

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACT

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today the Intelligence Community Act. This bill represents an important stage in our committee's major project, IC21: The Intelligence Community in the 21st Century.

The Intelligence Community Act makes comprehensive changes in how we manage intelligence. I would like to outline for my colleagues the principles that have led to this legislation.

First and foremost, the United States continues to need a strong, highly capable and increasingly flexible intelligence community. Our national security concerns are more varied and in many ways more complex than they were during the cold war.

The United States needs an intelligence community that is more corporate, i.e., one that works better together as a more coherent enterprise aiming toward a single goal the delivery of time intelligence to policy makers at various levels.

A key issue is opportunity, not reform. In the aftermath of our cold war victory we are more secure than we have been since 1940. This is a good time to update and modernize intelligence.

IC21 is not a budget or staffing exercise. It is an effort to ascertain the type of intelligence community we will need as we enter the next century. Issues of cost and size should be debated during the regular legislative budget deliberations.

Finally, the focus must be on where the intelligence community needs to be in the next 10 to 15 years, not a snapshot of where we are today.

With these principles—flexibility, "corporateness," opportunity, future vision—in mind, the Intelligence Community Act proposes several changes. Among them are:

A more clearly defined central role for the Director of Central Intelligence [DCI] as head of the intelligence community, including expanded authority over resources and personnel. The DCI would also continue to be directly responsible for the CIA, clandestine services and the community management staff.

Re-establishing the Committee on Foreign Intelligence within the National Security Council, to provide regular guidance and feed back to the DCI.

Creating a second Deputy DCI. One Deputy DCI would run CIA, the other would run the community management staff, thus giving the DCI greater back-up and support for this two major responsibilities—the CIA and the intelligence community.

The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] would be designated as the Director of Military Intelligence, the senior uniformed military intelligence officer.

CIA would be confirmed as the premier all-source analytical agency. DIA continues to be the focal point for managing Defense all-source analysis.

The Clandestine Service, comprising current CIA and Defense clandestine human collectors, would be combined into a single entity and separated from CIA.

A new Technical Collection Agency [TCA] would manage the technical collection activities of signals, imagery and measurement, and signatures intelligence.

A new Technology Development Office [TDO] would manage intelligence community research and development.

The current National Intelligence Council would become the National Intelligence Evaluation Council, with the key responsibility of making sure that intelligence means and ends are correlated, and that every effort is made to provide the best intelligence to policy makers.

IC21 also comprises a number of non-legislative proposals that will be found in the unclassified staff studies, which would be available later this week.

I want to thank the staff members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence who have devoted much of the last year to this effort. The bill I have introduced today is a testament to their hard work and to their vision.

I urge my colleagues to look over this bill carefully, and the staff studies as well. The staff of the intelligence committee is always available for questions and consultation.

This is a daunting agenda and an important one. Informal discussions among the staff of interested congressional committees in the House and Senate and with the executive indicate agreement on many of the principles I have outlined. I optimistically look forward to working with my colleagues over the next few months to pass a bill that will give us the intelligence community we will need as we enter the 21st century.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 12 and Wednesday, March 13 last week, I was unable to be here due to an illness in the family and missed rollcall votes 56–61.

Had I been here, I would have voted: "No" on rollcall vote 56, "Yea" on rollcall vote 57, "Yea" on rollcall vote 58, "No" on rollcall vote 59, "No" on rollcall vote 60, and "Yea" on rollcall vote 61.

HONORING RETIRING NORTH
MIAMI POLICE DEPUTY CHIEF
LAURENCE R. JURIGA

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, after more than 31 years of service with the North Miami Police Department, Laurence R. Juriga retired on April 10, 1996. He began his career in 1964 as a patrol officer and is retiring as deputy chief of police.

Chief Juriga distinguished himself over three decades as an officer of the utmost integrity and professionalism. His rise from patrol officer to deputy chief attests to his abilities. He possesses a wealth of practical and administrative knowledge for which his peers turn to him when seeking input on wide-ranging topics. The entire North Miami police force views him with esteem and respect.

Beyond his normal job duties, Chief Juriga established himself as a vibrant member of the North Miami community through unparalleled participation in community activities. He has been instrumental in organizations including the Police Officers Assistance Trust, the North Miami Foundation for Senior Citizens, and the Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police. He has been active in the Special Olympics and the Easter Seal program.

Chief Juriga also initiated the North Miami Police Department's Angel Network, a system through which more than 2,800 gifts were collected and distributed to needy children this past Christmas. These behind the scenes efforts are exactly what set Chief Juriga apart from the norm.

As he moves forward with his wife, Nancy, into the next phase of his life, I wish him continued happiness.

NATIONAL MEDICAL LABORATORY WEEK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, there are more than a quarter million certified laboratory personnel, including pathologist, medical technologists, clinical laboratory scientists, and specialists, practicing preventive medicine in more than 12,000 medical laboratories in the United States.

These highly trained and dedicated professionals make invaluable contributions to the quality of health care in the United States. They save countless lives by providing reliable test results required for prevention, detection, diagnosis, and the treatment of illness and disease. By carefully performing high quality tests and providing reliable information, these vital

• 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.

health care workers help physicians make diagnosis, early, when cures are most likely to succeed. Test results may also help rule out certain conditions thereby avoiding unnecessary treatment, saving money, and most importantly, ensuring the proper treatment.

We all must take responsibility for our health, but ultimately, our well-being depends on the cooperation and coordination that exists between the many individuals devoted to maintaining health. Doctors, nurses, dietitians, teachers, parents, and the staff at our Nation's medical laboratories all play important roles.

The dedicated professionals who work in these laboratories save lives every day. They play a crucial role in the delivery of health care services in America and I am proud to join with the Michigan Society for Clinical Laboratory Science in recognizing this week, April 14-20, 1996, as National Medical Laboratory Week.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN ROBERT B.
SHIELDS, U.S. NAVY

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a dedicated U.S. Navy officer, gentleman and a friend as he prepares to take command of the U.S.S. *Vicksburg*, CG-69.

Most of you will remember Capt. Robert B. Shields for his tour as a deputy legislative assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Captain Shields served in this challenging position with honor and distinction until last year, when he returned to the fleet to prepare to take command on one of our finest ships—and *Aegis* Class cruiser.

He has been connected with the Congress in one position or another for over 5 years of his distinguished 23-year Navy career. Captain Shields' accomplishments are an integral part of the continuing saga of the U.S. Navy in its third century of service to the Nation as it fully realizes the talent and potential of men who ply the sea in the service of our great Nation. I would like to take a moment to highlight Bob's career milestones.

A native of Providence, RI, Captain Shields is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, class of 1972. Captain Shields also earned a master's degree in engineering acoustics from the Naval Post Graduate School. His military career began in 1972 with his first assignment to U.S.S. *Alwin* where he was first lieutenant and anti-submarine warfare officer. His second shipboard tour came when he commissioned U.S.S. *Nicholson* and served as her weapons officer. He then served his third shipboard tour as weapons officer in U.S.S. *Richmond K. Turner*.

Capitalizing on his demonstrated leadership skills, the Navy sent Captain Shields to attend the Royal Navy Staff College in Greenwich, England. This was followed by service as executive office in U.S.S. *Sterett*, then homeported in the Republic of the Philippines. Detaching from his executive officer tour, Captain Shields was assigned to the office of the director, research, development and acquisition and then completed a year as a Federal executive fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. His

first exposure to congress came when he was assigned as the congressional Liaison office for surface ship programs in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs. Upon conclusion of that assignment, Captain Shields took command of U.S.S. *O'Bannon*. With that successful tour behind him, Captain Shields was hand picked to be a legislative assistant to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Captain Shields has been awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, four Navy Commendation Medals, and the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation. He is married to the former Jennifer Reith of London, England, and has two wonderful children, Sarah and Robert.

Bob was one of the principal liaison officers to Congress for both General Powell and General Shalikashvili during momentous times in our Nation's history—the end of the cold war, Operations Provide Promise, Provide Hope, Provide Comfort, Southern Watch, Deny Flight, and Restore Democracy, among countless other military operations and exercises. During the restoration of democracy in Haiti, he accompanied Members of this House on a fact-finding delegation to that troubled country. He has served as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's principal liaison with the House National Security Committee and the House Appropriations Committee. I and many others of this body have often depended on him to be on top of the national security issues of the day, complete with timely, sound, and accurate information and advice.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and personal privilege for me to pay tribute to Capt. Robert B. Shields before the Congress in honor of his taking command of U.S.S. *Vicksburg* on May 3, 1996. It is clear, through a record of accomplishment, Bob is someone dedicated to the peace and freedom this Nation enjoys today. We wish him every success as he assumes his new command and for what I know will be a bright future. May he always have fair winds and following seas.

INTRODUCTION OF SMALL
BUSINESS OSHA RELIEF ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I and several of my colleagues are introducing the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 1 year ago, President Bill Clinton traveled to a small sheet metal plant in northwest Washington, DC, and declared that it was time to create a "new OSHA."

I certainly agree with the President on the need to change OSHA. OSHA, said President Clinton, needs to change so that its emphasis is on "prevention, not punishment," and so that the agency uses "common sense and market incentives to save lives."

Throughout the past year, no doubt largely in response to initiatives here in Congress to reform OSHA, the Clinton administration struggled to convince us and the American public that OSHA was being reinvented. Assistant Secretary Joe Dear, for example, said in congressional testimony last year: "If there is one single message you take away from this hear-

ing today, I hope it is this: that OSHA is changing the way it does business." The marks of the new OSHA, according to the Assistant Secretary, would be the elimination of inspection and penalty quotas; a less confrontation approach to enforcement, including reductions in penalties for employers who promptly correct violations; and commonsense regulations.

Whatever the genesis for this recognition of the need to change OSHA by the Clinton administration, I, and I know many of my colleagues as well, have applauded it. The direction of these changes is the same as we have pushed for in H.R. 1834, the Safety and Health Improvement and Regulatory Reform Act. Obviously what the Clinton administration has proposed does not go as far as H.R. 1834, and in my view does not go far enough. But they at least move OSHA in the same direction.

President Clinton announced that he would veto H.R. 1834 even before that bill was marked up in subcommittee. It was clear from the circumstances of that veto message that it had much to do with Presidential election politics and little to do with the legislation itself, but the promise of a veto effectively stopped realistic prospects for enacting comprehensive OSHA reform this year.

Nonetheless, I believe it is important to solidify the progress that has been made in changing OSHA in the direction that Republicans and many of my Democratic colleagues have called for for years, and which President Clinton called for 1 year ago. For that reason, I am introducing the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

The Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996 is comprised of five provisions, each of which comes directly from policy pronouncements by the Clinton administration.

The first provision comes from statements made by Labor Secretary Reich in support of measuring and balancing the costs and benefits of OSHA standards, consistent with the administration's goal for OSHA of more "commonsense regulations."

The second provision adopts President Clinton's directive of April 21, 1995, granting a waiver of penalties for small businesses which correct violations within a reasonable period of time. As President Clinton said in announcing that directive, "We will stop playing 'gotcha' with decent, honest business people who want to be good citizens. Compliance, not punishment, should be our objective."

The third provision adopts and follows an OSHA compliance directive issued in November 1995 regarding citations for paperwork violations. In recent years, a majority of the most commonly cited OSHA standards are paperwork requirements. OSHA's compliance directive recognizes that these paperwork violations have often been technical and nitpicking, and don't address real health or safety problems. Including this change in the statute will give employers and employees assurance that this common sense change will be more permanent than is the case with a compliance directive.

The fourth provision codifies OSHA's State consultation grants program. The consultation grants program was created by OSHA to assist small businesses in improving safety and health in their workplaces. Historically, these grants, which are given to State agencies or colleges in each State to provide consultation

services, have been underfunded, requiring employers who seek assistance to wait up to 2 years for assistance. The Clinton administration has endorsed the codification of the consultation grants program.

The fifth and last provision of the bill would codify another mark of the new OSHA—elimination of the use of inspections, citations, and penalties as performance measures for inspectors and their supervisors.

The Small Business OSHA Relief Act codifies the positive changes to OSHA on which the Clinton administration and we agree, so that we can build on those and continue to work constructively to create a truly new OSHA.

I welcome my colleagues' support and sponsorship of the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

TAX DAY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today millions of Americans will scramble to file their taxes. My Republican colleagues and I are fighting hard to ensure that all Americans keep more of their hard earned money.

Taxpayers deserve relief now. That is why my colleagues in both the House and the Senate passed the Contract With America's tax relief plan. Americans need tax reform, but that will not happen overnight. While we consider tax reform in Congress, there are a number of things we have done to lift the burden from America's families and encourage economic growth. We passed a \$500 child tax credit for families. We provided capital gains tax relief. We expanded IRA's, just to name a few. Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the Republican plan. With the stroke of a pen he vetoed pro-family, projob tax relief.

In spite of the President's veto, we must continue to do what is right for America. The protaxpayer agenda we begin to consider today is a tremendous step in the right direction. The tax limitation amendment, by requiring a two-thirds vote to raise taxes, will reign in escalating taxes. It will finally put an end to the roller coaster ride of the IRA's tax code and return fiscal responsibility to Washington. Almost every State that has implemented tax and spending limitations has witnessed below average growth is State spending and higher than average economic growth.

As Daniel Webster Said, "An unlimited power to tax involves, necessarily, the power to destroy." Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues and I are committed to protecting America's families from tax-and-spend Washington. Americans not only need tax protection they need tax relief.

A TRIBUTE TO ALLEN "BUD" SPENCER

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to honor Allen "Bud" Spencer for his 27 years of

dedicated service as director of Twin Oaks Savings Bank. While we wish him well in his retirement, his commitment and hard work will be greatly missed.

Mr. Spencer's long career started in World War II where he served as a tank commander and platoon leader in the 745th Tank Battalion of the First Infantry Division or "The Big Red One."

His length of service can be noted in the number of battles he fought in: Normandy Beachhead, St. Lo Breakthrough, Falaise Pocket, Battle of Mons, Seigfried Line, Battle of Aachen, Hurtgen Forest, Battle of the Bulge, Roer and Rhine, Remagen Bridgehead, Ruhr Pocket, and Harz Mountains.

For his bravery and patriotism, Mr. Spencer received the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and a battlefield commission. Thank you for your service to our Nation.

Mr. Spencer also gave to his community. After the war he owned and operated Spencer's Insurance and subsequently was elected director of Marseilles Building & Loan in 1969 where under his guidance the business prospered and flourished. In 1976, he was elected president and chairman of the board and under his leadership a new bank building was constructed and consumer loans, ATM cards, and checking accounts were added.

Mr. Spencer, thank you for your dedication and devotion to not only your country, but your community, neighbors, friends, and family. You will be missed.

A TRIBUTE TO ROLLAND E. ALEXANDER II

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of CSM Rolland E. Alexander II. Alexander will be recognized at a celebration in his honor on April 20 as he retires after nearly 40 years in the California Army National Guard.

CSM Alexander is a third generation Californian and was born in San Francisco. A graduate of Rio Hondo College, he is also a second generation national guardsmen following his father's service in World War I. CSM Alexander enlisted in 1957 as a member of Battery C, 215th Field Artillery, 40th Armored Division, now designated as Battery C, 2d Battalion, 144th Field Artillery, 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized). In his civilian capacity Alexander works as a technical consultant in marketing services for the Southern California Edison Co.

While assigned to the battery, CSM Alexander has served in a number of positions including cannoneer, gunner, section sergeant, and chief of firing battery. Over the years, he has served in a variety of capacities and has served as CSM of Detachment 3, State Area Command, Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, Los Alamitos, CA, since December 1993.

CSM Alexander has been recognized for his service and is the recipient of numerous commendations including the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, California Commendation

Medal, California Medal of Merit, Good Conduct Medal, California State Service Medal, the Order of St. Barbara, and others.

CSM Alexander is currently the president of the Sergeants Major Association of California, life member of the California Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard Association of California, National Rifle Association, California Rifle and Pistol Association, and many other civic oriented associations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, CMS Alexander's family, and many friends in honoring him for his years of dedicated service. After serving our State and country well for nearly 40 years, it is only appropriate that the House recognize CSM Alexander today as he begins his well deserved retirement.

RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM H. BOWERS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words of congratulations and thanks to a distinguished member of the community in my district. A lifetime member of American Legion Post 57, and the most recent Western Vice Commander, William H. Bowers has made numerous outstanding achievements that have greatly benefited his fellow veterans and citizens in his home county of Indiana, PA.

He has held numerous offices in addition to the American Legion Western Vice Commander. While serving as post commander, Saltsburg, he received the National Americanism Award. He has been honored as Post Commander of the Year in Pennsylvania, as well as Indiana County Veteran of the Year; in addition he has served as Commander of the Indiana County United Veterans, Indiana County Commander, District 27 Commander, District 27 Adjutant, and Vice Chairman of the Citizens Flag Allegiance. He has also been recognized by the ROTC for his many accomplishments.

In addition to being a lifetime member of the American Legion, Commander Bowers is also a member of the VFW Post 7901, Amvets Post 277, and VVA Chapter 286.

Among his many civic contributions are establishing bylaws for the Indiana County United Veterans Advisory Council and serving as chairman of the Indiana County Veterans Memorial Committee. He organized and still serves as the CEO of Boy Scout Troop No. 157 in Saltsburg and manages the Young Township senior legion baseball team. He has also been a guest speaker at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania's sociology department representing VVA Chapter 286.

1991 was a very painful year for us in and near the 12th district of Pennsylvania, when 25 local gulf war soldiers were killed in action. Commander Bowers gave a memorable tribute to those young men and women by organizing a veterans honor guard of over 300 veterans with colors for their funerals. Commander Bowers was also instrumental in having a gulf war honor roll erected on the Indiana County Courthouse lawn, listing all Indiana County veterans serving in the Gulf.

William H. Bowers served in the Army with the Military Assistance Group overseas.

I salute Commander Bowers for his lifelong dedication to his fellow soldiers and his community.

HONORING SHERIFF CHARLES A. FUSELIER, SHERIFF OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, when I heard that my friend of over 25 years was being honored by the National Sheriff's Association as Sheriff of the Year, I was gratified to know that the national law enforcement community was finally acknowledging what the citizens of St. Martin Parish and all of Acadiana have known for a long time—that Charles August Fuselier is one of the most effective, top flight sheriffs in the country.

In his statement, Sheriff Fuselier said he was "shocked" to learn of his selection by the National Sheriff's Association. He should not have been. Charles Fuselier's dedication to public service and the protection of the public in his rural South Louisiana Parish is unparalleled. Like his father before him, Sheriff Fuselier demonstrates every day total commitment to making St. Martin Parish a safer place to live, work, and raise a family.

Through his leadership and his work on the Triad Program, St. Martin Parish became a testing ground and model for all of America in preventing crimes against our senior citizens. The Triad forms a coalition between local sheriffs, police chiefs, and senior citizens groups to reduce the victimization and unwarranted fear of crime which disproportionately plagues senior citizens. By bringing the Triad concept to life, Sheriff Fuselier has opened up the lines of communication with seniors in the community and has made the seniors feel more comfortable and trusting that their interests will be protected.

