

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF MRS. SALLIE LANGSETH FOR HER INDUCTION INTO THE NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME, DEER PARK, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mrs. Sallie Langseth of Pasadena, TX, who will be inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame in Emporia, KS, on June 22, 1996. She is one of five educators in the country being inducted into the Hall of Fame. It is a particular honor to recognize Mrs. Langseth because she was named Texas' Teacher of the Year in 1995. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient of this award.

Mrs. Langseth is the first teacher from a Texas school district to be inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame. Mrs. Langseth taught in the Pasadena School District from 1969 to 1972 and has since taught in the Deer Park School District. She has distinguished herself through her innovative teaching methods and her dedication to her students, and her ability to help them understand problems. Her teaching goes well beyond the classroom, including hosting study groups in her home and tutoring former students who are having difficulty with their college math courses.

Mrs. Langseth's tremendous dedication in serving her students and our community is consistent with the highest degree of professionalism. I join her students, their parents, her colleagues, and our entire community in thanking her for all that she has done for the young people of Pasadena and Deer Park. She truly belongs in the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO HILBERT L. BRADLEY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is the belief of many that we are all put on this Earth for a reason. Mr. Hilbert L. Bradley has accomplished his mission in life after spending a lifetime working unselfishly to improve the lives of citizens in the city of Gary, as well as the entire State of Indiana. In a congratulatory celebration, the community of Indiana's First Congressional District will gather on Sunday, June 23, 1996, for a testimonial dinner to honor Hilbert. This dinner will take place at Marquette on the Lagoon in Gary, IN.

As an attorney dedicated to his profession, and a community activist dedicated to the well-being of others, Hilbert has tirelessly led the fight for equal opportunity, and civil and human rights protections for all people. He has provided legal counsel in landmark civil

rights cases, as well as pro bono services for the NAACP. Hilbert is a noted trial lawyer and has had a distinguished career as a deputy prosecutor, corporation counsel, and interim judge and mediator.

In 1987, Hilbert founded the Indiana Coalition for Black Judicial Officials, and he serves as the group's general chairman today. The organization's purpose is to increase the number of black judicial officials in the State of Indiana. The Indiana Coalition for Black Judicial Officials organizes statewide public awareness campaigns which have resulted in an increased number of black referees and judges pro tem, the election of a black judge to the Lake County Superior Court, the appointment of Robert Rucker, the first African-American to serve on the Indiana Court of Appeals, Fifth District, and Myra Selby, the first female and the first African-American to serve on the Indiana Supreme Court.

Hilbert also cofounded the Fair Share Organization in 1958. Its purpose was to assure that black people receive their fair share of the fruits of American democracy. One major accomplishment of the organization was the employment of the first black managers of a major chain store, the A&P, in Gary.

Outside of the legal profession, Hilbert has reached out to several civic organizations. Hilbert's distinguished memberships include: lifetime memberships of the NAACP and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; the Urban League of Northwest Indiana; St. Timothy Community Church; Calumet Inn of Court; James C. Kimbrough Law Association; the Lake County Bar Association; the Indiana State Bar Association. He also serves as a board member for the Methodist Hospitals.

Moreover, he has received local and national recognition for having excelled in his profession. In 1994, Hilbert received the National NAACP William Ming Award, the Valparaiso University Black Law Students Association Education and Civil Rights Award, the Omega Psi Phi Inc. Citizen of the Year Award, and the Phi Delta Kappa (Beta Mu Chapter) Outstanding Service and Leadership Award. In 1992, Hilbert was inducted into the Steel City Hall of Fame, and, in 1991 and 1958, he received the NAACP Mary White Ovington Award. Hilbert is the only member to whom the Gary branch has twice presented this award. In 1990, Hilbert was presented with the Gary Frontiers Drum Major Award, the Focus 2000 Great Garyite Award, the NAACP Community Service Award, and the Tolleston Community Council Service Award.

As Hilbert reflects back on his career and community activism, he can hold his head high and be proud of his accomplishments. Hilbert is a true role model for all young professionals and citizens. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Hilbert Bradley for his unselfish dedication to make Indiana's First Congressional District, as well as the entire Nation, a better place in which to work and live.

ZACKY COLD STORAGE GROWTH WARMS FRESNO ECONOMY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a major California poultry producer, Zacky Farms, is embarking on an expansion plan in cooperation with the city of Fresno, and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

Zacky Farms is an engine of economic enterprise in my 19th Congressional District. In sharing the following article from the Fresno Bee, written by business news reporter Sanford Nax, I salute the men and women of Zacky Farms and wish them well as they grow and add value to our community.

[From the Fresno Bee, June 6, 1996]

ZACKY FARMS EXPANSION EXPECTED TO ADD 200 JOBS

(By Sanford Nax)

The latest expansion by Zacky Farms will generate 200 new jobs, with more to come as the poultry producer puts even deeper roots into Fresno.

A 75,000-square-foot addition to its Empire Cold Storage plant at East and California streets will add 13 million pounds of storage.

Also, 5,000 square feet of space is being added to the East Street turkey-processing operation in a related project, said Ken Rutledge, vice president and general manager of Zacky Farms.

Together, the two expansions will increase Zacky's local work force by about 200. The poultry processor employs about 2,400 people in Fresno and is one of the largest private employers in the county.

Many of the turkeys supplied to Zacky are raised in Fresno, Tulare, Kings and Madera counties. California is its largest market.

The expansion of the cold-storage plant should be complete in October. The addition to the turkey processing plant should be done in January.

The projects, which will total about \$12 million, are among the \$124 million worth of investment Zacky plans to make in Fresno in the next 20 years, Rutledge said.

Zacky operates turkey and chicken plants in Fresno, and the investments could lead to 3,400 new jobs over 20 years, city officials said.

Rutledge said an expanded freezer will enable Zacky to store all of its produce internally rather than contracting some of it out to a public freezer as it now does. The additional 5,000 square feet at the processing plant will allow Zacky to consolidate functions that are divided between two buildings, he said.

The expansions also will make Zacky's operation more energy-efficient and will reduce water consumption. "This new equipment is very efficient," Rutledge said.

Zacky's "grand plan" in Fresno is being accomplished with help from city officials through a development incentive agreements.

In such agreements, companies get a credit for some development fees against the projected increase in tax payments. These

• 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.

agreements are common with large manufacturing companies that make significant contributions to the tax base and have large work forces.

"They provide the necessary incentive to encourage expansion and relocation," said Bill Evans, vice president of the Fresno County Economic Development Corp.

Any program that generates new jobs is welcome in a county where the labor pool is expanding at twice the pace of job creation.

Zacky Farms began business in Los Angeles in 1928 and expanded its operations to Central California and the Fresno area in 1971.

TRIBUTE TO PICATINNY ARSENAL

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, when "Braveheart" won the Oscar for best motion picture this year, everyone knew about it, because an Oscar is the top award for the motion picture industry. The Emmys, the Tonys, the Pulitzers, the Nobels, and others are just like it. We recognize these awards and immediately equate them with excellence and unparalleled achievement in a certain field of endeavor. They represent the "creme de la creme," the best of the best. And when people win them, they receive well-deserved recognition.

But 2 weeks ago, a group of neighbors, friends, relatives, and peers in our community who work at Picatinny Arsenal won the top military awards for installation excellence, and no one seemed to notice. In fact, they won the top three awards, including the highly coveted President's award—an extremely rare feat in the military and one which is referred to as the Triple Crown in the hallowed halls of the Pentagon. At the ceremony, I sat next to Senator STROM THURMOND—who's served in the Senate longer than anyone else—and even he was shaking his head in amazement that one base won all the awards.

I was fortunate to have been with base commander Brig. Gen. James W. Boddie, Rockaway Mayor John Inglesino, and a group of Picatinny employees when they received the Army's top award, and I must admit it was an awesome explosion of pride. Military brass up to and including Secretary of Defense William Perry clapped long and loud, saluted time and again, and sat up and took notice of the success of Picatinny Arsenal.

The Defense Department created these awards to recognize excellence and to reward improvement in quality, performance, and productivity. The criteria that is used is exactly the same that private businesses are rated on when being judged for the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige Awards for Quality.

But what makes this achievement much more amazing is that all of this took place during what Secretary Perry called in his remarks "the toughest times in the U.S. military." Indeed, several top officers told stories of the pain and reality of working in the times of base closures and defense downsizing, when both civilian and military employment rolls are being reduced.

"You can't cut excellence," said Lt. Col. Carl Smith, in reference to the shrinking military. Smith is a staff officer who works for the as-

sistant chief of staff for installation management. I asked him how rare it was that Picatinny hit the grand slam of military awards. "It is a milestone, because most of the time the larger installations—the Fort Benning—are the top-dog winners. To have a smaller installation like Picatinny come in and win all three really is precedent-setting."

I couldn't say it any better myself.

On Memorial Day, we'll salute and remember the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice for this Nation. And when we do, we often think of veterans and those who currently serve our Nation in the armed services.

The men and women at Picatinny Arsenal are these people. They build the munitions and armaments that our soldiers in Bosnia and throughout the world are using. They assure that we have the best technology and arms to keep the peace.

When I traveled to Bosnia in December and met with our troops on the eve of their deployment, I saw determination, professionalism, and a willingness to do the job. When Secretary Perry led the thundering and raucous applause to congratulate Picatinny employees for being the best of the best, I saw joy and pride of a job well done.

Congratulations, Picatinny. I salute you, and salute those who gave their lives and those who have defended our country on this Memorial Day.

ACTING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE: MACHASKEE ADDRESSES WORLD NEWSPAPER CONGRESS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, just recently, the 49th World Newspaper Congress gathered in Washington, DC. Using the theme, "Vision for the Future," the group addressed the challenges which must be met if newspapers are to retain their vital place in the world.

One of the highlights of the World Newspaper Congress was a keynote address delivered by Alex Machaskee, the president and publisher of the Plain Dealer newspaper which serves my congressional district. Mr. Machaskee has enjoyed a distinguished career at the Plain Dealer, which spans approximately 36 years, serving at the helm as president and publisher since 1990. The newspaper has maintained a daily circulation level of approximately 400,000 and a Sunday circulation of 550,000. Among major metropolitan newspapers in the United States, the Plain Dealer ranks first in circulation penetration in the home county.

In his remarks at the World Newspaper Congress, Mr. Machaskee outlined how the Plain Dealer is meeting the current global competition. He said, in part,

We are exploring and entering new areas to meet changing needs and a changing world. Indeed, in all that we do, we are acting to shape our future so it does not become necessary to react to save our existence.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the entire text of Mr. Machaskee's remarks with my colleagues and others throughout the Nation. It represents worthwhile and insightful reading.

ACTING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE

(By Alex Machaskee)

I want to express my thanks to Donald Newhouse, who addressed this Congress in Berlin in 1993 and "nominated" me to provide an update on the message he shared at that time. As you certainly know by now, this year's theme is "Vision for the Future," and those of you who were in Berlin three years ago may recall that Donald conveyed his own "vision for the future" at that time. Donald expressed the hope that his young grandson, Andrew, and his peers will still receive their news from newspapers when they are adults. Grandfather Donald expressed another hope for the future as well—that Andrew wouldn't be his only grandchild! Well, I am pleased to report to you that Donald's vision is already coming true. First, as an industry, we are beginning to successfully address the challenges we must meet if newspapers are to retain their vital place in our world and in the world of our children and grandchildren. Second—and of equal importance to Donald—young Andrew now has a little brother, Alexander, giving Donald two grandsons!

Back in 1993, Donald talked about the need for newspapers to "constantly reinvent ourselves," and he suggested five "seismic changes" that all of us in the industry must address. He mentioned (1) competition from mass marketers; (2) database marketing; (3) consolidation among retailers; (4) magazines and cable television focusing on narrower demographic groups; and (5) the multi-year recession which, fortunately, is now behind us. Donald cited The Plain Dealer as a case study in dealing with these seismic changes. Much of what he talked about was still in process at the time—most significantly the construction of our \$200 million, state-of-the-art production and distribution center. So, Donald suggested that an update of our vision of the future might be in order.

Before I bring you up to date, I believe we all could agree that since 1993, two additional factors have had a crucial impact on our industry: the dramatic increase in newsprint prices, which have skyrocketed 55% in the United States since Donald addressed the Congress; and the intensifying competition for people's time and attention, especially from the Internet. Nearly 30 years ago, when I was promotion manager at The Plain Dealer, I told a marketing group: "Intelligent and foresighted planning permits the marketing-oriented newspaper to act to shape its future rather than react to save its very existence." That message is really at the heart of the philosophy that drives us at The Plain Dealer. Throughout our organization, we are acting to shape our future—to protect our news-on-paper franchise and to ensure our role as a primary provider of information for my own grandchildren, as well as Andrew and Alexander.

When we set out several years ago to "reinvent" The Plain Dealer, we determined that we needed to produce a more relevant newspaper for current and potential subscribers and that we had to create the capability to provide quality color reproduction for advertisers, better sectionalizing and more zoning availabilities for target marketing. Key to the strategy we developed was the "reallocation of resources" from redundant manufacturing and distribution activities to areas that would improve the content of the newspaper. We knew that enhancing our core product was the most essential component of our strategy. After all, the finest facilities and technologies in the world mean nothing unless the quality of the content is there.

So we adopted the phrase "Leadership in editorial excellence"—not only as a promotional tagline emblazoned on our trucks

but as an attitude. We invested in people, adding 75 reporters and editors at a time when other newspapers were cutting back on staff. We added or enhanced a number of editorial features and sections aimed at specific demographic targets, including minorities, women and teen-agers. We also opened three bureaus in outlying counties as part of our commitment to in-depth coverage of the 125 communities in our primary circulation area. We began to provide more local news and features, including increased coverage of scholastic sports at 176 high schools. "News from around the world and around the corner" became our hallmark as well as a promotional slogan.

Not only did we change our product, but we fundamentally changed the way we produce and distribute it. In the late 1980's we began a planning process to identify and eliminate contract language that was an impediment to effectively managing the work force and implementing changes in technology. Considerable time and effort were put into developing an operational change plan based on how we would operate if we had no contractual limitations and restrictions to deal with. This exercise was particularly important as we planned our new production facility. The end result of that exercise was a 33-page document that served as our guide for setting bargaining goals and objectives and for implementing and managing change over the next several years.

In two very successful rounds of negotiations, we won more favorable contract terms and phased in a program of voluntary buyouts in the manufacturing and distribution areas of our operation. The first major component of the "reinvention" of The Plain Dealer was the phased-in opening of 19 strategically located circulation depots, where newspapers could be trucked in bulk by our drivers for pickup by independent distributors. The distribution of newspapers to depots would allow the use of a two-part run system when the new plant opened, with classified and feature sections being printed early in the evening and main news and sports printed several hours later. The depots were all fully operational a year before the plant opened, giving us ample time to work out bugs in the system.

This transition, which included a \$3.5 million conversion of our fleet, meant we had fewer trucks, going to fewer places—so we were able to reduce our driver work force by about 80 positions. Surely the capstone of our "reinvention," however, was the 1994 opening of our Tiedeman Production and Distribution Center. With this plant, we now have the very latest newspaper technologies and capabilities, including electronic prepress pagination, high-speed printing and color capability throughout the newspaper.

The plant brought a high level of automation to our operation, and it resulted in a number of innovations of our own—including the only automated, cart-based loading, storage and delivery system operational in the world today. We are very proud of our facility, and grateful to our very supportive owners. We are also very proud of our people for helping to ensure a virtually problem-free startup. This was a result of the fact that, as I mentioned, we had already converted to the depot system a year earlier. It was also a result of the tremendous effort that went into planning and training.

To train our pressmen, for example, we erected two Goss press units and a folder next door to our downtown facility. Long before the new plant opened, we conducted test runs and produced live product on the new presses, easing the transition not only for the pressmen but for graphic designers and pre-press personnel as well. We went fully operational at the new plant in early April of

1994—and things went so smoothly that it was almost a "non-event." The changeover happened to coincide with the similarly exciting and successful opening of a new ballpark for our red-hot Cleveland Indians in downtown Cleveland. To most of our readers, our front-page headline the next morning seemed to refer to the opening of the ballpark and Cleveland's opening-day victory: "Just perfect," it said. But for us at The Plain Dealer, the headline had a second, more personal meaning.

As proud as we are of the Tiedeman facility, we know that shaping the future requires doing much more than building a new plant. That is why we are constantly "re-inventing" and fine-tuning our primary product and the way we produce and distribute it. In the editorial area, we introduced a major graphic redesign in 1994, including not only easier-to-read body type, but a completely new headline face designed for us specifically for offset reproduction. We also continually develop additional features that target specific demographic groups. Over the past 18 months, for example, these have included weekly sections devoted to Family, Personal Finance/Personal Technology, On Campus, Driving and others, as well as Community pages twice a week.

Our teen section, which we call "NEXT," was redesigned and expanded by editors who involved teen-agers extensively in the process. We also have undertaken a number of major special sections for such events as the Major League Baseball playoffs, the opening of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Cleveland's bicentennial celebration.

One project we are especially proud of is "What Makes Cleveland, Cleveland!"—48 pages of color photography featuring our metropolitan area through the eyes of our photographers. This was a very special section for several reasons. For one, it was a great device for showcasing our color capabilities and the talents of our photo staff. Even more importantly, it was great testimony to Editorial and Advertising working together. At the time, a major national retailer, Target stores, was entering the Cleveland market and was looking for a way to top off its marketing plan. Target became the only sponsor of the section, which later earned a major local advertising award as well as the National Printing Industries of America award for best four-color printing on newsprint. All in all, while color is very important, our primary focus is on creating an excellent product, day in and day out.

In "reinventing ourselves," to use Donald's phrase again, The Plain Dealer is rediscovering something that the best community-oriented newspapers of the past knew and practiced—that it is possible to be an aggressive watchdog while simultaneously recognizing pride and achievement in a community. Such undertakings as "What Makes Cleveland Cleveland" and the extensive coverage of the Rock Hall opening and the baseball playoffs come from a newspaper that has also been recognized as a civic watchdog. Our coverage of government investment practices, for example, was credited by banking experts with forestalling an Orange County-style bankruptcy in our home county. And editorially we have been aggressive in demanding reform of the Cleveland public schools.

Our goal is to create an information resource that competitors cannot match in terms of breadth and depth. At times, we can even hold our own against television in terms of timeliness. One of the best examples of that came last fall, when the Cleveland Indians brought our city its first post-season baseball game in 41 years. Things seemed to be working against us all night—the game was delayed several hours by rain, and on top

of that it went into extra innings, ending after 2 o'clock in the morning. Many Clevelanders didn't get to bed until 3 o'clock or later. But thanks to the flexibility of our plant, some latitude in our deadlines and a lot of hustle on the part of our staff and our independent distributors, most of our readers woke up just a couple of hours later to the complete game story and color action shots in *The Plain Dealer*.

The power of color is the big story in Advertising. Major retailers tell us that, without question, color ads move more product. One of the most dramatic results, in fact, came from a department store that directly linked a color ad to a 45 percent increase in sales of a particular fragrance. Timeliness of advertising, too, can be dramatically effective. One Friday night last September when the Indians clinched the division championship, The Plain Dealer had special advertising pages ready to put on the presses—*IF* the Indians won. This required reconfiguring the presses on deadline, but planning and teamwork by Production, Advertising and Editorial and the capabilities of the new plant combined to make it possible. As a result, advertisers found crowds of baseball fans waiting for their doors to open on Saturday morning. And within hours, those customers snatched up millions of dollars' worth of championship jackets, T-shirts and caps.

Advertisers are very pleased with results like these, and so are we. In fact, in retail display alone, our color ad revenues were up 17 percent from 1994 to 1995. Color revenues from national advertising, while starting from a smaller base, were up 90 percent. And classified advertisers—particularly auto dealers—are seeing the benefits of using spot and full color. But color isn't the only story, as we continually work to identify appropriate new products and services in an effort to provide marketing solutions for our advertisers. Our Marketing Database now has well over one million names and addresses, appended with a broad array of demographic and lifestyle information from quality sources. In a joint effort between Advertising and Circulation, we are working rapidly toward the day when we can actually deliver an address-specific product. In the meantime, we are constantly exploring opportunities to utilize this wealth of information to help our advertisers achieve their marketing objectives.

Over the winter, for example, we put it to use for a heating and air conditioning distributor. This advertiser was running a print and broadcast campaign focusing on the theme of cold-weather pet care, and he wanted to supplement the campaign with a direct mail piece. His target consisted of dog and cat owners with specific income and demographic criteria. Using our data base, we were able to identify more than 10,000 readers who met these requirements. In our effort to be full-service providers and to develop marketing solutions for our advertisers, we are offering new options that go beyond traditional newspaper advertising. One such option is PDQuickline, our audio-based system that puts an array of information—including information about advertisers' products and services—at callers' fingertips.

Another new product is Star Watch, a non-proprietary, entertainment-oriented publication that carries single-sheet and other inserts to non-subscribers and enhances the effectiveness of advertising in the Plain Dealer. Being a full-service provider also requires the capability to compete successfully for advertisers' commercial printing business. This is a relatively small but growing part of our business, primarily involving supermarket preprints. Speaking of supermarkets, while many newspapers have all but lost food advertising, the leading supermarket chains

in our market rank as our number-three and number-four advertisers. Our success in retaining these important advertisers is clearly a result of our ability to provide more than "traditional" newspaper advertising services. Circulation is an area that poses a special challenge for us, because we are in a shrinking marketplace—with a trend of outmigration of people from our core market. Even so, among major metropolitan newspapers in the United States, we rank first in circulation penetration in our home county—with 54% penetration daily and 72% on Sunday. And despite three suggested retail price increases in three years, we have maintained circulation levels of about 400,000 daily and 550,000 Sunday. This is largely a result of gearing the Circulation Division's efforts toward establishing a productive and efficient distribution system that provides both outstanding service and professionalism. Going forward, it requires building our ability to distribute an evermore narrowly targeted product.

We are also working to create an environment that enables our independent distributors to succeed, by improving communications, offering incentives and sponsoring seminars to help them run their operations profitably. And, to reduce the handling of money, we worked with Diebold Incorporated, the nation's leading maker of automated teller machines, to develop an ATM-like machine in which independent distributors can deposit their receipts at the depots. Considerable attention is being focused on single-copy sales, as well. We have worked hard over the past several years to improve our relationships with vendors and to develop the capability to determine by computer just how many newspapers should be placed at each location each day to avoid sell-outs and reduce returns. Our continuing community outreach efforts are helping us learn the concerns of various ethnic and nationality groups as well as young people, our readers of tomorrow. And within The Plain Dealer, we are working hard to get every one of our more than 1,600 employees committed to our vision of being the finest newspaper in the United States. Over the past 18 months, I have met with virtually every one of our employees, usually in groups of no more than 25 over breakfast or lunch. I have found these sessions insightful and invaluable in truly keeping a finger on the pulse of our newspaper.

As I mentioned at the outset, two significant factors have emerged during the past couple of years—newsprint costs and the Internet. In addressing these factors, it is interesting that we find ourselves dealing with "webs" in both cases. At The Plain Dealer, part of our efforts to reduce our newsprint consumption was a reduction in or web width this past February. The conversion went without a hitch, and the change in widths is imperceptible. Nevertheless, we expect savings of upwards of \$1 million a year in our newsprint costs. The other "web," of course, is the burgeoning World Wide Web. As part of our vision for the future, we formed a wholly owned subsidiary this past year that specializes in developing Internet sites. In connection with this, we are actively working with advertisers and potential advertisers to identify opportunities for increased business. For example, recently we worked with the local Auto Dealers Association to provide a web site in connection with a major Auto Show.

Our first venture onto the Internet was rockhall.com, our very successful Web site for Cleveland's new Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum. The site has recorded more than 20 million "page impressions" since its debut last August and has been named a "cool site" by many publications. In addition to features about the Hall of

Fame and its inductees, the site offers a link that features information on Cleveland restaurants, hotels and museums. At The Plain Dealer, our vision of the future is very clear—the newspaper will remain our core business for as long as we can foresee. In fact, with the support of the Newhouse organization we are betting more than \$200 million on this vision, represented by our new plant.

On June 5, 1994, at the formal dedication of The Plain Dealer's Tiedeman Production and Distribution Center, the symbolism was reassuring: it was young Andrew Newhouse who pushed the button to start the presses! Yet, like most of you, we are exploring and entering new areas to meet changing needs and a changing world. Indeed, in all that we do, we are acting to shape our future so it does not become necessary to react to save our existence. Most of us in this room have dedicated our lives to newspapers. For us, nothing beats the roar of the presses, and we believe nothing can ever replace the depth and breadth of information newspapers present. In the current environment, however, we need to work harder than ever to ensure that newspapers remain a vital part of our children's lives—and our grandchildren's lives—as well.

NORTH CAROLINA IS HOME TO A GREAT SOCCER TRADITION

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the State of North Carolina is home to a great soccer tradition, particularly in women's soccer. This year, Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to add two more chapters to this outstanding tradition.

North Carolina has long divided its schools into classifications to determine sports champions. That way schools of equal size can compete fairly. This system also allows more schools the opportunity to compete for titles and trophies. We are proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that the Piedmont Triad is the home of the North Carolina 1A/2A/3A and the North Carolina 4A women's soccer champions for 1996.

The Ragsdale High School Tigers of Jamestown, NC, captured the 1996 1A/2A/3A State women's soccer championship, and the Whirlies of Grimsley High School in Greensboro, NC, claimed the 4A women's soccer championship. Both teams were crowned champions on June 1 in Raleigh, NC.

In the 1A/2A/3A class, the Ragsdale Tigers captured the State title with a 3 to 0 shutout of the Asheville Roberson Rams, limiting the Rams to just four shots on goal all game. The championship win capped off a brilliant 23–3 season for coach Brien Braswell's squad. The Ragsdale Tigers have been outstanding in the championships, claiming two State titles in the last 3 years.

Congratulations go to Sarah Judy, who won the championship game's Most Valuable Player Award. Mr. Speaker, congratulations on a great season are in order for Coach Braswell, manager Joey Menendez, Trainer Julie Hutchens, and team members Cindy Mullinix, Kyleen Hudson, Kelly Martin, Kristin Wittenborn, Anna Dellosa, Jordan Allison, Erin Beeson, Paige Waggoner, Vickie Cortes, Nicole Brannan, Ashline Green, Christie Dixon,

Lindsey Moorefield, Laura Pendergrass, Ryan Andres, Danielle Gain, Emily McCoy, Cari Hammond, Michelle Pizzuro, Becky Garmon, Amanda Holtzman, Meg Herndon, and Kellie Dixon.

