moments had to be September 30, 1995. On that day, 5,000 of

our newest Americans decided to become full participating members of society through citizenship. The station was there from the beginning making this idea a reality. KVEA went the extra mile and donated 40 spots of air time during prime time programming to promote citizenship. The result: Absolute success.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 10 years, KVEA has been there for my family and the residents of southern California. Today, I respectfully request that the House of Representatives join me in conveying to KVEA-TV, channel 52, a heartfelt Happy Birthday and a sincere thank you for its service and achievements in America. May there be many more decennials to celebrate.

THE FIRST LANDING OF THE
PILGRIMS

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the town of Provincetown, MA, which last week celebrated the 375th anniversary of the first landing of the Pilgrims and the signing of the Mayflower Compact, our Nation's first formal governing document.

Unfortunately, since our current Government is not as efficient as the compact, the interim resolution of the Federal budget impasse kept me in Washington. We all know, however, there is no more appropriate place to celebrate the Thanksgiving season than in Provincetown, the community in which the Pilgrims laid the foundation for democracy in this Nation.

The historic significance of the first landing and the Mayflower Compact cannot be overstated. Provincetown is where the Pilgrims first landed on November 21, 1620, after their long and arduous journey across the Atlantic. While anchored in Province Town Harbor, 41 of the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact, creating a self-governing colony.

The Mayflower Compact renounced European aristocracy and created many of the tenets of freedom that we enjoy today. It was the foundation for both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

The compact was modeled after a Separatist church covenant by which the signatories agreed to establish a civil government and to be bound by its laws. President John Quincy Adams called the document the first example in modern times of a social compact or system of government instituted by voluntary agreement conformable to the laws of nature, by men of equal rights and about to establish their community in a new country.

The Pilgrims were hardy people whose perseverance characterized New Englanders for generations to come. After their 66-day, cross-Atlantic passage, with little space or sanitary facilities, they faced harsh winters without proper shelter or clothing. In their first year in the New World, they lost half of their community to illness. Yet they endured. Their labors spawned a thriving colony that became modern America.

Many local families brought that spirit alive when they participated in a reenactment of the first landing on the beach—dressed in Pilgrim garb—to help dedicate a new town park. After

a free concert by a 19-piece U.S. Navy jazz band, more than 5,000 holiday lights were turned on to illuminate the Pilgrim monument.

It could be said that the Pilgrims, who fled persecution in Europe, were the first "washashores"—coming here in search of opportunity to pursue their livelihoods and dreams. Once ashore, one of their first tasks was to scour the province lands for reliable sources of clean, drinkable water. Some things never change. Just ask the Bradfords or the Brewsters, whose streets we will walk today, or pause to watch our children play on the sand on which the Pilgrims washed ashore.

Mr. Speaker, it is with special pleasure as a resident of this vibrant community that I join in commending all those who have helped organize the ambitious celebration.

Provincetown has always been a harbor of refuge, for fishermen seeking shelter from rough seas, and for those of us over the last 375 years who have sought to live our lives as we see fit in a most remarkable community. It is only in honoring our history that we can fully appreciate how extraordinary this place is, how it continue to harbor our homes and vessels, our individualism and diversity—and the fundamental value each of us places on mutual respect.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARCTIC NATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, 35 years ago today, the Eisenhower administration had the foresight to protect what then-Interior Secretary Seton described as "one of the most magnificent wildlife and wilderness areas in North America."

Time has shown the wisdom of that bold action by the Eisenhower administration. As designated by Congress in 1980, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's unique wilderness and wildlife values make it a crown jewel of our refuge system.

As industrial-scale oil development continues to sprawl across the North Slope of Alaska, pressure to open and exploit the Arctic refuge is intense. But while the oil development wolves are knocking at the refuge door, President Clinton has continued the legacy of Presidents Eisenhower and Carter through his commitment to preserving intact this vital arctic ecosystem.

Unfortunately, the Republican leadership in Congress has ignored this bipartisan history. They have tried to sneak ANWR development through Congress under cover of the budget bill, avoiding the regular process of debate and amendment. Yet the purported value of ANWR for Federal revenues is minimal at best and its value for national energy security is even more dubious since this same Congress has authorized Alaskan oil exports.

The true value of preserving ANWR's special wildlife habitat and wilderness resources for the American people are more important than ever before, transcending the worth of whatever minerals may lie below the surface. We should not sacrifice an important part of our country's natural heritage for the short-term gain of a handful of special interests.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE
SECOND MORRILL ACT

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which was initially brought to the attention of this House by my good friend, the late Congressman Mickey Leland. This legislation seeks to amend the Second Morrill Act which contains the unconstitutional separate but equal doctrine. The obsolete language that this bill seeks to delete permitted racial segregation in agricultural and mechanic arts colleges that were funded by the Agricultural College Act of 1890, or as it is more commonly known the Second Morrill Act. However, this legislation would not affect the continued funding of any institutions which were established by the act.

The Second Morrill Act authorizes Federal funds for the support of colleges to teach agriculture and mechanic arts in the States and territories. Congress stipulated in the act that funds authorized by the act may not be used for colleges which made "a distinction of race or color in the admission of students." However, in the 1890's, many States either provided no education for black students or educated them in schools separate from white students. Therefore, the act allowed for the "establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students" and "for a just and equitable division of the fund . . . between one college for white students and one institution for colored students."

This language, which remains in the U.S. Code, stirs up memories from one of the most troubling chapters in our Nation's history. Over 40 years ago, the Supreme Court decisions in Brown versus Board of Education and Bolling versus Sharp rendered the language meaningless. Although the law may be moot, the fact that it remains on the books is an affront to all African-Americans.