Sheriff Fuselier once told me that he received more than a 10-fold return on his investments using volunteers, who work in his office 2 to 3 days a week, so that crimes have been quickly resolved because of greater senior participation. While in the Congress I may have worked to ensure Federal involvement in Triad, but Triad is growing across the country because of the efforts and devotion of Sheriff Fuselier. The Triad information network has the potential to be the cornerstone of future crime fighting activities within the seniors community.

I commend the National Sheriff's Association for bestowing my friend with this honor and congratulate Sheriff Fuselier for the great achievement of being named "Sheriff of the Year."

HONORING MEL DEARDORFF

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, America's firefighters serve on the frontlines of

public safety. Risking their lives and health to save people at risk, their courage and resourcefulness are the watchwords of their profession.

No one better typifies the finest traditions of firefighting than Mel Deardorff. Mel retired recently after 35 years of service in the San Ramon Valley region, for the last 8 years serving as fire chief of the San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District.

Mel helped reduce the Insurance Services Office rating in the San Ramon region; was influential in establishing expanded firefighting services; facilitated a new paramedic program; added engine company, fire prevention, and clerical staff; and made many other contributions to fire safety in the East Bay region of San Francisco. He was a member of many professional organizations, including the International Association of Fire Chiefs and California Fire Chiefs.

Mel Deardorff was a public servant whose leadership, commitment, and dedication helped enable residents of the San Ramon and Danville, CA communities to go to sleep knowing that they were in good hands. As a resident of Danville for 25 years. I am thankful for all Chief Deardorff has done for my hometown and the San Ramon Valley region. He deserves sincere thanks from people throughout Contra Costa County, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICARDO ALEGRIA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to pay tribute to a very distinguished countryman, Dr. Ricardo Alegria, for his outstanding contributions to the investigation, preservation, and recognition of the culture and history of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Alegria, is one of the pioneers who established the studies on archaeology, anthropology, and culture of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. Yesterday, which was also his birthday, the Smithsonian Institution awarded him the Smithsonian Bicentennial Medal for his great legacy to Puerto Rican culture and history.

Dr. Alegria is well known as a humble man, always accessible to the people, and a profound thinker in all his areas of inquiry. He is internationally recognized as the most distinguished Latin American in the field of preservation of historic cities and in the studies of the anthropology and archaeology of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean.

His interest in the study of mankind and how humans identify themselves with their surroundings started at a very early age; as a child he opened a small museum at his home with pieces and little stones that he had collected from the ground at his family farm.

He studied at the University of Puerto Rico, and obtained a master in archaeology from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in archaeology from Harvard. After his return to the island, young Dr. Alegria went to Loiza and Luquillo where he performed excavations that uncovered evidence of our earliest inhabitants,

the arcaicos, and of the later Indians, the igneris.

In 1955, Dr. Alegria became the director of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. Under his leadership, the institute enhanced the recognition of, strengthened, and promoted Puerto Rican culture as a heritage with Indian, African, and Spaniard influences, as well as its own folklore traditions. For his willingness to engage in the enormous task of investigating and compiling historical data on Puerto Rico and for the resurgence of the popular arts we owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Some of his published works include the History of Our Indians ("Historia de Nuestros Indios"), Folkloric Tales of Puerto Rico ("Cuentos Folkloricos de Puerto Rico"), Anthology: the Theme of Coffee in Puerto Rican Literature ("Antología: El Tema Del Café en la Literatura Puertorriqueña") and the magazine published by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, ("Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña").

One of his most important accomplishments, for which he received the Picasso Gold Medal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is the restoration and preservation of Puerto Rican historical monuments. A very special award, the Picasso Medal has only been awarded to Dr. Alegria and to the historical village of Paris. Among the historical monuments that were restored under Dr. Alegria's supervision were the Indian Ceremonial Center, the Church of Porta Coeli, and the capital of Puerto Rico, Old San Juan, which is now a jewel among the historic sites of the Americas.

Dr. Alegria is internationally renown as an eminence in the restoration of historic cities, as well as for his patronage of the arts. From directing the Center of Advanced Studies in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, and founding the Center of Archaeological and Ethnological Investigations of the University of Puerto Rico, to the reorganization of a great number of museums in Puerto Rico, Dr. Alegria has left a legacy of devotion and dedication to the instruction and preservation of the Puerto Rican culture.

Among other honors, Dr. Alegria received the Medal of Isabel La Católica, awarded by the Spanish Government and the Medal of the Fifth Centenary of the Discovery of America and Puerto Rico, bestowed by the Puerto Rican Government.

The Puerto Rican people and the Puerto Rican community, here in the United States and all over the world are in debt to Dr. Alegria for his outstanding contributions to the study, celebration, and promotion of our culture and history. In my congressional district of the South Bronx, and in all of New York City, as well as, throughout the Americas, we are all beneficiaries of his cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the great contributions of Dr. Alegria, hero of the Puerto Rican culture.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD A. BROWN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Richard A. Brown honored

April 18 as the Judiciary of Queens County by the Queens Borough Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Brown is an distinguished judge who has long served the community of Queens in many different capacities. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Queens County Bar Association.

District Attorney Richard A. Brown of Queens County was born in Brooklyn, NY on November 13, 1932. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Hobart College in 1953, was graduated from New York University School of Law in June 1956 and was admitted to the Bar by the Appellate Division, Second Department in October 1956. Judge Brown is married and resides in Forest Hills, NY with his wife and three lovely children, Karen, Todd, and Lynn.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Brown has served the State of New York in numerous ways since becoming a member of the Judiciary in 1973. He spent 9 years serving in various important legal positions on behalf of the leadership of the New York State Senate and Assembly and at the 1967 New York State Constitutional Convention and 4 years as New York City's legislative Representative in Albany where he managed the city's Albany office and supervised its legislative program.

After serving as a Judge of the Criminal Court for less than 2 years, Judge Brown was appointed the Supervising Judge of the Brooklyn Criminal Court. In 1976, he was designated as an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and was given the added responsibility for supervising the operations of the Criminal Court in Richmond County.

Mr. Speaker, in 1977, Judge Brown was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in Queens County. He then served as the Governor's chief legal advisor for 3 years before returning to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department where he was twice redesignated as a member of the Appellate Division by Governor Mario M. Cuomo.

On June 1, 1991, Judge Brown accepted Governor Cuomo's appointment as the District Attorney of Queens County and was reelected without opposition to another full term in 1995. Under Judge Brown's leadership, the Queens District Attorney's Office has attained an extraordinary reputation as one of the finest prosecutor's offices in the State. Throughout his career, Judge Brown has served the judicial community and the people of New York with unwavering dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of Richard A. Brown, and I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him as he is honored by the Queens Borough Lodge of Elks.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the District of Columbia Economic

Recovery Act [DCERA], a bill to provide a Federal tax reduction to the residents of the District of Columbia. The bill comes at a time when the city's financial viability is in peril. The Constitution obligates the Congress to maintain the Capital of the United States. The DCERA will allow Congress to do so without direct aid, by encouraging middle income residents to remain and to move to the District.

Last February, the Washington Post reported that the District has already lost more residents in the 1990's than in the entire decade of the 1980's. The District's tax base is declining so rapidly that it is doubtful that it will gain the ability to support itself, notwithstanding even the most dramatic reduction in the size of its government. In 1993, for example, only 9,838 D.C. residents or 3.4 percent of the tax filers were solidly middle income in the \$75,000 to \$100,000 range, while 65 percent had incomes of \$30,000 or less. Ominously, 11.5 percent of D.C. tax filers had an income between \$50,000 and \$100,000, compared with almost 20 percent nationally.

The bill seeks to accomplish the goal of replenishing middle income residents and families through a Federal tax discount. The tax is progressive because it has large initial exemptions (\$15,000 for single filers, \$25,000 for single heads of household, and \$30,000 for married joint filers); the mortgage interest deduction and the charitable giving deductions are retained; and a uniform tax rate of 15 percent is applied in a progressive fashion up the income scale. Only bona fide District residents can qualify for this special rate and only on their D.C. sourced income. The bill defines a bona fide resident as one who has maintained his or her place of abode in the District, been physically present in such a place of abode for at least 183 days of the taxable year, and has paid District of Columbia income taxes. Naturally, District residents who work in the metropolitan region will also benefit from the tax deduction. The metropolitan region is defined by the Federal Government's "Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area."

The bill exempts capital gains, so long as they are District investments by bona fide District residents. This provision is meant to stimulate investment in D.C. businesses and other economic development. Income from Social Security and from the qualified pension plans of bona fide D.C. residents are considered D.C. sourced and thus eligible for the tax reduction. Investment income on activity within the District will also qualify for the special tax rate. In short, income from outside the District or the region will not get the benefit of the DCERA. The provisions of the bill restricting the tax reduction to D.C. residents on their D.C. sourced income are designed to prevent speculators and wealthy people from taking advantage of the bill or turning the District into a tax haven. A freeze on property taxes is an additional safeguard that I am seeking from the city council.

Some Members will question why the District should receive a Federal tax reduction that is not available to other jurisdictions. This unique bill is being considered only because of the unique responsibility of the Congress for the Capital of the United States and because a grave financial crisis threatens the District's viability as a city. The District has no State to help support it, and therefore lacks any additional sources for a long-term revenue stream or other necessary ongoing relief. The District

is the only city without a State to recycle revenue from wealthier areas; the only city that pays for State, county, and municipal functions; and the only city prevented by Congress from taxing commuters who use city services. As a result, the District is a financial orphan without a State to bear State costs, such as Medicaid and prisons, and without access to the other aid that States regularly give to their troubled big cities. Because none of the usual remedies is available to the District, a tax cutting approach to stem the hemorrhage of taxpayers holds virtually the only promise.

As this House is well aware, the District is in a state of fiscal insolvency and cannot borrow from Wall Street, but only from the U.S. Treasury. A Control Board was appointed nearly a year ago and is working to downsize the Government (10,000 jobs by 1999—5,600 jobs already eliminated), control spending, and return the District to financial solvency. When New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland became insolvent, State aid and State takeover of city functions were critical to the recovery of those cities. That possibility does not exist presently for the District, the only city in the United States without a State. As a result, there is little prospect that the city can become self-supporting without extraordinary measures.

In the absence of state aid, this Federal tax reduction is the only remedy that has the potential in this Congress to allow the District to recover from its insolvency. I believe that this approach could also serve as a model for States which want to encourage taxpayers to remain in large cities, by reducing State income taxes for city residents; but, of course, only Congress can provide such a remedy for the District. The value of a tax reduction is in the encouragement it gives to residents to remain in a city with many problems, paying high city taxes, maintaining the schools and other services, and otherwise halting decline because of increased taxpayer presence.

The District is the only jurisdiction that flies the American flag where residents pay Federal income taxes, but do not have full representation in the House and have no representation in the Senate. The four territories pay no Federal income tax at all, while the District is second per capita in the payment of Federal income taxes. This bill will not give the District full equity in this regard—D.C. residents would continue to pay Federal taxes without full congressional representation and full self-government. The District seeks only sufficient tax relief to help sustain itself through income from its own residents—as most jurisdictions do—in the absence of other viable alternatives.

I believe that the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act fits the tax cutting mood of the country and of both parties and the administration. I ask the Members of this House to join me in our efforts to save the District of Columbia through this bill.

THE COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE AND TRAINING ON GANGS, VIOLENCE, AND DRUGS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to recognize the Annual Community

Mobilization Conference and Training on Gangs, Violence, and Drugs which was convened in my hometown of San Diego, CA on April 4 and 5.

This is the seventh annual conference that has been convened by Nu-Way Youth and Social Services, a local community-based organization. The conference is a national, collaborative event that brings parents, educators, law enforcement officers, probation officers, prosecutors, health and social service providers, together with civic, political, and spiritual leaders to discuss the latest technologies and strategies for combatting juvenile crime in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, this conference is not the result of a Federal program or government funding. In fact, this conference receives no government funding at all.

This conference is a true collaborative project. And by its very nature, it reinforces the notion that "it takes a village to raise a child"—and it challenges all of our citizens to accept the responsibility and join in our struggle to keep our youth free from the influence of gangs and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Nu-Way, a valuable resource in the fight against gangs, drug abuse, and violence, is based in my congressional district, and I applaud the efforts of Nu-Way and the Community Mobilization Conference for their important role in our fight against juvenile crime.

TRIBUTE TO ADAM DARLING

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, for any parent, the death of a child is surely life's greatest tragedy. I can personally remember the profound grief and gloom that swept over my own father and family when my youngest sister Nancy was tragically killed following a horseback riding accident in Colombia, where I served in the Peace Corps more than 30 years ago. Even now, not a day goes by that my family does not sorely miss Nancy and regret the fact that she did not live longer, though we all know she led a magnificent life while she was with us.

The same sentiment, I am sure, will be true for the family of Santa Cruz resident Adam Darling, who left this world last week with Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 32 other brave Americans in an ill-fated flight over Bosnia. Adam died doing precisely what he wanted: Serving his country, while working to make the world a better place. The eternal optimist, Adam had once offered to ride his bike cross-country from his home in Santa Cruz to Washington, DC for then Governor Bill Clinton because he felt he could make a difference in the 1992 presidential race. After the election, he ended up in Washington working in the Commerce Department. When I arrived to be sworn in as a Member of Congress, Adam was there to meet me. He brought his father, the Reverend Darrell Darling from Santa Cruz with him to all of our Washington activities. According to Darrell, "Adam Darling was a leader among his peers, his friends, his family and in his work. His leadership grew from a keen and uncluttered mind, a character free of

shame, given or received, and a thoroughly generous spirit. He was very realistic about both public policy and public service, and the limitations and temptations of both. Adam's realism never became cynical. When you decide to make a difference where there is risk, you can't calculate the cost or be guaranteed delivery from pain or loss. Bosnia is a land of grief and turmoil and none of us is immune."

At the Commerce Department, Adam served as staff in the press office for several months before becoming a personal assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Commerce for 2 years. Adam was also instrumental in bringing state-of-the-art science to Central Coast and the country. Just 1 year ago, he helped organize the first-ever link between classrooms across America and marine biologists working in the Monterey Bay. Ron Brown had recently asked Adam to handle press relations and advance planning for the economic development mission in Bosnia. According to his family, "Adam saw it as an opportunity to make a significant contribution to a peace effort where it is severely needed."

Rather than working hard to gain personal attention, Adam worked hard for the sheer pleasure of doing a job well and the satisfaction of knowing he had helped make someone else's life a little more livable. He was one of the many invisible government hands working in Bosnia to ensure the survival of a nation. Amazing acts of heroism, dedication, and humanitarianism exemplify the work done by those invisible hands. Without people like those who served, continue to serve and will serve their country by helping others, the world would be hard pressed to survive tragedies such as the Bosnia conflict.

Adam too saw life as an opportunity to serve the world. Telling his family at the age of five that he would be President of the United States some day, a young boy made his commitment to bettering his country at any cost. During the few years he was afforded, Adam worked with the dedication and commitment of a President, and accomplished more for the good of humankind during his lifetime than many even attempt in 100 years.

The loss of Adam Darling and the 34 others in Bosnia will be sorely felt by all and will remain in our hearts as a memorial to all who pay the highest cost possible in order to help the world by serving their country.

TRIBUTE TO P. STUART THOLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. P. Stuart Tholan was one of the 32 Americans accompanying Secretary Ron Brown on his mission to contribute to the rebuilding of Bosnia. He was aboard the military transport plane which crashed, killing all abroad. My most sincere condolences go out to his wife, Marilyn, his children, Scott and Carolyn, and all his family, as well as to all those whose lives Stuart Tholan touched.

Mr. Tholan had been invited on the humanitarian mission by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown because of his distinguished record of overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles and succeeding again and again. The re-

construction and revival of Bosnia's devastated economy would have been Mr. Tholan's most significant challenge. I have the utmost confidence, as did Secretary Brown, that he would have succeeded at this ultimate challenge.

Mr. Tholan's outstanding work for the Bechtel group of companies, based in San Francisco, CA, earned him a reputation as a demanding project director who tackled the most daunting tasks with eternal optimism and a can-do attitude. While his focus on the successful completion of a project could not be swayed, he never lost sight of the importance of the people on the project. Mr. Tholan would always take the time to help a co-worker when they had personal or family difficulties or to devote his spare time to coaching Little League and girl's softball.

The mission that Stuart Tholan was participating in was perfectly suited to his strengths. Throughout his career, he had shown an ability to bring together people and motivate them to accomplish the most difficult tasks. The strengths of his personality and character shone through the overwhelming nature of jobs he took on. His leadership propelled an international work force of 16,000 to put out the Kuwaiti oil fires in a fraction of the time experts thought possible.

These are the reasons why Secretary Brown chose Stuart Tholan as the perfect candidate to help rebuild the devastated economy of Bosnia. Mr. Speaker, Stuart Tholan and the others who perished on that plane deserve our gratitude for their commitment and dedication to bring peace and stability to Bosnia and for their service to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE NADER, EDITOR, MIDDLE EAST INSIGHT MAGAZINE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, over the years volumes have been written about the Middle East and its turbulent politics, economic potential, and strategic importance to the United States. One publication stands out because of its comprehensive, insightful and balanced approach to issues in the region.

I am referring to Middle East Insight magazine which has just celebrated its 15th anniversary as one of the leading journals of Middle East affairs. Throughout this turbulent period, Middle East Insight has covered the complex issues affecting the region in a thoughtful, creative way to bring greater knowledge and understanding to all parties. By striving to rise above the ideological passions that often divide the region, Middle East Insight has earned the respect of its readers in Washington, DC and throughout the region.

The driving force behind the magazine is its editor, George Nader. Nader is the founder and president of International Insight, an organization that promotes better understanding between the Middle East and the United States. He is a recognized expert on the region and is often invited by major news organizations to comment as events unfold.

Because of his reputation for fairness and his remarkable access to key political and

business leaders throughout the region, Nader has produced a magazine of distinction and high quality. Leaders such as Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, PLO Leader Yassir Arafat, the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Morocco's King Hassan II, and Presidents Bush and Clinton have all been featured in Middle East Insight.

It is a tribute to George Nader and his vision to publish a magazine that is respected for its contribution to public policy debate. Both he and Middle East Insight deserve special recognition on their 15th anniversary.

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Automotive Service Association [ASA] on the occasion of its 45th anniversary. ASA is the oldest and largest trade association of its kind representing all segments of the independent automotive repair industry, including transmission, mechanical, and collision repair facilities. The association now includes more than 12,000 businesses. The association now includes more than 12,000 businesses, 28 State groups and 220 chapters located throughout the world.

Over the past 45 years, ASA has merged with a variety of automotive repair associations to enable the industry to speak with a singular and unified voice. These groups include the Independent Garagemen's Association of Texas [IGA], the Independent Garage Owners of America [IGO], the Auto Body Association of America [ABAA], the Automotive Service Councils [ASC] and, the Independent Automotive Service Association [IASA].

In addition to providing a host of member benefits, ASA annually sponsors the world's largest collision repair event, the International Autobody Congress and Exposition [NACE], the Congress of Automotive Repair and Service [CARS], the Northern Autobody Congress and Exposition and the ASA Annual Convention. In fact, NACE has been selected from a wide range of applicants to participate in the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Buyer Program. This recognition serves as acknowledgement of the quality of the event and the export potential of the industry it serves.