To athletic director Mike Raybon, principal Dr. Kathryn Rogers, the faculty, staff, students, parents, and friends of Ragsdale High School, we offer our congratulations for winning the North Carolina 1A/2A/3A State women's soccer championship.

Raleigh also was the site of another Sixth District high school State championship. The women's soccer team of Grimsley High School in Greensboro, NC, captured the 1996 State 4A women's soccer championship, defeating the Raleigh Broughton High School Caps 2 to 1. The victory moved the Grimsley Whirlies to a stellar record of 21–1–1 for the 1996 season.

The State championship was the third in 5 years for the Whirlies, and the win was truly a team effort. As Coach Herk DeGraw put it, "This one is sweet. Everybody stepped up and did their jobs extremely well."

Congratulations go to Laurie Benson, who won the championship game's Most Valuable Player Award. Congratulations are also in order for team members Meagan Renn, Cori Stevens, Lacy Ross, Sarah Ann Davis, Mollie Lynch, Meredith Seawell, Sarah Atkinson, Mikel Casey, Kristy Shumate, Kelly Clark, Jennifer Marsh, Carrie Anderson, Jamie Bombart, Kristen Moody, Courtney Black, Jessica Overby, and Ashley Andringa.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, let me congratulate the 1996 Grimsley Whirlies on their State championship. Congratulations to head coach Herk DeGraw, assistant coach Susie Williams, announcer Dick Forrester, faculty trainer Joe Franks, student trainer Pablo Torrente, and statisticians Lisa Evans, Zach Wineberg, Tyler Spence, and Mike Cleaver.

To athletic director Bob Sawyer, principal Tom Penlend, the faculty, staff, students, parents, and friends of Grimsley High School, we offer our congratulations on winning the North Carolina 4A State women's soccer championship.

Once again, North Carolina remains a soccer hotbed and the Sixth District is proud to claim two more champions.

NORTH PONTOTOC STUDENT, ABIGAIL HAMILTON, IS DISTRICT WINNER IN RESPECTEEN SPEAK FOR YOURSELF PROGRAM

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, more than 15,000 seventh- and eighthgrade students around the country participated in this year's RespecTeen Speak for Yourself social studies curriculum program, which teaches young people about the political process. The program is part of the Lutheran Brotherhood's philanthropic initiative in support of our Nation's youth.

One of the final lessons in the program included having students write their Members of Congress to express their views or offer solutions to issues of interest. The letters were

judged by a panel of educators and one winner was chosen in each congressional district. A seventh-grade student from North Pontotoc Attendance Center was selected as the winner from Mississippi's First Congressional District. Her name is Abigail Hamilton. Abigail wrote to me regarding prayer in our public schools.

I wanted to share Abigail's letter with my colleagues and congratulate her for participating in this program.

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF,
Ecru, MS, January 30, 1996.

Hon. ROGER WICKER,
*U.S. Representative,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WICKER: How would you feel if one day someone suddenly said you could no longer continue a tradition? Devastated? Grieved? This scenario describes what had been done to students, teachers, and the community of North Pontotoc. A tradition of student-initiated, student-led, prayer was taken from us. For approximately 20 years, we had this type prayer in our school.

On December 20, 1994, Mrs. Lisa Herdahl with the ACLU and People for the American Way filed a lawsuit against Pontotoc County Schools for having student-led, student-initiated prayer over the school's intercom. A court injunction last spring stopped prayer over the intercom. The court date deciding whether to continue student-initiated prayer is March 4, 1996 at federal court in Oxford, Mississippi.

George Washington warned: "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." Research proves the accuracy of his warning. Birth rates for teenagers and cases of sexually transmitted diseases have risen since 1962. Also, SAT test scores have plummeted for 18 consecutive years since that year. What happened in 1962? The Supreme Court took prayer out of public school with the *Engel* case.

I support you co-authoring the school prayer amendment with Congressman Istook from Oklahoma. Please participate in the meeting to force this amendment to the House floor, and do not allow compromises that would defeat the purpose of this amendment. I wouldn't want a government written prayer or mandatory participation in devotion. I trust you are influencing other congressmen to be co-signers of this amendment.

Our Constitution guarantees us freedom of speech and religion. However, should one person be allowed to dictate the beliefs of a community? Thomas Jefferson said: "The will of the majority, the natural law of every society, is the only sure guardian of the rights of man."

Sincerely,

ABIGAIL HAMILTON,
7th grader NPAC.

PRESIDENT VISITS YOUNG RESIDENTS OF HOMELESS SHELTER IN MOSCOW

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note and commend the President for taking the time during his recent trip to Moscow to meet with, and encourage the work of Alexander Ogorodnikov, a former political prisoner and founder of the Christian Mercy Soci-

ety. Alexander Ogorodnikov established a private shelter for young homeless from all over Russia who find themselves on the streets of Moscow without a roof over their heads. During the Moscow G-7 Nuclear Security Summit in April, President Clinton visited a number of the residents of the shelter.

Naturally, Mr. Ogorodnikov's work has been very challenging. After 70 years of communism, the institution of private charity has been slow to make a comeback. Resources are scarce; property rights are unclear. Bureaucrats often seem more determined to stifle than assist private initiative. Criminal structures would prefer that idle hands look in the direction of criminal activity for sustenance and livelihood. Nevertheless, Mr. Ogorodnikov has persisted. His efforts have been reported and applauded by the Moscow press, and Mayor Luzkkov's office has been supportive of his work. Some international organizations are providing a measure of assistance.

As Moscow was preparing for the Summit, Mr. Ogorodnikov had invited President Clinton to visit the Christian Mercy Society shelter to observe private charity in action in Russia. This request was forwarded through the Beautiful Hearts charitable organization of Erie, PA, and by many Members of the Congress of both parties. For logistical and security reasons, the President was unable to visit the shelter itself, but Mr. Ogorodnikov and his Beautiful Hearts associates had arranged an exhibit about the shelter at a Moscow hotel where the President had other meetings scheduled. Despite the heavy demands on his schedule, President Clinton graciously visited the exhibit and met with some of the young residents.

Mr. Speaker, the G-7 Nuclear Security Summit was about providing nuclear safety in our uneasy world, about governments cooperating with one another to reduce danger to millions of people. Security can also be a function of mutual understanding and having genuine concern—even across borders—for other human beings, one for another. By visiting the young people of the Christian Mercy Society shelter, President Clinton exhibited that concern on behalf of all of us here in the United States, and I appreciate his kind gesture.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL STEVENS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to a celebrated community servant, Mr. Michael Stevens. On Friday, June 21, 1996, Michael, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from the Iron Workers Union Local No. 395 in Hammond, IN. This retirement dinner will be held at St. Elijah Serbian-American Hall in Merrillville, IN.

We are all fortunate to have dedicated people, like Michael, involved in the labor movement in Indiana's First Congressional District. Michael embarked on his distinguished career as an iron worker in local No. 392 in East St. Louis, IL, in June of 1966. He then moved to northwest Indiana and joined Iron Workers Local No. 395 in Hammond in September 1967.

In May, 1974, he suffered from a disabling fall on the job. During his convalescence, Michael earned a degree from Mineral Area College in Missouri. Following his graduation in June 1979, he returned to ironworking out of local No. 395 in September of that same year.

In 1981, Michael was elected to the local No. 395's examining board. In 1981, 1986, and 1991, Michael was elected to represent local No. 395 as a convention delegate. In 1984, Michael was elected as local No. 395's financial secretary-treasurer and he was re-elected for three more terms in 1987, 1990, 1993. Michael retired this year after 30 years as a member of local No. 395, 15 years as an officer, and 4 terms as local No. 395's financial secretary-treasurer.

I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Michael, his wife, Bonnie, and his two children, Tina and Byron. They can all be proud, as Michael has worked arduously in the labor movement to make the American dream possible for others. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to congratulate Michael, who has proven himself to be a distinguished advocate for the labor movement. I sincerely wish Michael a long, happy, and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SINCLAIR

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. William Sinclair. Please join me in congratulating Bill as he retires after spending almost two decades as the city manager of my hometown, St. Joseph, MI. For 18 great years he has dedicated his hard work and efforts into making St. Joseph a quality city and a great a place to call home.

Bill's career in public service reaches back to 1954 when began working as a surveyor and cartographer for the city of Detroit. His time in Detroit was interrupted for 2 years by a tour of duty in the U.S. Army. After spending a few more years in Detroit, Bill lent his engineering expertise to the cities of Birmingham and Rochester before calling the west side of the State his new home.

He has also been active in other aspects of the community. Bill has served on the Twin Cities Airport Board, the Harbor Authority, and has been a fixture in the Michigan Municipal League.

Over the past 18 years, local officials, city councils, businesses, and residents, alike, have all correctly sung the praises of this wonderful civic leader. He has been a fixture in our community and an integral part of its growth. His dedication, vision, and commitment has been an important ingredient in the rebirth of the twin cities area.

Mr. Speaker, I have been lucky enough to work with Bill Sinclair on many different occasions. Time and time again I have counted on Bill for his assistance, his advice and his abundant energy. I know that though Bill is officially retiring, looking out for the best interests of the people of the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor area will continue to be a major focal point in his life. Someone this dedicated simply could not have it any other way.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me on behalf of the people of Michigan's Sixth Congressional District in thanking Bill Sinclair for 18

years of dedication to St. Joseph, MI. I wish him and his wife, Hilda, a long, healthy, and happy retirement. All the best, Bill, and thank you for all that you have done.

TRIBUTE TO JIM WEATHERS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Mr. James J. "Jim" Weathers. Jim answered his Nation's call to arms, served his community, and most importantly raised a family. He provided a sterling example of what we hope to accomplish and strive to be.

Jim served in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam war. Following his naval service, he participated in the Naval Reserve. As a member of New Lothrop Post 6579 of Veterans of Foreign Wars, he served as 9th VFW District Commander and captain of the VFW State Honor Guard and was instrumental in serving the needs of veterans. He was also employed by General Motors' Buick Motor Division for 32 years, 8 years as a driver.

Jim was born in Owosso, MI, on January 19, 1944, the son of Jerome and Gladys Weathers. He was a 1964 graduate of New Lothrop High School and resided in New Lothrop most of his life. He married Glenda Walworth on November 4, 1967, and raised a family.

Jim was a member of the West Flint Church of the Nazarene. He was also a member of the New Lothrop-Hazelton Township Fire Department and the Tri-County and Shiawassee Bike Club. Jim was very active with the New Lothrop Athletic Department.

Jim's extraordinary life was cut short during a recent biking trip. His family and accomplishments stand as a testimony to his commitment to service, dedication to country, and love of family.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in paying tribute to Jim Weathers for his service to his country, his community, and his family. The people of mid-Michigan will miss him dearly.

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT
OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996. As a member of the Judiciary Committee I heard testimony from law enforcement officials that they do have the tools they need to effectively fight these abhorrent acts. Those resources are provided in this legislation.

As other Members have recounted, there have been over 100 church fires across the United States since October 1991. Most of these fires have occurred at predominantly African-American churches located in the Southeast. The most recent string of attacks—in-

cluding two additional fires just last night—should serve as a wakeup call to every American who is dedicated to protecting our religious heritage, our commitment to free expression, and our unyielding determination to preserve law and order.

Through this legislation, we are sending a message: Racism will not be tolerated and race-based crimes will not go unpunished. The destruction of a house of worship is repulsive and those who commit such contemptible acts will be pursued and prosecuted.

Let us also send this unmistakable message to the twisted, hateful perpetrators of these heinous acts: The basic decency, tolerance, and compassion of the American people will flower in the ashes of these charred sanctuaries. And while we can never forget that there may be an ugly capacity to hate in all of us, as individuals and as collective members of society we must never tolerate those who give in to such tendencies. In many cases these beliefs and practices are embedded deep in the soul and no act of Congress will root them out. Therefore, every American must be vigilant to stamp out racism and hatred wherever it surfaces. Together we can ensure that in America, the principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood thrive in the warm glow of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO MS. IDA CASTRO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Ida Castro, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to the empowerment of Hispanic women. Ms. Castro was recently appointed by President Clinton as Director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Castro was born in Puerto Rico. On the island, she directed job training and job development programs. Later on she taught labor law at Rutgers University in New Jersey, and worked at Hostos Community College in my congressional district, the south Bronx, helping mothers who were receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children become economically independent through full-time employment.

Ms. Castro has been a long-time advocate of women's issues. She has fought to improve working conditions for women, insure equal pay for equal work, incorporate employment with family needs, and increase job opportunities for women in all fields.

Prior to her appointment as Director, she worked as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Workers' Compensation programs and later as the Labor Department's Acting Deputy Solicitor. Through her new position at Labor's Women's Bureau, Ms. Castro will continue working to provide better employment opportunities for women and encouraging them to develop their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Ida Castro for her new post as Director of the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau and in recognizing her contributions to the advancement of women in this Nation.

HONORING SAM LENA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Sam Lena, a beloved public servant of southern Arizona who passed away on March 12, 1996. He will be greatly missed.

Sam Lena was born January 23, 1921, in Evergreen, LA. At the age of 20, he moved to Tucson for health reasons. For the ensuing 55 years, Sam was a distinguished member of the Tucson and the southern Arizona community. He was an outstanding softball player, and was well-known for being a strike-out ace. In one game as the pitcher for the Tucson Elks, he struck out 21 batters in eight innings. Sam was also a respected businessman and dedicated public servant.

His athletic skills and business talents gained him widespread recognition and respect throughout the community. This popularity encouraged him to move into a more formal leadership role. In 1965, he was appointed to the Arizona House of Representatives where he served two elected terms. In 1968 he was elected to the State senate where he served three terms and became a powerful force in southern Arizona politics.

From playing softball as a pitching strike-out ace to his extraordinary effectiveness as a public servant, Sam Lena infused his life with commitment and caring. He worked tirelessly for those groups and issues that were dear to him: Law enforcement, education, health care, social services, and the mentally retarded. Each of these areas benefited throughout Sam's tenure in the Arizona State Legislature, the Arizona State Senate, the Pima County Board of Supervisors, and as the special assistant to Arizona Governor Rose Mofford while he directed her southern Arizona office.

Sam made government personal. To quote his friend and protege of many years, Pima County Supervisor Dan Eckstrom:

Sam truly loved the many constituents that he served, from the youngest child to the oldest senior citizen. To him all people were the same. Yet, it was his special love for the indigent and disadvantaged that made him such the great community servant that he was. "Mr. Sam," as he was affectionately called by many, really enjoyed being out with his people, whether it was at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Lena's Liquors, the District 10 Democratic Club meetings, at Safeway, or just on the street. Sam was very approachable, willing to listen and always ready to help. He knew practically everyone in his district and everyone who knew him, knew him first as a friend.

Sam Lena worked diligently to ensure that society's resources were available to all. But more importantly, he spoke for those who are often unable to speak for themselves: The poor, the disadvantaged, the downtrodden. In many areas of health care, services to the poor, recreation facilities, education, and services for the mentally retarded, Sam Lena's peace making ability and genius as a consensus builder made new and better programs possible.

In addition to his official duties as an elected and appointed public servant, Sam Lena was an activist for the community. Through his personal efforts on behalf of Kino Hospital, this

critically needed community facility has been kept open. As a member of the Pima County Sports Authority, Sam was instrumental in promoting sporting activities, especially sporting training baseball and the building of a new southside baseball stadium.

Kino Hospital and the new baseball stadium are a small part of the legacy Sam Lena leaves this community. The greater part of his legacy is the people he helped and encouraged. "Mr. Sam" was a friend, a teacher, a counselor, a mentor. Many community leaders were first befriended and encouraged by Sam Lena. The spirit of community that he engendered continues to grow through those he has mentored.

Sam was always available to counsel and to talk with those who needed a caring friend. We are fortunate that this man of good morale character, simple tastes, and mild manner offered his guidance to so many others. Many were encouraged by his example to emulate these positive characteristics.

To Sam Lena's many friends, to his beloved wife, Tina, to his children, Sam, Jr., Katherine, and Johnny, and his step-children, Christine and David, to his grandchildren, Jennifer, Julieanne, Catherine, Benjamin, Matthew and Sara, to his sisters, Lily and Virginia, and his brothers Buddy and Babe, I extend my sincere appreciation for their willingness to share this great man with so many others. His life is a model for all to follow. I thank Sam Lena for being my friend and for making his city, his county, his State, and his country better for all of us.

CAREGIVERS LEND A HAND

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person who has taken on a special task.

Livonia native Vikki Kowaleski, publisher of Caregiver Monthly, and her husband John have dedicated themselves to people who need help.

After a personal experience with the everyday rigors of caregiving in which their ideas were innovative and praised, Vikki and John decided to share their experience.

They developed Caregiver Monthly, a nationwide, Livonia-based newsletter, which is published to encourage, support, assist, inform, and exhort caregivers throughout the world.

Celebrating the first anniversary of their initial publication this month, this first year has been a tremendous success.

Dedicated to helping those who—out of need or even the goodness of their hearts—care for relatives, the elderly, or those unable to care for themselves, Caregiver Monthly focuses on helpful hints and information on many things like nutrition, long-term care, and other important health and personal tips.

Often promoting ways to make caregiving easier, Caregiver Monthly is a very important reading for our dedicated individuals who care for those who need help the most.

Congratulations, Vikki and John, and keep up the great work. Caregiver Monthly is headed in the right direction. Your commitment to

caregiving, as well as our outstanding dedication are tribute to your success. It is also an important part of making our community and country a better place.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Peace Lutheran Church in Steeleville, IL. August 9, 1996, marks the church's 100th anniversary.

Their first church was built in 1896 by 27 charter members. Peace considered itself an independent Lutheran congregation affiliated with the Wartburg synod, which it officially joined in 1933. In 1950, the remaining services still conducted in German were discontinued in favor of services conducted in "American." Throughout the years Peace has established a school for seventh and eighth graders, a Sunday school program, a missionary society, two children's choirs, a young women's missionary society, and a prayer group. In 1988, Peace Lutheran Church became part of the Central-Southern Illinois Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Peace Lutheran Church has contributed to the life of the Steeleville community for a century. Their faith and dedication to their community remains a fine example for the people of Illinois and the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, on August 11, Bishop Zenker of the Central-Southern Illinois Synod will join Rev. James R. Lillie and the rest of the Peace Lutheran congregation for their 100th anniversary celebration. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them a wonderful celebration and hope that their next century can be as productive as the past century.

WHY CONGRESS NEEDS THE MENTAL HEALTH BENEFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I know it is not fashionable to seek perks for Members of Congress, but we desperately, desperately need one—and the country would be better for it if we obtained this benefit for ourselves.

We need the mental health parity amendment, because a majority of the Members are clearly suffering from severe mental disconnect. As an institution, we are in need of treatment.

I refer, of course, to the insanity of spending long hours trying to pass the Kennedy-Kassebaum amendment to improve health insurance coverage, while we are also about to pass Medicaid budget cuts which will effectively remove health insurance coverage from millions of Americans.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill might help about 550,000 people a year when they switch jobs or leave a job which offers health insur-

ance and want to buy a policy of their own. It is a nice little bill and justifiably helps many worthy people. The Medicaid budget bill, on the other hand, will probably reduce Medicaid resources by a quarter of a trillion dollars over the next 6 years, and remove the guarantee of adequate health insurance from millions of children, parents, and grandparents. Thirty-seven million low-income blind, disabled, aged, and low-income children and their families are currently covered by Medicaid. Far more people will be hurt by the Medicaid cuts than will ever be helped by the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

If an individual pursued two such diametrically opposed actions, we'd say he was unbalanced and should seek professional help. The Senate in Kassebaum-Kennedy adopted an amendment to provide basically equal coverage of mental and physical health. I understand that that provision is being dropped. That is unfortunate. Members of Congress could use the help.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SALVA- TION ARMY'S EFFORTS IN ST. LOUIS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of two outstanding programs that have made a tremendous impact on the St. Louis community: the Salvation Army comprehensive substance treatment and rehabilitation program [CSTAR] and the Salvation Army community in partnership family center [CIP]. These two organizations have worked with a consortium of businesses, service organizations, and governmental groups to provide the St. Louis community at large with invaluable homeless and drug treatment services.

The Salvation Army's CSTAR and CIP programs are part of an effort to help stabilize and empower homeless families and women with chemical dependencies so that they may help themselves. By nurturing a sense of dignity and resourcefulness, these programs enable individuals and their families to re-enter the community as participating citizens. Through the unique programming offered at each of the centers, families are given a foundation to rebuild their lives and eventually relocate into safe and affordable housing.

About a year ago, Congressman WATTS and I began to travel and visit organizations, like these, around the country. We asked the people and community leaders what they needed to run their programs more efficiently and what it would take to revitalize these impoverished communities.

All of the organizations found the Federal Government's involvement in their programs to be burdensome and intrusive. The Government made them jump through bureaucratic hoops, fill out stacks of paperwork, and follow silly, expensive, and troublesome regulations. They asked us to reduce this redtape and allow participants to enter their programs without having to comply with an abundance of requirements and to be able to run their program without being told which portions of the programs were acceptable and which were not.

Based on these recommendations and others from people we met, we introduced legislation designed to empower the institutions that provide structure, rehabilitation and order to low-income neighborhoods. The bill does this by empowering faith-based and other private groups, funding scholarships for low-income children, encouraging private investment and home-ownership, and assisting those neighborhood groups which are restoring structure to their communities.

The American Community Renewal Act allows for up to 100 renewal communities to be established on a competitive basis in both urban and rural areas. To be designated a renewal community, State and local governments would have to work together with neighborhood groups to lessen the burden of rules and regulations that hamper job creation.

There are two tenants of the bill that would directly and positively impact the Community in Partnership Family Center as well as the CSTAR program. The first is a charitable tax credit. Individuals would be able to contribute to the charity of their choice, whose mission is poverty relief, and receive a tax credit of up to 75 percent of a \$200 donation. The other provision would allow renewal communities to voucherize their drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs. Participants would have the ability to choose where to receive their treatment—whether private or public. It's no great secret that private programs like CSTAR have tremendous success rates and little recidivism.

Targeting the few pillars of strength in these communities and empowering them is essential to uplifting the deterioration of our low-income communities. CSTAR, the family center, and others deserve the recognition and support from the Federal Government and I believe the community renewal bill does just that.

Mr. Speaker, it is both an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to these fine organizations, and commend them upon their efforts to ensure that all residents of St. Louis County have the opportunity to operate in the community as participating citizens. They are an outstanding example not only for the residents of St. Louis County, but to the Nation as a whole.

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL: RANKED
AMONG NEW JERSEY'S BEST

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Academic High School. Academic has consistently been ranked one of the best public schools in the State, and has been ranked one of New Jersey's top 21 best high schools by *New Jersey Monthly*.

At a time when some question the mission of our public school system, Academic High School is an example of what can be done with dedication and commitment to an ideal. Public schools can excel and anyone who doubts this need only take a tour of Academic High School.

Academic High School was established in 1976 as a college preparatory school for highly motivated students. Academic serves an ethnically and racially diverse population. Prospective students must undergo a highly se-

lective screening process. This process is based on the student's elementary school performance, standardized tests, recommendations, attendance, and participation in extra-curricular activities. With a student-teacher ratio of 15 to 1, every student's individual academic needs can be addressed. The faculty shows a great deal of dedication to their work. This is exemplified by the fact that 51.9 percent of the teachers hold master's degrees—well above the State average.

The students of Academic High School have consistently distinguished themselves at the Hudson County Science Fair. Academic students have won trips to the International Science Fair on a regular basis. Academic students have distinguished themselves by qualifying as National Merit semifinalists, as well as attending the Governor's Schools and the St. Peter's College Summer Scholars Program. Students also have received the New York Times' Young Citizen Award and placed first in the Kiwanis-Key Club essay contest. With achievements such as these, it is not surprising that 96.9 percent of the graduates go on to attend 4-year colleges, including the most competitive colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, MIT, and Cornell.

Despite the challenges inherent in providing quality, urban public education, Academic High School demonstrates that it can be done. Providing a quality public education takes dedicated teachers, parents, and students working together to build a community school. I want to particularly note the work of School Principal Robert J. Roggenstein, who has worked many long hours to fulfill the school's mission.

I am proud to have a school in my district that serves as a model for other urban schools. I ask that my colleagues rise and join me in honoring this outstanding school.

TRIBUTE TO THE AWARD WINNING
STUDENTS OF HILLSBORO HIGH
SCHOOL

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on April 27–29, 1996, more than 1,300 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia were 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 Hillsboro High School in Nashville represented Tennessee. 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 Tennessee are: Aras Alexander, Meghan Ashford-Grooms, Allison Bradford, Jennifer Cartwright, Andy Cheatham, Grace Cheng, Alfredo Cisneros, Hillary Condon, Lisa DeBusk, Kimberly Ewton, Marthie Francis, Blythe Gore, Corey Harkey, Eva Lea, Charles McMackin, Katie Newman, Casey O'Shea, Amanda Osteen, Austin Ray, Jamie Richards, Kristin Robertson, James Shadinger, James Shaub, Madeline Short, Eleanor Smith, Jennifer Tlumak, Emily Van Hook, Katie Walton, and Emily White.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Mary Catherine Bradshaw, who deserves

much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Holly Brewer, and the State coordinator, Dorothy Skeel, 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.

A TRIBUTE TO DARRELL
TORGERSON

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a decorated veteran of public education, Darrell Torgerson, on the occasion of his retirement from active service.

Mr. Torgerson has taught chemistry to students at Mira Loma High School in Sacramento for the past 30 years. Over the course of those three decades, Mr. Torgerson's rare fusion of light-heartedness and dedication to the task at hand has earned him a permanent place in the hearts and minds of countless pupils.

Mr. Torgerson is the kind of teacher in whose eyes the classroom door is never closed, and in whose ears the dismissal bell never rings. Ignoring the common standards of mediocrity, Darrell Torgerson has set the standard for this students by demanding more of himself than was ever asked. Mr. Torgerson has devoted countless hours after school to tutoring both the eager and the frustrated, has worked closely with honor students on their science papers for the International Baccalaureate program, and has coached student teams to numerous victories in various local and national science competitions. His freshman students have made their mark in Sacramento area competitions by regularly taking first place over opposing high school teams made up of juniors and seniors.

