

provided by the La Vergne Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a four- to six-month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

EXTENDING PERMANENT MFN
STATUS TO ROMANIA

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3161, a bill to grant permanent most favored nation [MFN] status to Romania.

I have to believe that Romania certainly meets the test for permanent MFN status. The administration has certified Romania on several occasions as meeting the freedom of emigration requirements under the Jackson-Vanik law.

From what I understand, Romania has also fully implemented its obligations under its bilateral commercial agreements and is a founding member of the World Trade Organization [WTO]. In fact, Romania is the only United States trading partner that is a member of the WTO but still receiving conditional MFN status from the United States.

By not granting permanent MFN to Romania, we really injure Romania and ourselves. Failure to act on this measure would deny United States firms their full rights under existing multilateral trade agreements, and would pose a continuing obstacle to the further development of Romania's economy and democratic institutions.

This measure has been endorsed by a bipartisan group of House Members and has been vigorously supported by the administration. In response to a request for public comments by the House Ways and Means Committee, over 38 firms, associations, ethnic groups, and individuals—including several former United States Ambassadors to Romania—recommended swift passage of H.R. 3161.

Moreover, in the past few days, both Houses of the Romanian Parliament passed resolutions endorsing the establishment of permanent MFN status between our two countries. A statement on the resolution that was passed by the Chamber of Deputies follows:

STATEMENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(By Adrian Nastase, President)

The members of the Chamber of Deputies have been pleased to note that bills to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory (Most Favored Nation) treatment to the products originating in Romania were introduced in the United States Congress on March 26, 1996 (S. 1644 and H.R. 3161). They appreciate that this initiative is of utmost importance for the development of the Romanian-American relationship and support the reform process and transition to market economy.

Taking into account the significance of this major action for the bilateral Romanian-American relationship, the members of the Chamber of Deputies of Romania reaffirm that, after the December 1989 Revolution, the majority of the main political parties, whether represented or not in the Parliament, have unequivocally favored a speedy integration of Romania into the Euro-Atlantic economic, political and security structures, particularly NATO and the EU.

With a view to reaching this objective, the leadership of the main Romanian parties agreed and reiterated, on various occasions, the basic orientation and the main directions of the Romanian foreign policy, to be promoted, in a consistent manner, by the Government. The development of a privileged partnership and alliance with the United States of America remains one of the essential directions of the foreign policy of Romania which enjoy the consensus of the majority of the Romanian political parties.

The consensus of the main parties represented in the Romanian Chamber of Deputies with respect to this priority of the entire foreign policy of Romania was eloquently expressed in the statements made by the leaders of the aforementioned parties in 1993, when Romania was conditionally granted the Most Favored Nations status by the United States.

The evolution recorded in the commercial Romanian-American exchanges in the two years and a half elapsed since the re-extension of the MFN status have fully confirmed the soundness of this measure. In 1994 and 1995 Romania's exports to the United States reached an annual level close to \$200 m., nearly 2.8 times higher than the level recorded in 1993, while the amount of the imports of American commodities increased from \$373 m. to \$465 m. in 1994. In 1995, the amount of imports from the United States was \$392 m.

The re-extension of the Most Favored Nations status has stimulated the American investment in Romania, reaching at present \$144.5 m., as compared to only \$72 m. in 1993.

Granting permanent MFN status will provide significant incentive for US companies to increase their investment in Romania and make the United States the largest trading partner of Romania.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies appreciate the fact that the United States ranks among the most important investors in Romania, along with Germany, South Korea and Italy.

The significant increase in the Romanian-American commercial exchanges and in the American investment will support the advancement of the economic activities in Romania, will encourage the transition to market economy and the speeding up of the proc-

ess of privatization of the state enterprises, contributes to the emergence of new mutually beneficial business.

At present, the firm resolve to develop close cooperation, partnership and alliance with the United States and, in connection to this, the belief that Romania is entitled to benefit of MFN permanent status are fully shared by the leading political parties and the Romanian people.

Under these circumstances, the view that granting MFN permanent status would influence the national election in Romania is not in accordance with our perception on this issue.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies have reaffirmed the political will of the parties represented in the Parliament to further develop the democracy and market economy and to ensure that this year elections are free and fair. They urge the members of the United States Congress to continue and to conclude the procedures aiming at granting the Most Favored Nation status to Romania, as soon as possible. The permanent extension of MFN is in Romania's national interest and it is granted to Romania and not to any political party.

The Romanian Chamber of Deputies considers that granting permanent Most Favored Nation status now would better serve the interests of the Romanian society, the political stability in the country as well as the strengthening of the bilateral relationship with the United States.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies take their opportunity to convey to the U.S. Congressmen the best wishes for success in their endeavors.

This Statement has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies at its session of May 23, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will support the effort to grant permanent MFN status to Romania.

OUTSTANDING SCIENCE EDUCATION IS ALIVE AND WELL IN MIKE MINNEMA'S CLASSROOM

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fellow Minnesotan, and a friend, who was recently awarded the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science Teaching, Mike Minnema.

Mike teaches chemistry at North Community High School, which is part of the Minneapolis School System, where I once taught science myself. I had the pleasure of working with Mike during those years in a special setting, a Minnesota camp attended by young adults from the Minneapolis area. It was a summer long task for Mike but just a couple weeks assignment for me; however, it was an experience and relationship that was truly the essence of teaching life sciences. In some respects, I feel very much connected to the role of teaching. Even though the responsibilities and role in a policymaking task are different, it is simply a different focus on the same challenge.

Presidential Awards are given to outstanding educators in the fields of science and mathematics, and they represent the Nation's highest honor in these fields of education. Only one secondary school science teacher in