ASA members recognize their obligation to professionalism. Members subscribe to a code of ethics, which governs the methods by which they conduct their business practices. Among other things, an ASA member is sworn to perform high quality repair service at a fair and just price; use only proven merchandise of high quality distributed by reputable firms; employ the best skilled technicians; recommend corrective and maintenance services, explaining to the customer which of these are required to correct existing problems and which are for preventive maintenance.

ASA also endeavors to assist its members to improve the quality of repairs through management and technician training programs. The Automotive Service Association Management Institute [ASAMI] provides continuing management education in the areas of leadership, business, finance, personnel, operations, and personal enrichment.

The ASA anniversary will be recognized throughout the year at ASA-sponsored events and ASA's official publication *AutoInc.* will feature a special anniversary issue. I am pleased to honor the association today on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO I. DONALD TERNER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. I. Donald Turner was one of the 32 Americans accompanying Secretary Ron Brown on his mission to contribute to the rebuilding of Bosnia. He was aboard the military transport plane which crashed, killing all aboard. My most sincere condolences go out to his wife, Deirdre English, his children, and to all those whose lives Donald Turner improved with his many good works.

Donald Turner was a man of truly extraordinary energy and commitment, and we are extremely fortunate that he chose to devote his talents to improving the lives of low-income families throughout California. As founder and president of Bridge Housing Corp., Donald Turner created a low-income housing enterprise which constructed nearly 6,000 homes in the 13 years the organization has been in business. Both the continuing success of the solid organization Donald Turner built and the thousands of families who will have a roof over their heads for years to come will serve as a lasting testament to the life of Donald Turner.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was so impressed with the remarkable achievements of Donald Turner that he invited Mr. Turner to accompany him on a humanitarian mission to restore the housing resources destroyed by years of all-out war in Bosnia. Donald Turner was not deterred by the overwhelming difficulty of rebuilding this devastated region. Secretary Brown recognized in Donald Turner the same qualities that those who have worked with him have appreciated for decades. His humanitarian spirit combined with his unrelenting commitment to success in the face of adversity has allowed him to succeed in California and it would have propelled him to success in Bosnia.

Donald Turner was known as a relentless promoter of low-income housing in California and throughout the world. Building affordable housing entails not only raising the necessary funds, but also the often more difficult task of convincing homeowners to allow the housing to be built in their neighborhoods. It was impossible, however, to say "no" to Donald Turner. He was able to convince lenders and neighbors to support to projects because he believed that what he was doing would help people, and that made his persuasive powers all but irresistible.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in to Donald Turner for his commitment to making the world more livable for low-income people. His efforts in behalf of the community should serve as a model for all Americans. While we cannot all devote the time and energy that Donald Turner did, we can invoke his memory when our communities ask something of us.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE ON THEIR FIRST MULTIPARTY, DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN NEARLY 30 YEARS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I've come to the floor today with some of my colleagues to introduce a concurrent resolution congratulating the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone who just held their first democratic, multiparty elections in nearly 30 years.

On February 26, 1996, the West African nation of Sierra Leone held their first round of elections amid much uncertainty. There had just been a military coup less than a month before the election and a civil war that had displaced almost half the population raged in the countryside.

Sponsored by the African-American Institute [AAI], a delegation visited Sierra Leone as part of a U.N. team of international observers. In that delegation were several congressional staffers who deal with African issues in the Congress, including Joyce Brayboy Dalton with Representative MEL WATT, Tim Trenkle, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM, Michael Pelletier, legislative fellow in the office of Senator JIM JEFFORDS, and my legislative assistant Bob Van Wicklin.

Despite some inadequacies, the group deemed the election to be free and fair. AAI issued the following statement after the election:

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER DELEGATION OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

FREETOWN, February 29, 1996.—The African-American Institute (AAI), has spent the last three weeks preparing for and conducting an observation of the presidential and parliamentary elections of Sierra Leone. The AAI delegation feels that the elections of February 26-27, 1996 were transparent, open, and substantially fair. Despite certain irregularities and disruptions due to breaches of security, the delegation is convinced these elections reflect the freely expressed choices of the people of Sierra Leone.

Working in affiliation with the United Nations Joint International Observer Group and funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the 17-member AAI delegation was deployed throughout Freetown and its environs, Lungi, Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kono. The AAI team observed two crucial phases of the elections which were held on February 26-27, 1996.

During the first phase, the delegation met throughout the country with government officials, the staff of the Interim National Electoral Commission, leaders of political parties and major civic organizations, representatives of the media, government officials, and other sections of civil, society including organized labor. The delegation also carefully studied the electoral laws, examined the relevance of several training materials, scrutinized the voter registration process and samples of voter registers, observed training of electoral staff and domestic monitors, and attended civic education programs in many parts of the country.

During the second phase, the delegation observed the electoral campaigning, the voting which began on February 26 and was extended through February 27, and the counting process on February 27-28, 1996. In the

areas of their deployment, AAI observers visited over 250 polling places nationwide.

AAI found that the elections were held under a cloud of uncertainty and substantial logistical difficulty caused by a lack of adequate infrastructure, minimal election experience and training, and the displacement of sectors of the population due to hostile military actions on or just prior to the date of the elections. This situation often led to the late opening and numerical overtaxing of many polling stations and, in some areas, disruption of the vote and count. Still, in the majority of the areas observed by AAI delegates, the vote went forward in a procedurally correct manner, with materials provided and correctly utilized. Polling station officials, political party representatives and domestic observers, in most cases, were adequately prepared and conducted their duties in an exemplary manner. In the areas of the country observed by AAI delegates, the difficulties cited above were overcome by the fierce determination of an overwhelming majority of the population to hold the elections on schedule, even in the face of serious attempts to obstruct and disrupt the process.

Despite these administrative inadequacies and certain instances of violence and intimidation in Freetown, as well as deadly conflicts between citizens and those seeking to disrupt the election in Bo and Kenema, the electoral process was largely peaceful and free of threats and confrontations. Voting took place in an orderly fashion in most polling stations. There was little evidence of fraud or irregularity.

The AAI delegation wishes to salute the people of Sierra Leone for their strong commitment to democratic practices and their determination to hold elections on schedule. This unflinching commitment to democratic values and procedures, as well as the courage that the citizens demonstrated in the face of great danger, augurs well for the future of democracy in this country.

The AAI delegation also wishes to congratulate the Chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission, Dr. James Jonah, and his colleagues for their impartiality and inspiring and tenacious leadership under difficult conditions.

Finally, the AAI delegation thanks the people of Sierra Leone for their hospitality and warm welcome.

On March 29, 1996, Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Sierra Leone People's Party was sworn in as the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone. This peaceful transition of power from a military regime to a freely elected civilian government is a tremendous step onto the road to democracy, and I think will have a very positive effect on some of Sierra Leone's authoritarian neighbors.

In fact, just last week, when United States citizens located in the neighboring country of Liberia were threatened by the ongoing violence in that country, the Government of Sierra Leone allowed the United States to use their airport to help with the evacuation of Americans and other internationals from the Liberian capital city of Monrovia. For this, we are very grateful, and thank the new Government of Sierra Leone for their cooperation and assistance.

Also deserving special recognition are all of the United States citizens living in Sierra Leone, especially the people who work at the United States Embassy in Freetown led by Ambassador John Hirsch, a very dynamic individual who has given so much of himself to help the people of Sierra Leone.

It seems that we hear so much bad news from Africa—it's good to be able to emphasize the good news when it comes along.

With that in mind, I hope that all of my colleagues in the House and Senate will join us in congratulating the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone by helping to pass this resolution.

RIVER RIDGE (FL) HIGH SCHOOL'S
MOCK STATE LEGISLATURE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the Tampa Tribune which describes River Ridge (FL) High School's mock State legislature and what its student participants learned about the legislative process. Of special interest are the reflections of Kevin Miller, "Speaker of the House."

STUDENTS FIND LEGISLATOR SEAT NO EASY
CHAIR

(By Tiffany Anderson)

NEW PORT RICHEY.—For at least a few hours, seniors became senators.

The 12th-grade class at River Ridge High School got a chance to play politics by participating Friday in the school's mock state legislative session.

To earn class credit in American government, more than 328 students served as state representatives and senators and sat on committees.

The bills they wrote won't ever make it outside the school's auditorium. But that didn't keep most seniors from taking the event any less seriously.

"People told me that I would run everything," said Kevin Miller, 18-year-old speaker of the "House." "In a way, that's true. I just didn't realize how much power Newt Gingrich has. If he doesn't like someone he can make it really hard for people."

State Rep. Mike Fasano spoke to the seniors on the first day of the two-day event. Later, students spent hours heatedly debating dozens of issues from abortion education to education reform.

By Friday, the make-believe legislators had learned that life in the Capitol isn't easy and that getting a law passed is even harder.

More than 275 bills were discussed in committee. Only 40 were heard on the House and Senate floor.

Students proposed such legislation as:

The Dumb Teachers Act, requiring instructors to be recertified every year.

Mandating that school administrators keep toilet paper and soap in the bathroom or be subject to fines plus tar and feathering.

Increasing the speed limit on state highways to 85 miles per hour.

Ultimately, only five bills became "law," making it more difficult to use lottery money to supplement school funding; allowing a vehicle's tinted windows to be as dark as the driver wanted; permitting students to work as many hours a week as they wanted as long as they maintained a "C" average; requiring boating licenses for those 14 and older; and making it easier to get an "A" at River Ridge, but abolishing extra points for attendance.

The mock legislative session has been staged for the past four years, said teacher Tom Fleming.

"It's better if they live the legislative process," he said.

Students agreed.

"Even though they're not real laws, you still learn a lot," said Gena Deluigi, 18. "It's

just good to see how a bill gets passed. Now, I can look at a bill and even though it may already exist, I can see why this or that wasn't included in it . . . because it could have come up in our session, too."

HAPPY 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
TO MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM
QUESENBERRY

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in celebration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. William Quesenberry of Coral Gables, FL.

Bill, a graduate of Shenandoah Junior High and Miami Senior High, first met Mary Belle Gardner when she was a wintertime resident of Miami Beach. Bill courted Mary Belle throughout high school and his days at the University of the South at Sewanee, TN. On April 13, 1946, Bill and Mary Belle were married on a beautiful, sunny day in Nashville, TN.

After college, Bill flew in World War II as a naval aviator. Upon returning from the war, Bill followed his father's footsteps into the wholesale grocery business. As a wholesale grocer, Bill provided consumers with a wide variety of products and competitive retail prices.

Bill and Mary Belle share a joy of traveling that has led them across the globe. Their sense of adventure has taken them to the frozen land of Antarctica, a far cry from their home in sunny Coral Gables, and even beneath the surface of the sea itself—Bill and Mary Belle are accomplished scuba drivers and snorkelers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of their children and grandchildren as well as their many friends, I wish Bill and Mary Belle a happy golden wedding anniversary in the hopes of many more to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RED BANK
CATHOLIC

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Red Bank Catholic Women's Basketball Team for winning the New Jersey State High School Basketball Championship.

Back in the Sixth Congressional District, these young women have provided their fans and myself with much excitement and sense of pride. From reaching the finals of the Shore Conference Tournament to winning the State Championship at the Meadowlands, Red Bank Catholic has demonstrated its commitment to excellence.

Throughout the year, Red Bank Catholic has stressed the importance of team unity as a major component of victory. This approach to the season, in addition to its dedication and hard work, provided the team with the necessary drive to become the best high school basketball team in the State of New Jersey.

In addition to the athletic abilities possessed by this team, the players of Red Bank Catholic

must be saluted for their academic excellence. On and off the court, these student athletes have maintained athletic prowess and academic integrity in light of intense pressure.

Once again I would like to salute these young women for capturing the high school basketball championship and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN MINETA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a woman who exemplifies the very best of the American spirit. Helen Mineta, a teacher of politics and government for more than 30 years, a friend, and an active member of the community, died March 18th in San Jose, CA. She was 77. The daughter of immigrant Japanese parents, Ms. Mineta persevered throughout her life against racism, overcoming numerous barriers. She bettered the lives of those with whom she came in contact in countless ways, as a teacher and as an advocate for Japanese-American rights.

Helen Mineta graduated from San Jose State College in 1938 with dreams of becoming a teacher, but was told by her professors that no one would hire a Japanese person. Undaunted, she worked in the speech and drama department at San Jose State while studying commerce. She remained at San Jose State until the onset of World War II and the attack on Pearl Harbor caused Americans to lash out at Japanese-Americans. As a result of both racism and fear, Ms. Mineta and many other Japanese-Americans were placed in internment camps.

Helen Mineta and her family were interned first at the Santa Anita Racetrack and then the Heart Mountain camp in Wyoming. Despite these hardships, Ms. Mineta managed to get out of the internment camp by obtaining a position as an executive secretary in a Chicago chemical corporation. Although forced to leave her family behind, she did not forget them. Ms. Mineta helped to educate her brother, Norman, who was without a school in the internment camp, by sending him books and questions to answer concerning them. Her hard work and tutelage reaped great benefits, for Norman was later to become our friend, the former congressman from San Jose.

In the years after the war Ms. Mineta worked for her brother-in-law at the Japanese American Citizens League in Washington, D.C., fighting to help others deal with the same racism that had assailed her. She went on to receive another bachelor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, and finally realized her goal of teaching at San Jose High School in 1958. But again tragedy struck as Ms. Mineta was about to receive a much dreamed about position at the United Nations. Her mother died in 1956 and she returned home to help her father.

Helen Mineta remained actively involved in the community throughout her life, giving lectures on the racism she confronted and overcame during World War II and throughout her life. She was also instrumental in the fight to build the San Jose Center for the Performing Arts, bringing a valuable resource to the com-

munity. Her accomplishments were acknowledged by the University of California Alumni Club.

In the end, though, many remember Helen Mineta as a dear friend who had a zest for life. She remained active and cheerful throughout her life despite the obstacles. She will be sorely missed. Ms. Mineta is survived by two sisters, Etsu M. Masaoka of Chevy Chase, MD and Aya Endo of Medford, NJ; two brothers, Albert Mineta of San Jose, and Norman Mineta of Alexandria, VA, and three nieces and four nephews. To them we send our deepest condolences.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MARINE
COL. ROBERT OVERMYER

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a tragic loss that the people of the 13th District of Ohio, and the entire Nation, recently suffered.

Marine Col. Robert Overmyer, born in Lorain, OH, died last month while bravely working as a test pilot. The prototype plane he was flying lost control and crashed before he could eject. His sacrifice, made while insuring the safety of others, will not be forgotten.

Colonel Overmyer was a true American hero and served his country with great pride for almost 40 years, both as a Marine and a celebrated astronaut. He worked on the Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program, served as a NASA astronaut on the Apollo 17 mission, and more recently commanded the 1985 Space Shuttle *Challenger* mission.

Colonel Overmyer grew up Westlake, OH, near Cleveland Hopkins Airport. His love of flying was born while watching planes take off and land at that airport. He never forgot his roots in Ohio, and always found the time to give back to his childhood community. He returned several times to speak to students and adults about the role of the military and future of the American space program.

Colonel Overmyer will be remembered not only by his family and friends, but by all Americans for his dedicated service to our country. I thank you, Colonel Overmyer, for giving the most while you were with us. You will be missed.

MEDICARE BENEFICIARY PROTECTION
AMENDMENTS—H.R. 1707

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last May, I introduced legislation designed to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries have access to quality care and fair treatment by their HMO's and managed care plans. Today, I reiterate the need for Medicare beneficiary protection and urge passage of the needed safeguards that H.R. 1707 provides.

An important issue addressed by this measure is the serious abuse of marketing practices by HMO's. Abuses by sales agents are

especially prevalent in geographic areas where people have little experience with managed care. The commission system in which many HMO agents work is an inappropriate financial incentive which leads to pressure sales to vulnerable beneficiaries. For example, when Geraldine Dallek of the Center for Health Care Rights provided testimony last year to the Senate Special Committee on Aging, she reported a story of a woman from Los Angeles who was a victim of these practices. The woman, Mrs. B, who has a fifth grade education, received an unsolicited visit from an HMO marketing agent. When Mrs. B refused to sign up for the plan, the representative persuaded her to sign an enrollment form by telling her that it would only be used to verify his visit.

To remedy abusive HMO marketing practices, H.R. 1707 would prohibit door-to-door marketing and allow beneficiaries to enroll via mail. Also, it would limit the percentage of compensation received through commissions and require plans to recover commissions if the beneficiary disenrolled within 90 days.

Most HMO enrollees give up their supplemental or MediGap coverage when they enroll in an HMO. Many fear that if they disenroll from an HMO, no insurance company will sell them a supplemental policy. This is a very serious issue for those who leave their HMO because they are ill and believe the HMO is not providing them adequate care. Under my bill, beneficiaries will be able to secure a supplemental plan after moving out of an HMO. H.R. 1707 requires Medicare-contracting plans and MediGap plans to participate in an open enrollment process. This provision allows for a beneficiary to enroll, disenroll, or change plans during this period without being subject to medical underwriting or preexisting exclusions.

Also, the difficulty beneficiaries have making comparisons among Medicare coverage options would be dealt with by having the Secretary conduct annual open enrollment periods. During this period, Medicare beneficiaries could enroll in traditional Medicare coverage or any additional HMO-managed care options. Differences in plan benefits and costs would be presented in easy, comparative formats. A criticism of managed care plans has been the lack of readily available, understandable and comparable information of plans. This legislation works to correct this by requiring Medicare-contracting plans to provide descriptive information on plan utilization review requirements, plan standards for contracting with providers, provider credentials, and plan physician payment arrangements. This bill would standardize the basic benefit package for Medicare HMO's. Plans could not impose cost sharing other than nominal copayments for Medicare-covered services. Also, limits on additional benefits must be fully explained and enrollees given reasonable notice that benefits are expiring.

Managed care is a system that provides financial incentives to provide less care. A 1989 GAO report concluded that this system that puts providers at financial risk for expensive medical treatment inherently contains incentives to deny or delay needed care. The problem of inconsistent and delayed utilization review practices of managed care plans would be remedied in several ways by H.R. 1707.

First, financial compensation could not be given to individuals performing the UR based upon the number of denials. Second, negative

determinations about medical necessity or appropriateness will be required to be made by clinically qualified personnel. Also, final determination of coverage must be made within 24 hours.

The amendments would also update HMO plans in the area of access to emergency medical services. Specifically, plans could not require preauthorization for true emergency medical care and could not deny a claim for a beneficiary who uses the "911" system to access services. Also, plans must define "emergency medical care" in terms easily understood by the average person. An example of why this is needed is given by the Center for Health Care Rights which reports a case of a San Diego woman who went to her HMO's urgent care center for treatment of an injury. She was told that the center had many people waiting and only one doctor on duty. The beneficiary was instructed to go to the nearest emergency room. The HMO later denied her claim because the emergency room treatment was not authorized.