We all know that teachers are the guardians of America's future, but we don't hear enough about teachers like Darrell Torgerson, who has been a guardian angel for an entire generation of young people. I commend him on

his long and fruitful career, and I wish him the best of luck on the next stage of his life as educator.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PARENTAL LEAVE EQUITY ACT OF 1996

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Parental Family Leave Act of 1996, a bill which will ensure that employees who choose to care for a foster child or adopt a child will benefit from the same leave policy as their coworkers who are birth parents. This bill does not mandate that employers provide leave benefits beyond existing law, but rather that if they choose to provide such benefits, they do so for all parents equitably. Because the employers involved are generally larger businesses and the number of children is small, the bill will not burden employers.

The Family Medical Leave Act of 1993 [FMLA] provides that employers must grant up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for adoptive, birth and foster parents to care for a new child. Although some employers go beyond the mandate of the act and provide paid leave or allow paid sick leave to be used by employees with a new child, they often extend these benefits only to birth parents and not to foster parents or parents who adopt. My bill tracks the FMLA, correcting this inequity by providing that if an employer allows additional leave benefits for the birth of a child, the employer shall provide the same leave benefits to parents of a foster child or an adopted child. Thus, my bill does not require employers to provide leave policies beyond the requirement of the FMLA, but provides only for equal treatment for adoptive and foster parents, in keeping with the intent of the original legislation.

The basis for granting parental leave to both foster and adoptive parents overlap, but the circumstances of foster parents and adoptive parents are often different. Foster children are generally older children who have been removed from their own homes. Often they are children with specific needs. Sometimes they have been abused. Thus, a foster parent will normally have a greater challenge of adjustment than a new birth parent. A foster parent must acclimate to a child who already has set habits and personality traits. The foster child is sometimes intimidated by being thrust into her new surroundings. She may have come from dangerous or perhaps life threatening circumstances. In addition, foster care systems, especially those in large cities, are in great disrepair. A recent GAO report reported disgraceful circumstances for the care of many of these youngsters, a situation that is pervasive throughout the United States. The wreckage left behind by failed foster care systems is often reflected in the lives of foster children. They clearly need their parents in their new home as much, and probably more than the newborns who are the major recipients of paid leave.

Adopted children are generally not as old as foster care children and do not generally come to their new families from troubled circumstances. However, because most adoptive parents are caring for an infant, they find

themselves in a situation similar to the parents of newborns. There is no reason, therefore, to treat them differently than birth parents.

There are few foster or adoptive parents in any single workplace, guaranteeing that the effects on the employer would be minuscule in keeping with the policy of the FLMA. I urge my colleagues to support this bill to help ensure that foster parents and adoptive parents receive the same opportunity as birth parents to bond with a new child and to acclimate that child to her new family and surroundings.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation that the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church or Ironwood, MI, is celebrating its centennial anniversary on June 22, 1996. It was 100 years ago that 20 Lutherans were drawn together by their common faith to form the Church of Ironwood, MI. Today, the congregation has nearly 600 dedicated members who are proudly celebrating the love and faith that has been shared within the congregation and the Ironwood community for the past century.

In 1896, Pastor Michael Kivi was asked to lead the small congregation. He graciously accepted the offer and began his new job for a salary of \$20 a month. Thirteen dedicated pastors have served the congregation since Pastor Kivi. Currently, Pastor Francis Strong leads the members in worship and fellowship.

The congregation has been planning the anniversary festivities since 1992. "The History of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church," a concise history of the parish, was printed last fall. An original stage play was written for the celebration entitled "Workers in the Vineyard." A centennial feast is being hosted on June 22 for members and friends of the congregation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all northern Michigan, and the entire Nation I would like to congratulate Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church on 100 years of faith, love, and ministry.

FATHER THOMAS PATRICK
JOSEPH DOYLE, S.J.

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Thomas J. Doyle, S.J., who will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination into the Society of Jesus on June 30, 1996.

Father Doyle, a product of the Philadelphia community, attended the Gesu Grammar School, Roman Catholic High School, and St. Joseph's Preparatory School before deciding to serve God and the community. Upon his graduation from St. Joseph's in 1933, Father Doyle entered the Society of Jesus. After performing his priestly studies in Toronto, Can-

ada, he was ordained on June 30, 1946, by James Cardinal McGuligan. Father Doyle returned to Philadelphia to celebrate his first mass at Our Lady of Mercy Church before traveling the world as an educator, mission director, editor, and preacher.

Since returning to Old St. Joseph's Church in 1967, Father Doyle has become a pillar of the Philadelphia Community. He has served as chaplain to the Federation of Irish Societies of the Delaware Valley, the Irish Society, Legion of Mary, Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Father Doyle was honored as the 1992 Hibernian of the year for his selfless dedication to the community and willingness to help those in need.

Father Thomas Patrick Joseph Doyle epitomizes the Jesuit ideals. Today, I join his friends in offering both thanks and congratulations for his years of dedicated service.

CUTTING SPENDING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 19, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CUTTING SPENDING

Despite much of the political rhetoric in Washington, Congress and the President have made significant progress on reducing the federal budget deficit. For the first time since President Truman, the deficit has been reduced for years in a row. In fact, the projected 1996 deficit (\$140 billion) is less than half of the 1992 deficit (\$290 billion). Compared to the size of the economy, the U.S. deficit is now lower than that of any other major industrialized nation. However, much more must be done. The challenge facing Congress is to maintain this discipline and stay the course until the deficit is erased. In past months, Congress has taken a number of positive actions.

1996 SPENDING

With my strong support, Congress recently passed the last of the yearly appropriations bills which fund basic government operations. Overall, these bills cut spending \$23 billion blow 1995 levels—about 5 percent. I voted to eliminate more than 200 wasteful programs, including the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the modular helium reactor program, a congressional warehouse and parking lot, and many more.

LINE-ITEM VETO

With my support, Congress passed a line-item veto, and the President signed it into law. Under this provision, the President can object to any specific project or program and return it to Congress. Without a two-thirds vote in both the House and Senate, the program would be eliminated. This is an important step in efforts to block wasteful spending and "pork-barrel" projects. I am disappointed that the congressional leadership delayed this provision until 1997 by defeating an effort to make it effective immediately. If this had passed, even more could be saved from spending bills this year.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

For the first time in history, the House last year approved a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The version that passed the House would require a 3/5 vote of

both the House and the Senate to pass an unbalanced budget or to raise the debt limit. It would allow certain exemptions in time of war or national security threat. I voted for this amendment, and am disappointed that it failed in the Senate.

DOWNSIZING GOVERNMENT

With my support, Congress voted in 1994 to cut more than 270,000 federal positions by 1999. We are significantly ahead of schedule, with more than 160,000 positions eliminated, leaving the federal workforce smaller now than at any time since the mid-1960s. We should continue this course, focusing particularly on top-heavy bureaucracies that have the bulk of their employees in Washington, D.C. It has been my personal practice each year to reduce administrative spending for government programs and agencies to lessen the opportunity for waste. During the appropriations process for fiscal year 1996, I supported many amendments to reduce overhead in certain government agencies and programs.

REFORMING GOVERNMENT PURCHASING

Too often we hear about outrageous government purchases of \$600 toilet seats or \$100 screwdrivers. Centralized management is often inefficient. Last year, with my support, Congress passed legislation to streamline the wasteful government procurement process. The new law reduces paperwork burdens, streamlines acquisition procedures, and cuts government purchasing costs. It encourages federal employees to act like private businesses and purchase certain supplies at a local office supply store if it saves money. It also expands the bidding process to make it more competitive and efficient.

SIX-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET

I voted for a plan to balance the budget in six years. This conservative "Coalition" budget asks all Americans to do their fair share with equitably distributed savings. This plan would cut spending by more than \$700 billion. It reforms welfare, protects Social Security, preserves Medicare and Medicaid for the future, maintains investments in education and job training, and cuts corporate subsidies. The Coalition budget would reduce the deficit by \$9 billion in 1997, \$25 billion in 1998, and continue on a glidepath to a balanced budget in 2002.

Unfortunately, the House defeated this budget and passed a version that would increase the deficit in 1997 and 1998. This is the plan that was supported by House Speaker Newt Gingrich. I voted against increasing the deficit. The main difference between this plan and the Coalition budget is that the Speaker's plan borrows an additional \$150 billion to expand certain tax breaks. As a result, the national debt would be billions of dollars higher in 2002 than under the Coalition budget. The Coalition budget demonstrates that it is possible to make tough budget choices while reflecting the values American cherish: responsibility, honesty, fairness, and the promise that the future will be better for our children. The problem with the budget supported by Speaker Gingrich is that increasing the national debt would leave even more of a burden on our children.

It is correct that both the Speaker's plan and the Coalition plan balance the budget on paper, but the Speaker's plan postpones 82% of the deficit reduction until after the 1998 elections. In fact, the President's separate plan makes a similar mistake. History shows that such an approach is a recipe for failure. Time and time again Congress has passed "deficit reduction" plans that postpone serious spending cuts for several years. My position is that we should use the Coalition approach and pay our bills now, and not just promise to pay them later. We should con-

tinue reducing the deficit, year by year, in a disciplined, methodical manner.

Unless significant changes are made, the final budget plan is expected to be vetoed by the President. Although the differences between the sides are significant, I think the American people want Congress and the President to continue negotiating to reach agreement on the budget. It is the responsibility of leaders in both parties to put aside partisan differences for the common good of the nation.

Over the past year, both the President and the congressional leadership have moved towards the Coalition budget. There is still time to unite the American people behind a tough, honest, and fair balanced budget that reflects basic American values and invests in our future. It would be a tragedy if the progress that has been made since 1992 is reversed with a budget that increases the deficit in 1997 and 1998. I will continue to urge all of my colleagues to seek a final agreement.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH B. MITCHELL, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a former Member of both Houses of Congress, Hugh Burnton Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell died on June 10, at age 89, and his family and friends are gathering at Daybreak Star Center in Seattle to remember him today.

Hugh Mitchell was a true son of the Northwest, and true Democrat. His belief, that government could help people realize their dreams, was at the core of his public service. He was born in Great Falls, MT in 1907, grew up on a dairy farm, and attended public schools. After graduating from Dartmouth College, he engaged in editorial work at an Everett, WA newspaper. In 1933, he joined the congressional staff of U.S. Representative Monrad Wallgren, and extended his service on the Hill for 12 years, including Wallgren's term in the Senate.

When Wallgren was elected Governor of the State of Washington, he appointed Mitchell to serve the balance of his Senate term. Hugh Mitchell was just 37 years old when he was sworn on January 10, 1945—the second youngest U.S. Senator at the time. He was defeated for election in 1946, but was elected to the House in 1948 and served in the 81st and 82d Congresses. He was not a candidate for renomination in 1952, but mounted an unsuccessful bid for the governorship of Washington in 1952.

Mr. Speaker, our country has changed dramatically in the 40 years since Hugh Mitchell graced the floor of this Chamber, but the principle that animated his public service is timeless: that government could and should aid the people he represented. He listened to the people, and tried to put government to work for them.

Hugh Mitchell's congressional career began as World War II was ending; the country's agenda then was similar to that which faces it today in the post-cold war era. Mitchell urged conversion of America's war-related industries to peacetime infrastructure-building, both to put people to work, and to prevent a reversion to the hardships of the Depression.

America's hard-won superiority in science and technology, he believed, should be used to relieve the tensions and miseries of the war-torn world. He supported the Marshall plan for Europe, but also proposed a similar program of engagement in Asia. Had the Congress heeded his prophetic advice, we might have avoided the disastrous route that took our country into conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. "We must make allies in Asia," he warned, "or we are doomed to protracted, costly, and indecisive wars."

His ideas about cultivating constructive cooperative relationships with Pacific Rim countries were part of the long tradition of trade and friendship among the people of the Northwest and their neighbors to the East. Our APEC program today is a culmination of the vision of Washington State advocates such as Warren Magnuson, Henry Jackson, and Hugh B. Mitchell.

Mitchell's legislative agenda also included the careful stewardship of the abundant natural resources of the Pacific Northwest. Adoption of his plan for comprehensive management of the Columbia River Valley by the Congress might have averted the ecological crisis we now struggle to overcome.

Hugh Mitchell's reputation as a far-sighted intellectual is complemented by his legendary attentiveness to the wisdom of his constituents. His civility of discourse and equanimity in the face of adversity sprang from his faith in the democratic process. His pragmatic vision of government of, by, and for the people is a legacy that enhances this body, Mr. Speaker, and I commend it to you.

AMERICA WANTS HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, America's wait for health care reform is nearly over. My colleagues in both the House and the Senate have reached agreement on the Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996. This is the health care bill the American people have wanted for years.

The Republican health care reform plan is portable and affordable. Despite the extremist efforts of the Clinton administration to nationalize this Nation's private health care system, the long wait for portable and affordable health care is over, and, it took a Republican Congress to get it done. Our plan ensures portability, fights fraud and abuse, cuts red tape, increases access, and enhances affordability.

For the first time, working Americans will be able to leave their jobs without having to worry about losing their health care insurance due to preexisting conditions. Up to 25 million Americans per year will benefit from this agreement, which eliminates preexisting condition exclusions for persons with prior health insurance coverage. An additional 4 million job-locked Americans are freed to job hunt because insurance companies will be required by law, to accept persons who had prior health insurance coverage.

This agreement fights fraud and abuse by creating new penalties against those who engage in health care fraud. It creates a national

health care fraud and abuse control program to coordinate Federal, State, and local law enforcement actions and funding is increased for investigation, reviews, and prosecutions.

To provide greater access to health care, the agreement fights discrimination in the Tax Code against millions of small, self-employed business men and women by giving them virtually the same rights as large corporations to deduct their health insurance costs. It allows tax deductions for long-term health care needs, and it allows terminally ill patients and their families to receive tax-free accelerated death benefits from their insurance companies.

The President and his liberal allies insist on perpetuating big Government policies and socialized health care. America rejected it in 1993, and they do not want it today. The Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996 ensures portable, affordable health care for working Americans.

It is time the Clinton liberals stop dragging their feet and came to the negotiating table.

DO NOT PUT HARD-WORKING AMERICANS AT RISK

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, like other Members of this body, I abhor terrorism and support ongoing efforts to reduce the spread of weapons of mass destruction. But I also want to be sure that we do not hurt hard-working Americans in our efforts to achieve foreign policy objectives. From the outset, I have been particularly concerned that enactment of this bill might hurt the citizens of the 14th District of Texas and American families throughout the country.

As the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee knows, I was particularly concerned that the bill, as reported by the International Relations Committee, could have two potentially harmful effects. First, the initial bill would have put at risk the jobs of Americans at totally innocent U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies. Second, the initial bill could be read to apply retroactively to investment commitments made and contractual obligations undertaken many years ago.

Through the strong leadership and personal intervention of the chairman of the full committee and of the Trade Subcommittee, these concerns have been addressed. I am gratified that the unprecedented innocent subsidiary provision was dropped in its entirety. That change alone will ensure that workers in my district will not have their livelihoods affected by the actions of others that were well beyond their control. Moreover, the bill was redrafted to ensure that the long-standing principle of contract sanctity is preserved. To eliminate any possible interpretive ambiguity, the definition of investment makes clear that the legislation applies only to activities undertaken pursuant to an agreement entered into with the Government of Iran or the Government of Libya (or nongovernmental entities formed by those governments) after the date of enactment. Thus, for example, companies can continue to honor their contractual obligations under existing contracts without fear of being

sanctioned. As a result, the supply of services and other subcontracts, farm-in arrangements, and the like in connection with contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment will not expose companies to potential sanctions. Similarly, companies may continue the development of oil resources as contemplated under exploration and production-sharing agreements signed long before introduction of this legislation. By addressing these legitimate concerns of the business community, our committee has preserved an important principle while reducing the likely exposure of U.S. companies and U.S. workers to foreign government retaliation.

As the administration made clear in its testimony before the Trade Subcommittee, it too shares my concerns about the potential unintended consequences of the legislation. I was pleased that the administration indicated that the bill should apply only prospectively, to future contracts and to future investments. With the bill before us today, the administration should be in a better position to ensure that hard-working Americans in the 14th District or anywhere in our great land will not be put at risk.

In closing, I wish to again commend our Committee leadership for producing a bill that maintains long-standing principles, reduces the risk of harmful retaliation, and provides the President with the flexibility needed to ensure that the American economy is not adversely affected by our pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

HONORING "OLD" JOE CLARK

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of southern Kentucky's country music legends, "Old" Joe Clark.

"Old" Joe recently celebrated his 50th year of performing at Renfro Valley, Kentucky's premier country music venue. He has been making us laugh with his unique brand of country humor and skillful banjo-picking for the last half century. He is a true treasure of the Commonwealth.

"Old" Joe came to Renfro Valley after entertaining folks in and around his home of Johnson City, TN. After sharpening his talents in Tennessee, "Old" Joe attracted the attention of Renfro Valley's founder, John Lair. And, as they say, the rest is history.

It did not take long for "Old" Joe's fame to spread throughout southern Kentucky. And, he was soon a part of the national country music scene. He appears at the Grand Ole Opry and performed with some of the Nation's top country stars.

"Old" Joe Clark talents are legendary at Renfro Valley. For 50 years, he has set the standard for an entire generation of country musicians and comedians. Without a doubt, "Old" Joe has left his mark on the Renfro Valley community.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to honor "Old" Joe Clark on his 50th anniversary at Renfro Valley. I know that the people of southern Kentucky love Joe and appreciate his lifetime of service to entertain us.

TRIBUTE TO WENDY GUEY, 1996 NATIONAL SPELLING BEE WINNER

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to salute an exceptional student from Palm Beach County, FL, Miss Wendy Guey. At 12 years old, Wendy attends the Palm Beach County School of the Arts and was the winner of the 1996 Scripps Howard National Spelling Bee.

Not only a talented pianist and violinist, Miss Guey is also a bright, young lady who calmly spelled vivisepture to become a national champion. To get through the early rounds, she spelled correctly—parquet, multifarious, and gesticulate. Aside from a small shopping trip, she donated \$200 to her school while the rest of the prize money has been put away for college.

This was Miss Guey's fourth National Spelling Bee. In 1993, she came in fourth place at the unbelievable age of 9. This year, she came back after missing two words in previous rounds to win the championship.

Perhaps most importantly, Miss Guey has reached a level that all American students should strive to achieve. Education cannot be emphasized enough; our children need to be prepared to attain the skilled positions that will await them in the future. For the United States to compete on the international level, young individuals such as Miss Guey need to become the role models for all students.

I am proud to recognize Miss Guey for her victory as well as her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ching and Susan Guey of Palm Beach Gardens. We should all be proud to salute Wendy for her achievements and wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

POSTAL REFORM

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, the following letter by Postmaster General Marvin Runyon was published in the June 1, 1996 Washington Post as a rebuttal to an earlier Washington Post column calling for the creation of a Government commission to address the complex issues of postal reform. The authors of the original article—Messrs. David Ginsburg, Murray Comarow, Robert Hardesty and David Harris—argued in their guest column, "Delivery for the Postal Service," that postal reform would best be addressed through the creation of a Government commission to report and analyze these important public policy issues. While I do not embrace that conclusion, I included their column in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 6.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Runyon argues to the contrary and says that the Postal Service cannot wait for results of findings of a commission. Mr. Runyon stresses that the Postal Service has begun to meet the demands of today's mail delivery and that legislative reforms are needed to keep it thriving for years to come. I will be introducing such legislation in the next few days.

[From the Washington Post, June 1, 1996]

ALREADY DELIVERING

(By Marvin Runyon)

Were the Postal Service a private company, it would be the ninth-largest business in the United States. It is bigger than Coca-Cola, Xerox and Eastman Kodak—combined. With more than 750,000 employees in all U.S. states and territories, the U.S. Postal Service is the largest civilian employer in the country—accounting for one out of every 170 U.S. paychecks. Last year, the Postal Service delivered 181 billion pieces of mail—more pieces in a day than Federal Express delivers in a year.

No doubt the complex and amazing U.S. Postal Service faces some serious challenges. But does anyone seriously believe that this calls for creating another government commission?

In their article of May 20 ["Delivery for the Postal Service," op-ed] four friends of the Postal Service—David Ginsburg, Murray Comarow, Robert L. Hardesty and David F. Harris—argue for just such a panel.

The fact is, the Postal Service can't wait for a commission. We've already begun to turn things around.

No tax dollars fill our coffers. And the real price of a stamp, when adjusted for inflation, is about the same today as it was in 1971. But today's Postal Service makes a profit. Last year, we earned \$1.8 billion. So far, we're on track to earn between \$700 million and \$900 million in fiscal 1996.

In 1995 we set a record of 88 percent for on-time delivery. We expect to set a new record when new statistics are released next week. Moreover, we intend to raise our national on-time delivery average for local first-class mail to 92 percent by next year. By 2000, we are aiming for 95 percent or better, with similar improvements in other service categories.

We're also working to raise revenue and exploring the universe of technology. In the coming months, we will be launching hybrid mail services that combine the speed of computer messaging with the security and impact of the U.S. Mail. We'll also be introducing electronic money transfer services, international catalogue shopping, convenient new bill-paying methods and dozens of new services available at our 40,000 post offices.

And we're increasing service, not costs, by reengineering the way we deliver the mail. Last year, we launched a new blueprint for excellence called CustomerPerfect!, which is helping us examine how we deliver the mail every step along the way, from the back dock to the customer's mailbox. At the same time, we're working to reduce labor costs, which account for some 80 percent of our annual budget.

But more must be done. Legislative reform is needed to allow the Postal Service to keep pace with the communications business; for example, to offer business customers volume discounts and customized service contracts. We need the authority to test new products more easily and bring them to market more quickly. And we need changes that will bring labor negotiations back to the bargaining table so we can better control our costs.

The Postal Service doesn't need a commission. It needs to have the shackles of government regulation loosened so it can continue its commitment to excellence.

INS TO BE COMMENDED IN MIAMI

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS], created by Congress over a hundred years ago—March 3, 1891—has been charged with the responsibility of providing services under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which among other things includes providing assistance to individuals seeking naturalization—the process by which eligible immigrants become U.S. citizens. Therefore, INS is appropriately involved in the citizenship process as an integral part and I believe that Commissioner Meissner has made significant progress in reducing the extensive processing backlogs for prospective new citizens as interest in naturalization has increased substantially during her term as commissioner.

Although I cannot speak for other portions of the country, in Miami INS has done a commendable job of moving applicants through the citizenship process expeditiously. As a part critic of INS's failure to process applications on a timely basis, I have been encouraged by the important headway INS has made in reducing the average time for completing an application.

Naturalization applications have severely outpaced the capacity of INS—from just over 200,000 in 1983 to over a million in 1995, and thousands of applications had been accumulating in Miami with a mere 22 personnel to process them. To respond to this unacceptable situation, using its own fee revenue, INS has added 158 naturalization personnel to the Miami District staff this year to handle the steadily increasing volume of citizenship applications. In the first half of this year, thanks to the additional staffing provided by Commissioner Meissner, the Miami district has been able to complete close to 30,000 N-400 applications—the standard naturalization form—which is over 1,000 more than the Miami district completed in the entire year for 1995. I have been pleased with this progress and commend Commissioner Meissner's hard work to ensure that naturalization is given the priority it merits.

Through its Citizenship USA project, INS is meeting on a monthly basis in Miami with local organizations to improve community outreach. Groups such as One Nation, the Catholic Legal Immigration Network Inc. [CLINIC], Dade County Schools and the Hispanic Coalition have worked with volunteers and local officials to help the INS facilitate its citizenship activities.

To be eligible for citizenship, an immigrant must be a legal permanent resident for at least 5 years—three if married to a U.S. citizen—exhibit good moral character and understanding of constitutional principles, demonstrate a knowledge of U.S. history/civics and basis English—unless exempted for age or disability—and must pay an application fee of \$95 which funds the INS process of examining each case. Thus, naturalization is not an automatic step for every immigrant, and those individuals who have gone to the trouble and effort of playing by the rules and have demonstrated their dedication and desire to be a U.S. citizen deserve the opportunity to be

processed on a timely, efficient basis by INS. Although there have been enormous backlogs in the past, I believe that Commissioner Meissner is taking important steps toward helping immigrants naturalize and take full advantage of citizenship in these great United States.

CITRUS TRISTEZA VIRUS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, northern California, with its benign temperature, is home to many agricultural products, including grapes, stone fruits, vegetables, and citrus. California has 275,000 acres in citrus groves. Roughly 30,000 to 35,000 people are employed in the citrus industry, which means ontree revenues of \$546.3 million for the State of California. However, if the brown citrus aphid intrudes into our groves, everything we worked so hard for will be lost.

The brown citrus aphid is the carrier for the citrus tristeza virus or CTV. CTV is a very destructive disease that has already killed over 40 million trees worldwide and is projected to destroy 180 million citrus trees on citrus tristeza virus-sensitive sour orange rootstock in the United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, and other parts of North America. If there is even one strain of the CTV in the rootstock, it will debilitate the trees and will produce extremely low quantities of fruit. If the quantity of citrus decreases, it means millions of dollars in revenue lost for the State of California.

My colleagues in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas share California's understanding of the importance of the threat presented by the brown citrus aphid. If not controlled, the disease will escalate and will affect the U.S. citrus industry, possibly eliminating the United States as a major supplier of fresh fruit and juice concentrate in the world.

Congress has already made a commitment to fight the citrus tristeza virus in the fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 Agricultural appropriations bills with a \$500,000 special research grant. However, I believe more needs to be done. The farm bill, passed earlier this year, created a \$3 million cooperative national research initiative to control the citrus tristeza virus and the brown citrus aphid. The program would entail new research and develop technologies needed to manage the disease, provide environmentally and energy-efficient control measures, and reduce the economic losses due to the diseases caused by the CTV. Unfortunately it was not possible to fund the research initiative in this year's appropriations bill. However, if additional monies become available to the committee, I will work to ensure that the CTV research initiative is given strong consideration for funding.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI AND HER
WORK IN BURMA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today there was a ceremony commemorating the

51st birthday of Aung San Suu Kyi, the rightful leader of Burma. It highlighted the continuing repression occurring in Burma. As you know, Burma is ruled by a brutal military dictatorship which rejects the mandate of the democratic elections of 1990.