The continued presence of the language in the U.S. Code contradicts our national policy against racial segregation and serves no valid function. The deletion of the language is long overdue.

I sincerely hope that the committees of jurisdiction will act quickly on this measure and that enactment will be forthcoming.

THE CIVIL WAR IN BOSNIA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is tragic enough that we are being driven into the morass of a civil war in Bosnia. The tragedy is compounded by the fact that we are driven by a President whose attitude on the military was set in the late 1960's. There is no evidence that his attitude has changed.

I have seen no more eloquent commentary on this tragedy than Wesley Pruden's column in yesterday's Washington Times. I place it in today's RECORD, and urge everyone to read it.

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 5, 1995]

CAUTIONARY ADVICE FROM THE MASTER

(By Wesley Pruden)

"I did not take the matter lightly but studied it carefully, and there was a time when not many people had more information . . . at hand than I did.

"I have written and spoken and marched against . . . war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the Americans here for demonstrations . . .

"From my work I came to believe that . . . no government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation."

Well, of course, that was then, when young Master William's very own rear end was on the line, and a large target it made, too. But this is now, when the only "incoming" he has to worry about is the errant lamp thrown across the presidential bedroom. By parties unknown, of course. Hillary's contempt for the men who wear the uniform of her country is well known, too, but like the master, the missus hides it skillfully when the chocolate chips are down, as they were yesterday when she invited reporters into the White House to see all the nice Christmas decorations.

The boys soon to be at the front occupy the first lady's deepest thoughts. Her dearest wish is for something she and the marching bands, with streamers flying, insist on calling "the peace process," oblivious of the cruelty in the cliché and of what everybody beyond the Beltway understands by instinct, that the Bosnia "peace process" is to peace what Velveeta is to fine old Stilton.

"I also want everyone in America to support our military personnel who are going into Bosnia in the cause of peace," says Miss Hillary. She understands that if our boys can put their lives on the line to level killing fields drenched in the blood of a millennium of ethnic carnage, the most she can do is grit her teeth, suppress her '60s disdain for American soldiers, lately reprised at the Clinton White House, and urge everyone to send the boys at the front a Christmas card.

She wants Americans to remember the families the troops will leave behind, too. "People who take risks for peace, which is what we have seen in Northern Ireland or now in Bosnia, need to be supported."

Bill and Miss Hillary come late to their regard for the troops, and as sincere as they no doubt are—after months of practice at Miss Hillary's bedroom mirror the president can finally snap off a salute as crisply as any arriving boot at Parris Island—they don't understand that the rest of us need no tutelage in holding our fighting men in deference, honor and even awe. We were doing that when Master William was safe in the embrace of the friendly streets of London, leading cheers for Ho Chi Minh.

Only in America can commander-in-chief be an entry-level job, but you might think that a president with Mr. Clinton's military background (as governor, he was commander-in-chief of the Arkansas National Guard, and brooked no sloppily filled sandbags when the Ouachita River leaped its banks every spring) would choose discretion, not flamboyance, as his guide. Imagining himself as Henry V at Agincourt, he dons a dashing leather bomber jacket, with the patch of the 1st Armored Division on his

breast, for the patrol to the mess hall. But neither patch nor jacket makes him George S. Patton or enrolls him in the happy band of brothers. The gesture inevitably invites his troops to see him as a little boy on a tricycle, waving a stick sword, boasting that his daddy can lick the other daddies.

Mike McCurry, the president's press man, calls this the "theme of the week" strategy, and this president has more themes of the week than Baskin-Robbins has flavors. The president, he says, "wants to focus on making the humanitarian case" for sending troops to Bosnia, especially in this "season of hope."

The intended point, in the familiar Clinton tactic, is that anyone who gags and retches at the cynical manipulation of tragedy is naturally someone who opposes humanitarian gestures, who feels no tug at his heart in the season of the Prince of Peace.

Rep. Ike Skelton, a Democrat from Missouri, is one such ogre. He told the House yesterday that the Clinton policy—he was too polite to call it the re-election strategy—"puts our troops in a snake pit while we're angering half the snakes."

Snakes abound when you join civil wars, as young Master William tried to tell Col. Holmes at the University of Arkansas in that famous letter of phony piety 30 years ago. Nothing has changed.

FEDERAL WORKPLACE SAFETY
STANDARDS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce legislation to ensure that U.S. Federal contractors comply with the laws that protect working men and women from unfair management practices and unsafe conditions in the workplace.

Every year, the Federal Government awards billions of dollars in contracts to corporate America. While these recipients provide jobs to local areas, some also violate their employees' right to bargain collectively, organize, and work in safe environment.

A recent Government Accounting Office [GAO] report cited that 13 percent of the fiscal year 1993 contracts went to 80 violators of the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA]. Six of those violators were among the largest Federal contractors, ranking among the top 20 firms receiving Federal contract dollars.

Some of the most egregious violations include interrogating workers about union membership, promising workers a pay raise if they oust the union, increasing benefits to nonunion employees, threatening workers with discharge because of their union activity, and threatening to withhold a wage increase because workers selected the union as their collective bargaining representative.

Federal contractors who violate Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA] standards also continue to receive billions of dollars in contracts. A February 6, 1995 Wall Street Journal article cited that of 50 public companies with the largest Federal awards in fiscal 1993, 70 percent were cited by OSHA for a total of more than 1,100 willful or repeated safety violations in the previous 5 fiscal years. At a time when more than 55,000 Americans die on the job each year, we cannot afford to conduct business with contractors who willfully