These requirements will also benefit physicians by mandating reimbursement by the plan to those physicians who provide emergency services in nonplan hospitals in order to fulfill the Federal antidumping law.

An important protection standard in this legislation would benefit those who seek out-of-plan treatment: Providers plans would be prohibited from charging more than Medicare would have paid under fee-for-service rules. Also, plans would be required to make arrangements for beneficiaries to have occasional dialysis service outside the plans area.

Recognizing the special needs of individuals with disabilities and chronic-illness, the amendments guarantee enrollees access to designated centers of excellence. The standard for the designation of a center of excellence will be established by the Secretary. Factors that would be included in the Secretary's designation would include specialized education and training, participation in peer-reviewed research, and treatment of patients from outside the facility's geographic area.

To improve due process for providers in networks, public notices would be required as to when applications by participating providers are to be accepted. Notification of a decision to terminate or not renew a contract would be required not later than 45 days before it is to take effect.

In order to ensure access to enrollees throughout a plan's service area, the Secretary may require plans to contract with certain clinics and other essential community providers in the service area. In general, the service area of a Medicare-contracting plan would be an entire metropolitan statistical area.

To comply with this plan, Federal regulators would be given authority to impose intermediate sanctions. Currently, the Secretary has the authority to bar participation in Medicare. Under this plan, the Secretary could prohibit plans from enrolling beneficiaries until it meets all Federal requirements. A new review process would allow HMO's to submit a corrective action plan for violations. A civil money penalty up to \$25,000 for each violation that adversely affects an individual enrolled in the plan would be authorized.

The Medicare beneficiary protection amendments are a powerful step toward safeguarding the health of Medicare beneficiaries. Last year, an inspector general's survey found that

16 percent of enrollees planned to leave their HMO, but felt they could not. Even worse, 66 percent of disabled/ERSD enrollees wanted to leave their HMO's. These statistics and others indicate that HMO's are often failing to properly serve many Medicare beneficiaries. The remedies I propose will move us toward better quality and a fairer managed care system.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
159, CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-
MENT RELATING TO TAXES

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American taxpayer and in support of this historic amendment being considered by the House of Representatives.

House Joint Resolution 159, the tax limitation amendment, will require a two-thirds supermajority vote of the Congress to raise Federal taxes.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is necessary because the average family of four pays about 38.2 percent of their income in Federal, State, and local taxes. More than 3 hours of every 8-hour workday are dedicated to the tax man.

To put it another way, the average American works from New Year's Day to May 6 just to pay off his or her tax burden.

We believe that Americans are taxed too much, not too little. We also believe that individuals and families can better decide how to spend their money than Uncle Sam.

Unfortunately, most Americans are scared, they are feeling squeezed by falling wages and mixed signals on status of the economy.

People are anxious about their economic future and job security. In New Jersey, we see corporations like AT&T laying off thousands of employees and the Thomas' English Muffins plant closing their doors in Totowa.

Unfortunately, millions of working families gather around the kitchen table each week and wonder why it is they can't seem to make ends meet. They work longer hours, they take second jobs, but they feel like they are running in place.

In his State of the Union speech, President Clinton stated "our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades." The President proudly pointed to statistics from the Department of the Treasury as well a robust year on Wall Street.

However, someone forgot to tell the President to check with middle-class America because he has failed to recognize the importance of what we refer to as the "Clinton Crunch."

Secretary of Labor, Robert Reich, likes to point out that real wages for the median worker have fallen 4.6 percent since 1979. What he doesn't tell the American people is that half the wage decline has occurred under the Clinton administration.

In fact, the only period of sustained wage growth in the last 17 years came during the Reagan administration. You may recall former President Reagan advocated a policy of smaller government, lower taxes, and less intrusion into the lives of Americans. Sound familiar?

Mr. Speaker, we don't blame workers for falling wages, we simply believe that they are not being given the necessary tools to compete in the high-technology economy of the 1990's.

Productivity is stagnant because the rate of investment in new equipment in only half of what it was a decade ago.

Investment has been curtailed because our savings rate is low.

American families are not saving as much because Federal taxes are at an all time high.

We must provide working families with tax relief, that is what today's amendment is all about. If Congress wants to raise taxes it is going to require a two-thirds vote of this legislative body.

One-third of the States currently have their own form of the tax limitation amendment and not surprisingly those States had lower taxes, more economic growth, and more job creation than States without a tax limitation law.

Mr. Speaker, the facts are clear, tax relief benefits working families and working Americans. In fact, 74 percent of the proposed \$500-per-child family tax credit will go to families making less than \$75,000 a year.

Put another way, the \$500-per-child tax credit means families earning less than \$25,000 will no longer pay Federal taxes, those earning \$30,000 will have 48 percent of their Federal tax liability wiped out.

With regards to capital gains tax relief, an IRS analysis of 1993 tax returns found that 77 percent of the tax returns reporting capital gains were filed by taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of less than \$75,000; 60 percent had adjusted gross incomes of less than \$50,000.

Lower taxes benefit all Americans, not just the wealthy.

Last year Congress passed a plan to relieve some of the burden on the middle class. We passed a \$500-per-child income tax credit for middle-income families, we passed capital gains tax reform, and we passed IRA self-loan legislation.

This Congress wants you to earn more and keep more of what you earn. Had our balanced budget been signed into law, instead of being vetoed by President Clinton, families could look forward to doing more with the money they earn.

Today, as Americans go to the post office to mail their tax returns, we will vote on a constitutional amendment to require a two-thirds supermajority to raise taxes.

If the two-thirds rule had been in existence in 1993, we would have stopped President Clinton's tax hike, and American families would now be paying less for gasoline, small businesses would be creating more jobs, and our retired parents and neighbors would be paying less in taxes.

A tougher standard to raise taxes will ensure that taxes are raised only when there is a broad consensus and when it is absolutely necessary.

This safeguard will help keep spending in check because Congress won't be able to take the easy way out and raise Federal taxes.

Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 159 is another example of how the new majority in Congress is fulfilling its promises and making a difference to the American taxpayer.

CELEBRATING TUFTONIA'S WEEK

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in just a few short weeks, many of us will be attending college graduations watching as countless numbers of our constituents finish their college education, graduate, and become alumni.

As seasoned alumni know, you always maintain a special tie to your college. At my alma mater, Tufts University actively encouraged alumni to celebrate their college days by participating in annual "Tuftonia's Week" celebrations. It is a special time for more than 88,000 alumni of Tufts to turn their thoughts to Tufts and to get together with fellow Tuftonians, to reminisce with old friends.

Tuftonia Week also allows the university to focus attention on its enormously successful alumni program called, "TuftServe." Last year, Tufts alumni contributed more than 19,000 volunteer hours of community service. This work enhance the quality of life in our local communities and enables alumni to maintain a close relationship with their alma mater.

As my colleagues address soon-to-be alumni at college graduation campuses around the country, may I suggest that we take with us a page from Tuftonia's Week and encourage college graduates to remember and honor their college years by offering and volunteering their knowledge and expertise in their communities. Such an endeavor by my colleagues would be a great tribute to the volunteer commitment of many Tufts University alumni as well as an outstanding celebration of Tuftonia's Week.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE COLUMNIST HERB CAEN RECEIVES PULITZER PRIZE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Herb Caen, a truly extraordinary talent in the world of journalism, joined an elite group of journalists last week when he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize. He received a special Pulitzer Award that recognizes his unique and enormous contributions to the city that he loves with all his heart. For almost 58 years, Herb Caen has delighted residents of San Francisco and the surrounding communities with stories and thoughts on our unique and wonderful "City by the Bay."

Herb Caen fills his daily 1,000-word column with an incredible range of items, from political platforms to society gossip to humorous encounters with the many interesting individuals within the rich and diverse city of San Francisco. While there is almost always a laugh contained in Herb Caen's column, he did not shy away from expressing controversial opinions on issues concerning the city and the country. I am delighted that the Pulitzer board recognized these extraordinary qualities when they conferred this special prize, only the fifth in the history of the awards.

The only person who can adequately express the importance of this award to the San

Francisco community is Herb Caen himself. So, Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the column which appeared the day after the award was announced in order to get a good taste of the wit and elegance which earned Herb Caen this well-deserved honor.

HEY, LOOK ME OVER!

(By Herb Caen)

"Pulitzer Prizewinning columnist." Well, it does have a certain ring to it. And it will definitely add a touch of class to the obituary, which has been moldering away in the morgue for years. I'm not trying to be morbid in the Edgar Allan Poe mode. "Morgue" is what old newshounds call their paper's library, and it's somebody's job to keep the obits up to date. "Pulitzer Prizewinning columnist" will also juice up the resume if I ever have to start jobhunting again. Don't laugh. Downsizing is the order of the day. I command a large salary, several dollars a week over scale. I could well be on the short list for the gold-plated watch and farewell handshake, thereby making room on the payroll for the pitcher and running back we so desperately need.

I got the word that I'd won a Pulitzer late yesterday morning when Karyn Hunt of the local Associated Press bureau called and asked for a statment. I thought she was kidding because I happen to know she's a great kidder. How do I know? Because—and here's your item—Karyn once worked for me, manning the phones and checking stories. She got out as soon as she could and has colorful stories to tell about what a mizzerable person I am to work for, but I digress. Actually, I'm not that hard to work for. Ask Carole Vernier, who works for me now. On second thought, don't ask Carole. I do get a little difficult around deadline. I am no longer digressing, I am regressing. Say, can the Pulitzer board!—and thank you thank you thank you whoever your are—where was I? Oh yes, can the board take the prize back once it has been bestowed? This could well be a historic test.

Anyway, when Karyn of the AP called for a comment, I said "A little late for April Fool jokes, isn't it?" She finally convinced me this was for real, whereupon I fell back on the old barnyard joke whose punchline is "What a pullet surprise," laying an egg in the process. "Be serious," she said, sternly, "I'm on deadline." "You're on deadline?" I snapped. "Whaddya think I'm on, a Stairmaster? And you know how I get at deadline time." In truth, my thoughts were so scattered and my surprise, pullet or otherwise, so genuine that I had no statement to make beyond "Duh, I'll get back to you." What I think happened is that I outlasted the Pulitzer board members. They kept waiting for me to pop off, so they wouldn't have to think about that West Coast noodnik any longer, and when I passed 80 they caved in.

About 25 years ago, Art Hoppe and I made a solemn pact, sealed in blood: If either or both of us ever won a Pulitzer, we'd refuse to accept it. That's because we felt that a lot of columnists who didn't deserve the prize were winning it. Besides, the years were rolling along without a nod from Olympus, which would make it easy for him or me to say coldly, "Too late, ladies and gentlemen, too late." Well, when the word came through yesterday, I was in a quandary. A sacred vow sealed with a vile oath is not to be broken lightly. As I was tentatively rehearsing variations on "I don't need no steenkin' prizes," Hoppe poked his head into my office and said "Forget it. I release you." That is one of several reasons I think Art Hoppe deserved a Pulitzer a long time ago.

No, I never expected to win the gonfalon, the gong, the biggie. Year after year I stud-

ied the columns of prizewinners and discerned a pattern: To win a Pulitzer, it is necessary to be serious, ready to render learned opinions on matters of importance not only to the nation but to a waiting world. A three-dot columnist in a smallish city on the coast hardly seems worthy of a place in the pantheon. Walter Winchell, my original inspiration, never won anything of note, and he used even more dots than I, to excellent effect. It's true that satirical columns picked up a prize from time to time, as long as they weren't too funny. I will not deny that although I am not often funny, I am definitely silly and that seemed to me the kiss of death.

What I received yesterday, said the AP, was "a special award for what the Pulitzer board described as 'his extraordinary and continuing contribution as a voice and a conscience of his city.'" I can be serious about that. I am as seriously touched—nay, overwhelmed—as I am seriously in love with "my" city. The Pulitzer, coming on the heels of my 80th birthday last week, with its attendant tributes and demonstrations of friendship, has rendered me limp with gratitude, speechless with swirling thoughts impossible to articulate. Mixed up somewhere in the award, I figure, is a streak of sentimental regard for an old party who has been grinding it out, year after year, and, at the same time, a salute to longevity, for which I thank my German mama and my French papa who had the good taste to come to this loveliest of cities so long ago.

This is also, of course, a victory for the mechanical typewriter over the burgeoning forces of cyberspace. I hereby hub my Royal, a brand name that is currently being dragged through the mud. The suspected Unabomber is said to have written his manifesto on a 40-year-old Royal, the same age as mine. As for the part about being "the conscience of the city," this city had one—plus great style—long before I came down the river from Sacramento. The city's overriding sense of fair play always appealed to me and I have been delighted to get the chance to help keep it alive. About being "the voice," I seem to have lost it at the moment, being speechless with surprise. All I can manage to croak is, "For columns like this, they give a Pulitzer?"

IN TRIBUTE OF PROF. JAN KARSKI

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the Holocaust Center of Northern California to honor Prof. Jan Karski, a member of the Polish underground during World War II who risked his life in an effort to stop the Holocaust.

Professor Karski, a devout Roman Catholic, was captured and savagely tortured by the Gestapo while working as a courier in 1940. Willing to sacrifice his life to protect the underground, Professor Karski escaped with the help of the Polish workers, and returned to his work as a courier.

In 1942, Professor Karski was smuggled into the Warsaw ghetto and death camp near Belzec, and then traveled secretly to Washington, DC, where he provided President Roosevelt, other top Government officials, journalists, and religious leaders with a terrifying eyewitness account of the extermination of thousands of helpless and innocent Jews. Professor Karski traveled extensively throughout the

United States lecturing about the atrocities he had witnessed. In 1944, he published a best-selling book, "The Story of the Secret State", which exposed the Nazis' genocidal plans.

Twenty-five years later, Professor Karski broke his silence about the terrible secret in Claude Lanzmann's epic Holocaust film documentary, "Shoah." In recognition of his courage on behalf of the Jewish people, Professor Karski was honored at Yad Vashem as a Righteous Among the Nations in 1982 and the Israeli Government awarded him honorary citizenship in 1994.

I am pleased to join with the Holocaust Center of Northern California and the Jewish religious community to pay tribute to this great man on Yom HaShoah, the Day of Holocaust Remembrance, which begins at sundown on Monday, April 15, 1996.

Professor Karski is a hero not only to his own people but to all of humanity. With his unwavering courage and integrity, Professor Karski is a role model for us all, for he demonstrated how the human spirit can triumph over extreme evil and adversity. Now in his eighties, Professor Karski continues to speak out against racism, anti-Semitism and intolerance so others might learn from the horrible mistakes of the past.

HONORING HONEY MILLER FOR
HER MANY YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and with the members of the Eastern Queens Democratic Club as they honor Honey Miller at the club's annual dinner at the Douglaston Manor in Queens County, NY.

For many years, Honey Miller has been a model of what the term "community activist" should mean. While serving as deputy director of Queens community boards from 1985 through 1990, Honey used her expertise to help local boards address major, complex issues that impacted on the growth and development of the borough's many communities. While immersed in this ongoing role Honey developed a second field of expertise by becoming a professional volunteer. As a PTA leader, president of the Aviva chapter of B'nai B'rith, a companion to children with emotional problems at the Creedmoor Hospital, a chairwoman of the adult-education program at the Marathon Jewish Center, a volunteer at the Queens County District Attorney's office, and a chauffeur for senior citizens at the Samuel Field Y, Honey Miller established a reputation as someone who could undertake any task and get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, the community has not only benefited from Honey's dedication, but also has responded to her good works by presenting her with many and varied honors, including Woman of the Year for the northeast Queens Memorial Day parade, certificates of achievement from B'nai B'rith and the Marathon Jewish Center, citation of achievement from the metropolitan region of the United Synagogue of America, the Community Service Award from the Glen Oaks Volunteer Ambulance

Corp., and the certificate of merit from the Queens Women's Center.

Fully understanding the workings of American government and responding in the true American spirit of voluntarism and civic participation, Honey has risen to a variety of prominent positions in the area of elected leadership. While currently serving as Democratic district leader for the 24th Assembly District, a position which she has held since 1972, Honey has also chaired the women's division of the New York State Democratic Committee, was treasurer of the Women's Executive Committee of the Queens County Democratic Organization, second vice chairperson of the Queens Democratic Committee, and served as delegate to the last five Democratic National Conventions.

Mr. Speaker, Honey Miller has come to symbolize the truest example of the American participatory spirit. I ask all my colleagues to join with the grateful people of the Fifth Congressional District in extending to Honey Miller the highest accolades of appreciation and recognition.

HONORING SISTER CHARLOTTE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Sister Charlotte of Project YES!, who has been chosen as a recipient of the National Service Award. I am especially pleased that her work is being recognized at the national level for two reasons: First, she has been a strong and tireless advocate for children, and second, she has brought resources and attention to an economically deprived area. It is because of her work that the children living in this multiethnic area have access to educational opportunities, and more importantly, hope.

She has provided opportunities for the children in her neighborhood to work with tutors, to socialize, to have enriching educational experiences, to be in sports leagues, to develop spiritually, to better understand their culture, and to bond with adults. She has created a loving, caring, safe environment for many children who have never known such a place. For many of these children, Project YES! is not just a home away from home, it is the only home they know.

Because Project YES! is so special to the children, the only discipline needed is the threat of time out from Project YES! No one misbehaves because no one wants to be excluded even for a few hours.

Sister Charlotte first became involved in Project YES! in 1983 as a member of its board of directors. Her background in guidance counseling and teaching encouraged her interest and her enthusiasm for this alternative way of reaching children. Consequently, in 1987 she left her elementary school administrator position with the Santa Cruz Catholic School and became the executive director of Project YES!

Under her creative and enthusiastic direction, Project YES! has become a vital force in the lives of hundreds of children and of their parents. In addition to the supportive environment and programs for the children, she has

created parent-to-parent workshops in both English and Spanish where parents can learn from each other about good parenting skills. Parent-to-parent combines teaching, peer counseling, and sharing to help parents find caring ways to guide their children.

Sister Charlotte is a resource we treasure in the Second District of Arizona. We are proud that her programs for children are being recognized, and I congratulate her on her accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO JEWISH WAR VETERANS U.S.A., NORTH ESSEX, POST 146

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

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

On March 15, 1896, a group of Jewish veterans gathered for the first time and formed an organization by pledging to maintain their true allegiance to the United States, to stand against the sway of bigotry, and to honor the patriotic service performed by men of Jewish faith. This organization, the Jewish War Veterans U.S.A., has for a century offered a steadfast portrait of loyalty, sacrifice, and self-resolve.

Our loyalties mark the kinds of persons we have chosen to become. Real loyalty endures inconvenience, withstands hardship, and does not flinch under assault. The individuals who make up the Jewish War Veterans U.S.A. consistently allow this genuine loyalty to pervade the whole of their lives.

The members of JWV, Post 146 remind us that the loyal, patriotic citizen expects no great reward for coming to his country's aid. On the contrary, a devoted patriot seeks only that his country flourishes.

When it comes to honoring their country, their faith, and their comrades, the veterans of Post 146 know that good intentions are no guarantee for right actions. Indeed, the members of Post 146 have demonstrated both the wisdom to know the right thing to do, and the will to do it. Certainly, they have lived up to the obligations of loyalty, patriotism, and service.