Although Aung San Suu Kyi is no longer under house arrest, the military regime has been stepping up its repressive measures against her and her party, the National League for Democracy. As the sixth anniversary of the democratic election approached, over 200 people were arrested. Recently, the regime released half of the detainees. These arrests were the latest example of the egregious human rights situation in Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy did not give in to the fear of retribution. They held rallies these past two weekends and will continue to meet.

I say to Aung San Suu Kyi, thank you for your courage and devotion to principle, you inspire all of us. You are a very courageous woman, who has endured uncomprehensible hardships. We will continue to help restore you and the rightfully elected parliament to power in Burma and end the horrendous human rights violations.

SALUTE TO THE MISSIONARY EFFORTS OF NINTH AND O BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Ninth and O Baptist Church of Louisville, KY. This remarkable congregation led by Pastor Rodney Burnette organized relief efforts for the children of a war-torn Bosnia.

Last October, the parishioners of the Ninth and O Baptist Church organized an amazing conglomeration of "shoobox blessings" filled with a variety of gifts for children in Bosnia. They worked in collaboration with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board administrator in Eastern Europe Bill Steele to iron out the specifics of the project. They then appealed to other churches, schools, and community organizations to donate boxes filled with toys, clothes, picture books, and candy for children of ages up to 13 years old.

More than 2,700 boxes were collected as well as over 200 cases of medical supplies and 150 cases of food. Thanks to this extraordinary church group, thousands of Bosnian children had gifts for Christmas. I would like to take this opportunity to commend them for their efforts and their commitment to building bridges of peaceful offerings to the unfortunate victims of war across the Atlantic.

TRIBUTE TO DARLENE CAROL CALVERT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great community leader who passed away last week—Darlene Carol Calvert.

Ms. Calvert dedicated her life to community service. She was active in the Unitarian Universalist Church of San Diego and in its Women's Federation and Project Freedom of Religion. She was coordinator of the Religious Rights Task Force and advisor for Planned Parenthood at her church. She served as founder and chairwoman of the San Diego chapter of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights and as a member of the board of directors of the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

As a woman who had been stricken with polio at the age of 15, she committed herself to ensuring that others in similar situations could enjoy a rewarding and independent life. She was an appointee to the County Committee for Persons with Disabilities, and she lobbied for access to facilities and services for disabled persons.

With a power wheelchair, arm braces and a ventilator to provide oxygen, she lived as independently in San Diego as her health would permit—and she worked at The Access Center, a nonprofit agency that provides services for the disabled, representing her clients in their efforts to also live independently.

Despite being told often that she would never finish college or be employed, she received a bachelor's degree in social work and a master's degree in counseling from San Diego State University. She was employed in social work and chemical dependency counseling, first at Episcopal Community Services and then at the California Youth Authority. She joined The Access Center in 1993 and coordinated a program to buy adaptive equipment for people with severe disabilities.

She was honored with several awards, including the Gallantry Award by the Easter Seal Society, the Unsung Unitarian of the Year Award, the Woman of the Year Award by the Coalition for Reproductive Choice, and the Freedom of Religion Award by the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights.

But of all the awards, the most significant was the respect and admiration of her friends, family, and community for her community involvement, her passionate advocacy for the disabled, and her desire to make the world a better place for all people with disabilities.

We seldom find a person as dedicated and brave as Ms. Calvert—those who touch us with their perseverance and optimism. My thoughts and prayers go out to her partner, Chris Shelly, to her family, and to her friends in the disabled community and in the San Diego community at large. She will be missed.

THE PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS PROTECTION ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we live in a disposable society. We have disposable diapers, cups, plates, utensils, gloves, needles, razors, bags, heat packs, and flashlights. We even have disposable cameras and contact lenses. But we have gone too far. We have entered the age of the disposable worker.

I am talking about the contingent work force, which is made up of part-time workers, temporary employees, independent contractors, day laborers, and others. Let me make it

clear. I am not talking about teenagers flipping burgers. Contingent workers can be heads of a households. They can be old or young. But, not surprisingly, they are disproportionately women and minorities.

Employers increasingly view contingent workers as disposable. Contingent workers often provide short-term profits to employers who don't want to pay health insurance, pension benefits, unemployment insurance, and vacation and sick leave. This is not to say that there should be no part-time or temporary jobs. They provide flexibility for both employees and employers. Moreover, there are consciences employers and temporary agencies that set the standard when it comes to pay and benefits for part-time and temporary workers. But the rise in the number of involuntary contingent workers and the recent corporate purging that has taken place paint a gloomy portrait of contingent work in America.

Temporary employment alone grew 10 times faster than overall employment between 1982 and 1990. In 1982 contingent workers constituted a quarter of the labor force. And that number continues to rise.

Not surprisingly, women and minorities are overrepresented in the part-time and temporary work force. For example, the percentage of African-Americans in the temporary work force is double that of the whole work force. Moreover, two out of three temporary workers are women. Women and minority groups, therefore, suffer a disproportionate share of the drawbacks of involuntary part-time and temporary employment—lower per-hour wages than full-time workers; reduced or no employment-based health, retirement, and other benefits; and the constant threat of being released with little or no warning.

Employees who worked for Honeywell Information Systems found out the hard way. After working for Honeywell as a computer programmer for 8 years, Jimmie Ruth and the majority of her department were laid off. She was hired back as a consultant, but the change in status resulted in a loss of benefits and forced her to pay Social Security taxes. She found herself working along side her former coworkers, who had also been hired back without their benefits.

Corporations that replace full-time workers with temporary workers do it to save money. But it can often cost taxpayers money. We all pay higher health costs when uninsured workers receive expensive emergency care rather than preventative medicine. We all pay when employees without retirement plans must depend on public assistance. We all pay when families are unable to reinvest money back into the economy.

There is little proof that replacing core workers with contingent labor benefits companies. According to management research consultant Helen Axel, companies do not always save money by providing contingent employees with lower wages and fewer benefits. The productivity of companies is often negatively impacted by the high turnover rates of contingent employees. The costs and time required for training new waves of temporary employees are not compensated for by trimming wages and benefits.

Cutting jobs has become profitable in another way—fattening the pockets of CEO's. When Robert Allen, CEO of AT&T, announced 40,000 layoffs in January, he made more than \$5 million as AT&T stock soared. This is in

addition to his \$3 million salary. So Allen earned millions for firing thousands.

The Part-Time and Temporary Worker Protection Act address this problem. Simply put, if an employer provides health care and pension benefits to full-time workers, then they must provide partial coverage to contingent workers.

Under the bill, all employees working 500 hours or more per year receive a prorated share of health benefits under the employee sponsored group health plan based on the amount they worked. In other words, an employee who works 20 hours per week is eligible for half of the benefits of a full-time employee.

In addition, employees working 500 hours or more per year are eligible to participate in an employer-provided pension plan at the same prorated rate.

The bill also allows voluntary part-time workers to receive unemployment compensation while looking for part-time work. Currently, in order to receive unemployment insurance, a part-time worker must look for, and accept if offered, full-time work.

Another concern is the misclassification of employees as independent contractors. The Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act limits the IRS's ability to waive employer tax liability for misclassifying employees as independent contractors and prevents Federal and defense contractors from willfully misclassifying employees as independent contractors.

Finally, the bill requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct an annual survey to determine the level of health and pension benefits for temporary employees, the number of jobs an individual holds, and the number of hours an individual works on each job.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting the Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act of 1996.

TRIBUTE TO 1996 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR BRAD CONNERS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brad Connors, who was named a 1996 Presidential Scholar. As a constituent of mine, it is a special honor to congratulate Brad and his distinguished teacher, Mr. John Burke.

Each year, only 141 students in the country are selected for the prestigious Presidential Scholar award. The competition is fierce, and those that are chosen must demonstrate excellence in academics, leadership, and school and community involvement.

Brad recently graduated from Catholic Memorial High School, where he excelled both in and out of the classroom. Namely, he finished school with an A average and was a member of the academic decathlon team. Coached by Mr. Burke, the team took second place at the State finals. Brad won individual honors, as well, with a gold medal in economics and bronze medals in both fine arts and science.

In addition, Brad participated in football, basketball, and track all through high school. In fact, this year the Catholic Memorial track

team took the State championships by one-half of a point thanks to Brad's relay team in the final event. And, somehow he still found the time to coach a youth basketball team in his community.

Brad's parents, Mike and Sheila Connors, are undoubtedly very proud of their son's achievements. I share in their pride and wish Brad the best of luck in his studies at Notre Dame next year.

IN HONOR OF MARIO JIMENEZ

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of the great honor that will be bestowed upon Mr. Mario Jimenez of Whittier, CA.

On June 28, 1996, during the annual graduation ceremony of the university of his hometown, Huitzuco, Guerrero, Mexico, Mr. Jimenez will be named the "Father of the Generation" for the class of 1993-96.

Mario Jimenez, a leader of the community and a philanthropist in my congressional district, has spent many years supporting our local youth and educational initiatives. As a successful businessman in Pico Rivera, Mario has dedicated his time and resources to various programs and activities that promote excellence in education. He is a member of the Congressional Award Council, a national organization that challenges and recognizes young people in my congressional district.

In honor of the following 1996 graduates of the Centro de Bachillerato Tecnológico, I congratulate the candidates to receive a bachelor of science in electricity: Francisco Castrejon Marban, Isahi Flores Garcia, Eden Vladimir Garces Nunez, Ricardo Ernesto Garcia Castro, Jose Alfredo Jimenez Roman, Adrian Lopez Carrera, Jose Esteban Marban Salgado, Rafael Mendoza Pañaloza, Jorge Israel Ortega Figueroa, and Jorge Luis Rivera Roman y Armando Tellez Escamilla.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Flavio Aguirre Pineda, Lazaro Alonso Astudillo, Edgar Aragon Perez, Heriberto Coronel Flores, Silberto Calindo Garcia, Marilyn Gonzalez Varga, Maribel Ildenoso Flores, Martha Eugenia Jimenez Elizalde, Rubi Nelly Lagunas Gaytan, Suhail Lopez Garcia, Omar Marban Ocampo, Nayelli Miranda Sanchez, Celina Nieves Nieves, Adson Peralta Bautista, Alicia Rodriguez. Arellano, Claudia Rojas Aragon, and Susana Sonido Gomez.

The following candidates are to receive bachelor of science in administrative information: Nazaria Basilio Saavedra, Alejandro Casarrubias Merino, Violeta Castillo Jaimes, Elida Castro Ayala, Victor Hugo Delgado Hernandez, Antonio Elizalde AVila, Ozcar Encarnacion Jaimes, Flor Figueroa Taboada, Alfonsina Hernandez Castrejon, Matriz Hernandez De La Cruz, Armida Eliona Marban Marban, Gustavo Morales San Matrin, Henrik Adu Nava Figueroa, Andres Nery Robles, Malinal Xochitl Ocampo Cardenas, Nallely Pineda Gonzales, Lorena Rosales Franco, Rocio Segura Eligio, Juan Tabodada Ayala, Alfonso Toledo Figueroa, Isaias Valle Abrego, and Magdalena Villalva Estrada.

The following candidates are to receive bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Yaraset Maria Alonso Cruz, Candido Barrera Vasquez, Angel Bautista Capistran, Lucero Bustos Quezada, Yaneth Alejandra Bustos Terrones, Daniel Castrejon Hernandez, Conrado Diaz Mota, Luis Alberto Elizalde Marban, Arturo Guevara Dircio, Maricela Jarez Gatica, Maria Aldegunda Lopez Hernandez, Andres Jordan Mendoza Arteaga, Rosales Maricruz Morquecho, Sandra Ocampo Santos, Yareli Perez Herta, Jesus Reza Cruz, Luis Rojas Castro, Betzavet Salinas Mateos, and Maria Del Rosario Santiaguillo Guerrero.

The following candidates are to receive bachelor of science in general medicine: Rossana Castrejon Hernandez, Belen Catalan Chavez, Fatima Janet Catalan Lopez, Sindy De Jesus Tapoya, Magnolia Elizalde Gaytan, Maribel Garcia Munoz, Juan Benito Gaytan Castrejon, Nestor Hernandez Riquelme, Luz Estela Iriarte Salinas, Selene Montanez Dominguez, Maribel Montes Juan, Graciela Peralta Marba, and Maria De La Guadalupe Soto Garcia.

GEYSERVILLE INTERMODAL/ VISITORS CENTER

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation and support for the recognition given by the Committee on Appropriations to the value of a proposed project in Geyserville, CA, in Sonoma County. In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 Agriculture appropriations bill, the committee expresses its expectation that the Department will give consideration to funding this project under the rural business enterprise grants program. While the report makes reference to intermodal transportation and technical assistance requests relating to a train depot in Geyserville, one point merits clarification. In order to fully meet the rural needs of Geyserville, it is important to give equal consideration to funding the construction of a visitor's center and small business incubator, which will be constructed adjacent to the depot.

MFN STATUS FOR CHINA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak out against granting China the most-favored-nation [MFN] status. For many years I have followed the human rights and business violations occurring in China. This past year we have once again seen many problems arise with China.

As my colleagues know, last month the United States customs agents arrested suspects in the United States with ties to China's state-owned munitions companies for smuggling AK-47's and other dangerous weapons into the United States. These same companies are selling nuclear weapons technology

to Pakistan and advanced missile technology to Iran.

Many people claim that if we don't grant MFN status to China that American business will be hurt. That's not true. American businesses are hurt by the Chinese Government allowing piracy of copyrighted American goods. These pirated copies are made in factories with the full knowledge of the Chinese Government. Everyone here is aware that a trade war was barely averted yesterday because the United States and China came to an agreement that is designed to crack down on Chinese piracy of compact discs and computer software.

Unfortunately, I don't think the Chinese understand that we are serious about protecting our copyrighted goods. Once again, the Chinese have only been slapped on the wrist for not abiding by agreements made. In the past, MFN status has been granted in hopes that the Chinese Government was going to crack down on the piracy problems and human rights violations. This has not happened yet.

Granting MFN to China does not encourage the Chinese Government to correct their human rights violations. Despite China's robust economy and economic reforms, there continues to be widespread human rights abuses. China still places severe restrictions on freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, privacy, movement and worker rights. In Sunday's Post, it was noted that China's priority for the next 15 years would be to discredit Tibet's exiled religious leader, his Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

I ask my colleagues to ask themselves—Why would we want to grant MFN status to a country that continues to ignore human rights violations, continues to replicate American copyrighted goods, smuggles guns into our country, and has given nuclear technology to rogue nations? I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against MFN for China.

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF MOTHERHOOD

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, talking family values is one thing. But in yesterday's Los Angeles Times article "Sioux Falls May Represent the Future of Motherhood" Melissa Healy tells us how one community is living them. The article tells how family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully in Sioux Falls, SD, because, as Ms. Healy points out, the community, its employers and its institutions, "are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adapt to theirs." Hats off to the Los Angeles Times and to the moms in Sioux Falls for showing us how a community can work together to help its families thrive.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 18, 1996]

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF
MOTHERHOOD

(By Melissa Healy)

SIoux FALLS, SD.—Marjorie Beeck, 31, grew up in small-town South Dakota, and she is not abashed about calling herself traditional. There is no trace of irony in her voice when she volunteers that she has fam-

ily values; she likes to think most folks in Sioux Falls do.

So when daughter Jessica was born four years ago, Beeck made a decision that she says reflects her deep conviction that family comes first: Seven weeks after giving birth, she enrolled Jessica in day care and returned to her job as a securities broker at Citibank's South Dakota branch.

For Beeck, whose pay nudges her family's annual income just above the nation's median of \$33,000, working outside the home could easily be characterized as a choice in name only. Her family needs her income if it is to afford the trappings, and opportunities, of middle-class life.

Yet there's more involved here than economic necessity. The fact is, Beeck likes her job. She likes day care too. She says it has given her children, Jessica and 7-year-old Ryan, "things I couldn't give them at home," including field trips, a structured learning environment and other kids to play with—lots and lots of other kids.

Beeck could easily parlay her skills into a high-intensity, and probably higher-paying, job elsewhere. But she has chosen to stay at Citibank and in Sioux Falls in part because her employer and her community have taken pains to ease the burden on mothers who work outside the home.

"Staying here," she said, "is a measure of my commitment to family values."

Sioux Falls, in fact, might just represent the future of American motherhood.

A surprising 84% of mothers who live here are employed outside the home, according to the 1990 census. Among women with children younger than 6, a whopping four out of five are in the paid work force. In a recent national ranking of the best places for mothers to work, Sioux Falls with its population of approximately 100,000 placed first.

The reason: Local employers such as Citibank are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adopt to theirs. Civic leaders are mobilizing private charities and public schools to pitch in. Elected officials are doing their part, providing a model for other cities, and perhaps Washington, to emulate.

As a result, family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully here in America's heartland.

"I don't think women have to be home to teach their children family values," said Liz Bute, a 37-year-old manager at Citibank whose five children have all spent their preschool years in day care. "I think we're past that."

While it is no simple matter for women to simultaneously keep their careers on track and give their kids the moral foundation they need, she said, it's up to "society as a whole" to share the burden.

That, said Bute, is part of what values are all about. And it is a responsibility that Sioux Falls is taking seriously.

SPECIAL PLACE

At a time when many Americans say they are reexamining some of the fundamental choices made by themselves as individuals—and by society as a whole—the issue of working moms occupies a special place in the national "values" debate.

In the mid-80s, conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly suggested that mothers who remained employed for their own self-fulfillment had contributed to adolescent suicides. As recently as 1991, then-Rep. William Dan-nemeyer (R-Fullerton) took to the floor of the House of Representatives to denounce the "devastation" that results when "working mothers * * * put careers ahead of children and rationalize material benefits in the name of children."

But a substantial number of working mothers, including many who characterize

themselves as political and social conservatives, has rejected that argument. They work not just because they need to, but because they want to. They believe they can continue to work without jeopardizing the physical and psychological well-being of their children, particularly if they get a little help from their employers, their communities and their elected representatives.

Clearly, for women whose families can afford it, curtailing outside work can increase the quantity, as well as the quality, of their involvement in their children's lives. Evidence indicates some women are managing to do so, although their numbers so far don't add up to a significant demographic trend.

But for a majority of American women, the values debate no longer turns on the question of whether they will or won't work outside the home. They simply will, at a rate of almost seven out of 10 nationally.

In places like Sioux Falls, the values debate now turns on the question of how husbands, employers, communities and government will adapt to the reality of a society in which both mothers and fathers draw a paycheck.

"We have an economy that requires women to work and, of course, by choice, women work," said Fran Sussner Rogers, chief executive officer of Work/Family Directions, a Boston consulting firm. "But we've kept our institutions and the places we work running on rules that were made for men with wives at home. And then we've had such ambivalence about whether women should work that we haven't adapted our communities to a new situation."

The solution, Rogers said, is obvious: "Social institutions, not individuals, need to deal with this as a values issue. Working is a necessity, and it's good for us."

Does this mean the end of maternal guilt, and of politicians and activists who prey upon it? Certainly not. But the working mothers of Sioux Falls have a message for public figures who suggest that employed mothers are hurting their kinds and eroding the nation's values: Don't try it here.

"To tell you the truth, it kind of makes my blood boil" to hear politicians who equate stay-at-home moms with family values, said Karla Quarve, a 31-year-old mother of a son in day care and a daughter in first grade.

An auditor at Sioux Falls' Home Federal Savings Bank, Quarve works because she likes her job. And she offers no apologies. Because she has a boss who values her and respects her family responsibilities, she regularly helps out during school and day-care field trips, and always makes it to her daughter's school ceremonies.

Although it could probably afford to do without her income, Quarve said, "I think our family would suffer" if she stayed home. She would be less happy, and the kids would be denied the fun of their day-care center.

"You can still instill values in your children and work," she said.

DRAMATIC RISE

Today, more than two out of three children have mothers who work outside the home, up from just under half in 1972. More dramatic, however, is the rise in women with very young children at home returning to work. In 1980, 38% of mothers with infants younger than 1 worked outside the home. By 1990, that percentage had climbed to 53%. Among women with preschool children, the figure has risen to 67%, from 44% in 1970.

According to a 1995 Harris Poll cited by the Families and Work Institute, 48% of married women in 1995 were bringing in half or more of their family's income, making women a significant financial, as well as emotional, pillar of their families.

The rapid rise in maternal employment has coincided with extraordinary social ferment on a number of fronts: a surging divorce rate, more children born to single moms, a drastic rise in crime, a decline in academic standards and a general sense that the nation's ethical climate has eroded. It was only a matter of time, say some, before mothers who work outside the home got blamed.

"Women have always been seen as the people who are the custodians of morals and values," said Caryl Rivers, co-author of the book, "She Works, He Works: How the Two-Income Family Is Happier, Healthier and Better Off." "They are seen as the people who are supposed to keep the culture tidy. So when it becomes untidy, there is a rush to say to women, 'It's your fault.'"

As a result, Rivers said, "we're loading all the issues of modern society—drugs, crime, violence, rap music—onto the question of whether Mom is home or not."

But it remains a subject of intense debate within academic circles whether children—and with them, society—suffer from that decision.

The early results of the most comprehensive study on the subject, released in April, appear to offer heartening news to women who work outside the home. In the first phase of a study overseen by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, psychologists tracked 1,300 families from a child's birth to 15 months. They found that the security of the bond infants form with their mothers is largely unaffected by their having been left in the care of others.

Behavioral scientists have long surmised, though not yet established, that a weak trust relationship between a mother and her infant often marks a child for future trouble. But the study found that only in cases where the mother is judged to be insensitive to a baby's needs does day care—especially extensive day care or poor-quality day care or a succession of day-care providers—adversely affect an infant's attachment to its mother.

A 1993 survey by the Education Department also reflects favorably on working mothers. The study gauged parental involvement in their children's school life—a strong predictor of student behavior and in turn, student achievement. It found that mothers in the workplace are, overall, more likely to be involved in their children's school life—going to plays, volunteering in classes, organizing fund-raising or school functions—than mothers who are not employed.

GOVERNMENT HELP

When it comes to working moms, many Americans appear willing to abandon their customary caution about the wisdom of out side intervention.

In a pool conducted in January 1996 as part of a National Issues Convention sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin, 80% said they believe that government should help with child care and preschool would be a "useful step in strengthening the family."

The Clinton administration and its Democratic allies on Capitol Hill have tried to seize upon such views in their efforts to shore up the party's values credentials. Arguing, for instance, that half of all low-wage workers in America have children, Clinton officials have pressed for a boost in the minimum wage, sought to stave off Republican efforts to restrict the earned-income tax credit for low-income families, and endorsed legislation to make women's pensions more comparable to men's.

"We as a society cannot and should not separate family values from economic values," said Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich. "And what is the most important family value? The ability to keep your family in shelter, food and clothing." On Capitol Hill,

Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-Ga.) is pressing legislation to create a more generous tax credit than currently exists for day-care costs incurred by families with annual incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$80,000.

Many in the GOP have sought to improve access to day care as well, especially as a corollary to welfare reform, which would allow states to require recipients to go to work.

Republicans have added \$4 billion to bolster welfare recipients' access to day care, and legislation by Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-Md.) would expand poor women's access to day care by providing additional tax credits.

For middle-class parents, Republicans have argued that the broad design of their policy priorities is family-friendly: By balancing the budget, cutting taxes and reducing the deficit, they argue, Republicans would return more money to families, which they could use as they see fit.

WORKPLACE CHANGES

While politicians look for legislative remedies, women increasingly are voting with their pumps and work boots and rubber-soled uniform shoes.

In places like Sioux Falls—a tight labor market in which working mothers enjoy considerable clout—mothers are doing more than merely hoping their kids will not be adversely affected. They are commanding changes in the ways that employers and the community operate, making the care of children easier and higher in quality, and making vital family time better, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Sioux Falls' largest employer, Citibank, subsidizes a day-care center for its employees just across a grassy field from its sprawling campus. The firm's corporate culture is consciously pro-family. Supervisors try to accommodate the needs of their largely female work force, offering flexible working hours, insurance for part-timers, and a hotline offering employees advice on everything from breast feeding to balancing career and family.

Easing the burden on employed mothers is a challenge the Sioux Falls community is working to shoulder as well. The Sioux Empire United Way spends 20% of its funds to help provide day care, compared with a national average of about 9%. The Sioux Falls public schools have switched many of their parent-teacher conference times to evening hours, and family physicians like Dr. Jerry Walton have altered their hours so they can see many of their youngest patients, with parents in tow, after the standard workday.

Privately funded before- and after-school programs serve 600 children throughout the Sioux Falls school district, with sliding-scale fees for children from lower-income families. The school district has launched a summer-care program that combines learning and fun, and fills the vital child-care gap that working parents of school-age kids find during the summer months.

"We don't take the place of parents, no one could do that," said Dennis Barnett, president of Sioux Falls' Volunteers of America, and organization that funds three day-care centers in the city. "But we are partners with parents in teaching some of these values we would all expect in our children. In many cases, parents choose to have that kind of partner in raising their children."

Some in Sioux Falls would take the concept of partnering with working parents even further.

Mark Britzman, a psychologist and 35-year-old father of two, is laboring to create the Circle of Hope Family Enrichment Center, which he calls a "one-stop shopping center for families."

Britzman's center would provide day care with a holistic twist: When a child is enrolled, his or her family would undergo a family assessment, designed to identify areas of strength and weakness, and would agree to volunteer a certain amount of time to the program.

For families, and especially for stressed-out working mothers, he says, the family enrichment center would be a place to "relax and connect" with an extended network of neighbors and other helpers.

TOP ENVIRONMENT

Sioux Falls recently topped a list of cities with the friendliest environment for working mothers, compiled and published by the women's magazine Redbook. Some observers caution that the city is still far from nirvana for employed moms and their families. Wages for both men and women remain quite low—part of the region's draw to big corporations like Citibank.

For all their growing economic clout in their families and the community, professional women here still react coolly to feminist rhetoric.

Yet it may be that Sioux Falls and other communities like it represent the best available synthesis of our culture's traditional commitment to family and mothers' increasing commitment to work.

"There's a quiet revolution going on in this city," said Susan Randall, development director of Turning Point, a social service agency that works with troubled children.

"There are still the trappings of traditionalism, but the reality is very different."