To be a loyal citizen means to achieve a high standard of caring seriously about the well-being of one's nation. I am proud to honor and praise the Jewish War Veterans U.S.A. for exceeding this standard. Congratulations JWV U.S.A. for 100 years of Jewish pride and American patriotism, and Post 146 on your 60th anniversary.

WELCOME BACK LOU STOKES

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my friend and colleague, LOU STOKES, returned to the House of Representatives. I wanted to take this opportunity to tell him how

much his presence and guidance were missed in this institution, and how the Congress is enriched to have him back, and in good health.

Anyone who knows LOU STOKES knows it would take nothing short of major surgery to keep him away from the House of Representatives. As it turns out, it was major heart surgery that kept LOU away, which seems fitting because LOU has one major heart. I am pleased he came through his surgery with flying colors, and know he will resume his work with the same level of intensity and commitment we've all come to expect from him. I thank the fine doctors of the Cleveland Clinic for taking care of our good friend, and sending him back to us as good as new.

As a member of the Ohio delegation and a Representative from northeast Ohio, I have always valued LOU's experience and wisdom, and feel blessed to have a role model like him in the House. In all my dealings with LOU STOKES he has been fair, forthright, and decent, and it is greatly appreciated.

So, on the occasion of his return to the House, I wish him well. The dean of the Ohio delegation was dearly missed, and I for one am very glad that he is back.

LARS ANDERSON

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a business associate, good friend, and fellow New Mexican, Lars Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was recently honored by the New Mexico AIDS Services by receiving the Ron McDaniel Award, named for the late AIDS and human rights activist. This tribute recognizes commitment and compassion for people impacted by HIV in Santa Fe, NM. Today I salute Mr. Anderson for this revered honor.

Mr. Anderson is a highly dedicated and responsible individual, whether in financial management, where I have benefited from his expertise, or in his steadfast endeavors to help others in need. He has been volunteering many hours for over 2 years with the Hand-in-Hand Practical Support Program, assisting those who are dying with AIDS. He has given his loyal support to help relieve the pain, both physically and emotionally, to those afflicted with this fatal disease.

I am extremely grateful to be associated with Mr. Anderson. I respectfully invite all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in giving tribute to this esteemed New Mexican.

CUPA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge an association that has had a significant impact in the advancement of higher education human resource management—the College and University Personnel Association [CUPA], which celebrated its 50th anniversary on April 11, 1996.

The association was started by a visionary named Donald E. Dickason, a former director of nonacademic personnel at the University of Illinois at Champaign in 1946. At that time, Dickason invited representatives from more than 50 post-secondary institutions in the Midwest to a forum to discuss problems unique to higher education personnel administration. He envisioned an Association that would provide timely information and support to help foster leadership among personnel administrator. He envisioned an Association that would provide timely information and support to help foster leadership among personnel administrators and growth among institutions. The 44 individuals who attended the meeting agreed and thus CUPA was born.

I first became aware of CUPA when I sponsored H.R. 127, the Employer Provided Education Assistance Act to reinstate the exclusion from income for employees who receive compensation for education expenses from their employer. As many colleges and universities use this valuable training and re-training tool to help their personnel keep on the cutting edge of new technology and information in various education fields, CUPA has helped to lead the charge in trying to reinstate this important provision to the tax code.

It is in this tradition that CUPA promotes effective management and development of human resources in higher education by providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and providing valuable information and services to its membership on the national, regional, and chapter level.

Among the functions CUPA provides is the distribution of information critical to expanding and enhancing the higher education human resource management profession through publications and other actions. CUPA provides such support and assistance to help its membership understand and comply with various federal laws and regulations such as the Civil Rights Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA], the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA], and the Family Medical Leave Act [FMLA] to name just a few. By providing this valuable information in a timely and professional manner, CUPA helps to ensure their members are living up to both the spirit and the intent of these important worker right and protection laws.

CUPA has grown from the original 44 individuals who attended the first meeting in 1946 to 6,100 human resource administrators representing more than 1,800 colleges and universities and other institutions interested in the advancement of the human resource profession nationwide.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the many accomplishments of CUPA, in congratulating them on 50 years of excellence, and in wishing them well in their next 50 years of service.

HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL AWARDS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 13, 1996, numerous outstanding Hispanics from Indiana's First Congressional Dis-

trict were honored for their notable contributions to northwest Indiana. Student Recognition Awards, a President's Award, a Community Outreach Award, a Cesar Chavez award and an Outstanding Family Award were presented by the Hispanic Coordinating Council during a banquet held at the American Legion Post No. 369 in East Chicago, IN.

Sixty Hispanic students representing thirty northwest Indiana and northeast Illinois high schools were recognized for their academic and athletic achievement. The students who received awards for Outstanding Academic Achievement include: Melissa Hogg, Andean High School; Angelica Quiroz, Calumet High School; April Ybarra, Clark Middle/Senior High School; Leandro Cortez, Jr., East Chicago Central High School; Fidel Lopez, Edison Junior/Senior High School; Laura Rivera, Gavitt Middle/High School; Susan Barriga, Griffith Senior High School; Tina Rongel, Hammond High School; Iris Sanchez, Hanover Central High School; Raymond Padron, Hebron Junior/Senior High School; Nicole Yadron, Highland High School; Nina Ramos, Hobart High School; Elvin Roman, Horace Mann High School; Megan Mendoza, Lowell High School; Carmen Bonilla and Robert Martinez, Merrillville High School; Rebekah Perez, Morton High School; Christopher Garcia and Odette Gutierrez, Munster High School; James Espinoza, Portage High School; Patricia Cisneros and Javier Fuentes, River Forest High School; Mabel Lamas and Allison Karas, Thornton Fractional North High School; Leslie Cruz, Thornton Fractional South High School; William Marquez and Alison DeSchamp, Valparaiso High School; and Santiago Rodrigues, Jr., Whiting Middle/High School.

The students who received awards for Outstanding Athletic Achievement include: Matthew Murawski, Andean High School; Israel Anthony Roman, Bishop Noll Institute; Daniel Mendez, Boone Grove High School; Seleno Gomez, Calumet High School; Manuel Amezcua, Clark Middle/Senior High School; Paul Maldonado and Frank Chabes, East Chicago Central High School; Nick Reyes, Edison Junior/Senior High School; Enrique Luna, Gavitt Middle/Senior High School; Stefanie Dominguez, Griffith Senior High School; Diana Cruz, Hammond High School; Jennifer Conley, Hanover Central High School; Rachel Guzman, Highland High School; Kristopher Kingery, Hobart High School; Jose Fogleman, Lowell High School; Mike Villanueva, Merrillville High School; David Mendoza, Morton High School; Alaina Altschu and Derek Serna, Munster High School; Nicholas Munoz and Leroy Vega, Portage High School; Mellissa Piunti, River Forest High School; and Luis Dominguez, Whiting Middle/Senior High School.

Those students who received awards for being an Outstanding Student include: William Maldonado, East Chicago Central High School; Zack Escobedo, Lake Ridge Middle School; Thomas Bonez, Portage High School; and Jason Lee Pedroza, River Forest High School.

The Council also presented the Outstanding Family Award to Jose and Josephine Valtierra and their 11 children. This distinguished family was carefully selected from many qualified families on the basis of their unity and dedication to one another's successes. The Senoras of Yesteryear received the President's Award. This Senoras of Yesteryear honors women

who have recorded and documented achievements of Hispanic families in East Chicago and the Indiana Harbor Region. The Community Organization Award was presented to the Hammond Hispanic Community Committee. Juan Andrade, Jr. earned the Cesar Chavez Award for co-founding the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project. Juan was also recently named one of the "100 Most Influential Hispanics in America" by the Hispanic Business Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in applauding all of the award recipients chosen by the Hispanic Coordinating Council. I feel that all of the participants are most deserving of the honors that were bestowed upon them. Moreover, I would like to commend the Hispanic Coordinating Council, its President, Ben Luna, and all of the Council members for committing themselves to preserving their culture. It is my privilege to commend them on their achievements.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF GAY AND
LESBIAN ACTIVIST ALLIANCE OF
WASHINGTON, DC

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, April 16, 1996, marks the 25th anniversary of the Gay and Lesbian Activist Alliance [GLAA]. GLAA is the oldest consistently active lesbian and gay political and civil rights organization in the United States. I am proud to represent GLAA in Congress and to count its members among my friends.

Since its founding in 1971, GLAA has remained a nonpartisan organization and a consistent force advocating the civil and political rights of the lesbian and gay people in Washington, DC, and across the Nation. GLAA has played a pivotal role in establishing a ban on discrimination against lesbian and gay public schoolteachers in Washington, DC, the first in the Nation. Its efforts helped lead to the passage of DC's Human Rights Act, the founding of the Civilian Complaint Review Board, the reform of the District's sodomy statute, and the enactment of DC's domestic partnership law.

GLAA's work with elected officials in Washington, DC, has resulted in more effective AIDS prevention programs targeted to the public schools, to the prisons, to the homeless, and to underserved populations in the Nation's Capital. The alliance's tireless advocacy on behalf of persons living with AIDS increased local funding for AIDS services and programs.

I hope my fellow Members will join me in congratulating the Gay and Lesbian Activist Alliance on its 25th anniversary. I wish them every success in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES J.
FADULE, JR.

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

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

Dr. James J. Fadule, Jr. has served as superintendent of the Nutley Public Schools for the past 18 years and has set the standard for pedagogical excellence.

"What should I be when I grow up?" is a question many young people ask when they are in school. Dr. Fadule has changed the premise of the question by encouraging students to ask "What should be my work in the world?" This is not a question about a paycheck, but a question about life.

The work of Dr. Fadule's life has been to push students and teachers to expand their energies for the sake of achieving something special. Work in this intrinsic sense is not what we do for a living but what we do with our living.

Some of life's greatest joys come from the work of one's life. Indeed, those who have neglected the joy of work, of a job well done, have lost something very meaningful. Thank you, Dr. James Fadule for your life's work—I am certain that as you begin your retirement you will continue to encourage, teach, and appreciate others in all that you do.

THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 26th anniversary of the first Earth Day next Monday, I would like to make the following observations about the 104th Congress.

The 104th Congress came to Washington with an aggressive, anti-environment agenda promoted largely by industry and special interest groups who were determined to turn back 25 years of progress to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

The budget cuts proposed by the Gingrich Congress for the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency are aimed at the heart of our Nation's environmental protection. The two departments with the greatest environmental authority have become the prime targets in the current attack on the environment.

The proposed cut in funding for the EPA is 21 percent below last year's level, which would seriously affect EPA's enforcement of clean air, clean water, and safe drinking water laws. The Interior appropriations bill included provisions to open Alaska's Tongass National Forest to increased logging and continue the moratorium on listing new endangered species.

The funding for protection of our Nation's wetlands, endangered species, forests, and public lands must not be sacrificed in favor of short-term profits for miners, grazers, and developers. Programs to protect our Nation's water and air should not be held hostage to

budget antics that have left these primary environmental agencies limping through the 1996 fiscal year with only a fraction of the funding needed to function.

The impacts of Republican cuts to the EPA include:

Weakened enforcement of environmental laws—including a 40-percent reduction in health and safety inspections of industrial facilities;

Delayed new standards to protect drinking water—including tap water standards for pollutants like cryptosporidium, which killed 100 people in Milwaukee in 1993;

Delayed new and ongoing cleanups at toxic waste sites—start of new construction halted at 68 sites; pace of cleanup slowed at 400 sites;

Rolled back community right-to-know information about toxic chemicals;

Created barriers to developing new controls to protect rivers and streams from industrial water pollutants;

Delayed approving pesticides with lower health risks as a safer alternative for farmers;

Delayed new standards for toxic industrial air pollutants;

Delayed review of air pollution standards to ensure adequate health protection; and

Delayed studies on how toxic chemicals may impair reproductive development and studies on how pollution affects high-risk populations.

These are just some of the effects of the cuts to EPA funding. I have not even listed the serious impacts of spending cuts on the Department of the Interior.

I will conclude with two observations. First, scientists say you cannot separate personal health from the health of our environment. Pollution prevention equals disease prevention. These foolish cuts are reducing our Nation's investment in public health. It is false economy to cut back on enforcement of clean air and clean water. How sad that 26 years after the first Earth Day and a generation of fighting pollution, the Republicans are choosing to dismantle environmental programs.

Second, I will call attention to a report on environmental protection by the California State Senate. The press reports, "Contrary to popular belief, environmental regulations are not a major cause of job losses and declining economic performance."

The Senate report concludes that environmental laws are not a major cause for the relocation of business to other States or countries. According to the report, more jobs are lost from leveraged buyouts and mergers than from controlling pollution.

The American people have the answer—they want a safe and healthy environment. We should follow their lead, and we should live up to their expectations that the Federal Government will ensure their health and safety at all levels. We should remember that every day of every year.

H.R. 3173—THE CONSUMER
PRODUCTS SAFE TESTING ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues the

Consumer Products Safe Testing Act which I recently introduced, along with thirty-two of our colleagues. This long-overdue legislation aims at scaling back outdated and burdensome federal regulations used by the FDA and other Federal agencies regarding toxicity testing of cosmetics, corrosives, and other substances. The bill calls on all Federal regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over toxicity testing to review and evaluate their regulations concerning animal acute toxicity testing. The bill establishes no new mandates regarding animal toxicity testing. For many years, the Federal Government has used animals to test the toxicity of consumer products. This bill seeks to establish, wherever possible, non-animal acute toxicity testing as an acceptable standard for Government regulations without compromising human safety.

Development of new technology has achieved substantial gains in the field of non-animal alternatives for acute toxicity tests. Many cosmetic companies, including Avon, Revlon, Redken, Paul Mitchell, The Body Shop, and Nexxus, already use alternatives to animal testing for screening and developing their products. In addition, many biotechnology firms are developing non-animal tests to determine the safety of various consumer products they produce. These tests include Skintex by InVitro International and Testskin by Organogenesis, Inc., which use human skin equivalent to measure irritancy. InVitro has actually developed a series of non-animal test kits which evaluate and rank irritancy and toxicity of a wide variety of substances.

Despite these advances, the Federal Government still relies on animals for toxicity testing. The result is that many companies at the cutting edge of non-animal technology are forced to market their products overseas. If the United States is to remain a world leader in biotechnology, we must reexamine our Federal regulations to reflect the advances in testing methods already in progress. If we fail to encourage developments in this field and continue using outdated federal regulations, we run the risk of falling behind the rest of the industrialized world and losing our position as a world leader in science. By calling on the Federal Government to reevaluate its regulations on toxicity testing to include non-animal tests wherever possible, the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act will encourage U.S. companies to develop and market non-animal testing products in the United States.

Non-animal alternatives to toxicity tests, in addition to being more humane, produce better data and reduce costs over the long term. Scientists agree that, despite the usefulness of animals for testing purposes, human cells and tissue produce more accurate results. As technology progresses to develop an acceptable battery of tests, non-animal toxicity testing can provide a more cost effective method of testing products. Savings can be realized from reduction in animal care and storage, in addition to time saved.

Time involved in product testing remains a crucial factor. Many product development companies spend large amounts of time and resources in the government regulatory process. Animal testing often takes several years to complete. If acceptable alternatives are developed, this would save the producer, as well as the regulatory agency, time and money during the lengthy and cumbersome approval process. In asking the Federal Government to

review its regulations concerning toxicity testing, the bill takes a bite out of federal regulation, while ensuring consumers' safety.

In recognition of the contribution animal tests make to the medical community, the bill specifically exempts all medical research. Only regulations regarding toxicity testing are affected.

I am delighted to sponsor the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act. This legislation will move towards ensuring that the Federal Government treats non-animal acute toxicity testing as an acceptable standard and that outdated and cumbersome regulations are reviewed and reevaluated.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
159, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
RELATING TO TAXES

SPEECH OF

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, Americans understand the necessity of paying bills, balancing checkbooks, and living within their means. It is unfortunate that Americans must struggle to make ends meet, but their Government does not understand that concept.

The current Tax Code, with its high marginal rates and thousands of pages of rules, regulations, and redtape, poses a formidable barrier to economic growth. Tax reform must move toward making the Tax Code more user friendly and create incentives for savings and investment.

America's voters sent Washington a message in November 1994—just as Americans balance their budgets, so should the Government. This Congress has made fiscal responsibility the hallmark of our legislative agenda. We passed the Balanced Budget Act of 1995, which included a tax reform package, but unfortunately, the President vetoed it.

Today, millions of Americans will pay the Federal Government their share of the tax cut that the Republican Congress promised, then passed, and that the President promised, then vetoed. The Congress passed this tax cut because we believe the people who earn the money should keep more of what they earn, so they can do more for themselves, their children, their churches, and their communities.

For too long, Congress denied its responsibility by using tax increases to cover up its own lack of political will to make tough budgetary decisions. Because Federal benefits tend to be targeted at specific groups, special interest groups consistently come together to effectively lobby for more spending. Taxes, on the other hand, are spread among many millions of working Americans who don't hire Washington lobbyists.

Limiting the ability of Congress to raise taxes will force Congress to set real budget priorities. To safeguard our children and grandchildren from a return to the profligate ways of the past, of tax and spend, and spend and tax, we must enact a tax limitation amendment that ensures congressional accountability for the taxpayers' money.

My home State of Oklahoma has had a tax limitation on its books since 1922. It also has

a balanced budget law. In Oklahoma any new tax must be submitted to a vote of the people of the State unless the tax receives a three-fourths supermajority of both the State house and the State senate. I wonder how many new taxes or tax increases would pass if they required a two-thirds supermajority or were submitted to a vote of the American people?

THE "WE THE PEOPLE" PROGRAM

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on April 27–29, 1996, more than 1,300 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia will be in Washington, DC, to compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" Program. I am proud to announce that the class from Lawrence Central High School in Indianapolis, IN, will represent Indiana's Sixth Congressional District. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home State.

The distinguished members of the team representing Indiana are: Amber Anderson, Carrie Anderson, Heather Bailey, Alicia Crichton, Nathan Criswell, Finda Fallah, Jeremy Freismuth, Lourie Gilbert, Robert Gordon, Phillip Gray, Amanda Gross, Tim Halligan, Lindsey Hamilton, Brandon Hart, Scott King, Brent Patterson, Mike Petro, Megan Pratt, Jason Roberts, Anthony Roque, C. David Smith, Tony Snider, Tomeka Stansberry, Crystal Sullivan, Sarah Thompson, Gene Wagner, Maurice Williams, and Mike Zabst.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Drew Horvath, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team, The district coordinator, Langdon Healy, and the State coordinator, Robert Leming, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The "We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" Program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the "We the People . . ." Program, now in its ninth academic year, has reached more than 70,400 teachers, and 22,600,000 students nationwide at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

The "We the People . . ." Program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in our history and our lives. I wish these students the best of luck in the national finals and look forward to their continued success in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOREN BENSLEY
OF CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding teacher, writer, and scholar as he retires from Central Michigan University. On May 2, 1996, Dr. Loren Bensley will celebrate his retirement after 33 years of service to his students, the community, and the health profession.