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN R. BRASWELL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor the retirement of the esteemed Vice President and Chief Ethics Officer of The Prudential, Mr. Stephen R. Braswell.

Mr. Braswell began his career with The Prudential in Jacksonville, Florida in 1963. He held a wide variety of positions before rising to the position of Vice President of Prudential's Group Insurance Department. In 1975, he was transferred to Prudential's Government Relations Division in Washington, DC where he was responsible for Prudential's federal government relations. Mr. Braswell spent five years, working with Congress, the White House, Federal Regulatory Agencies, and the National Trade and Business Organizations. In 1981 Mr. Braswell was named President of Southwestern Operations in Houston, Texas with overall responsibility for ten southwestern states. He also served as Senior Vice President in charge of Human Resources and as President of the Prudential Property and Casualty Company for four years. Mr. Braswell ends his years of service from the New Jersey headquarters as the Senior Vice President and Chief Ethics Officer of The Prudential.

Mr. Braswell has been personally involved in the communities in which he has lived. He served as President of both the Jacksonville, Florida and Houston, Texas Mental Health Associations. He also has acted as Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan YMCA Board and served on the Board of Trustees of the Rice Center, while he was a resident of Houston.

His commitment to excellence and dedication to service clearly extend past the realm of his professional commitments. His involvement is admirable.

The retirement celebration honoring Mr. Braswell's many years of service will take place on the twenty fourth of June. Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mr. Braswell for 33 years of service and devotion to the Prudential.

TRIBUTE TO STELLA PODBELSKI
KUKULSKI

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stella Podbelski Kukulski of Sayreville, NJ, a valued and cherished member of our community who recently passed away.

Stella Kukulski lived her entire life in Sayreville. She served with distinction as a valued employee for Sunshine Biscuit in Sayreville for 17 years before her retirement in 1981 and as a supervisor for the Marion Dress Company in South River, NJ, where she worked for 40 years. For her involvement in community service, Stella Kukulski was well respected and admired. She served as a member of the Sayreville Saint Stans Seniors Club, the Sayreville Senior Citizens Thursday Club, and as a charter member of the Union of Polish Women Group 81. Her deep faith and generosity was consistently demonstrated as a communicant of Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church in Sayreville, and as member of its Rosary Society.

As a testimony to the high esteem in which Stella Kukulski was held, the New Jersey General Assembly enacted a resolution, introduced by Assemblyman John Wisniewski who represents Sayreville in the State legislature, paying tribute to the memory of Stella Kukulski and extending profound sympathy and sincere condolences to her family.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in paying tribute to Stella Kukulski, an exceptional person who will be deeply missed by all those who knew her.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH MILTEER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this evening a retirement dinner is being held in honor of Ralph Milteer. Mr. Milteer is "a man for all seasons." He has spent all of his adult life helping others. When I think of achievers, Ralph is always on my list. His achievements have benefited him personally but more importantly, they have benefited many, many New Jerseyans.

Ralph Milteer is a product of the East Orange, NJ, school system where he attended elementary and high schools. After graduation from Montclair State College Ralph returned to the system as a teacher. For 36 years, he has been affiliated with the same school system in

many different capacities. He has been a classroom teacher, a counselor, a coordinator, a director, an administrative assistant, and an assistant principal during his career.

Ralph believes in being prepared and has spent a great deal of his life attending school. He has done a great deal of graduate work and received his Master's degree from Newark State College Graduate School. Coursework at the NASA Center is also a part of his résumé. Ralph has used his experience in the classroom in a great deal of his community work where he has been active in many recreation programs.

Ralph's love of the communities he serves is evident in his work in East Orange and in his hometown of Hillside, NJ. He has been active in the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Hillside Board of Education, a member of the Hillside Board of Education, and president of the Hillside Democratic Club. Realizing that he could serve his community better from an elected position, Ralph was elected to the Hillside Township Committee where he has served as the Finance Commissioner, the deputy major and major of Hillside for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I offer my congratulations to Ralph Milteer and extend my best wishes to him and his family for a happy, active and healthy future.

STOP SUBSIDIZING CHINA'S
MILITARY FORCES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced H.R. 3684, which prohibits the importation into the United States of civilian and military goods produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] or any Chinese defense industrial trading company. I strongly urge my colleagues support of this initiative which will deprive the PLA and its subsidiaries of the hard currency that supports activities which are inimical to U.S. economic and national security interests.

Two Chinese Government defense firms have been implicated in the largest assault weapons smuggling operation in United States history. Some of the heads of these firms, which sought to smuggle over 2,000 AK-47 semi-automatic weapons into the United States, are relatives of China's top leadership.

Moreover, the PLA and the defense industrial trading organization are responsible for a series of events which are a threat to vital United States interests, including; the recent belligerent gestures toward Taiwan during the first democratic elections in Chinese history; the transfer of cruise missiles to Iran, M-11 missiles and nuclear technology to Pakistan and the purchase by China of SS-18 strategic missile technology and equipment from Russia; the violation of United States-Chinese textile agreements and intellectual property rights [IPR]; and the flagrant human rights violations in the form of the occupation of Tibet, the maintenance of political prisoner camps known as Laogai and the repression of the religious freedom of Chinese Christians. Finally, let us not forget the repression wrought by the PLA

on the democratic protesters in Tainamen Square.

Accordingly, enactment of this bill will curb the activities of the PLA which threaten our economic and national security and are an affront to our form of government and free society. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and support H.R. 3684 and ask that the full text of H.R. 3684 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 3684

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the People's Liberation Army of China owns and operates a number of enterprises which produce both civilian and military products.

(2) The General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army owns and operates Polytechnologies, which is the weapons trading arm of the People's Liberation Army and has a representative office in the United States.

(3) The General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army owns and operates a large international conglomerate known as Xinxing Corporation, which also has a representative office in the United States.

(4) The People's Armed Police, which is partially controlled by the People's Liberation Army, is responsible for the occupation and suppression of dissent in Tibet and the execution of prisoners throughout China, and provides guards for the forced labor camp system in Laogai, China, owns and operates China Jingan Equipment Import and Export, which also has a representative office in the United States.

(5) These and other enterprises owned by the People's Liberation Army regularly export a great variety of products to the United States, including, but not limited to, clothing, toys, shoes, hand tools, fish, minerals, and chemicals.

(6) The export of products allows the People's Liberation Army to earn hard currency directly, which in turn can be used to modernize its forces.

(7) The average consumer in the United States is unaware that products they are purchasing were produced by the People's Liberation Army.

(8) Trade with the People's Liberation Army effectively is a subsidy of military operations of the People's Republic of China.

(9) The China National Nuclear Corporation exported illicit nuclear technology to Pakistan in contravention of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Arms Export Control Act, thereby contributing to the threat of nuclear war on the Indian Subcontinent.

(10) Naval units of the People's Liberation Army have committed aggression against the Republic of the Philippines and threatened the United States Navy's right of free passage in the South China Sea.

(11) Chinese defense industrial trading companies have transferred cruise missiles to Iran, thereby threatening the safety of United States military personnel in the region.

(12) Representatives of China North Industries Corporation, a Chinese Government organization, have been indicted by the U.S. federal government for smuggling of firearms and conspiracy related thereto, importation of firearms without a license, importation and sale of firearms with obliterated

serial numbers, and transfer and possession of machine guns in violation of the laws of the United States.

(13) Representatives of Poly Group, a Chinese Government organization, have also been indicted for engaging in the unlawful activities described in paragraph (12).

(14) Representatives of China North Industries Corporation attempted to sell solid rocket fuel to Iraq in the fall of 1990, contrary to a number of actions by the United Nations Security Council.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to prohibit the importation into the United States of goods that are produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army or Chinese defense industrial trading companies.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN IMPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no good that is produced, manufactured, or exported by the People's Liberation Army or a Chinese defense industrial trading company may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States.

(b) DETERMINATION OF CHINESE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL TRADING COMPANIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine which persons are Chinese defense industrial trading companies for purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall publish a list of such persons in the Federal Register.

(2) PUBLIC HEARING.—

(A) GENERAL RULE.—Before making the determination and publishing the list required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of receiving oral and written testimony regarding the persons to be included on the list.

(B) ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may add or delete persons from the list based on information available to the Secretary or upon receipt of a request containing sufficient information to take such action.

(3) CHINESE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL TRADING COMPANY.—For purposes of making the determination required by paragraph (1), the term "Chinese defense industrial trading company"—

(A) means a person that is—

(i) engaged in manufacturing, producing, or exporting, and

(ii) affiliated with or owned, controlled, or subsidized by the People's Liberation Army, and

(B) includes any person identified in the United States Defense Intelligence Agency publication numbered VP-1920-271-90, dated September 1990, or PC-1921-57-95, dated October 1995.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 45th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

For purposes of this Act, the term "People's Liberation Army" means any branch or division of the land, naval, or air military service or the police of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH GALEN JOHNSON, JR.

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege to attend a ceremony in Blount County, TN during which Coach Galen Johnson, Jr. was recognized as one of the leading high school basketball coaches in the country.

Coach Johnson made Porter High School a State basketball power for over a quarter of a century. He had a phenomenal record of success over the years. His overall record consisted of 735 victories, averaging more than 30 wins per season.

Settling for nothing less than 100 percent from his players, Coach Johnson led Porter High to three State championships in 1959, 1963, and 1967. In addition to these championships, his teams were in contention for several other titles as well.

I request that a copy of the State of Tennessee House Joint Resolution No. 543, a resolution to congratulate Coach Galen Johnson, be placed in the RECORD at this point so that I can call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

TENNESSEE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 543

A Resolution to honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson, Jr. on the Porter Elementary School gymnasium being named in his honor.

Whereas, the Tennessee General Assembly was pleased to learn that one of the greatest high school coaches of all time, Galen Johnson, who made Porter High School a state power for a quarter of a century, will be specially recognized by having the Porter Elementary School (which used to be Porter High School) gymnasium named in his honor; and

Whereas, his phenomenal record of consistent success as a High School Basketball Coach from 1955 to 1979 has rarely been equaled; and

Whereas, his teams compiled an exemplary overall record of 735 victories and 167 losses, an enviable winning percentage of .815; and

Whereas, his teams won an average of 28 games per season and won 20 or more games for 24 consecutive years, a national record; and

Whereas, his Porter High School teams won three State Championships in 1959, 1963 and 1967, finished State runner-up twice in 1969 and 1978 and third in the State twice in 1964 and 1971; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson guided teams to the State Tournament an incredible 18 to 21 years; and

Whereas, he took teams to the regional tournament 23 of 24 years and placed either first or second in 20 of those 23 years; and

Whereas, his teams never finished lower than second place in the district; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson was chosen District Coach of the Year seven times; and

Whereas, he coached 18 All-State players, including two who were later named AAU All-Americans; and

Whereas, Coach Johnson spent 45 Years as an Active Coach, including his last four as an Assistant Coach at Maryville College; and

Whereas, in 1990 Coach Johnson received the highest honor that a Tennessee Coach can receive when he was named a member of the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame; and

Whereas, team members, students, parents, fans, sports writers and even opponents have

lauded his numerous significant contributions to the Porter High School athletic program and to high school basketball in general, using a long list of appropriate adjectives including "great", "mentor", "character builder", "one of a kind", "determined", "expert", "professional", "outstanding", "adept", "hard worker", "awesome", "extraordinary", "role model", "winner", "one of our best and brightest", "tremendous poise under pressure", "dedicated", "diligent", "rare" and "acclaimed"; and

Whereas, it is fitting that we pause in our deliberations to honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson and commend him for his service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the ninety-ninth general assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That we honor and congratulate Coach Galen Johnson on the Porter Elementary School Gymnasium being named in his honor and wish him well in his future endeavors; be it further

Resolved, That an appropriate copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation with this final clause from such copy.

THE CATHEDRAL-SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH: DEDICATED TO SERVING PERTH AMBOY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church and its work in rebuilding the historic New Jersey city of Perth Amboy. The cathedral's latest contribution to Perth Amboy is the opening of the Donald Hilliard, Jr., Community Affairs Complex. It will open on June 22, 1996.

The Cathedral-Second Baptist Church has a long, proud history of service. Founded in Perth Amboy in 1892, it has provided the residents of the city with a place to congregate and celebrate for over 100 years. Its membership has increased from 125 to over 4,000, and it now offers spiritual, moral, and emotional support in 9 different neighborhoods. The Cathedral-Second Baptist Church provides a number of services, including education through its Cathedral Preparatory Academy, aid to the homeless through its many soup kitchens, and opportunities for community growth through its multimillion dollar Cathedral Community Development Corp. The cathedral and its members continuously display a rich faith, a strong sense of community, and remarkable altruism.

The Rev. Doctor Donald Hilliard, Jr. exemplifies the cathedral's commitment toward building a better community. An esteemed scholar and lecturer, he serves as the senior pastor of the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church. Under his leadership, the church has increased its budget from \$73,000 to \$3 million and has become one of the fastest growing churches in New Jersey. His Vision 2000 plan provides a food pantry, soup kitchen, and clothing distribution center for the underprivileged in Perth Amboy.

The latest contribution of the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church to the community is the Donald Hilliard, Jr., Community Affairs Complex. The facility includes a senior citizens hall, library, computer center, conference rooms, administrative and executive offices,

and three retail stores. It promises to be a wonderful addition to the area.

This new 38,000 sq. ft. edifice is a testament to the ongoing goodwill of the Cathedral-Second Baptist Church and the deep faith and charity of its members. I am proud to have such a devoted organization in my district and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing its achievements.

TRIBUTE TO GUSTAVO MONTANO
ARRIOLA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a highly acclaimed cartoonist and cultural advocate who recently announced his retirement. Gustavo Montano Arriola, known to most as Gus, is the creator of the famous cartoon "Gordo." For more than 44 years he maintained a large and faithful following while introducing an American audience to Mexican customs and traditions.

Mr. Arriola began animating directly after high school at Screen Gems, then with Columbia on "Krazy Kat." He pursued his art working in the MGM Cartoon Department on the story sketch of the cat and mouse series "Tom and Jerry," then created the incomparable "Gordo" strip.

Mr. Arriola has earned many awards and honors which exemplify his great contributions to society. In 1957, "in recognition of his pioneering and bringing design and color to a 'new high' in the field of newspaper comic strips," he was awarded a distinguished artist citation by the San Francisco Artists Club. Mr. Arriola was also honored with the Citizen of the Year award from Parade of Nations, Inc., which stated, "'Gordo' exemplified the positive attitudes and educational efforts that best produce intercultural understanding." The California State Assembly and Senate awarded Mr. Arriola with a great honor from the people of California by declaring a "Gus Arriola Day," thus, immortalizing this great man.

Mr. Arriola was also awarded two National Cartoonist Society awards, both in 1957 and 1965 for best humor strip. In addition, he was honored by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, for his tribute to author Rachel Carson.

Mr. Arriola has also contributed his artwork to support numerous community causes. He has lent his creative talent to the Alliance on Aging, Beacon House, Carmel Art Association, Carmel Foundation, Carmel Public Library Foundation, Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, Crosby Golf Youth Center, Friends of Sunset Foundation, Guide Dogs for the Blind, Hospice of the Central Coast, Monterey History and Art Association, Monterey Jazz Festival, Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art, Ombudsmen, Pacific Grove Art Association, Pacific Grove Museum of National History, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is a humanitarian willing to help people by contributing his influential work to their issue.

In response to a question about his retirement, Mr. Arriola quotes from the late writer and naturalist John Burroughs stating: "I still find the days too short for all the thought I

want to think, all the books I want to read, all the walks I want to take and all the friends I want to see." I continue to wish the best for Gus Arriola, who I know is finding new and creative ways to make his mark on the world.

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT
OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my outrage over the arsons that have destroyed over 110 churches across the country. These vile and cowardly acts threaten our constitutional right to worship freely and safely. H.R. 3525 is a good first step in preventing these heinous attacks on religious freedom. In my opinion, however, it is just a first step and there is far more this body can and should do.

Mr. Speaker, the deliberate burning of churches, synagogues, and mosques constitutes a national emergency, and stopping the fires should be our top priority. Every means available to us should be put to use, including the use of the National Guard. We need to make available increased funding and resources for our law enforcement agencies so that they may be better able to prevent and solve these acts of hatred. It is essential that we create a national clearinghouse to monitor, compile, and scrutinize information relating to these fires. Furthermore greater support and funding for watchdog groups needs to be made available.

We need to encourage the establishment of a national dialog on the impact and prevention of these depraved acts. It is only through increased cooperation and strict enforcement will be able to prevent future attacks on our sacred places of worship.

I encourage my fellow Members of Congress to stand together with the American people and tell those who are perpetrating these crimes that we will not be victims of their hate and cowardice.

TRIBUTE TO GRAMERCY
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates which has done so much to improve the quality of life in the Gramercy Park neighborhood of my district.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Associates is primarily involved with the area from Park Avenue South to Third Avenue, and from 17th Street to 22d Street. Thanks to the hard work of the staff, members, and sponsors who make all of the association's work possible, GNA has become a model for a community-based organization.

GNA works to beautify the neighborhood by holding a clean & green day each spring. Also, the association plants and maintains sidewalk trees and tree-garden fences. GNA

keeps in touch with the needs of the neighborhood by holding monthly board of directors meetings at which key local issues of safety, traffic, sanitation, and quality of life are discussed and acted upon.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Associates also plays a vital role in the preservation and protection of the Gramercy Park Historic District, and is presently seeking the designation of extensions to the historic district as well as the landmarking of individual buildings of architectural, cultural, or historic merit in the area.

I am proud of the hard work that the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates has put into the community. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in tribute to the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates and all of the hard work that they have done to improve the quality of life in our community and throughout the city of New York.

THE CROSS IN THE WOODS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body and the Nation the 50th anniversary of the founding of Cross in the Woods being celebrated on June 23, 1996. The Cross in the Woods is the largest crucifix in the world and is located in Indian River, MI. Made of bronze and redwood and weighing 14 tons, it stands 55 feet high and is 22 feet wide.

The idea for Cross in the Woods began in 1946 when Rev. Charles Brophy, a young priest from Cheboygan County, succeeded in having State officials transfer to Cheboygan County the 13 acres of Burt Lake on which the cross now stands. Once obtained by the county, Reverend Brophy purchased the site from the county for \$1.

In 1954, the cross was raised and sculptor Marshall Fredericks began his work of designing and sculpting the crucifix. This is unique to most crucifixes in that it depicts Jesus Christ without a crown of thorns and missing the wound to his side. It was the intention of Mr. Fredericks to have a crucifix showing that Jesus Christ was at peace with his beliefs and the sacrifice he made by dying on the cross.

Over 200,000 citizens from across the country visit the cross annually. In addition, the current pastor at the cross, Rev. Donard Paulus maintains a mailing list of over 20,000 people who receive regular newsletters keeping interested parties informed of ongoing events.

Also located on the grounds is a chapel where services are held weekly that regularly attract a capacity number of parishioners and visitors. Plans are underway for the construction of a church that would provide a view of the cross and other statues located on the grounds.

Mr. Speaker, the Cross in the Woods reminds us that God's ways are opposite of our own human ways. As the cross was a symbol of death in the Roman Empire, it is now a symbol of victory in our faith. For it is said in Romans 8:38-39:

"For I am sure that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present

nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

A TRIBUTE TO W.E. NASH

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Professor W.E. Nash, a great Tennessean, recently passed away at the amazing age of 108.

Professor Nash was a longtime teacher and principal in Athens, TN. He was a dignified and honorable man who embodied all the old virtues that seem sometimes to be in short supply today.

Professor Nash was one of the most respected citizens of McMinn County, TN and was loved by many people. He was a community leader for more than seven decades and was active throughout his life in the Republican Party.

I request that a copy of the article about the life of W.E. Nash which appeared in the Athens Daily Post-Athenian be placed in the RECORD at this point. I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Daily Post-Athenian, Apr. 29, 1996]

PROFESSOR NASH DIES AT 108

W.E. Nash, who rose from humble beginnings in Virginia to become an education and community leader in Athens for more than seven decades, died Friday at his home. He was 108.

Nash, known as "Professor Nash" throughout his distinguished career, served 28 years as the principal at the county's school for black students, J.L. Cook School, retired in 1953 at the age of 66.

Among his numerous awards were membership in the Community Builders Hall of Fame and the receiving of an honorary doctorate degree from Tennessee Wesleyan College. He was also the first recipient of the E. Harper Johnson Community Relations Award from the Tennessee Education Association.

Local leaders hailed Nash's commitment to education and his influence.

Vant Hardaway, supervisor of attendance and transportation for the Athens City Schools, said Nash's influence extended beyond the immediate Athens area because Cook School included students from as far away as North Carolina. Nash's commitment to education and values continue to have effect today, he said.

"It's a great loss to so many people because he affected so many lives," Hardaway said.

Residents in the area still refer to the discipline and the values they learned from men like Professor Nash and others, Hardaway said. Even in later years when Nash was unable to be active physically, Hardaway said leaders still looked to him for guidance.

"He still would give advice and counsel," Hardaway said. "He lived through a real merger of cultures, not just in Athens but definitely in Athens."

J. Neal Ensminger, editor emeritus of The Daily Post-Athenian, said the Athens area owes a debt of gratitude to Nash.

"This community doesn't realize how much it owes to Professor Nash," Ensminger said, praising Nash for being a "stalwart citizen in education and public affairs."

Nash, a native of Lunenburg County, VA., told The Daily Post-Athenian in an 1985 interview he recalled leaving a plantation at the age of 4 where his grandmother had worked as a slave cook and had stayed on after the Civil War. He kept his baby sister until he was 8-year-olds, then worked until he was 17.

In 1904, he was making 50 cents a day hauling supplies in a mule-drawn wagon when he passed by Blackstone Academy the day the white students were leaving for Christmas vacation.

"They were coming down this walk that led from the school house," Nash recalled in the 1985 interview with Fran Ellers, a DPA staff writer at the time. "They had horns they were blowing—they were just having a good time, to tell you the truth. . . . I said, 'That looks good. I'd like to be into something like that.'"

Nash was referred to the all-black Thyne Institute in Chase City, Va., where a student could work his way through school. At the age of 17, he walked 23 miles to Thyne and entered the first grade.

Nash graduated in 10 years and had his application in hand to become a Pullman porter when he was called home to care for his ailing mother. The black residents of his hometown organized a private school and paid Nash to become the teacher.

Later, he won a scholarship from Knoxville College, where he also ran the work program in the afternoons and served as night watchman from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. It was at Knoxville where he met his future wife, a registered nurse named Willa Mae Pearson.

After graduating in 1922 at the age of 34, Nash came to Athens to lead the black Athens Academy, funded by the United Presbyterian Mission Board in Pennsylvania. The academy burned down in 1925 and Nash was considering other job offers, but community leaders asked him to stay and he agreed.

Construction of the county-funded J.L. Cook School began in 1926, and the school opened Nov. 12 that year with Nash as the principal. The school began with 150 students, and eight years later the enrollment was at 375 students from McMinn and surrounding counties, including some from as far away as North Carolina.

Nash worked at recruiting students, adding courses and developing an "on-the-job training" program. He also set up a type of employment office through the school, and during the Great Depression he gave the test that qualified Athens men to participate in the Works Progress Administration job corps.

Nash recalled in the 1985 interview that although black schools weren't high on the McMinn County Court's priority list, he had a friend, Judge E.B. Madison, who supported his efforts.

"I would say, 'Judge, now we need badly two more rooms,'" Nash said. "He said, 'Well, how much are you going for?'"

Nash would tell him, and Madison would write a resolution and sign it. Nash, then, would take the resolution from judge to judge until he got nine signatures to secure the approval for the addition.

After retiring as Cook's principal in 1953, he remained active in the community. He was an elder of First United Presbyterian Church, a member of Boaz Masonic Lodge No. 318 and a board member emeritus of Cedine Bible College.

In 1985, he headed the list of local dignitaries invited to sit on the platform at the McMinn County Courthouse during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Athens. He was featured in numerous newspaper articles throughout the region and also received recognition on national television programs.

Nash was preceded in death by his wife. Local survivors include his niece, Zelma

McClure, and his nephew, Walter Nash, both of Athens.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 3 p.m. at First United Presbyterian Church in Athens with the Rev. Charles Johnson officiating. M.D. Dotson and Sons Funeral Home in Athens is in charge of the arrangements. Complete funeral arrangements are included on Page 2.

In the 1985 interview with The DPA, Nash recalled the influence of his mentor, Booker T. Washington, and the "Let down your bucket where you are" speech delivered in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895.

Nash said he took Washington's advice to heart because he could have left Athens many times.

"But there's good water here," he said. "Real good water."

HONORING PARTICIPANTS OF THE 47TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FAIR

HON. BOB MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of New Jersey students for their participation in the 47th International Science and Engineering Fair [ISEF], held recently in Tucson, AZ. I want to particularly note the accomplishments of two Jersey City students, Archna and Vandna Prasad, both juniors at Academic High School in Jersey City.

The twin Prasad sisters were honored at the fair for their scientific research projects. Archna's research project focused on crustacean and mollusk shell purification systems, which are a natural solution to heavy metal contamination in water. For her efforts, she won a 4-year scholarship to the University of Arizona and three third-place awards. Vandna's research project was centered on the removal of trichlorethylene. For her efforts, Vandna took third-place in the engineering category and a \$1,000 award.

I am proud to have such brilliant, dedicated, and hard working students in my district. As a Nation we must be prepared to compete scientifically in the 21st century. With students like Archna and Vandna, I know our country is in good hands for the future. These accomplishments are even more noteworthy because these students were among more than 1,071 participants who presented 989 projects. The participants came from all over the United States and from 40 countries around the world.

I also want to commend the Jersey Journal for enthusiastically sponsoring the Hudson County Science Fair. The fair has become an important showcase for our young scientific achievers. Sponsoring a local event, and sending champions to the national competition demonstrates the Journal's strong ties to the Hudson County community, and I want to thank them for their commitment.

Archna and Vandna have spent many hours working on these projects, and they are a credit to New Jersey and our Nation. I salute them today and wish them much luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KARL PISTER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a scholar who has pursued excellence in the academic world for his entire life. Dr. Karl Pister first entered the undergraduate program at the University of California at Berkeley more than 50 years ago and is today being honored as chancellor of the University of California at Santa Cruz, a position he has held for the past 5 years.

Dr. Pister first began teaching immediately after he received his Ph.D. in theoretical and applied mechanics in 1952. He began as assistant professor and in the Department of Civil Engineering at Berkeley and after 10 years was promoted to professor in 1962. For the following 18 years, he also served as vice chairman and chairman of the Division of Structural Engineering and Structural Mechanics. He was appointed dean of the College of Engineering, at Berkeley, on July 1, 1980, and led the school to be recognized as one of the Nation's outstanding schools of engineering.

Dr. Pister has been the recipient of numerous prestigious awards. He was twice selected as a Fulbright Scholar, first, in the Department of Mathematical Physics, University College, Cork, Ireland, and then in the Institute for Statics and Dynamics of Aerospace Structures, University of Stuttgart, West Germany. He also was awarded the Wason Medal for Research by the American Concrete Institution, and in 1982, was the recipient of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, College of Engineering Alumni Honor Award for distinguished service in engineering. In 1988 he was presented with the Vincent Bendix Award for minorities in engineering by the American Society for Engineering Education, and in 1993 he was bestowed the highest honor by the society, the Benjamin Garver Lamme Medal, for his contributions to engineering education. He also was the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from the Engineering Alumni Society of the College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Pister has also served the University of California in many other ways. He held the position as chairman of the committees on Senate Policy and Educational Policy of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate, and also served as chairman of the University Committee on Education Policy. From 1978 to 1980 he was vice-chairman and chairman of the nine-campus Academic Council and Assembly of the Academic Senate and faculty representative to the board of regents of the University of California.

Dr. Pister is also a member of numerous engineering academies and associations. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Mechanics, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Pister is also an honorary fellow of the California Academy of Sciences.

He currently serves as chairman of the board of directors of the California Council on Science and Technology and is a member of the board of directors for the Monterey Bay

Aquarium Research Institute and the board of trustees of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and of the board of trustees of the Monterey Institute of International Studies. Pister also serves as chairman of the board of Engineering Education and is a member of the Coordinating Council for Education of the National Research Council.

In addition to my honoring of Dr. Pister's numerous accolades and accomplishments, I would also like to pay tribute to a man of great character. He has made a commitment to a continued vision to lead and a compassion to listen in order to best contribute to the advancement of science and the advancement of our society and Nation. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA O'TOOLE
BAILEY

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, let me extend my sincerest congratulations and gratitude to a wonderful woman who is retiring today after a very fulfilling and successful career. Mrs. Virginia O'Toole Bailey has been serving the community of North Conway, NH, for 17 years as the John Fuller Elementary School Nurse.

Over the last 17 years, Mrs. Bailey has provided an invaluable service and has established a strong bond with North Conway and surrounding communities. Mrs. Bailey has looked after and taken care of our children's playground cuts and bruises when we, as parents, could not be there. She has been the security blanket that so many young people need at such a young age.

For all these reasons, I would like to thank Mrs. Virginia O'Toole Bailey on behalf of myself, the students and staff of John Fuller Elementary, the parents, and the town of North Conway for 17 great years of caring and dedication. I also offer my gratitude as a Representative of New Hampshire and I am sure I speak for all my colleagues here in Congress when I say congratulations. Mrs. Bailey will be greatly missed at John Fuller Elementary School.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE B.
ALPORT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to a celebrated community servant, Mr. Lawrence B. Alport. On Monday, June 24, 1996, Lawrence's friends and family will gather to celebrate his installation as president of B'nai B'rith District 2. The installation banquet will be held at The Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, IN.

Since he first joined the organization in 1980, Lawrence has proven to be a great leader within B'nai B'rith. For the past year, Lawrence served as president-elect, as well as a member of the board of governors. Law-

rence also served for 3 years as vice president. Lawrence currently serves as vice-chairman for B'nai B'rith's international Community Volunteer Service, and he has held this position for 9 years. Previously, Lawrence served on B'nai B'rith's Membership Cabinet, Fundraising Cabinet, and Leadership Cabinet. In addition, Lawrence served as the president of the Indiana State Association for B'nai B'rith. For B'nai B'rith's America Lodge No. 90, Lawrence served as president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

We are all fortunate to have dedicated people, like Lawrence, involved in the community of Indiana's First Congressional District. In addition to his involvement with B'nai B'rith, Lawrence is a board member of Hoosier Boys Town. He also served as a board member for Northwest Indiana Family Services where he was president for 3 years.

Professionally, Lawrence is the president of David Lawrence Enterprises, Inc., a company he founded in 1993. David Lawrence Enterprises specializes in energy conservation and indoor air quality equipment for manufacturers.

B'nai B'rith is the world's oldest and largest Jewish organization with members in 55 countries. B'nai B'rith has been in existence for over 150 years. District 2 consists of eight surrounding States including Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Locally, B'nai B'rith America Lodge No. 90, which covers all of northwest Indiana, sponsors several community events. Lodge No. 90, which has a B'nai B'rith youth organization, has taken children to baseball games and sponsored a brotherhood essay contest for elementary and junior high students. Lodge No. 90 has also sponsored a teddy bear drive to help acquire teddy bears for hospitals.

I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Lawrence and his wife, Jane Harper Alport, on the eve of his installation as president of B'nai B'rith District 2. They can be proud as Lawrence works hard to preserve Jewish culture while improving the quality of life for Indiana's First Congressional District. I sincerely wish Lawrence a long, happy, and successful term.

LEGISLATION DISAPPROVING THE
NRC FROM LOCATING A NU-
CLEAR WASTE FACILITY

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with other concerned Members of Congress to introduce legislation which amends the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to prohibit the licensing of a permanent or interim nuclear waste storage facility outside the 50 States. Specifically, this bill would preclude the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from issuing a license for the storage of radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel in any of the U.S. territories. Senator DANIEL AKAKA has already introduced a companion bill, S. 1878, in the U.S. Senate.

I have grown increasingly troubled by statements and presentations that have been made by a New York City investment firm, KVR, Inc., that earlier this year made an offer for Palmyra Island, an atoll of more than 40 islets

1,000 miles south of Hawaii. Initially, it was reported that KVR, Inc. talked about using Palmyra for scientific research and hotel development of some kind. However, recent events make it evident that KVR, Inc. wants to use Palmyra for a repository of radioactive waste.

KVR, Inc. has been circulating draft legislation among the administration and Members of Congress to locate a radioactive waste site on a Pacific atoll. According to representative from KVR, Inc. Palmyra is on a short list of candidate sites being considered.

I want to state for the record that I am unequivocally against this initiative.

In order to locate the site at Palmyra the draft legislation waives compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act in regard to the preparation of the environmental impact statement and the Clean Water Act to dredging.

Siting a radioactive waste facility is a serious matter. The environmental consequences cannot be ignored. For too long the Pacific community has been used as a nuclear dumping ground. The United States tested nuclear devices in the Marshall Islands, and we are all having to deal with the enormous costs associated with these tests. More recently, the Government of France conducted a series of nuclear tests at the Moruroa and Fangatauga atolls in the South Pacific, which was opposed by over 160 nations.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is preemptive strike against proposals to designate a radioactive waste site in the Pacific. KVR, Inc. attempts to achieve a laudable goal but at an enormous cost. I want to advise my colleagues that any attempt to go forward with the KVR, Inc. proposal will be vigorously and vehemently opposed.

MASS EVICTION UNIQUE TO SMOKIES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thought the following recent article from the Asheville Citizen Times about the formation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park might be of great interest to some of my colleagues and many readers of the RECORD.

MASS EVICTION UNIQUE TO SMOKIES

(By Clarke Morrison)

As a birthday gift on an August day in 1970, Glenn Cardwell drove his 85-year-old father back in time to a place that had been their home.

The sight of the beautiful cove, absent the farmsteads and families that once dotted the rolling landscape, prompted a pained recollection of the forced exodus that cleared the way for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

"He said the thing he hated most was losing our neighbors," Cardwell said of his father, Bill, who died a few months after the visit. "You can buy a farm anywhere, but tearing up your community does something to your spirit."

The Cardwells lived at the mouth of Greenbriar Cove near the park's northern boundary, and so were among the last to have their land condemned by the government. They watched as friends and relations moved on.

"They went different directions where the winds of interest were blowing," said Cardwell, a supervisory park ranger who will retire in September. "Some to Virginia, some to Georgia . . . Ten families went to New Mexico. My sadness was watching them leaving us. I remember a lot of them hugging my mother and father and crying."

This mass eviction distinguishes the Smokies, home to farms and communities for more than 100 years, from all but a few national parks. For other major parks such as Yellowstone, Congress merely carved them out of lands already owned by the government. And for the most part, these were places where no one wanted to live anyway.

But land in the mountains of Western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee was owned by hundreds of small farmers and several large timber and paper companies. The Smokies was the first national park to be created totally from privately owned land.

Quite understandably, the farmers didn't want to be pushed out of the family homesteads where they had lived and tilled the soil for decades, and the companies were reluctant to abandon their timber reserves, miles of railroad tracks, systems of logging equipment and villages of employee housing.

There were an estimated 1,200 to 1,400 families that had to be moved out, said Tom Robbins, a park ranger and historian who gives programs at the Oconaluftee Visitors Center near Cherokee.

"Obviously there were hard feelings all the way around, and still are," he said. "People were uprooted."

"Some people tried to look at it from a positive standpoint, particularly those who had farms that were sort of played out. But plenty of people had no desire to sell, but had no choice. It was particularly hard on some of the older people. They figured that was where they were going to die and be buried."

SEEDS OF THE PARK

The idea of a public land preserve in the Southern Appalachians started in the late 1800s, and by the early 20th century the federal government was under pressure to make the concept a reality.

The strongest supporters were based in Asheville and Knoxville, Tenn., and the two groups were competitors over the location of the park. Finally they put aside their differences and agreed it should be in the heart of the Smokies, halfway between the two cities.

The movement was spurred in large part not by conservationists, backpackers or fishermen, but by motorists. Members of newly formed auto clubs wanted good roads through beautiful scenery on which they could drive their cars.

LEGISLATION APPROVED

In May of 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill that provided for the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Virginia's Shenandoah National Park. The legislation allowed the U.S. Department of the Interior to assume responsibility for a park in the Smokies as soon as 150,000 acres of land had been bought.

But the government was not allowed to buy land for national parks, so boosters had to turn their attention to raising money. In the late 1920s the legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee each appropriated \$2 million for land purchases, while individuals and groups contributed another \$1 million. But by 1928, the price of the land had doubled and the fund-raising campaign came to a halt.

Finally the needed funds were in hand when a major foundation endowed by John D. Rockefeller pledged \$5 million.

However, even with the money in hand, actually acquiring the land proved a tedious

task. There were some 6,600 tracts that had to be surveyed, appraised and their price haggled over. Many times, the land had to be condemned in court.

It was tough for many to leave their homes and their ways of life. Some, particularly if they were too old or sick to move, were allowed to remain under lifetime leases. Others were granted shorter leases, but they could not cut timber, hunt or trap.

The park's first superintendent arrived in 1931. Three years later North Carolina and Tennessee transferred deeds for about 300,000 acres to the federal government, and Congress authorized the development of park facilities.

Standing at the Rockefeller Monument at Newfound Gap on the North Carolina-Tennessee line in September 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt formally dedicated the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

THE PARK'S DEVELOPMENT

By then, much of the early work to develop the park had been accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps, an agency formed during the Depression to provide work for the legions of unemployment.

At its peak in the late '30s, the CCC had more than 4,300 young men building roads, trails, stone bridges and fire towers, the park's first campgrounds, as well as the Oconaluftee Visitor Center on the North Carolina side and the park headquarters in Tennessee.

"There wouldn't have been any early development of the park without the CCC," Robbins said.

Work on the park stopped in the early 1940s when America entered World War II, and the National Park Service's budget was cut drastically.

Robbins said the Smokies and the country's other parks saw no significant funding until the mid-'50s when Congress infused the agency with new money for a major, 10-year recovery program.

And the Smokies benefited. It was during that time that the observation tower on Clingmans Dome and the Sugarlands Visitor Center were constructed. Campgrounds and other facilities were renovated.

Since then, it's been a matter of maintenance. Little new has been built in the park over the past 30 years, and the old structures become more worn and in need of repair with each passing year.

WALTER MERCADO: HE MADE A DIFFERENCE IN THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Walter Mercado, an icon of the Nation's Latino community. For 26 years, Mr. Mercado has worked tirelessly and selflessly to bring his message of peace, hope, and love to millions of his followers throughout the world and to the Latino community, in particular. I am pleased to note that he will visit my hometown, Union City, on June 21, 1996.

Walter Mercado was born in Puerto Rico. During his youth, he had a great yearning for knowledge. He immersed himself in the arts, studying Spanish dance, ballet, painting, voice, recitation, oratory, music, and acting. Later he came to New York to study under the legendary acting teacher Sanford Meisner. He went on to become one of Puerto Rico's most celebrated and distinguished actors.

After pursuing his studies, Mr. Mercado decided to devote himself to helping others. He made extensive trips throughout the world. Through his top-rated television show on Univision, numerous books and public appearances, Mr. Mercado has raised the quality of millions of lives with entertaining, helpful advice on matters of health, family, love, and finance. In addition, he has been involved in numerous charities because of his concern for the well-being of the community and the world. Mr. Mercado has given special attention to the betterment of children's lives everywhere.

Mr. Mercado combines a flamboyant, outgoing nature with a genuine concern for people. He is not afraid to be outlandish, but he is also sensitive enough to care about his audience. Perhaps, he is so popular, because his audience knows that behind the showmanship is an entertainer with a heart of gold.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and considerate individual visit my district. Walter Mercado demonstrates the positive influence one person can have on the lives of many. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of Walter Mercado, a remarkable man.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was attending a function in my congressional district. As a result, I unfortunately missed several votes. Had I been here, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 248; "yea" on rollcall 249; "yea" on rollcall 250; "nay" on rollcall 251; "yea" on rollcall 252; "nay" on rollcall 253; "nay" on rollcall 254; "nay" on rollcall 255; "nay" on rollcall 256; "nay" on rollcall 257; "nay" on rollcall 258.

CLINTON WELFARE REFORM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not a month ago that the President praised the Wisconsin welfare reform plan. Once he got the headlines he wanted, the backpeddle began. The Clinton administration's wavering on Wisconsin's plan is just another in a long history of broken promises on welfare reform.

Throughout 1992, candidate Clinton talked time and again about the need for welfare reform. It has been almost 4 years and his only action on welfare reform has been to veto the reform, not once, but twice. In February of this year, the President supported a bipartisan welfare reform plan unanimously approved by the Nation's 50 Governors—Republican and Democrat alike. Within a month Secretary Shalala said the President would veto the plan.

It is clear the President does not mean what he says. In spite of all of his talk, he is wed to the status quo. By contrast, my Republican colleagues and I are committed to ending welfare as we know it. Congressional Republicans have proposed and passed genuine

welfare reform that moves people off of the welfare rolls and onto payrolls.

If we are to have real welfare reform, we must take power out of the hands of Washington bureaucrats and give it back to the people and the States. Not many people, outside of the White House, believe that the Washington welfare bureaucracy—which has presided over the past 30 years of failure—knows more about welfare reform than the States who have proven track records. It is high time the President stopped talking out of both sides of his mouth and began welfare reform in earnest.

WILLIAM H. NATCHER BRIDGE

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I support the consideration of H.R. 3572. This legislation, which is the same bill the House passed last Congress but the Senate failed to act on, acknowledges the contribution of one of our dear friends and colleagues, William H. Natcher of the State of Kentucky, by designating the bridge on U.S. Route 231 crossing the Ohio River between Maceo, KY and Rockport, IN, as the "William H. Natcher Bridge". It is only fitting and proper that a major infrastructure project serve as a long and lasting monument in honor of Bill Natcher. He worked closely with the then-Committee on Public Works and Transportation to provide funding for the construction of this project.

For over 40 years, Bill Natcher worked tirelessly to serve his constituents and the Nation. His public service record is exemplary with having never missed a day of work and with having cast 18,401 consecutive rollcall votes until advised by his physicians to remain at the Bethesda Naval Hospital to receive medical treatment.

Mr. Speaker, more importantly, the character of the gentleman is what set him apart from many of his colleagues. He was a courteous, dignified, and considerate human being whom we all loved and respected. Throughout Bill Natcher's tenure in the House, he enjoyed tremendous respect. He exhibited true leadership virtues during his service as chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Under his tenure, all 13 appropriations bills were enacted on time, without the need for a continuing resolution.

In the 103d Congress, this committee worked closely with the gentlemen from Kentucky and was extremely proud of his willingness to work together to support legislation that maintained the integrity of the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, it was an honor and privilege to have served for over 19 years in the House with my friend and colleague, Bill Natcher. I am pleased to support this legislation as a testament to the tremendous work he did for the State of Kentucky, its Second District, and the Nation, and I urge approval of the bill.

TRIBUTE TO TOP COAST GUARD OFFICER

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. Eric Staut, commanding officer of the Coast Guard Training Center in Petaluma, CA, who retires this month after 30 years of impeccable service to our country, our Coast Guard, and the Petaluma community.

Captain Staut's extensive accomplishments and experience in the Coast Guard include serving as district chief of operations, law enforcement staff chief, commanding officer of two air stations, and chief of enlisted personnel responsible for the management of the Coast Guard's 30,000 member enlisted force.

I had the pleasure of working with Captain Staut when he was the commanding officer of the Coast Guard Training Center, Petaluma. Through his creative, proactive, and skillful leadership, the training center has become one of the most efficient facilities in the Coast Guard. Under Captain Staut's command, the Petaluma Training Center went from being on the chopping block to receiving the Unit Commendation Award, which is the highest unit award in the Coast Guard. According to the Coast Guard's Commandant who awarded this prestigious commendation, the staff demonstrated dynamic leadership and innovation in the quality of training and support services. It was Captain Staut's natural leadership that helped shape and enrich the minds and hearts of the students and staff who take pride in the work they do and in the place they serve. His leadership, hard work, and dedication have tremendously affected countless lives.

On June 25, 1996, Captain Staut will be relieving his command of the Petaluma Training Center, but he will forever remain a vital link to the history of the Petaluma area, and the west coast, for the honors and successes he brought to the center and for helping keep the only Coast Guard Training Center on the west coast. I urge my colleagues to please join me in saluting Captain Staut, and wishing him and his wife, Carolyn, much success with their future plans.

EAST KENTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL CONTINUES EXCELLENCE

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding dedication and effort of a group of students and their teacher from my district. The students are from East Kentwood High School and their teacher is Deb Snow. Earlier this spring, Ms. Snow and her 22 students competed in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution national finals and won the region three award. The award is presented to five schools, from each of five geographic regions, with the highest cumulative score during the first 2 days of the national finals. This remarkable feat was accomplished while competing against 49 other classes from around the country.

The We the People the . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program encourages high school students around the country to better understand the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government focusing on the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. After extensive preparation in their respective schools, students compete in a challenging 3-day competition that includes a simulated congressional hearing. During the competition the students are judged on their oral presentations, their knowledge of constitutional principles, and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues. The program is the most extensive of its kind.

I am extremely proud of the students from East Kentwood who made numerous sacrifices to represent our district and State in this competition. Advancing to the national finals and being recognized as one of the top schools in this competition is no easy task. These students made a commitment to succeed and followed through on their goals. The students who studied long hours to reach the finals were: Katie Bacon, Ryan Brubaker, Dan Bush, Brad Busse, Brian Busse, Nathaniel Cartier, Jamie Cassis, Stacy Corsaut, Michelle David, John Defouw, B.J. Desmond, Brian Dishinger, Ryan Eavey, Chris Frazier, Andrea Hudson, Mark Hulbert, Rachel Katonak, Winnie Lee, Kurt Leland, Chris Magnuson, Emily Peterson, and Beth Zoller.

The students are not the only ones who give their all for this competition. They are fortunate to be under the tutelage of their teacher, Deb Snow, who goes above and beyond the call of duty of preparing students for this competition. Under her leadership, East Kentwood has enjoyed frequent success in the We The People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. Her dedication and passion for teaching should serve as an example for other teachers to follow. Congressional district coordinator Donald Fink and State coordinator Linda Start also play important roles in East Kentwood's success. Their guidance and planning efforts were extremely beneficial in helping the team advance to the national finals.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to take this time to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of this team. The valuable lessons learned through competition and teamwork will help prepare these students for the challenges that lie ahead in their adult years. I want to thank the students and teacher Deb Snow for serving as excellent representatives of the Third District. Again, my deepest congratulations and my wishes for continued success in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES G.
MCCLUSKEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Dr. James G. McCluskey for his 37 years of service as pastor of Wallace Memorial Baptist Church in Knoxville, TN. His leadership and service has truly blessed Wallace Memorial Baptist Church.

Today Wallace Memorial is one of the largest churches in the east Tennessee area with over 3,000 members. It is devoted to its mis-

sions outreach which was inspired by Dr. Bill Wallace, after whom the church was named.

Dr. McCluskey joined Wallace Memorial as its pastor in 1959 when there were approximately 45 members. At that point, he had held several different high level positions with many agencies and ministries. He had served as the president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the Tennessee Baptist Pastor's Conference, the Tennessee Baptist Youth Evangelistic Conference, the Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly, and senior teacher for Evangelism Explosion International. Additionally, he had traveled to several foreign countries on mission work.

Most importantly, his love for Christ and his mission to share that love with others has guided Wallace Memorial as the church's membership and programs have grown over the years.

Dr. McCluskey has said that the inspiration of his own growth has been "a wonderful wife and family who sustained and were encouraged. She has been the most stabilizing and encouraging. The church will miss her more than they miss me."

Several church members are sad to see the McCluskey family leave. Theresa Wilson described it best when saying:

For the 14 years that I've been a member of Wallace Memorial Baptist Church and have known Jim and Lib, their ministry has been an example of putting Christ first and self last. Their leadership has always been full of energy and enthusiasm for the Lord and his church. We will sorely miss Jim and Lib and we are thankful for their years of service.

Rev. Jim McCluskey recently told the Knoxville News Sentinel: "The Church is not built on me, but on Christ. The best is yet to be. Move onward, upward and forward and give new leadership the same following they gave me."

I request that a copy of the article that recently appeared in the Knoxville News Sentinel be placed in the RECORD at this point so that I can call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

MOVE ONWARD, UPWARD

(By Bill Maples)

Wallace Memorial Baptist Church at 701 Merchant Drive is a huge edifice. Its auditorium seats hundreds. It has a reputation for its far-reaching mission outreach and for its Christmas and Easter programs. It has 3,162 members.

But its members are feeling a painful sense of loss this weekend. Dr. James G. McCluskey, its pastor for 37 years, is preaching his last sermon on Sunday. He is retiring.

"There are other things I want to do but not in a full-time pastorate," he says. He mentions consulting, teaching, substitute preaching.

Then, too, there are children and grandchildren he and wife, Elizabeth, want to visit more, and some traveling they want to do.

Dr. Roy T. Edgemon, director of discipleship and family in the development division of the Baptist Sunday School Board, will serve as interim pastor.

The church is having a reception at the church Sunday, April 14, from 2 to 4 p.m. The public is invited.

It has been a colorful voyage. Wallace Memorial has grown from 45 members when it was founded in 1952 to more than 3,000 members today. What made it grow so rapidly?

"Wallace Memorial was well-born," McCluskey says. "It was started by Arling-

ton Baptist Church in a growing community. It has had good lay leaders and good followers."

Asked what has been the strength of his own growth, McCluskey says, "A wonderful wife and family who sustained and were encouraging. She has been the most stabilizing and encouraging. The church will miss her more than they will miss me."

Before they were married April 2, 1953, she was Elizabeth Ann Peters of Knoxville. Known to members as "Lib," she is a consultant in working with children with the Sunday School Department of the Tennessee and Southern Baptist Conventions. She has been a trustee with East Tennessee Baptist Hospital since 1989 and is president of the advisory board of the Carson-Newman College of Nursing. The couple has four children and eight grandchildren. One son and one son-in-law are ministers.

Jim McCluskey, as he prefers to be called, grew up in Chattanooga and earned his bachelor's degree from Carson-Newman in 1952. He went on to earn the master of divinity and master of religious education degrees from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the doctor of ministry degree from Luther Rice Seminary. He has held two other pastorates, in Squiresville and Lawrenceburg, Ky. He came to Wallace Memorial in 1959.

He has held various high-level board and advisory positions with at least two dozen ministries and agencies during his career, including president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; denominational speaker at the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Tennessee Baptist Pastors' Conference, Tennessee Baptist Youth Evangelistic Conference, Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly; and senior clinic teacher for Evangelism Explosion International. He has traveled to several foreign countries on mission work.

Wallace Memorial has always emphasized mission work. It has sent forth 42 persons from among its members as spiritual leaders—ministers, ministers of music, teachers and laypeople involved in spiritual missions.

It has sent more than 101 mission teams to foreign and American locations on mission and mercy trips. These included emergency disaster teams sent to hurricane locations. Its annual mission giving is in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One impetus for this enthusiasm is the inspiration for the church's name—Bill Wallace, a native of Knoxville who died a Christian missionary martyr in China in 1951. When his body was returned to the U.S., he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral was held at Wallace Memorial. A room containing Wallace's memorabilia has been set aside by the church.

Many members have come forward with a farewell word for the McCluskeys. Typical is that of Theresa Wilson: "For the 14 years that I've been a member at Wallace Memorial Baptist Church and have known Jim and Lib, their ministry has been an example of putting Christ first and self last. Their leadership has always been full of energy and enthusiasm for the Lord and his church."

"Jim and Lib have truly made Wallace Memorial feel like a large family through their loving and caring attitudes. Wallace Memorial as a church family has been truly honored to have been under the leadership of Jim McCluskey as our senior pastor for the past 37 years. We will sorely miss Jim and Lib and we are thankful for their years of service."

What message does Jim McCluskey leave with the church? "That the church is not built on me, but on Christ. The best is yet to be. Move onward, upward and forward and give new leadership the same following they gave me."

What message would he give to a starting church? "Focus on meeting people's needs."

What message would he give a starting preacher? "Spend as much time preparing yourself as you do preparing a sermon."

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) to provide that long delayed recognition to persons considered to be members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army Veterans and members of the Special Philippine Scouts—by reason of service with the Allied Armed Forces during World War II.

We must correct the grave injustice that has befallen this brave group of veterans, since their valiant service, on behalf of the United States, during the Second World War.