Dr. Bensley is recognized as a State, national, and international scholar in the field of health education, with 60 publications and more than 100 presentations to his credit. As president of the American School Health Association, he received 32 awards from various professional organizations for his leadership and contributions. Under his leadership, the Eta Chapter of Eta Sigma Gamma, the National Health Science Honorary, won the National Chapter of the Year award 10 times. Such outstanding accomplishments are a testament to his academic brilliance and exceptional leadership capability.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Loren Bensley's love for and dedication to education is clear. He has consistently gone beyond what was expected or required to achieve excellence not only in teaching, but writing and leadership. His reputation as a kind, inspiring, and hard-working scholar will serve as an example to all who know him for many years to come. I know you will join me in recognizing his achievements and wishing him a satisfying retirement.

"ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL"
HAWAII'S WINNING ESSAY IN
VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 16, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I submit the winning essay in the Hawaii State Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Competition. The author, Emily Shumway, resides in my district. She attends Kahuku High School and serves as the senior class president. In her script, Ms. Shumway explores the theme "Answering America's Call." Her entry gained national recognition from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and she was recently awarded the Mr. and Mrs. James H. Black Scholarship.

I join with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Brandon and Carolyn Merrill Shumway of Laie, HI, to congratulate Emily Shumway for her outstanding performance in the 1996 Voice of Democracy Program. The VFW Post 3927 of Waimanalo, HI, sponsored her in this year's contest. Her essay is as follows:

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Emily Shumway)

A young boy clings to his mother's black dress, his eyes fixed on the bright flag draped over a coffin. The rays from the blazing Arizona sun sparkle and dance on the shining flag, causing it to glitter. The flag lights up

the gloomy circle he stands in. His trance is broken by the sound of crying. He looks over at Corporal Far's young widow, her whole body shaking in anguish and sorrow. He moves his attention towards a young marine in a crisp blue uniform. He watches the soldier closely as he removes a shining gold bugle from its case. The bugle boy raises the instrument to his lips and starts to play. The haunting melody of "Taps" fills the little boy's ears and goose bumps rise on his skin. Each moving phrase of the melody is echoed by another bugler standing on a hill about a quarter of a mile away. The music penetrates the silence across the lonely Arizona desert. To the small child, the whole desert resonates. So much so, that even the sagebrush and the tumble weeds seem to stand at attention. He senses that he is witnessing one of the most significant of human events. There is a line of military men standing alongside the casket with burnished rifles at their sides. In unison they raise their guns into the air and fire 3 shots as the final note of "Taps" floats solemnly over the crowd and lingers for a few moments. The feeling in the air is almost tangible. Even the little boy of five recognizes the importance of what he is observing. He is not a spectator, but a participant in the event taking place. His attention returns to the flag in the center. "What does one do to deserve such honor?" he thinks.

If America could speak she would say, "I need men and women who would give their very lives to protect me and preserve the freedom and justice I stand for. Patriotism in this country, so vital for a nation's survival, has been increasingly replaced by cynicism and mistrust of government. I need men and women who embody the same spirit that possessed George Washington, Paul Revere, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglas, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Tubman, Theodore Roosevelt, Sergeant York, General MacArthur, and even Corporal Far."

America's call is a call to uphold her commitment to peace, freedom, liberty, and justice for all. In an age where discontent and excessive individuality seek to undermine and trivialize patriotic actions, America calls out to each man, woman, and child to remember the sacrifice of thousands, even millions, like Corporal Far. They believe in America's future and they proved it with their very lives. May each one of us of the rising generation know and feel, as did the five year-old Arizona boy, the honor of devoted service to our country. Though we may not die for our country, let us live for it by seeking for ways to uphold and strengthen its righteous institutions while constantly focusing on improvement. Each one of us must thus answer America's call.

IN SUPPORT OF 35TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE PEACE CORPS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to the Peace Corps on the celebration of its 35th anniversary and to thank all of the many volunteers who have given so much of themselves over the past three and a half decades to ensure the success of the Peace Corps mission abroad.

The Peace Corps currently has over 6,000 American volunteers operating in 94 countries, providing skills and services that range from

teaching English in densely populated cities to repairing damaged or outdated water structures in remote villages. The beauty of this program is that it is a cultural exchange. Yes, the host countries are exposed to some of the technological and social advancements our country has to offer through the important services of the Peace Corps volunteers; but after 2 years of service, the volunteers also bring back home with them more than they could ever anticipate: a new language, a new culture, new job skills, and an enlightened world view. This is a win-win program if I've ever seen one.

Knowing that the creation of the Peace Corps was one of President Kennedy's proudest accomplishments during his administration, I am pleased to see that my uncle's vision for the involvement of U.S. citizens in international development has endured. My hat's off to all current and former Peace Corps volunteers, and I sincerely hope that their idealism and service to both our country and our international neighbors continues to be passed on from generation to generation.

SIDE WITH DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS,
NOT THE DOPE PUSHERS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the pro-drug crowd is at it again, Mr. Speaker. They never tire of their sneaky attempts at legalizing drugs. Their latest endeavor is in, no surprise here—California—where a fringe group called Californians for Compassionate Use is lobbying the California Legislature to pass two bills which would legalize marijuana use for medicinal purposes. Because marijuana has no medicinal value, it is fairly obvious that this is nothing but a backdoor attempt to legitimize the use of marijuana for all purposes. And that is not just my opinion.

Mr. Speaker, the FDA has repeatedly rejected marijuana for medical use because it adversely impacts concentration and memory, the lungs, motor coordination and the immune system. A recent evaluation of the issue by scientists at NIH concluded, "after carefully examining the existing preclinical and human data, there is no evidence to suggest that smoked marijuana might be superior to currently available therapies for glaucoma, weight loss associated with AIDS, and nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy."

Marijuana weakens the human immune system. That is why oncologists reject the idea of prescribing smoked marijuana for cancer chemotherapy. Experts also oppose the use of marijuana to treat glaucoma. As for AIDS patients, it does not facilitate weight gain, further weakens the immune system, and puts them at significant risk for infections and respiratory problems.

For these reasons the American Cancer Society, the American Glaucoma Society and the American Medical Society all oppose using marijuana for medicinal purposes.

Unfortunately, this seriously misguided effort is not limited to some hippies out in California. It has reached the Congress of the United

States. Representative BARNEY FRANK has introduced legislation—H.R. 2618—that would federalize the right to use marijuana for medical purposes. This is dangerous legislation—and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I will stop H.R. 2618 dead in its tracks should it receive significant support—something I do not anticipate happening.

I urge my colleagues to focus on what this issue is all about: The organizations lobbying for H.R. 2618 are intentionally exploiting the pain and suffering of others as part of their backdoor attempt to legalize marijuana.

TRIBUTE TO JACK SHAFFER

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Shaffer. No words could better describe the character of Jack Shaffer than were expressed in Time magazine on the naming of his new cabinet officers by President Nixon in 1968, "cool competence rather than passion or brilliance."

Many of our Nations' leaders are born in small rural towns. Everett, PA on Feb. 25, 1919, was Jack's birthplace. He grew up much the same as any small town boy would. Appointed to West Point in 1941, where he played football, he was a member of the first class to receive airmen's wings upon graduation. From there he went to transition flight school, thence to England where he flew forty-six combat missions over Europe in a B-26.

Staying in the Air Force, he became a project officer in Ohio directing the engineering development of the B-47 and B-50 programs. He then resigned his commission and joined the Mercury division of the Ford Motor Co., moving to Washington as corporate vice president for customer requirements of TRW Inc.

With the return of the Republican Party to the Presidency in 1968, President Nixon selected him to become Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and he was easily confirmed by the Senate.

Having volunteered his time to the Agency before confirmation, he recognized the need for a massive increase in the civil aviation infrastructure. He saw, as his first priority, the need to modernize and update the Nation's air traffic control and airport systems. He also recognized that the surrounding environment needed protection. Although he was at odds with others in the administration, he stuck to his principles and succeeded in passing, through a Democratic Congress, the Airport and Airway Development Acts of 1970. The Legislation set aside a trust fund for airport construction which is still a vital element in providing for the ever-increasing use of air transportation, not only in the United States but throughout the world.

In order to protect the flying public, although faced with strong opposition, he also established regulations to limit the number of flights per hour into five of the Nation's air traffic hubs. JFKennedy, Washington National, LaGuardia, O'Hare, and Chicago Midway. Although designed as a temporary fix, the restrictions still remain in place today. Growth continues to outpace capacity.

Another issue with heavy international connotations was the increase in aircraft

highjacking. Highjackers flew aircraft to Cuba for refuge and in several instances, passengers or crew were killed. Negotiations with Cuba and other countries denied these criminals a safe haven. Passengers and luggage were screened for weapons. With air marshalls assigned by the FAA, the number of highjackings decreased dramatically by 1972. However, some of the safety arrangements still exist. During his tenure air safety reached a new high. In 1970, only two deaths occurred on U.S. air carriers.

The most difficult task for the Administrator was to instill confidence in the Agencies air traffic controllers. Following a sick-out by controllers on duty, with as many as 50% of a single shift calling in sick, delays and flight cancellations became burdensome to the flying public. Finally, in 1972, it took court action to curtail their union activities. The Air Traffic Controller Career Act, spearheaded by Jack Shaffer, provided early retirement and retraining for its group, some 20,000 employees.

As a result of these many advancements in the aviation system, Jack Shaffer, in 1972 was awarded the Wright Brothers' Trophy for outstanding service in advancing aviation. He was the first FAA Administrator to be so honored.

One of Jack Shaffer's friends is the legendary golfer, Arnold Palmer, also raised in a small Western Pennsylvania town. In many regards, the two are a lot alike, sharing the same qualities; tenacity, desire, passion for what they do and love of the game of golf. Both have reached the pinnacle of their profession, are pilots, and remember their heritage.

After leaving the FAA, Jack continued his career in the private sector acting as a consultant to Beech Aircraft Corp. and advancing the use of Liquid Natural Gas as a preserver of the environment. He is a role model for political appointees who move from the private sector to government when duty calls.

Jack has been married to Joan for over fifty years and they have raised three fine children. He is currently in a nursing home in Frederick, MD, and is sorely missed by those who know him and have benefited by his influence on their lives.

IN SUPPORT OF ROTARIANS AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOUNDATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a House concurrent resolution to recognize the work of the Rotarians Against Substance Abuse Foundation, the First Presbyterian Church of Concord, CA, and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Contra Costa County, CA.

These organizations came together in 1983 to promote the idea of engaging teenagers in positive activities and having fun without using alcohol and drugs. Through programs such as Friday Night Live, Club Live, and Rotary Life Club #1, teenagers participate in on-campus peer counseling, community services, Kidfest, and other fun and worthwhile activities. Today, with the success of these programs, this idea

is being promoted all across our Nation and throughout the world.

These organizations deserve our commendation for their concern for children's well-being, community service, private initiative, and international promotion. Their work in providing positive activities for teenagers deserves the recognition and support of this House.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted in the affirmative on rollcall vote No. 119 (H.R. 2337) and rollcall vote No. 120 (H. Res. 316). I would request that my statement be placed in the appropriate location in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 159, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO TAXES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I come back to Washington today after an important district work period. I say important because with tax day approaching, and now finally here, I heard time and time again from constituents who are overtaxed. As a result, they find it very difficult to save for retirement, for a down payment on a home, and for a college education for their children.

The American people aren't dumb. They know all too well that the largest obstacle to their personal prosperity is an out-of-touch Government that spends without restraint and looks to the taxpayers to bail it out after the fact.

Some in this Chamber may have forgotten that President Clinton's 1993 tax hike was passed out of this body by a single vote. I am here to tell you that the people of the 11th district haven't forgotten that vote that enacted the greatest tax increase in the history of our Nation, no, the history of civilization. My constituents, who have been squeezed by this additional tax, know all too well what \$1,100 in additional taxes has meant for them. This was the single largest contributing factor to the doubling of the American tax burden from \$2,300 in 1980 to \$4,800 in 1995. According to the Census Bureau, household incomes were actually lower in 1994 than they were when Bill Clinton took office in 1992 and there is no evidence to suggest that they have risen since then because economic growth has been so slow.

That is why I am proud to come to the well today as a cosponsor of this historic legislation to bring some accountability to the Halls of

Congress. The American people support making it more difficult for Congress to raise taxes. They ought to * * * Currently, one third of all Americans live in a State with a tax limitation in the Constitution. These citizens know first hand what a tax limitation amendment can do.

In States with a tax limitation taxes grow at a slower rate. This slower rate means that citizens in those States have a fighting chance to get ahead and to save. Economies and employment also grow at faster rates in States that have tax limitations.

Mr. Speaker, every year tax freedom day gets later and later. Currently, Americans need to work until May to pay off their yearly tax burden. Today, we have an opportunity to end this insanity. I urge my colleagues to bring accountability to Congress and freedom to the American taxpayer by passing this important tax limitation amendment to the Constitution.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
159, CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-
MENT RELATING TO TAXES

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, taxes in America are too high on working men and women and their families. Today the average American family pays 38 percent of their income in taxes to local, State, and the Federal Government. That means a family with an income of \$25,000 a year only takes home \$15,500 to spend on their families.

These high taxes not only take money away from families, they also hurt our Nation's economy and slow its growth which means fewer jobs for Americans. The Joint Economic Committee released a study that shows of the States that have raised income taxes these States lost nearly 200,000 jobs and unemployment rose by 2.3 percent. Conversely, in States that cut income taxes nearly one million new jobs were created and unemployment rose by only .3 percent.

Over the past 30 years there have been 16 major votes to increase Federal taxes on Americans. Had a super-majority requirement been in place only 8 would have become law. In the 1980's alone, had the tax limitation amendment been in place taxpayers would have saved \$666 billion. The past 30 years shows that the Federal Government can not control its addiction to taxation.

The 104th Congress is conscious of the high tax burden on Americans, just as past Congresses have not been afraid to raise taxes. I therefore support this constitutional amendment because raising taxes is too harmful to our economy, employment, and takes money away from American families. This amendment should be considered as a comparison to the balanced budget amendment and both amendments should be sent to the States for ratification.

TWIN CITIES COMMUNITY HONORS
INFLUENTIAL RESIDENT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the work of Rev. James W. Battle and to thank him for his outstanding dedication to the St. Paul/Minneapolis communities in Minnesota.

Reverend Battle is the pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in St. Paul. His activities in the community, however, go far beyond his duties as pastor. Recently, the Luther Seminary recognized him for some of those activities by giving him the Seminary's Race, Church and Change Award. This award was given to Reverend Battle to honor him for his outstanding and tireless efforts to improve cross-cultural relations within the community.

Along with organizations such as the Urban League, Chamber of Commerce, Council on Black Minnesotans, Rainbow Coalition and others, Reverend Battle has taken the lead in the efforts to address many of our community's most daunting problems. He helped organize a meeting of gang leaders from cities across the Nation, brought together to talk about problems associated with gang activity and how they could help forge peace between gangs in their communities. On the local level, he has helped unite several Twin Cities congregations, forming the St. Paul Ecumenical Alliance of Churches. This amazingly effective alliance is helping these 16 congregations coordinate their efforts to address community problems.

During the years he spent giving his time and efforts to our community, Reverend Battle has participated in many efforts to improve the lives of our most precious and vulnerable citizens, our children. They are the future of the Twin Cities, and the nation. By opening doors of opportunity for young Minnesotans in the Twin Cities, Reverend Battle has helped ensure a strong future for our community. The mentoring and guidance he has provided to so many youth will not only increase those children's chances to achieve success, it will also ensure that the next generation of Twin Cities adults feels the same commitment to their community and respect for their neighbors that Reverend Battle holds in such high regard. These lessons are some of the most valuable ones a child will learn in his or her lifetime, and Reverend Battle has served as an exceptional teacher of these lessons.

There is still much work left to be done to address and fill the needs of some Twin Cities residents. However, Reverend Battle's efforts serve as a strong foundation as he and the rest of our community continue this struggle. I join the entire Twin Cities community in thanking him for his hard work on behalf of the community and its residents, and I look to walk through Samaria and face the problems and meet the challenges of the community with a strong leader, Rev. James W. Battle.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter the following article into the RECORD. It was printed in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on April 9, 1996. It is a wonderful summary of the good work Reverend Battle has accomplished in the Twin Cities.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Apr. 9, 1996]

PASTOR HONORED FOR COMMUNITY MINISTRY
(By Pat Burson)

The Rev. James W. Battle Sr. has preached peace to gang members, repentance to sinners and colorblind community service to the clergy.

Battle, known as much for his social activism as his pastorship of Mount Olivet Baptist Church in St. Paul, has opened the church's doors to the community for meetings. In 1993, he helped organize a summit meeting of gang leaders from around the nation to sit down and talk. He helped start an organization to unite local congregations to work collectively to solve problems in their communities.

Luther Seminary will award Battle, pastor of Mount Olivet, its annual Race, Church and Change Award today.

In giving him the award, Luther Seminary honors one of its own: Battle received a master's of divinity degree from the school in 1977. "It really surprised me," Battle said. "It let's me know you can make a difference in this world."

According to Rod Maeker, Luther Seminary's director of cross cultural-education, the award is given to unsung heroes for faithfulness to a ministry of reconciliation.

"The seminary views the Rev. Battle's exemplary ministry as a wonderful role model for seminary students, parish pastors and community leaders who are committed to serving their community," Maeker said. "He's a classic."

Battle has also worked to improve communication and relations between residents, merchants and organizations in the Frogtown neighborhood. And he is co-founder and co-chairman of the St. Paul Ecumenical Alliance of Congregations, an interdenominational, multiracial, grass-roots organization started in 1990 that brings together about 16 local congregations to address housing, education, crime and employment issues within neighborhoods.

Local ministers applaud Battle's insistence that churches get more involved in improving social, economic and living conditions within the communities they serve.

"He's been consistent in saying that churches need to be more responsive to those who have been left out—the underserved—whatever race," said the Rev. James Erlandson, pastor of Lutheran Church of the Redeemer who also is involved with the St. Paul Ecumenical Alliance of Congregations.

"Primarily, churches serve the middle class," Erlandson said. "If we're going to be consistent with Jesus' message and the prophets' message, we need to serve the poor and those who have been left out of the economic process, so we can be a voice for those folks. He's been reminding us of that."

Battle also is known as an advocate for families, children and education. He recently was involved with the Twin Cities African American Parent Involvement Committee, a local group that organized the African American Parent Involvement Day on Feb. 12. The effort was part of a national push to encourage more black parents to take an active role in their children's education.

Phillip Penn, human resources director for the St. Paul Public Schools, said Battle was an enthusiastic member of that organizing committee, attending all the meetings, and even opening his church for gatherings some Saturday mornings. Battle also was key in alerting other ministers about the project and urging them to spread the word to members of their congregations, Penn said.

"He was just extremely supportive in every way."

THE PASSING OF RABBI ARTHUR
J. LELYVELD

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to announce the passing of Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld on April 15, 1996. Rabbi Lelyveld held the post of Senior Rabbi Emeritus of Anshe Chesed congregation (Fairmount Temple), having served as Senior Rabbi for 28 years. With his passing, we mourn the loss of a close friend and a nationally recognized civil rights and religious leader. I rise to share with my colleagues some important information regarding Rabbi Lelyveld and his contributions to the Nation.