On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued a military order, pursuant to the Philippines Independence Act of 1934, calling members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Forces of the Far East, under the command of Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For almost 4 years, over 100,000 Filipinos, of the Philippine Commonwealth Army fought alongside the Allies to reclaim the Philippine Islands from Japan. Regrettably, in return, Congress enacted the Rescission Act of 1946. This measure denied the members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army the honor of being recognized as veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

A second group, the Special Philippine Scouts called "New Scouts" who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces after October 6, 1945, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific, have also never received official recognition.

I believe it is time to correct this injustice and to provide the official recognition long overdue for members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts that they valiantly earned for their service to the United States and the Allied cause during World War II.

These members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts served just as courageously and made the same sacrifices as their American counterparts during the Pacific war. Their contribution helped disrupt the initial Japanese offensive timetable in 1942, at a point when the Japanese were expanding almost unchecked throughout the western Pacific.

This delay in the Japanese plans bought valuable time for scattered allied forces to regroup, reorganize, and prepare for checking the Japanese in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

During the next 2 years, Filipino "Scout" units, operating from rural bases, tied down precious Japanese resources and manpower through guerilla warfare tactics.

In 1944, Filipino Forces provided valuable assistance in the liberation of the Philippine Islands which in turn became an important base for taking the war to the Japanese homeland. Without the assistance of Filipino units and guerrilla forces, the liberation of the Philippine

Islands would have taken much longer and been far costlier than it actually was.

I urge my colleagues to carefully review this resolution that corrects this grave injustice and provides recognition to members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the members of the Special Philippine Scouts.

The full text of the bill (H. Con. Res. 191) is included at this point in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 191

Whereas the Commonwealth of the Philippines was strategically located and thus vital to the defense of the United States during World War II;

Whereas the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by Executive order and were put under the command of General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas the participation of the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and in other smaller skirmishes delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to conquer the Western Pacific;

Whereas that delay and disruption allowed the United States the vital time to prepare the forces which were needed to drive the Japanese from the Western Pacific and to defeat Japan;

Whereas after the recovery of the Philippine Islands from Japan, the United States was able to use the strategically located Commonwealth of the Philippines as a base from which to launch the final efforts to defeat Japan;

Whereas every American deserves to know the important contribution that the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines made to the outcome of World War II; and

Whereas the Filipino World War II veterans deserve recognition and honor for their important contribution to the outcome of World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress recognizes and honors the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

IN HONOR OF MANUEL AND MARIA
MARIN: AN AMERICAN SUCCESS
STORY

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Manuel and Maria Marin, a classic American success story. Mr. and Mrs. Marin will be honored at a reception this Saturday at the Sheraton Meadowlands in East Rutherford, NJ.

America is a land of immigrants, and this family exemplifies the immigrant success story. Manuel and Maria arrived in the United States with only the clothes on their backs and a few personal possessions in May 1980. They were searching for a better way of life and an escape from the Communist dictatorship of Cuba. Despite their bad fortune, the Marins dedicated themselves to creating a new life in their adopted homeland. Through their sweat and determination, they were able to scrape up enough funds to open up a grocery store in West New York, NJ, in 1986.

In 10 short years, the Marins' one grocery store has blossomed into a chain of supermarkets throughout New Jersey and Florida. Their success has made them role models for the Hispanic community and the community at large.

Manuel's and Maria's fine character is not only evident in their business success, but also in their devotion to their family and community. In addition to raising two children, Yanina and Yaddiel, the Marins have worked to reunite their family by bringing members over from Cuba. Manuel is very active in the Latin American Kiwanis Club and participates in their many charitable activities. He also provides financial support to other businessmen through Banco Uno, which he founded.

I am very grateful for the Marin family's contributions to the Hispanic community, New Jersey, and our Nation. Their success is proof that, indeed, we are a land of great opportunity for all those willing to seize it. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great family.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN P. CLARK

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen P. Clark, a man who dedicated his life to serving the public for more than four decades. He served as mayor of the city of Miami from 1967 to 1970 and again from 1993 to 1996. In between he served as mayor of metropolitan Dade County.

In 1970, he resigned as mayor of Miami to win the office of mayor of Dade County. With the exception of 2 years, he held that post until 1993. Once in office he helped transform Dade County from a sleepy tourist oriented county into the growing metropolis it is today. Under his guidance Dade County has become an initial center for banking, business, and the arts in the United States.

As mayor of Dade County, Mr. Clark spurred county improvement projects such as a modern transit system, a cultural center, and a main library. He was instrumental in establishing community wide, public-private efforts, to create jobs and economic assistance. He initiated the Housing Finance Authority, which provides low-cost mortgages for new homeowners. Furthermore, he constantly worked to improve living conditions, create job-training programs for the youth, and facilitate effective community relations amongst Miami's depressed areas.

In 1993, 23 years after resigning from office, Stephen Clark was again elected to serve Miami as their mayor. He initiated measures to save the city millions of dollars while improving and expanding public services such as the fire and police. He worked to improve communication and enhance ties with the community. Under his direction, the city joined forces with Fannie Mae to create an affordable housing plan which provides nearly 70,000 Miami-Dade families with housing opportunities. In 1994, he hosted the Pan American Summit of Hemispheric Presidents, which was attended by 34 heads of state from democratic countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In a time when cities across this Nation have seen shrinking budgets while ever increasing challenges mounted, Stephen Clark

was there for metropolitan Dade County. In meeting those challenges head on and conquering them, he touched and improved the lives of millions of Florida residents. Mr. Speaker, Stephen Clark is an example for us all as to what an elected official should strive to become. I thank and praise him for his lifetime of service and dedication.

LINDSEY SEDLACK WRITES A
POEM FOR PEACE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to a beautiful poem, "Helping the World," that was sent to me by an eight-year-old girl from my district. The author Lindsey Sedlack, is the great-granddaughter of Ben Swig, a great humanitarian of the San Francisco Bay area and a longtime friend. Mr. Swig was a benefactor of my cause that needed help, including the Salvation Army and the Jewish Community Federation. This poem by his granddaughter embodies his humanitarian spirit.

Lindsey's awareness of the social problems of our times, the love and sensitivity she brings to these issues and her dedication to make this world a better place for all of us gives us hope for the future. It is a young generation of multitalented individuals like Lindsey who will comprise the next generation of leaders. Mr. Speaker, I ask that her poem be included in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to encourage young leadership like Lindsey's.

HELPING THE WORLD
(By Lindsey Sedlack)

If I were wind,
I would blow free.
Wishing the world
was as happy as me.
I would carry seeds
across the world,
making flowers and plants
for boys and girls.
On hot summer days,
I would make a cool breeze
that would cool people down
and rattle through the leaves.
I would blow all the war and fighting away
wishing that only peace would stay.
I wish that the homeless could have their
own town.
I wish that people would stop cutting trees
down.
I wish people would stop making animals ext-
inct
and would draw more pictures on paper with
ink.
If I were the wind I would blow free
wishing the world
was a happy as me.

PROVIDING COLORECTAL CANCER
SCREENING COVERAGE FOR ALL
AMERICANS

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when I first became involved in the issue of

colorectal cancer screening, I did so not because I am an African-American, but because providing colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit funded the Medicare Program has the potential to save thousands of lives each year in this country. The statistics on colorectal cancer cannot be ignored. There are about 150,000 new cases of colorectal cancer each year in the United States, and about 60,000 people will die in the United States from that disease each year. Colorectal cancer is the second leading killer of all the cancers. It also is an equal opportunity disease whose victims include Americans of all races, creeds, and ethnic groups.

I recently became aware, however, of a number of medical studies that make me realize that, as an African-American, I have a special reason to be concerned about this issue. These studies have found that colorectal cancer strikes African-Americans differently than it does the general population in the United States. Moreover, these differences are critical with regard to screening to detect this disease. The data in these studies make clear that sigmoidoscopy is not an effective screening procedure for African-Americans. Rather, a barium enema or other procedure that views the full colon is clearly preferred for this population, and perhaps for other groups as well.

In the opening weeks of this Congress, I introduced a bill, H.R. 1046, that would expand the Medicare Program to provide coverage of periodic colorectal cancer screening services. Because this bill provides coverage for all of the currently available screening procedures, it would allow all Medicare recipients at average-risk for colorectal cancer, including African-Americans, to decide to be screened with the more comprehensive barium enema procedure or, if they prefer, sigmoidoscopy. As of last week, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act has 30 cosponsors in the House of Representatives, from both sides of the aisle, and the key provisions of the bill were included as part of the comprehensive reform of the Medicare Program in President Clinton's most recent budget proposals.

H.R. 1046 is distinguished from other colorectal cancer screening legislation by the fundamental belief that the decision on how to screen each patient should be left to the patient and his or her physician—not the Federal Government. For this reason, H.R. 1046 authorizes Medicare coverage for colorectal cancer screening for individuals at average-risk for colorectal cancer that includes an annual fecal occult blood test [FOBT] and direct screening every 5 years with either a barium enema procedure or sigmoidoscopy. For individuals at high-risk for colorectal cancer, the bill provides an annual FOBT and direct screening every 2 years with either a barium enema procedure or colonoscopy. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to authorize coverage for new screening procedures as they become available. Unlike other colorectal cancer screening bills that would provide Medicare reimbursement for only some of the currently available screening procedures, H.R. 1046 recognizes that different screening procedures may be appropriate for different individuals. The bill, therefore, provides a range of options and leaves the choice to patients and their physicians.

The validity of this approach is confirmed by the medical studies on colorectal cancer in Af-

rican-Americans. The studies were unanimous in their conclusions—that "the entire colon of * * * black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon." They found that colon cancer tends to strike African-Americans more commonly on the right side of the colon than the general population in the United States.

These studies raise serious questions about the approach taken by other colorectal cancer screening bills, which provide coverage only for sigmoidoscopy and not the barium enema. While the barium procedure allows for screening the whole colon, the flexible sigmoidoscopy screens only about one-half of the colon. Sigmoidoscopy does not screen the right side of the colon where African-Americans more frequently develop colon cancer. Thus, providing coverage only for sigmoidoscopy puts African-Americans and possible other unidentified ethnic groups at risk. Let me cite the conclusions of several of these studies:

"Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population." "Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans," Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, p. 758.

"This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscopy] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examinations are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients." "Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, p. 999.

"This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites." "Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, p. 260.

"Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon." "Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans," John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991, p. 730.

"Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations." "Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital," Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, p. 198.

These medical studies have caused me to redouble my efforts on this legislation. We need to enact a colorectal cancer screening bill that serves all Americans, and that provides an equal opportunity for all Americans to have a screening procedure that is effective

for them, and which will prevent this horrible disease.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to reexamine this issue, and to contact me or my staff if you would like to obtain copies of the studies I have cited here, or other studies on colorectal cancer and the alternatives for screening. I also encourage you to join me as a sponsor of H.R. 1046, and to work to establish colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit under the Medicare program. With this step, we can begin to make serious progress in reducing the avoidable pain, anguish, and excessive medical costs that this disease imposes on all of our citizens.

COLORECTAL CANCER IN AFRICAN-AMERICANS: MEDICAL STUDIES INDICATE THAT SCREENING WITH SIGMOIDOSCOPY AND FOBT IS INADEQUATE FOR THIS POPULATION

A number of recent medical studies have confirmed earlier reports that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right (proximal) colon of African-Americans, as compared with the general population. These studies raise questions with regard to the adequacy of colorectal cancer (CRC) screening with sigmoidoscopy, given that a sigmoidoscopy procedure examines only the left (distal) side of the colon, and suggest the use of the barium enema or colonoscopy as preferred screening methodologies for African-Americans.

The principal findings of these studies are as follows:

(1) "Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans," Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, pp. 758-760.

"Previous research has suggested that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right colon in African-Americans compared with the general population." (p. 758).

"This study supports previous work that suggests that there is a significant shift to the right in the anatomical distribution of polyps in African-Americans. It also shows that the malignant potential is as high for right-sided polyps as it is for those on the left. Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population." (p. 758).

(2) "Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, pp. 997-1000.

"This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscope] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examinations are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients." (p. 999).

"The finding that . . . indeed the entire colon of this population of black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon is astounding." (p. 1000).

(3) "Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, pp. 258-260.

In a study at Queens Hospital Center in New York, it was found that "[f]ifty-two black and 46 white patients had 130 adenomatous polyps. . . . A separate racial analysis demonstrated an unexpected pattern of distribution among blacks and whites. Adenomatous lesions were more broadly distributed in all segments of the large bowel for blacks,

but were disproportionately concentrated in the sigmoid and rectum of whites." (p. 259).

"The findings of this study underscore the important ethnic differences in the site distribution of adenomatous polyps. The right-sided dominance of neoplastic lesions in blacks emphasizes the importance of total colonic surveillance to detect these large bowel neoplasms in this racial group." (p. 259).

"This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites." (p. 260).

(4) "Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans," John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1991, pp. 730-732.

"Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon." (p. 730).

(5) "Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital," Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, pp. 198-200.

"Generally, sigmoidoscopic examinations are recommended to complement physical examinations and stool blood tests. While this recommendation may be appropriate for white patients, it may not be appropriate for black patients. Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations." (p. 198).

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE AND GERALD STEIN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to two of Milwaukee County's outstanding citizens, Louise and Gerald Stein. As the Milwaukee Chapter of the International State of Israel Bonds organization prepares to honor Louise and Gerald for their many contributions to our community, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable achievements of this great couple.

Louise was educated as a registered medical technologist, and is exceptionally involved in the Milwaukee Jewish Federation as an officer, and cochair of the Lead Community Project for Systemic Change in Jewish Education. Louise is a past president in the women's division. Louise also serves as a board member of the Jewish Education Service of North America and the Hillel Academy.

Jerry Stein is a distinguished attorney and certified public accountant who for the past 39 years, has worked for the Zilber-Towne Realty family of companies. He is the president and CEO of Zilber, Ltd., which is responsible for all investments and operations of the Zilber companies. Jerry presently serves with distinction as the president of the Milwaukee Jewish Fed-

eration and is the past campaign chair. Jerry is also director and past president of the Milwaukee Center for Independence and the Milwaukee Public Museum, as well as past general chairman of Israel Bonds in Wisconsin. Jerry presently continues to serve as a board member of the Jewish Home and Care Center and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Foundation Board. In addition to these endeavors, Jerry selflessly devotes his time to the advisory boards of the Milwaukee Heart Institute, First Bank Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee School of Business Administration and the Marquette University Law School and Multicultural Council.

Louise and Jerry have been married for 36 years and have three daughters and four grandchildren. Their commitment to their faith, family, country, and community is truly extraordinary, and they have been an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Milwaukee Chapter of the international State of Israel Bonds organization on its excellent selection of Louise and Gerald Stein as this year's honorees. I wish Louise and Jerry continued success in all of their endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO DEVELOP PLAN TO REOPEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to develop a plan for the reopening of Pennsylvania Avenue. This resolution, similar to a resolution enacted in the Senate last night, brings together and reconciles House and Senate approaches to the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue. At my request after the closing last year, the House D.C. Subcommittee held hearings on June 30, 1995, and again this year on June 7, 1996. At both hearings, truly devastating damage to downtown traffic and commerce was reported. The victims of the closing are pervasive—residents, commuters, tourists, and businesses. In effect, downtown D.C. is disjoined and disfigured. No large city today, healthy or not—and D.C. is insolvent—could absorb the enormous costs associated with closing the most important cross town street.

Some in Congress had called for an immediate reopening of the avenue. Recognizing that this was impractical and impossible because of the obligations of the Secret Service written into law, I have sought ways to open the avenue while safeguarding the White House and to keep the Park Service from foreclosing the possibility. This has also been the view of D.C. Subcommittee Chair TOM DAVIS, who joins me as a cosponsor today.

The bipartisan resolution we introduce today requires that all the relevant parties participate. Thus, this resolution is the most useful response to the closing. It depolarizes and depoliticizes an issue that has two important sides. It puts everyone to work on solving the problem, rather than facing off against one another, leaving the problem begging for attention. I appreciate the attention that the House and the Senate have given to the effect of the

closing on my district and on every American's capital city. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE
CORE BUSINESS ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, Mr. HUNTER, in introducing the Postal Core Business Act of 1996. This important legislation works to prevent the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] from unfairly competing with a small business industry, known as the Commercial Mail Receiving Agency [CMRA]. The livelihoods of those who own and operate small commercial packing stores throughout the country, like Mail Boxes Etc. and Postal Annex, are in danger. Approximately 10,000 CMRA businesses may be forced to close their doors due to the USPS' tax-free expansion into services already provided by private packaging stores.

These expanded services include wrapping, packaging, and shipping of items, and the USPS may expand beyond that. The USPS is opening stores throughout the country, many in locations very near private companies who already provide these services. The fact is that the USPS does not fairly compete. They do not charge State or local tax on retail items, they are insured by the Government, and they often do not pay the Federal, State, and local taxes that private companies do. These are only some of the advantages enjoyed by the USPS, creating a playing field tilted against private industry. Moreover, when a customer brings an item to be packaged by the USPS, the USPS requires that the customer send the package through U.S. mail. Commercial mail companies do not require this of their customers.

The legislation we introduce today will allow the USPS to continue improving their goal of timely and effective delivery of mail, but will prevent them from unfairly competing with small business. Under our bill, the USPS will not be able to expand their services beyond what they were offering as of January 1, 1994. This is a reasonable approach to protecting jobs and satisfying American consumers seeking adequate postal services.

The livelihood of Americans is being threatened by the Federal Government. We must prevent small businesses from going out of business at the hand of the Federal Government. This will certainly happen unless the USPS is prevented from unfairly competing with commercial mail companies. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1996, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 254, 255, 256, and 257 during

consideration of H.R. 3662, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 254, "no" on rollcall 255, "no" on rollcall 256, "no" on rollcall 257.

I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following these votes.

CHAMPION, INC., 75TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation that Champion, Inc. of Iron Mountain, MI, is celebrating 75 years of service to the upper peninsula and the Nation on June 21, 1996. Medio Bacco, an immigrant road-builder opened the doors of Champion Gravel Co. on June 21, 1921. Through the hard work and dedication of Mr. Bacco, his nephew Louis Verrette, and Louis' son, William Verrette, Champion Gravel Co. has become Champion, Inc. and is known today as one of the most successful gravel, redmix, and construction companies in the State of Michigan.

Medio Bacco founded Champion 75 years ago in Iron Mountain, where its headquarters are still located today. In 1927, Mr. Bacco's 14-year-old nephew, Louis Verrette came to him looking for a summer job and was assigned the position of assistant timekeeper for a paving job being completed from the Sturgeon River bridge to the Delta County line. He continued working for his uncle during his summer vacations until he graduated from Michigan Technological Institute in 1934.

Upon graduation Louis joined Champion's Service & Supply Co., located where Champion's Lake Shore Engineering Co., presently stands. After 8 years at the Service & Supply Co., Louis Verrette was called upon to serve his country in World War II. When the war ended, Lt. Col. Louis Verrette returned to his family in Iron Mountain and to Champion where he took over as president. Medio Bacco retired and became chairman of the board.

Champion Gravel Co. saw many changes when Louis Verrette took hold of the reins. On December 6, 1945, Champion Gravel Co. became Champion, Inc. Louis began touring Champion's various gravel plants but was unhappy with their conditions. He vowed to make the necessary improvements to keep the plants producing to capacity. With this improvement underway, Louis Verrette was able to concentrate on expanding the dimensions of the company by developing projects aimed at keeping Champion busy during the winter months when road construction was not possible. As a result, Champion began providing services and supplies to iron and copper mines throughout Michigan and Minnesota.

As Champion grew so did the size of its projects. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, Champion, Inc. was involved with construction of several military installations throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Both Kincheloe Air Force Base and K.I. Sawyer Air

Force Base owe thanks to Champion for many of their buildings. Champion has also been instrumental in the construction of the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie and most universities constructed or expanded in the last 75 years signed their construction contracts with Champion, Inc.

In 1950 Medio Bacco divested himself of Champion stock, making Louis Verrette chief stockholder. A new wave of opportunities met the company during the 1960's as nuclear construction developed. Cement used for nuclear plants had to meet higher standards than general cement, and Champion's concrete made the grade. The company continued to build and service various nuclear projects across the Nation until 1984.

In 1971, Louis Verrette became chairman of the board and his son, William Verrette, replaced him as president. Champion continued to grow under Bill's supervision. In 1989 and 1990, Champion acquired Herman Gundlach, Co. of Houghton, MI, and Charter, Inc. of Ishpeming respectively. These latest acquisitions have strengthened Champion both financially and geographically. Champion, Inc. currently has satellite offices throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Tennessee.

The 75th anniversary celebration being held on June 20 and 21, 1996, is a tribute to Champion's many employees, suppliers, customers, and friends. In reflecting on the last 75 years William Verrette recognizes the company's success is owed to "so many good people * * * our managers, office staff, field personnel, customers, and friends."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Champion, Inc. on their 75th anniversary for the hard work and dedication they have shown the people of Michigan and the Nation. I am pleased that Michigan counts the Verette family as one of our most outstanding families, and that I can count on them as personal friends.

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT
OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my House colleagues for the unanimous support shown for H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996. We have sent a clear and unmistakable message that this Congress stands united against hatred.

Since October 1991, we have witnessed more than 100 different acts of probable arson specifically targeting churches. Over half of the churches burned have been predominantly African-American congregations.

Mr. Speaker, it is one thing to stand up and vigorously denounce these racist and antireligious hate crimes; however, it is far more important to actually do something about them. We need the ability to combat this problem and that is why H.R. 3525 is more than a simple denouncement. It will give the Federal Government the ability to prosecute and punish those who burn or desecrate religious property. Furthermore, it will also bring aid to the victims of these crimes, who are often underinsured or completely uninsured.

Clearly, no one is insulated from the flames of hatred. Even in my home State of New Jersey, a church was recently burned. I am proud to say that a leader in the African-American community in New Jersey is working very hard to combat the burning and desecration of places of worship. Minister and New Jersey Assemblyman Alfred E. Steele, a constituent of mine from Paterson, NJ, has introduced a bill on the State level to stiffen penalties for arson at churches, synagogues, and mosques.

Mr. Speaker, although these crimes have been primarily directed against African-American congregations, I must hasten to point out that they are an assault on those who believe in the freedom and tolerance of the United States. As Assemblyman Steele has said, "If they attack one, they have attacked all of us." With the Church Arson Prevention Act, we can now fight back. We have clearly and decisively acted to end this most vicious and destructive form of intimidation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3662) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to underscore the comments of my colleagues who join with me in supporting the Florida delegation's Everglades amendment to H.R. 3662—the fiscal year 1997 Interior appropriations bill. Congress has long recognized that Everglades restoration is a basic quality of life issue. The State of Florida has taken the lead on this by funding the lion's share of restoration. It is crucial that Congress recognize the Federal commitment by funding authorized land acquisition priorities in this Interior bill. Although the committee report claims to make the Everglades a top national priority, this promise can only be fulfilled by fully funding the land priorities in this bill.

This Congress is deeply interested in the link between the economy and the environment. There is no better example than in south Florida where our multibillion dollar economy depends solely on reversing the environmental mistakes of the past.

I appreciate Chairman Regula's willingness to work with us on this issue. I led the delegation in organizing our unified position, and I know the chairman is aware that a majority of us are on record supporting our efforts today. I look forward to resolving this issue to everyone's satisfaction, and I thank the chairman.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. ANTHONY F.
QUAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Lt. Col. Anthony F. Quan of the U.S. Army for his outstanding contributions to the island of Guam through his outstanding military service. I also offer my sincerest congratulations on his recent graduation from the U.S. Army War College.

I have personally known Tony Quan for many years. He was born in Agana on September 19, 1950, to Frank D. and Maria C. Quan. His wife, the former Flora Baza, is a lady well known on the island as the "Queen of Chamorro" music and as the first Guam beauty queen to bring home an international title. Tony and Flora are the proud parents of four children, Anthony, Jr. (T.J.), Edwin, Jomia, and Jessica.

Although Tony's distinguished military record and training seem to stand out among his numerous accomplishments, several aspects of his notable career are also worth mentioning. He received his commission from the U.S. Army soon after graduating with a degree in civil engineering from Marquette University. He has also been awarded two masters degrees, an MS in civil engineering from Marquette in 1974 and an MA in public administration from Shippenburg University in 1996. In addition to his service with the U.S. Army and the Guam National Guard, Tony also worked in various capacities for the Government of Guam and the private sector.

On Guam, the personal accomplishments and success of native sons and daughters are always celebrated and adopted as triumphs for everyone in the community. As a graduate of the U.S. Army War College, Lieutenant Colonel Quan has attained the highest level of educational training offered by the U.S. Army. He has brought great recognition not only to himself but also to the island of Guam and its people. On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate Lt. Col. Anthony F. Quan for his outstanding achievements. We commend his efforts, hard work, and contributions to the island.

SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, 1996, 19 of my colleagues wrote to the SEC regarding the agency's approval of a preferencing program on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange [CSE]. I share the concerns expressed in that letter. Among other things, the letter expressed concern that the Commission did not adequately examine how preferencing affects the quality of trade prices received by small retail investors.

Preferencing enables a broker to direct its customer orders to buy or sell stock to itself, acting as dealer. On the CSE, in those stocks where preferencing dealers trade exclusively,

95 percent of the transactions are executed by dealers simply matching or pairing their own orders with those of their customers. The overwhelming majority of trades executed on the CSE are for small retail orders. Indeed, 70 percent of CSE trades are for 500 shares or less, and 97 percent are for less than 2,000 shares. Very few institutional traders have their trades preferenced on the CSE.

The SEC order granting approval to the CSE preferencing program left many important questions unanswered. Among these questions is why only small retail orders are executed under the CSE's preferencing rules, and whether these orders are receiving the same opportunity for price improvement as they would on the primary market.

Mr. Speaker, today we take up H.R. 3005, the Securities Amendments of 1996. This legislation does not address the issue of preferencing but I understand that similar legislation in the other body may contain a provision directing the SEC to undertake a detailed study of preferencing on exchange markets. Such a study would provide more information about how preferencing affects small retail investors. Unless such a study concludes that there are tangible benefits to investors, including small investors, and to the capital formation process from this practice, I would support efforts to move swiftly to ban preferencing on exchanges.