Throughout his life, Rabbi Lelyveld was a strong and effective leader in the Jewish community. He was the founder and first president of the Jewish Peace Fellowship. In addition, Rabbi Lelyveld was the past national president of the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish League for Israel. He served as national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, and executive vice chairman of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation.

During his lifetime, Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld was equally committed to the struggle for civil rights and social justice. At the height of the civil rights movement, Rabbi Lelyveld traveled with other clergy to Mississippi where they served as counselors to the Commission on Race and Religion. Although he was severely beaten, Rabbi Lelyveld was unwavering in his belief that the battle for equality could be won. He was a man of courage who shared a close friendship with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others involved in the struggle.

The Greater Cleveland community also benefited immensely as a result of Rabbi Lelyveld's strong dedication. He was a gifted orator and a well-known author who was able to draw upon his life experiences as a lesson for others. Rabbi Lelyveld served as the Bernard Rich Hollander lecturer in Jewish thought at John Carroll University, and senior teaching fellow at the Cleveland College of Jewish Studies. He also served as adjunct professor of religion at Case Western Reserve University.

The passing of Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld brings to a close a life of service which transcended religious and racial boundaries. He was a brilliant man who devoted his enormous intellect and energies to addressing and working to solve the inequities and ills in our society. He fiercely fought discrimination and racism wherever he encountered it. I came to know Rabbi Lelyveld through our serving on the board of directors together in the Cleveland Chapter, NAACP, and his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement in Cleveland. He was a man of peace but a warrior for righting the wrongs in our society.

In later years, one of my fondest memories was that I had the honor of presenting Rabbi Lelyveld when he served as guest chaplain for the House of Representatives. In his opening prayer delivered in this Chamber in 1993, Rabbi Lelyveld challenged us to conquer the problems facing our Nation, such as homelessness, hunger, and crime. He challenged us to set the standard for other nations to follow. In his prayer, Rabbi Lelyveld shared his

vision for this Nation—"a vision of brotherhood, justice and peace."

On April 17, 1996, services for Rabbi Lelyveld will be held at Fairmount Temple in Beachwood, OH. It is my hope that his loving and devoted wife, Teela; his children, Robin, Joseph, David, and Michael; and other members of the family, will take comfort in knowing that others share their sorrow. Rabbi Lelyveld will be remembered for his service to humanity. In tribute to Rabbi Lelyveld, let us work together with renewed vigor to make his vision for our society a reality.

I want to share with my colleagues an article regarding Rabbi Lelyveld which appeared in the Plain Dealer newspaper.

RABBI ARTHUR J. LELYVELD, CIVIL RIGHTS
FIGURE, DIES AT 83

(By Zina Vishnevsky)

CLEVELAND—Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, nationally known as a fighter for civil rights and the state of Israel, died yesterday of complications from a brain tumor at Montefiore Home in Beachwood. He was 83.

the Cleveland resident was the spiritual leader of Fairmount Temple in Beachwood, one of the country's three largest Reform congregations.

He gained notoriety for his involvement in the formation of Israel, the civil rights movement and in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

He was rabbi of Fairmount Temple from 1958 until retiring in 1986. After becoming senior rabbi emeritus at Fairmount, he served as a lecturer in Jewish thought at John Carroll University, a Jesuit institution.

Rabbi David J. Gelfand, now the leader at Fairmount Temple, said Lelyveld used strict Judaic teachings to bring his civil rights message to synagogues.

"He spoke fearlessly as one of the great advocates of civil rights by making the message of the prophets come alive through his words and deeds," he said. "He emphasized from our own Jewish particularity the eternal importance of universality, the notion that all human beings are interrelated."

"He was fond of saying we were all made in the image of God."

Lelyveld served on the board of the Cleveland chapter of the NAACP in the 1960s and played a major role in the civil rights progress of Cleveland.

"He was the conscience of the community on many critical issues," said Carole Hoover, president of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association. "His strength was in his ability to pull us all together."

He was one of the nation's first rabbis to join the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s campaign for civil rights. He participated in key marches, including Selma to Montgomery, Ala., and provided financial support to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In 1964, as part of the Cleveland clergy team, Lelyveld served as a counselor for the Council of Federated Organizations under the National Council of Churches Commission on Race and Religion.

He was beaten with tire irons by segregationists while helping to register black voters in Hattiesburg, Miss.

"He was a giant—both as a rabbi and as a civil rights leader. He used his brilliant and keen mind to make people think deeper about social issues," said Rep. Louis Stokes, a Cleveland Democrat, who served on the NAACP board with Lelyveld in the 1960s. Stokes; his brother, former Mayor Carl B. Stokes; and Lelyveld became lifelong friends.

After the beating in Hattiesburg, Lelyveld said that he worried that police would not

apprehend the suspects in his assault and would continue to harass civil rights workers.

He issued a statement to his supporters in Mississippi. "There is only one way to stay here and not be corrupted, only one way to stay and be faithful to Israel's covenants: That is to stay and stand up for decency and freedom, with all the risks involved. If you cannot do that—and it is understandable if you can't—then for the sake of your souls, leave Mississippi."

A month later, the men who beat Lelyveld received suspended sentences "on condition of good behavior" and were fined \$500 each.

Although he was an anti-Zionist early in his rabbinical career, Lelyveld later said that he had "become convinced of the righteousness of the cause."

He worked for the establishment of Israel as a Jewish state when many American Reform Jews were not always strongly inclined to support Zionism or a modern state of Israel. He met with President Harry S. Truman at the White House in 1946 to encourage U.S. support for a Jewish state, at a time when the State Department seemed hostile to the idea.

In 1970, during the election to his third term as national president of the American Jewish Congress, he spoke out against an attack by Jewish extremists on Arab diplomats in New York in retaliation for a school bus attack in Israel.

"We cannot allow the horrifying acts of Middle East terrorists to push us into committing or condoning irrational attempts to take violent reprisals against Arab representatives in our country," he said.

Born in Manhattan, Lelyveld attended public schools in New York City and graduated from George Washington High School in Manhattan when he was 15 years old.

He attended Columbia College and was the first Jewish editor-in-chief of its newspaper, the Columbia Daily Spectator. He was the student leader of the Glee Club, led a band called the Columbia Ramblers and participated in soccer and wrestling. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1933.

He earned his master's degree in Jewish theology and was ordained a rabbi at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He then taught on a fellowship from Hebrew Union College for two years while his rabbinic was at Congregation B'nai Israel in Hamilton, Ohio.

He became a founder and first president of the Jewish Peace Fellowship, where he worked from 1941 until 1944.

Lelyveld served as executive director of the Zionist Organization of America's Committee on Unity for Palestine from 1946 to 1948. He was national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation from 1947 to 1956. From 1956 until he came to Cleveland in 1958, he was executive vice president of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation.

He served as national president of the American Jewish Congress for three consecutive terms from 1966 until 1972 and had served at various times as president of the Synagogue Council of America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, an association of Reform rabbis in the United States and Canada.

Lelyveld and his wife, Teela, made 28 visits to Israel.

As president of the Synagogue Council of America, Lelyveld served as a representative to the Vatican to improve Catholic-Jewish relations.

Lelyveld taught two religion courses at John Carroll University through the Jewish Chautauqua Society as the Bernard Rich Hollander lecturer, beginning in 1980. In 1989, he filled the Walter and Mary Tuohy Chair of Interreligious Studies at John Carroll.

In 1985, he spent a five-month sabbatical in South Africa as the guest of the United Progressive Jewish Congregation of Johannesburg.

His son, Joseph S., was a long-time New York Times correspondent who covered South Africa during the 1960s and again in the 1980s and is now executive editor of the Times. Lelyveld had once considered a career in journalism himself when he was in college.

In the late 1980s, after he retired from an active role at Fairmount Temple, Lelyveld spent several months in Oxford, England, as a scholar-in-residence at Oxford University. He returned again over the years and was invited back last summer.

He was also an author. One of his books, "The Steadfast Stream: An Introduction to Jewish Social Values," was published in September.

As past president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, he wrote a book responding to contemporary radical theology entitled "Atheism is Dead." First published in 1968 by World Publishing Co., it was reissued in paperback in 1970 and again in paperback in 1985.

He was mentioned or written about in at least four books in 1993, including "A History of Jews in America," by Howard Schar, and "Truman," a biography by David McCullough.

In 1988, while on leave from John Carroll, Lelyveld served as a chaplain and lecturer on a 100-day Grand Circle Pacific Cruise aboard the Royal Viking Sea.

He was awarded the 1992 Martin Luther King Jr. Award for Social Justice by the African American Archives Auxiliary of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

Lelyveld served as senior rabbi at Temple Emanu El in Honolulu, Hawaii, from September 1994 until June.

He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Pastoral Psychology Institute of Case Western Reserve University's College of Medicine.

Survivors include his wife of 31 years, Teela, and daughter, Robin of Bethesda, Md. He is also survived by three sons from his first marriage to Toby Bookholtz: Joseph S. and David S., both of New York, and Michael S. of Arlington, Mass.; and five grandchildren.

Services will be at 3 p.m. tomorrow at Fairmount Temple, 23737 Fairmount Blvd., Beachwood. Arrangements are by Berkowitz-Kumin-Bookatz Memorial Chapel in Cleveland Heights.

Contributions may be sent to the Arthur J. Lelyveld Memorial Foundation, c/o Fairmount Temple, 23737 Fairmount Blvd., Beachwood 44122; or to the Religion Department of John Carroll University, 20700 N. Park Blvd., University Heights 44118; or to the Montefiore Nursing Home Hospice, David Myers Pkwy., Beachwood 44122.

STUDENT WINS FIRST PLACE IN VFW SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that Jonathan Bayat, a senior from Upper St. Clair High School in my district, has won first place in this year's Pennsylvania VFW Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest.

An outstanding student who has earned three letters in swimming, Jonathan plans to

attend the American University here in Washington, DC, and pursue a career in international service. He also enjoys music and plays the guitar and trombone.

In the eloquent script Jonathan wrote for this contest, appropriately titled "Answering America's Call," he sends a message all of us here in Congress need to hear: We must work together as a community to overcome the problems of homelessness, poverty, and illiteracy. He urges us all to become involved and volunteer our time and talents to help those less fortunate than ourselves.

In an effort to ensure his message is read across the country and to honor Jonathan's accomplishment, Mr. Speaker I ask that his script be included in today's RECORD. Thank you.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Jonathan Bayat)

"Now we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately." When Benjamin Franklin spoke those words to a small group of farmers, smiths, and artisans assembled some 219 years ago in Philadelphia, they were as true then as they are today. He told that group of men that if they were going to do what they had set out to do, to tell the King of England that they had had enough of his tyranny, then they must all stick together. Through thick and thin, through good times and bad times, they had to work together or they would all be killed. Their ideals, philosophies and culture would all be lost. Their unity made it capable for this great nation to rise from the loosely associated and disorganized thirteen colonies which preceded her.

The ability for Americans to come together regardless of race, color, or creed and work in unity for the most basic of American ideals has always made this nation great. From the thousands of Union troops who fought to preserve the nation during the Civil War to the thousands of men who left their homes in 1942 to fight for a land and a people most of them had never even seen, all of them rose to the occasion and to the call from their homeland, America. But the call extended beyond military service it went out to every man and every woman regardless of age.

When our American troops landed at Normandy they did not land alone, but rather were backed by the support of millions of Americans. Millions of Americans who did everything from designing the landing craft which our troops used in their amphibious assault, to the fastening of bolts on the armor plating of tanks which our soldiers used to break the back of the Nazi war machine. When Alan Sheppard became the first American to enter space he did not accomplish this task alone but rather he rode on a rocket that countless Americans played a role in developing. Every person had a function and it was the compilation of these capacities that made this monumental feat possible.

But what now is America's call? Is it to again go overseas to defend freedom worldwide or has the call, now, in recent years, sounded closer to home? Has the proverbial battle for the "American Way" moved from foreign shores to our own sacred soil?

The battle being fought now is on the streets of inner-city America and in the classrooms of every public school rather than at the 38th parallel or the DMZ. The battle is now fought with books, knowledge, clothing, and shelter. America now faces the enemies of homelessness, poverty, and illiteracy. But these enemies are neither too great nor too powerful for the transcendent American war machine.

Our focus must simply change. We as Americans must go forth into our own nation and wage war on poverty. Not only with monetary support but also with real community involvement: building houses for the poor, working in soup kitchens, teaching evening classes at homeless shelters. We as Americans must fight for those kids who for whatever reason, be it lack of parental supervision, poor public school systems or overall living environment cannot meet the basic reading and writing standards to be employed. These are the battles which face our nation today.

When Thomas Jefferson remarked in an address to congress that, "Free men without Education are not free for long," he spoke the truth. The lack of education and the poverty and degradation that it breeds must be met head-on and destroyed. I envision an America full of volunteers, a virtual nation of volunteers, an army of civilians fighting a battle which we as a country have lost in the past, an army which would put an end to suffering for thousands of men, women and children, and truly make this country the richest, strongest, and proudest the world has ever seen.

It is time for us, the citizens of the United States, to stand up, and through unity and cooperation fight and win the battle against poverty. In the immortal words of Benjamin Franklin, "United we stand, divided we fall."

THOMAS R. BROME ENDOWMENT FUND

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Thomas R. Brome on the formation of the Thomas R. Brome Endowment Fund by his friends and colleagues at the Ridgewood, NJ, Public Education Foundation. The fund, with an initial endowment of \$25,000, is being formed to honor Tom for his many contributions to the community. The fund will be used exclusively to support programs in education in Tom's name.

Tom's contributions have been enormous. He is a gentleman, scholar, corporate giant, community leader, philanthropist and an extraordinary friend. Even beyond his myriad accomplishments, his exemplary character establishes him as a role model for future leaders in America. He has three passions: his family—wife Mimi and their three children, Clint, Bethan, and Heather; his love of the law, and his commitment to volunteerism.

In both the public and private sector, Tom embodies the highest ethical and moral standards, affirms the dignity of every individual and creates compromise and consensus in environments often rife with discord. As a conciliator, Tom is the embodiment of "win-win" negotiations. His intellect allows him to do that, but it is his personal warmth, genuine willingness to listen and his ability to find a resolution greater than the sum of the parts that really speak to his special abilities.

Tom has led a life filled with distinctions. The 1960 graduate of Ridgewood High School graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1964. At New York University Law School, he was a Root-Tilden Scholar. After graduation, he clerked for Warren Burger at the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington before the jurist was elevated to the U.S. Supreme Court. Tom joined the firm of Cravath,

Swaine & Moore in 1968, was elected partner in 1975 and is presently head of the Corporate Law Department.

Despite a challenging career and a rigorous workload, Tom has always managed to find time to give service to the community of Ridgewood and other causes.

Tom is in his third year as president of the Ridgewood Public Education Foundation, with the mission of broadening our children's education experience and helping our school system deliver a world-class competitive education. He has helped establish a successful partnership with the Paterson Education Foundation and a number of districts have looked to Ridgewood as a prototype.

In November 1994, Tom became president of the New York Legal Aid Society Board of Directors, an agency with which he has served since law school. As president, Tom had the task of negotiating contracts and restructuring Legal Aid's staff following an attorneys' strike and New York City's termination of Legal Aid contracts.

He is also co-chair of Weinfeld Associates, a fund-raising arm of NYU Law School, a former president and trustee of the Ridgewood Board of Education, and a former vestryman and warden at St. Elizabeth's Church in Ridgewood.

Tom and I go way back—back further than either of us would care to admit. He was my student at George Washington Junior High School in Ridgewood. From those days a long time ago, I could see Tom was destined for great things. He was sharp, disciplined, handled himself very well, displayed great character and his classmates turned to him for answers. In short, he was a leader among leaders even then.

It is Tom's propensity for hard work, his facile mind and his wonderful ability to deal with people that have allowed him to balance a truly Herculean schedule. Everything he does, he does with full effort and with grace and sensitivity. Perhaps it is the dignity with which Tom treats every individual that truly inspires people to do their best. Ridgewood is truly blessed to have Tom as a resident and I am truly blessed to be able to call him my friend.

CONGRATULATING MICHAEL
KENNY, FLORIDA VOICE OF DE-
MOCRACY WINNER

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. This year, more than 116,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for the 54 national scholarships totaling more than \$118,000. The contest theme for this year was "Answering America's Call."

I am proud to announce that one of my constituents, Michael Kenny, won first place in the state and a \$1,000 scholarship in the Voice of Democracy Contest. Michael is a senior at Tarpon Springs High School and hopes to pursue a career in theater.

In his speech, Michael reminds us all of what can be accomplished when we answer

America's call and undertake individual acts to improve the world around us. I would like to share Michael's speech with you.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Michael Kenny)

Around the first of December 1995, due to the efforts of people in Helena, Montana banding together to protect and care for certain ailing and threatened birds, the American Bald Eagle was taken off the endangered species list.

Murder, poverty, homelessness, hunger, discrimination**when we watch the evening news, or read the paper, we seldom see good news like the story about the Bald Eagle. We are often disgusted and shocked at what transpires in the world around us. Many are pointing out our problems without offering any solutions. They see America's flaws and say we are a society destined to failure. America is endangered, but her critics are not listening. They do not hear the soft voice of America as she whispers. America is calling out to us. She asks for our love and respect for her and for her precious needy citizens. She is the voice of the twenty million children living in poverty and the 12 million children hoping for a hot meal so they won't go to bed hungry***again***"help us," America calls, "help them", "help each other."

Let's not waste time criticizing, let's answer. Let's work together and repair what is wrong with this country. She asks us to come together, to stand united in our communities and help those who need food, clothing and shelter. As a letter to the editor in my local newspaper recently put it, "The truth is that no sense of community can survive unless we the people demand political respect and economic support for the values of human dignity." A while back, I was like the many who just complained and put America down. I was angry at the world around me for all of its problems because I felt helpless to make right what was wrong. I am only one person, I thought, what can I do? Recently, desiring to at least do something, I went down to a local soup kitchen to offer some help. I noticed there a young girl in what appeared to have once been a pink dress, but was now only soiled rags. She was cold and clutched tightly an old doll with the stuffing coming out and she was desperately trying to keep warm. My heart sank as she timidly approached the counter. I wanted so much to help her. As I handed her a cup of chicken soup and saw the smile cross that dirt-stained little face as she took her first sip, I knew I had begun to answer her call. She received the nourishment she needed to get through the day. We helped make her life, and others, a little easier, at least for the moment. I realized then that I could make a difference. Finally, I was beginning to hear and answer the call of America.

Our country also calls out for us to be proud. We live in a nation where men and women have traditionally joined in a fight for freedom. So many lives were lost to gain what this country stands for; justice, liberty and community. When you hear the national anthem at a ball game, rise***rise as America calls you to your feet, and when you place your right hand over your heart, be proud of your country. When we answer America's call, we will have come together as a community; white, black, native America, Asian, Hispanic and have erased prejudice and racism. We will have helped our fellow human beings and hopefully, defeated hate and violence. And America will finally hear the praise she so desperately deserves.

So let's listen to our country because all our criticism is drowning out her voice. But she still calls for us to go out and do some-

thing. No, You or I alone can't change a whole country, but when people in our community see what we are doing, it will inspire them to do the same, and will create a chain from one community to the next until all of America is answering the call. And then, who knows, maybe this country, like its national symbol, the Bald Eagle, will no longer be endangered.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD
AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to salute an outstanding young woman, Laura Hahn, who has been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Indian Waters Girl Scout Council in Eau Claire, WI.

She is being honored for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award project, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

For the Girl Scout Gold Award project, Laura developed a plan to prepare and distribute holiday meals to people who could not leave their homes. Laura worked to secure the funding for the meals and organized volunteers to help prepare and deliver the meals. Through her project, Laura was able to bring together different groups to address the needs of individuals in her community.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for Laura Hahn and I believe she should receive the public recognition due her for this significant service to her community and her country.

TRIBUTE TO NORA W. BRANDT:
SPEAKING OUT FOR PEACE

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Nora W. Brandt, the principal of W.J. Bryan Elementary School in north Miami. Mrs. Brandt will be honored here in Washington tonight at a ceremony recognizing her efforts to teach young people peaceful means of resolving conflict.

Too often in our society, conflicts are resolved through violent rather than through

peaceful means. Mrs. Brandt's efforts to teach a new generation about ways to settle disagreements without fighting are very much needed today.

To advance the cause of peace, Mrs. Brandt, in 1992 initiated a schoolwide peace campaign at W.J. Bryan Elementary. In subsequent years the school sponsored the Annual W.J. Bryan Peace Summit which has become a model for other area schools. Earlier this year, more than 2,000 students and parents participated in a multicultural peace march organized by Mrs. Brandt and the students of W.J. Bryan.

Mrs. Brandt has also coordinated the schoolwide training of all teachers in "Creative Conflict Solving for Kids" and established a Peer Mediation Program.

In 1994 Mrs. Brandt was recognized as Peace Administrator of the Year by the Peace Education Foundation. Under her leadership, W.J. Bryan was named the 1995 Exemplary Peace School by Dade County Public Schools Multicultural Task Force.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of our community in honoring Nora W. Brandt, educator and peacemaker.

DEDICATION OF THE GENE R. ALEXANDER LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Gene R. Alexander of Benton, IL. For over 30 years he was a devoted teacher and principal, and on April 25 he will be honored for his service when the library at Benton Elementary School is renamed the "Gene R. Alexander Learning Resource Center." I would like to thank "Mr. A," he is fondly referred to, for his relentless promotion of education and his efforts on behalf of the children of Franklin County.

As an educator and administrator I understand the commitment and hard work it takes to make a profound impact on the lives of your students. This task is even harder today, for it seems all school employees are asked to make a case for the benefits of education; students crave entertainment and engagement as much as they desire fundamental knowledge. Mr. A. understood that if he gave enough of himself to the children, they would respond. Even in retirement, he still can be found reading to students, cleaning and painting area schools, spreading the word to say no to drugs, even contributing his own money to purchase school resources. Mr. A has been the difference for many kids between enjoying school and appreciating the value of education instead of just getting by. And, as so often is the case with community leaders, Mr. A's civic participation has not been confined to his chosen profession. He has taught Sunday School at the First Christian Church for 37 years and been an active member and past president of the Benton Kiwanis. His life is a testimonial to selflessness, and we the recipients of his kindness have been truly blessed.

Mr. Speaker, all too often we fail to recognize the contributions that the teachers of our children make to their lives. On this very floor,

we hear about how our education system is letting down our students and how overall standards have decreased. Thankfully, Gene R. Alexander has made sure this is not the case in Benton and the surrounding area. I would again like to thank Mr. A for his tireless efforts on behalf of the children of the 19th District. It is an honor to represent him in the U.S. Congress.

TRIBUTE TO LEO NELSON

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding civic leader of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, Leo Nelson, on his forthcoming receipt of the Elgin Cosmopolitan Club's Annual Distinguished Service Award.

Leo Nelson has served the community of Elgin with great distinction over the years, serving as a member of city government for over a decade and participating in a number of community activities. The list of accomplishments during his long career are many, and there are several States across this Nation that are better for his service there. Born and raised in Chicago, Illinois, he graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor's degree in political science in 1957. He then served his country for several years in the U.S. Army, retiring and returning to college at Boston University where he received his Master's degree in 1964. He began his professional career as administrative assistant to the city manager of Rock Island, IL in 1964, and followed that position with city management positions in Wyoming, Michigan and Sidney, OH before settling in Elgin, IL, in late 1972.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Nelson has been a highly valued member of the Elgin community for nearly 25 years, and his list of civic activities is quite lengthy. He is a former director and current chairman of the Elgin Area Chamber of Commerce Board, the president-elect of the United Way of Elgin Board, member of the Elgin Community College Foundation Board and current chairman of the Robotics and High Technology Academy of School District U-46 in Elgin. His past activities have included time as chairman of the Jayne Shover Easter Seal Center, as chairman of the Greater Elgin Area YMCA Corporate Board, and as a member of the Neighborhood Housing Services Board, the Well Child Conference and the Elgin affiliate of the Literacy Volunteers of America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment to the Elgin community and to improving this Nation. I wish him well as they years's recipient of the Elgin Cosmopolitan Club's Annual Distinguished Service Award, an honor that is richly deserved.

RECOGNITION OF CIVIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF ERVIN HIGGS

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, for the past 60 years in Monroe County, one man has been at the forefront of fighting for the needs of the Florida Keys. Ervin Higgs has taken a leading role in finding solutions to our communities' problems. In recognition of all of his civic achievements, I would like to take this time to outline all that he has done for south Florida.

The Ervin Higgs story began on April 30, 1936 in Key West, Florida. On that day, Ervin Higgs was born into a family of "conchs" who trace their heritage to Spanish Wells in the Bahamas.

In an attempt to contribute his energy to the community, Ervin sought out public service as a profession. He was first appointed by Governor Askew in 1976 as the tax assessor for Monroe County, FL and has served in that position ever since.

When the local government was mandated to adopt a comprehensive plan in compliance with certain state mandates, Ervin was acutely aware of the higher taxes paid under the school funding formula. Even at the early stages, he foresaw that the funding formula could, and probably in the near future, reach a point where local taxpayers would be required to pay more into the state school fund than would be allowed to be expended by the local school board. In order to ensure that all properties were properly reflected on the tax roll when the country adopted the initial comprehensive plan, he realized that the mapping of the environmental features of properties was inadequate. He hired his own consultant and eventually produced maps that were adopted by the county.

Through the years Ervin has been in office, he has defended the equity of the tax roll and even fought in the courts to ensure that everyone paid their fair share. He has cost-effectively modernized the Property Appraiser's Office, passing cost-savings back to the taxpayers.

As he grew older, Ervin developed into one of those endangered species that is currently being threatened in south Florida as a result of an attempt of almost every level of government to influence and control the future of the Florida Keys. As a "conch", he has always been acutely aware of the need to preserve the existing natural beauty of the Florida Keys while at the same time attempting to keep the local economic base viable. For all of his work, I would like to take this time to honor his achievements.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for the final vote on Tuesday, April 16. I would have voted "yes" on roll-call vote 120.

VETERANS AFFAIRS HOSPITAL
VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] Hospital Volunteer Program is one of the oldest and largest nationally coordinated programs and is an outgrowth of a movement that began during World War II. During that time, volunteers came, unsolicited, to VA hospitals to visit and entertain war-injured patients. After the war, national organizations and the VA formulated this effort by creating the VA Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee.

This year is the 50th anniversary of VA Voluntary Service. That organization has coordinated the donation of more than 400 million community volunteer hours at VA medical centers since 1945.

At the VA Medical Center [VAMC] in Louisville, 585 volunteers worked a total of 58,225 hours last year. This is equivalent to 26 full-time employees and valued at \$706,269.

Last year, Louisville VAMC volunteers gave \$150,372 in material donations, such as personal hygiene items, art supplies, books, equipment, and vehicles to the medical center. In addition, our volunteers gave \$58,321 in monetary donations last year.

Volunteers are vital to the delivery of health care to our nation's veterans. They assist at the Louisville VAMC by transporting patients to different areas of the hospital, transporting records and files, visiting patients, assisting with recreation programs, and helping with clerical work.

The most valuable contribution given to veteran patients by Louisville VAMC volunteers cannot be measured in any way. It is the gift of themselves—their compassion, caring, understanding, and dedication. Their very presence in the medical center contributes to putting frightened patients at ease and creating a comfortable environment for them.

I salute the Louisville VA Medical Center's volunteers for their tireless service to our Nation's veterans.

A TRIBUTE TO UTAH STATE
SENATOR WILFORD "REX" BLACK

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to honor Utah State Senator Wilford "Rex" Black of Salt Lake City, who is retiring from the Utah Senate after representing his west Salt Lake district for 24 years.

Senator Black has earned the high respect and admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as he has worked in the Utah Senate. An article, published in the Thursday, February 29, 1996, edition of the Salt Lake Tribune written by staff writer Tony Semerad, does a good job describing Senator Black. I would like to include portions of this article in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Wilford "Rex" Black Jr., trusty locomotive driver of Utah Democratic legisla-

tors, pulled into the retirement yard Wednesday after a quarter-century of service.

Part statesman, part grump, part warm-hearted grandfather, Black, 76, ended a 24-year Senate career when the gavel fell. As the longest-serving senator in the chamber, he leaves an indelible mark on state government and the politicians who stay behind.

The Senate had been a dry-eyed place in 1996. That is, until Monday, when senators began speaking up at a Black farewell ceremony. One by one, leading Republicans and Democrats folded in tears as they bade farewell to the retired railroad engineer-turned-senator, his firm manner and, above all, his integrity.

"When Rex tells you something, you can take it to the bank," said Sen. John Holmgren, R-Bear River City. "That's just the way it is."

Through six Senate terms, the Rose Park resident has served as majority whip when Democrats dominated Capitol Hill, and held the post of Senate minority leader for a decade. From key committee seats, he has influenced nearly every major piece of legislation since the late 1970s, focusing on public safety, transportation, credit unions and the state's retirement system.

Senate President Lane Beattie, R-West Bountiful, calls Black and his experience one of strongest arguments against the idea of term limits. "I can't imagine a worse mistake than limiting the expertise, knowledge and wisdom of a man like this," said Beattie.

Many find it impossible to imagine working in the Utah Legislature without Black's leather-tough, sometime gruff, sometime humorous presence.

"He is as much of a part of my mental visualization of what goes on in here as anything or anybody in the chamber," said Gov. Mike Leavitt, whose father, Dixie Leavitt, served alongside Black.

But the years catch up with everyone. "It's my time to go," Black said.

While still fit after surviving a bout with cancer six years ago, the gray-haired senator shows an icy bluntness and lack of self-consciousness befitting someone who has spent his golden years making state laws.

He is renowned for reading every bill, even the most mind-dulling, and for being a stickler for correctness in procedure.

He was born in Salt Lake City in 1920 and named for his father, a Hercules shell-house foreman. Seven months after marrying Helen Shirley Frazer in May 1942, Black entered the army, eventually driving supply and prisoner trains across Europe.

Upon his return, Black resumed working for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, reaching the ranks of union leadership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and its successor, the United Transportation Union, until retirement.

He has eight children, 34 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, a clan a fellow senator said 'was practically the entire population of Rose Park.' Black also is a devout Mormon.

Eddie Mayne labored in the Bingham open-pit mine 25 years ago, when he and a delegation of other workers approached Black about running for the Senate. Black's wife was decidedly cold to the idea. 'I won't tell you her exact remarks,' he said, 'but it was a definite 'no.'

Mayne, now head of the Utah AFL-CIO and a senator himself, said Black has come to symbolize a Democratic brand of respect and compassion for the elderly, disabled, veterans, workers, and the state's downtrodden.

On their behalf, Black has charged into some of the major political fights of the age.

The only filibuster of his career came under the late Gov. Scott Matheson. Repub-

licans proposed altering state procurement code in a way Democrats felt jeopardized the Intermountain Power Project, an immense coal-fire power plant near Delta, a boon for blue-collar jobs.

Black stalled Senate debate for an hour and 45 minutes, enough time to allow Democrat Matheson to pressure the bill's supporters into backing down.

Finally, they asked me to call it off,' he said with a wry smile.

Mr. Speaker, I add my congratulations and thanks to Senator Black, on behalf of the people of Utah, for his many years of service in the Utah Senate. He will be missed but not forgotten.

MANOJ ILLICKAL WINS FIRST
PLACE IN ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute a young constituent of mine, Manoj "Manny" Illickal, who is working toward his college degree with the assistance of the Gateway Job Corps. Manny recently took first place honors in the Joint Action in Community Service, Inc. [JACS] National Essay Contest.

I offer for inclusion in the RECORD, Manny's award-winning essay, "How Job Corps Changed My Life." It's an inspiring story of how he learned self-discipline and the value of hard, honest work. After reading this essay, I am certain that you'll agree with me that Manny's future is limited only by how far he wants to take himself. He seems to have the right attitude for success.

HOW JOB CORPS CHANGED MY LIFE

(By Manny Illickal)

While my classmates were cleaning other parts of the workshop, I was spending my Friday afternoon mopping the office of my instructor; that is, I was supposed to be mopping his office. What I was actually doing was trying to figure out how best to get out of Building and Apartment Maintenance, out of Gateway Civilian Conservation Center and (most importantly) out of the U.S. Job Corps. I was a really smart kid when it came to quitting things, probably because I had a lot of practice.

After the student-foreman had told me to mop the office I asked, "Don't you have someone who does that type of work here?" "Yeah, we have you." I was rather discouraged, because the floor didn't seem to be getting any cleaner. Every few minutes, I would spill a few drops of dirty water onto the floor, and I would halfheartedly move the mop around whenever a classmate walked by the window. Mopping the floor as part of my jobs was beneath me. I was a really smart kid.

Why should I have to do this work? I wasn't even building anything. Enough was enough. I was going to get my pay and get out of this place so fast that they would have to change their name to Getaway. I had quit better places than this one, and it got easier every time. I came to Job Corps because I wanted to get a good job. I hadn't come to the Job Corps work. After all, I was a really smart kid who had never had to work too hard when I was in school.

Of course, I didn't really understand why being smart didn't seem to help too much with my grades. Back in school, I knew I was

smarter than most of my classmates. Whenever there was a good opportunity to leave campus, I would be one of the first guys gone to enjoy the time. A lot of the other guys would waste their time reading over the chapter assigned for tomorrow. Why do it now, since I could do it tomorrow or the day after tomorrow? I didn't need to waste a lot of valuable time reading textbooks. I could always catchup later. After all, I was really a smart kid.

Those guys who didn't even know how to have a good time went off to college, and there I was wasting a perfectly good Friday mopping my instructor's office. Actually, what I was doing had less to do with mopping and more to do with leaning on the mop, while I contemplated the injustice of it all. That was when my instructor entered the office without knocking first and when I began to think that maybe I wasn't such a smart kid after all.

I would describe what he said, but I doubt that the written word would be able to express the volume properly. Also, I'm not too sure how to spell all of it. Suffice it to say that he got his meaning across pretty well. I figure that I might as well quit right then and there, just as I had at my other jobs. Why give him the satisfaction of firing me? Before I got the chance, he grabbed the mop out of my hand and began mopping the floor, even though he was the boss. In a minute he had finished the entire office, even though it was at least 15 square feet. The floor looked so good that I half expected Mr. Clean to be there looking up at us. I'm pretty sure that it had something to do with his putting more muscle into it than I put, especially since he told me that I had to put some muscle into it.

The floor reflected so well on him that I was really surprised when he purposely threw a lot of dirt on it. "Do you expect me to do your work for you? You came here to learn something." Then instead of telling me that I was fired, he told me in his own inimitable style to clean up the place NOW and that there was no excuse for not doing my best. He added that "all work is a self-portrait of the person who did it." Then he went to check on the rest of the students in the shop to spread more joy.

I was standing in an office that had a filthy floor, then had a beautiful and then

had a filthy floor again. What a waste. He didn't need to mess up such a good job. He could have left it looking great and I would have learned . . . very little. There aren't that many moments in your life when you feel as though everything has changed, at least there haven't been that many in my life. I had grown accustomed to starting some work, doing half of it, growing bored, getting in trouble, losing my job and walking away from responsibility. Losing and walking away from a job can get to be a habit. This time I couldn't even walk away from the job. Gateway's in the middle of nowhere, and the Center Standards Officer stops everyone who even tries to go AWOL.

This time I was stuck in a filthy office with a mop. It turns out that I was right. If you put a little muscle into it the mopping goes rather nicely. After I finished, it didn't look as good as it had when my instructor did it, but it did look better than it had before I started.

My instructor had said "all work is a self-portrait of the person who did it." Looking back over my life. I figured that it was time to stop eating crayons. I realized that there really isn't any excuse for not doing my best work. Losing had become a habit with me. I wanted to find out whether winning could get to be a habit as well.

I would like to discuss how I went on to becoming the best Building and Apartment Maintenance student that my instructor has ever had, but I would be lying. Not everything went great the moment I realized that I wanted to paint a pretty picture. What did change was that I didn't quit. Many months later, I successfully completed the Building and Apartment Maintenance program of the Home Builders Institute. For the rest of my life, I'm a completer.

As I was completing my trade, my boss told me how proud he was of me. His boss took the time during a business trip from Washington, D.C. to tell me how proud he was of me. Before Job Corps, I was the type of guy a boss wouldn't find, let alone compliment. Now they're recommending me for a Job Corps college program. I'm going to work hard to be a college "completer" too.

I have been accepted to the university of the State of New York. How has Job Corps changed my life? Before I came to Job Corps,

my self-portrait resembled the finger-printing of a slow kindergarten student. After I came to Job Corps it began to bear some likeness to a college man with a bright future. I would give you more of a critique, but I need to start reading NOW to get ready for college. I'm thinking about taking an elective in art history. I would like to learn about the work of Michelangelo, Da Vinci and my personal favorite, Norman Rockwell. I'm hopeful that if I work hard in school, maybe in a few years I'll be a smart man.

PROF. JOHN HALL SAVES
SMITHSONIAN ARTIFACTS

HON. NICK SMITH
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the country owes a debt of gratitude to one of my constituents, Prof. John Hall of Albion College in Albion, MI. His story has been told on the CBS Evening News as well as on the front pages of America's most prominent newspapers.

Professor Hall is an expert in, among other things, World War I fighter planes. He discovered that original pieces from a French World War I aircraft were for sale but which he knew to be the property of the Smithsonian. Inquiries led him to the seller—a Smithsonian curator, who even offered to authenticate the pieces he was selling on Smithsonian letterhead.

Professor Hall contacted the FBI. At their request, he wore a hidden microphone when discussing various aircraft parts that were available for sale with the curator. As a result, the FBI was able to arrest him. Thanks to professor Hall's detective work, the Smithsonian is now undergoing an inventory to see what else might have been stolen and implementing a bar code system to ensure that such theft becomes much less likely in the future.