KEN HAAG, FRIEND AND
TALENTED ARTIST

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, a friend and talented artist, Ken Haag, passed away May 16, suddenly and unexpectedly, at his Eastside Saint Paul home. Ken's loss will be heartfelt by the entire community and neighborhood. Ken Haag poured his great energy and talent back into the State of Minnesota, our Eastside neighborhood, and his wonderful family.

Ken was a constant and joyful volunteer. He lent real meaning to the role of citizenship, working as an artist but deeply involved in music, education, environment, and housing activities. He was a modern day renaissance man.

Ken took special pride in his high school experience. His artistic talent was recognized by establishing a scholarship program at Saint Paul's Johnson High School.

Ken Haag's distinctive art works depicting wildlife and Minnesota settings benefited many publications. Especially notable were the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Volunteer covers.

Ken's cultural roots were Scandinavian, and for over three decades he was a loyal member of Saint Paul's Swedish Male Chorus. Ken was a real pioneer—a quiet, no-nonsense activist who was often at the cutting edge of issues.

Ken attained good success and continued to live and thrive, and give back to our community much more than he ever received. Ken will be missed. Thanks, Ken.

I encourage my colleagues to read the following article about Ken Haag, which appeared in the Saint Paul Pioneer Press on May 18.

[From the St. Paul Press, May 18, 1996]

MAGAZINE ARTIST KEN HAAG DIES

(By Anne Brataas)

A memorial service for St. Paul wildlife and sporting magazine artist Ken Haag will be at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday at Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, 1669 Arcade St., St. Paul.

Haag, 63, died early Thursday of a heart attack in his East Side St. Paul home.

A St. Paul native, Haag graduated from Johnson High School and the Minneapolis School of Art and Design, served in the U.S. Navy and attended Gustavus Adolphus University.

"He was always drawing," his wife, Barbara, recalled. "Even as a little kid, he would copy what he saw in the funny papers." Since 1985, Haag had created the cover artwork and illustrated articles for Sports Collector's Digest. He illustrated nature guides for Picture magazine of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune from 1963 to 1969 and created the cover art for the Minnesota Volunteer magazine from 1963 to 1975.

In addition to art, Haag particularly enjoyed baseball, music and nature, and was an avid observer of waterfowl on St. Paul's Lake Phalen. He was a past president of the Minnesota Bird Club and a member of the Zumbrota Covered Bridge Society.

For 32 years, he was a member of the St. Paul Swedish Male Chorus.

Among other community activities, Haag staffed the annual Festival of Nations' Swedish booth and served as president of the Phalen Lake Elementary School PTA for the 1976-77 school year.

He also chaired the Minnesota Environmental Citizens Control Agency speakers bureau from 1969 to 1972 and the East Side's Volunteer Housing Committee in 1975.

In 1991, a Ken Haag Art Scholarship was begun in his honor at Johnson High School. It awards \$250 each year to a student who demonstrates outstanding artistic ability to be used for further art education.

Haag had already selected this year's winner before his death. His children will present the award in his memory and dedicate a portion of the memorials received for future scholarships.

Haag is survived by his father, Hans of St. Paul; his wife, Barbara; four daughters, Camille Farinella of St. Paul, Michelle Beaulieu of North St. Paul, Dorinne Foster of Maplewood and Kendra Haag, St. Paul; one son, Chad Haag, St. Paul; six grandchildren; and two sisters, Jan Cruz of Hugo and Grace Potter, St. Paul.

A private family funeral is planned.

THE REASON WE'VE MADE ELWHA A PRIORITY

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I consider myself one of the luckiest Members of this Chamber. My home is in the Puget Sound region of Washington State and I don't think there is a more beautiful area in this whole country. Our entire region is surrounded by water and mountains.

Like the people in my district, I take our environment seriously. That is why I think we need to do a better job of preserving and protecting our environment than we are doing right now. In order to do that, we have to spend our environmental money where it can have the greatest positive impact.

One example of how we can spend our money more efficiently is in restoring wild salmon runs to our Northwest rivers. The Federal Government now spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year to improve salmon runs on these rivers. Unfortunately, much of this money is wasted. We don't really know how to restore salmon runs in urban or heavy farming areas, and we end up spending lots of money with very little to show for it.

One place where our money could really make a difference is on the Elwha River on the Olympic Peninsula. Almost all of the Elwha, from Mount Olympus to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, flows through the Olympic National Park. This environment is in the same pristine condition it was 100 years ago, when all five species of wild salmon returned to the river every year by the hundreds of thousands.

The Interior bill that we are debating today is a massive bill that will determine how some of our money will be spent next year. Given the scope of this bill, I'm especially pleased that the Elwha project has been made one of the bill's three top priorities. In fact, the bill includes language that recognizes the Elwha River represents a unique opportunity to restore salmon runs in the Northwest without compromising our goal to balance the Federal budget.

This is a perfect example of what this Congress is all about—smart spending.

The first step in restoring salmon to the Elwha requires that we purchase the two dams that have been built on the river. Over the past month, I've had the pleasure of working with Chairman REGULA, Chairman LIVINGSTON, Congressman NORM DICKS, the senior Senator from Washington State, SLADE GORTON as well as members of the Washington State delegation in an attempt to get some of the funds we need to move this project forward. We still have a lot of work ahead of us, but at least we are making progress.

The bill that we will vote on today not only contains language making the Elwha project a top priority, it also gives the President the ability to use some of the money contained in this bill to purchase the Elwha dams. That is good news because the administration has made this project a priority. By passing this bill today, we give the administration the chance to turn their talk into action by using some of the money in this bill to buy the dams.

In these times of tight budgets it's a tragedy to waste a single dollar that is designated for the environment, because it may be difficult to replace that dollar in the future. If we can continue to keep focused on spending our environmental money where it can really have an impact, we will improve our environment so that it can be enjoyed today and in the future.

SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE CORE BUSINESS ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to protect a small business industry from unfair Government competition. These small businesses exist in every congressional district and employ tens of thousands of people. The Government agency

which is competing with them is one of the largest organizations in the world—the U.S. Postal Service [USPS]. My bill will insure that the Postal Service does not compete with these small businesses, while still maintaining the viability of the Postal Service to maintain its core business: the delivery of mail.

Over the last 15 years, the American marketplace has fostered many new industries; one of these is the commercial mail receiving agent [CMRA]. The average American knows these businesses by their brand names: MailBoxes, Etc; Postal Annex; PostNet; Pakmail; and Parcel Plus. Together these franchise organizations represent over 4,000 store owners in all parts of the country, with an additional 6,000 stores which are not affiliated with any franchise organization. The CMRA industry is about 10,000 strong.

What are CMRA's? This industry provides value added and ancillary services to postal customers and serve as mini-offices for many home-based businesses and sales people. Specifically, CMRA's provide the materials and help their customers safely pack parcels to ensure safe delivery; they help customers identify the most efficient and cost effective manner to send their packages; they oversee mailboxes and offer personalized postal services to their customers; and these are just to name a few. Over 15 years ago, Tony DeSio saw the need for these services within his community of San Diego County, and he opened the first Mailboxes Etc. The rest, as they say, is history.

These services simply were not provided at the USPS, however, given the rate by which this industry has exploded in less than two decades, there were clearly a need within our communities. This new kind of postal store provided these services and provided them quickly and efficiently. In a very short time, this one small store has grown into an industry of nearly 10,000 small business men and women who every day provide these services to their friends, neighbors, and customers.

So what is the problem here, Mr. Speaker. So far, this story sounds like the American dream. Every day, American small business owners invest their own capital and work to achieve the American dream. That would be the case in this instance if it were not for one major problem: the Postal Service which has enormous taxpayer supported advantages, has decided to directly compete with this industry.

Mr. Speaker, that is simply wrong. I am a big supporter of the U.S. Postal Service. Like every other Member of this body and every American, I depend upon the hard work and dedication of the Postal Service employees for the timely delivery of my mail 6 days a week, and I want a strong USPS. I do not think it is fair, however, that the Postal Service should start targeting small businesses for its revenue. This CMRA industry is home grown, and it should not be preyed upon by the U.S. Government.

After all the USPS is a government industry with the following enormous advantages:

The USPS does not charge tax on its retail items—that is a 5-10 percent advantage right there.

The USPS is self-insured as an agency of the U.S. Government—these small business CMRA's have to purchase insurance.

The USPS does not have to make a profit—there is nothing that requires them to be profitable as far as I know. When they are under

threat of not breaking even, they request a postal rate increase.

The USPS borrows money from the U.S. Federal Reserve at the most favorable rates—CMRA's have to borrow money at market rates.

The USPS has a statutory monopoly on the delivery of first class mail, the revenue of which can be used to subsidize other services.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of all is its size. If the Postal Service was a private business, it would be ranked as the 12th largest business in the Nation, and 33d largest in the world.

Is it right that the Postal Service should enter into competition with small businesses with all of these inherent advantages? Would the Congress stand by and allow Ford to maintain a monopoly, while letting them use their profits to compete against small businesses on a different front? Would the Congress let Exxon compete with small businesses if it had limited sovereign immunity and was represented by the Department of Justice? The answer is a resounding no.

Mr. Speaker, the Postal Service has a job to do—deliver the mail and sell postage. That is what it was designed to do by the Founding Fathers. These core services are what the Postal Service is good at, and what it should continue to do. Offering ancillary services only detracts from their core mission.

My bill, the Postal Service Core Business Act, specifically prohibits the USPS from getting into the CMRA business. It addresses the question of what is the proper role for the Postal Service in areas where private industries already provide the service. That role is to stay out of private businesses way and let the marketplace work.

My bill is remarkably simple. The Postal Service is prohibited from competing with private industry, like the CMRA's, unless the Postal Service was offering the service nationwide as of January 1, 1994. The purpose of the bill is to draw a clear line as to what the USPS can and cannot do.

Such a line is necessary. I am familiar with reports of postal executives stating that they need to get into retail businesses to protect the Postal Service. That is simply not true. This is an agency which made \$1.5 billion last year and has stated that it expects to make in excess \$500 million this year. This is not a suffering agency.

Furthermore, the USPS is an agency which does not seem to understand its mission. Representatives of the Postal Service have lauded the organization as the country's largest retail distribution system with 50,000-plus outlets, and announced their intention to increase its retail revenue by \$1 to \$1.5 billion in the next few years. This is wrong. All of those outlets were built with taxpayer money and stamp revenue. The U.S. Government and the taxpayer built this system, but not to be a competitor with the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, this is a vital bill. I again voice my strong support for the Postal Service, I want to help it remain strong and vital. Competing in industries which the private sector has created is not the way to meet their goal. My bill would redirect the Postal Service to its core mission: Mail delivery and stamp sales. That's why I call the bill the Postal Service Core Business Act of 1996. American corporations have learned that to be successful, they must concentrate on their core business. The Postal Service needs to understand this too.

Congress has the ultimate authority over the Postal Service. The House Postal Service Subcommittee, chaired by my friend and colleague, JOHN MCHUGH, is beginning to craft postal reform legislation. I hope that the subcommittee will give my bill serious consideration. This issue needs to be addressed. A vital Postal Service is critical to our Nation's future, but Congress must not stand by and let a giant Government agency destroy a whole industry of small private businesses. It is interesting to note that all of these CMRA's stores are independently owned and operated. There is not one franchise organization which runs stores as a corporation. This makes the industry very unique, and has directly contributed to their profitability.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a single congressional district without at least one of these CMRA stores within its borders. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislation, which will most assuredly effect a small business within their hometown. This bill is pro-Postal Service and pro-competition. Every American has the right to the American Dream. These small business owners look to us to insure that their dream is not taken from them.

COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY AND CONSUMER EMPOWERMENT ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Communications Privacy and Consumer Empowerment Act. The issue of privacy in the information age and in particular, children's privacy protection, is quite timely as the Nation becomes ever more linked by communications networks, such as the Internet. It is important that we tackle these issues now before we travel down the information superhighway too far and realize perhaps we've made a wrong turn.

Thomas Mann once said, "A great truth is a truth whose opposite is also a great truth."

The great truth of the Information Age is that the wire—and I use the term "wire" as shorthand for any telecommunications infrastructure such as phone, cable, computer, or wireless networks—the wondrous wire that brings new services to homes, businesses, and schools will have a certain Dickensian quality to it: It will be the best of wires and the worst of wires.

It can uplift society as well as debase it. It can allow people to telecommute to work and obtain distance learning classes. New digital technologies and other innovations allow corporations to become more efficient workers more productive, and businesses to conduct commerce almost effortlessly in digital dollars.

This same technology however, will avail corporate America of the opportunity to track the clickstream of a citizen of the Net, to sneak corporate hands into a personal information cookie jar and use this database to compile sophisticated, highly personal consumer profiles of people's hobbies, buying habits, financial information, health information, who they contact or converse with, when and for how long. In short, that wondrous wire may also allow digital desperadoes to roam

the electronic frontier unchecked by any high technology sheriff or adherence to any code of electronic ethics.

It is this issue of hijacking personal information that we are concerned about and we are obviously concerned when kids are the target.

The issue of child and adult privacy in an electronic environment, must find its ultimate solution in a carefully conceived and crafted combination of technology, industry action, government oversight or regulation.

Without question, the issues posed by advances in digital communications technology are tremendously complex. Again, how best to protect kids is a complex issue. How to put teeth into privacy protections is also important to figure out. What may have worked for privacy protection or parental empowerment in the phone or cable or TV industry may not adequately serve as a model when these technologies converge. Therefore I believe we must pursue other alternatives.

We must recognize that children's privacy is a subset of a parent's privacy rights. The bill I am introducing today is premised on the belief that regardless of the technology that consumers use, their privacy rights and expectations remain a constant. Whether they are using a phone, a TV clicker, a satellite dish, or a modem, every consumer should enjoy a Privacy Bill of Rights for the Information Age. These core rights are embodied in a proposal I have advocated for many years and I call it "Knowledge, Notice and No."

In short, consumers and parents should get the following three basic rights:

First, knowledge that information is being collected about them. This is very important because digital technologies increasingly allow people to electronically glean personal information about users surreptitiously. I would note here that many Internet browsers, for example, use "cookies"—a technology that can identify and tag an online user—unbeknownst to the user—and keep track of what Web sites a person visits.

Second, adequate and conspicuous notice that any personal information collected is intended by the recipient for reuse or sale.

Third, and, the right of a consumer to say "no" and to curtail or prohibit such reuse or sale of their personal information.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] has been actively studying how to safeguard telecommunications-related personal information. "Privacy and the NII," an analysis completed by NTIA in October of 1995, documented a number of areas where personal privacy protections varied depending upon which network carrier provided a telecommunications service. For example, the Cable Act requires cable operators to notify subscribers at the time of subscription of the operator's information practices and generally prohibits an operator from disclosure of personal data. Such protections, however do not extend to video services offered by DBS providers or wireless cable operators. Under the legislation I am introducing today, the FCC will be tasked with harmonizing the privacy protections across board so that strong, tough privacy policies exist regardless of the technology that a consumer uses to obtain a service.

The bill is structured in a way that will first ascertain whether there are technological tools that can empower consumers and parents.

The bill also requests the agencies to determine if there are industry standards and practices that embody this electronic Privacy Bill of Rights. Where technological tools don't exist, or where a particular industry refuses to embrace this code of electronic ethics in a way that solves the problem, then the Government is obliged to step in and reinforce protection of privacy rights.

I implore the industry to act swiftly because the current situation is utterly unsustainable. The same libertarian quality that has stimulated such rapid growth of the Internet gravely threatens to cripple its promise. It is chaotic, free, and open, but has spawned an exponential increase in commercial voyeurism that is tearing privacy rights asunder. While Jack Kerouac would have a fine time joyriding from site to site on the World Wide Web, I believe that many, many citizens of the Net would be particularly troubled to find that their personal data—their usage of the World Wide Web itself—can be and is being tracked. At risk is consumer confidence in the medium. When consumer confidence plummets so will economic activity on the Internet.

My legislation will establish "Knowledge, Notice, and No" as the goal and will require Government action where the technology or the industry fail to adequately protect consumers and kids.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS HOLDS HEARINGS ON CHURCH BURNINGS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker. Today the Congressional Black Caucus [CBC] held hearings on the rash of church burnings occurring across the Nation. The list of panelists included government officials, civil rights leaders, religious leaders, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the Anti-Defamation League. Each made a significant contribution to the dialog on increasing the Federal response to the church burnings. However, one of the most poignant and thought-provoking statements was submitted by the youngest member of the Caucus, Hon. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

I commend Congressman JACKSON'S remarks to my colleagues with hopes that his words will be as enlightening to Members as they were to those in attendance at today's hearing.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN JESSE L.
JACKSON, JR.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend you for calling these hearings. They are necessary. They are important. They are informative and help to educate and arouse the American people and elected officials to corrective action.

I want to commend the Justice Department, and especially Deval Patrick, the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, for his tireless and ceaseless efforts at investigating these crimes against God and humanity.

The Congress deserves some credit for passing a stronger law on Tuesday that gives the Department of Justice greater leverage in prosecuting those who engage in the desecration or destruction of property belonging to religious institutions.

I want to thank President Bill Clinton for his forthright leadership in going to South Carolina and seeing first hand the crisis and meeting with the victims whose church has been destroyed. That is a necessary and effective use of the bully pulpit of the presidency.

What has happened? Over 63 African American churches have been burned over the past five years. Other churches, with African American members, have been burned. There has been a pattern. The firebombed churches have almost all been very small rural churches located in isolated areas.

Why is this happening? Is it a legal conspiracy? The jury is still out—and the investigation is still on—with regard to a legal conspiracy.

Is it a cultural conspiracy? And what is meant when someone says that? Let me try to explain. I am from Chicago and a big Chicago Bulls fan. When Michael Jordan shoots a 3-point shot, Chicago fans jump in excitement because Michael Jordan just made a basket. But guess what? Michael Jordan fans in Los Angeles, Dallas, Miami and all around the country jump up too—a kind of cultural conspiracy, if you will—because, in basketball terms, Michael Jordan represents the common denominator through which all of his fans relate.

What's the parallel to church burnings? When we talk about cultural conspiracies with respect to church burnings, we are talking about some politicians, some radio and television talk-show hosts, and other hate mongers around the country fanning the flames of economic insecurity and race hatred, fanning the fears of racial animosity with anti-affirmative action, anti-majority-minority, anti-immigration propaganda from the very top of our nation, creating a kind of racial cultural conspiracy.

In 1964, in reaction to *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954 and the resulting civil rights movement, Barry Goldwater, a Republican, ran his presidential campaign talking about States' rights. It was a way of saying that States had a way around the equal protection clause of the Constitution of the United States.

In 1968, in response to the 1967 and 1968 riots and the anti-Vietnam mass protests, Richard Nixon, a Republican, ran his campaign on a law and order theme.

In 1972, George Wallace, a Democrat, ran his campaign in reaction to attempts to desegregate the schools, on an anti-busing platform.

In 1976, even Jimmy Carter, also a Democrat, gave a speech in Indiana talking about ethnic purity.

In 1980 and 1984, Ronald Reagan talked about welfare queens; and in 1988 it was George Bush who used Willie Horton.

Even our current President, in 1992, used Sister Souljah in his bid to become the President of the United States.

This year we heard Pat Buchanan, a presidential candidate, equate "We Shall Overcome" with whistling "Dixie." He said those who sing "We Shall Overcome" and those who whistle "Dixie" are both involved in freedom movements.

Well, if whistling "Dixie," protecting the Confederacy, and "We Shall Overcome," fighting for equal protection under the law, can be equated, it suggests that either we are all missing the boat or that something is taking place within our nation that has not been healed (even) since the Civil War.

The Republicans took control of Congress in 1994, and, Tom Wicker reports in his new book, *Tragic Failure*, "on January 23, 1995 . . . in the ornate hearing room of the House Rules Committee, the victorious Republicans removed a portrait of former Representative Claude Pepper of Florida, a re-

nowned white liberal Democrat. That was understandable, but the new Republican committee chairman, Gerald Solomon of New York, had order the Pepper portrait replaced by that of another Democrat, the late Howard Smith of Virginia, a last-ditch segregationist and in his many years as Rules Committee chairman one of the most powerful opponents of the civil rights legislation of the sixties."

All of the above were seeding the clouds of racism; all were using race to manipulate voters; all were engaged in a cultural conspiracy to exploit the racial fears and insecurities of the American people. Such words and actions help to set a national climate that appeals, not to the best in us, but to the worst in us. And that climate rubs the sticks, strikes the spark, and fans the winds, that eventually bring us the burning down of Black churches.

Even this year, expect affirmative action to be the centerpiece of another political strategy to manipulate the American people onto a so-called race issue—which really isn't a race issue, since white women have been the biggest beneficiaries of affirmative action. But it will divert attention away from issues of substance. We need jobs and a full employment economy. We need a single-payer national health care system. We need affordable housing for all of our people. We need an educational system that prepares our young people to work in the 21st century. We need our national infrastructure rebuilt—our roads, sewers, bridges, airports, seaports and rails. We need our cities rebuilt. We need family farmers restored to their land. We need our environment cleaned up.

That is what we need, but what we will likely get is diversion—affirmative action, California Civil Rights Initiative, proposition 187-type issues scapegoating immigrants and more.

That is why this hearing is so important. This hearing helps to clarify what is really going on. It helps to identify what politicians are really doing. It helps to educate the American people so they can insulate themselves from such diversion and, hopefully, demand more of those running for public office in 1996.

So I want to thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your insight and wisdom in calling for this hearing. And thank you for inviting me to participate.

TRIBUTE TO JUAN C. TENORIO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, back home in Guam this month, the architectural/engineering firm of Juan C. Tenorio Associates, Inc., is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It is a significant milestone for a company president, Mr. Juan C. Tenorio, a fellow Chamorro who believed in himself and worked hard to achieve success. His is a classic American success story, and I am proud to relate it here for the RECORD.

From his simple beginnings on the island of Saipan, Mr. Tenorio moved to Guam at the age of 14. At age 20, he enrolled at Marquette University in Milwaukee, WI, to study civil engineering. While there, he also signed up for ROTC. Juan Tenorio graduated in June 1962. After a brief stint with the Los Angeles road department, Mr. Tenorio joined the U.S. Army. He spent 30 years with the Army Corps of Engineers, active and reserve, and retired as a

full colonel. After earning his engineering license in California, Mr. Tenorio returned to Guam. Even before his arrival, word had spread in Guam that a native son was coming home as a licensed civil engineer. Almost immediately, Mr. Tenorio was urged to take on the directorship of GovGuam's Department of Public Works. After serving as director for 2 years, Mr. Tenorio struck out on his own. The rest, as they say, is history.

In 1971, the firm of Juan C. Tenorio began as a three-man operation in a shared office space. Its first year revenue was only \$30,000. Today, Juan C. Tenorio and Associates employs more than 50 people and grosses several millions annually. Its design projects include major infrastructure improvements in Guam and Saipan, hotels, shopping centers, marinas, golf courses, resort complexes, and Guam's new Southern High School. As noted by Juan C. Tenorio's chief designer, Francisco Z. Diamzon, "When you combine the experience and expertise of the staff, you'll find that there is over 120 years of experience in this company. I am happy and proud to say I am part of that team." As company president and team leader, Juan remains a hands-on practitioner of the engineering profession.

Juan C. Tenorio was the first Chamorro licensed civil engineer to venture into business. His success paves the way for other up-and-coming young professionals. His determination and commitment, his professionalism and personal integrity, have earned him the admiration and respect of the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas. I gladly join them in extending hearty congratulations and best wishes for many more years of success to Juan and his family, his wife Charlene and daughters Christina, Lisa, and Tico, and to the staff and management of Juan C. Tenorio & Associates, Inc. May your next 25 years bring continued growth and prosperity.

STOP THE FIRES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my outrage and that of good Americans across this great country at the wave of suspicious fires that have swept at least 30 churches in the South in recent months. Churches and synagogues are the cornerstones of our communities, providing the moral and spiritual cultivation that our society so desperately needs. I ask all my colleagues in the House to voice their condemnation of these deplorable acts. Vandalizing places of worship is not a partisan issue.

I also call on all the moral leaders of our Nation and those of every religious background to stand against these acts of terror. Every synagogue, mosque and church is vulnerable to the same acts of terrorism committed against our black churches and it is crucial that leaders of every religious denomination speak out against the vandalism of our Nation's houses of worship.

It is a shame that the history of violence and intimidation toward black people in this country is repeating itself. Will we allow hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nation, skinheads, and other white supremacist orga-

nizations to rise again? Will we allow the historic achievements of our courageous freedom fighters who sought to create a nation of fairness and racial harmony to be further defamed?

In our society, arson of a church attended predominately by African-Americans carries a unique and menacing threat to individuals in our Nation who remain physically vulnerable to acts of violence and intimidation because of their race. Such threats are intolerable and individuals responsible for such acts must be aggressively pursued and apprehended.

As churches burn from flames of hate and intolerance, there are those in our society who would dismantle civil rights legislation and affirmative action that have provided assistance to groups in our Nation who have been discriminated against due to their race, sex, or religious beliefs.

We as a Nation must not allow the practice of scapegoating others because they are of a different race or nationality or poor to continue. Our Nation was built on diversity and we must refute any beliefs that condone or support an atmosphere of blame and intolerance against those in our society who are defenseless, particularly our sick, poor, and aged. Just as the churches, synagogues, and mosques shelter our weak and defenseless, we as Americans have an obligation to protect those houses of worship from vicious attacks.

I commend President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno on their quick responses to investigate these criminal acts of terrorism and I hope those who make such treats will be prosecuted and will serve sentences commensurate with the cowardly and despicable nature of their actions.

RECOGNITION OF FOUR OUTSTANDING BUSINESS LEADERS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize four individuals from Missouri's Second Congressional District who are being honored by the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce and by the city of St. Charles, MO, for excellence in their businesses and community-oriented projects.

Mr. Bob J. Kirkwood, proprietor of Lewis & Clark's Restaurant and the Trailhead Brewing Co., has been named the 1996 Small Business Person of the Year by the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce. Through his hard work and leadership, Lewis & Clark's has grown into one of the most successful restaurants in the St. Louis area. In 1995 he opened the Trailhead Brewing Co., which is also experiencing phenomenal growth in its first year. Mr. Kirkwood has also been a leading advocate for other restauranteurs and small business owners through his work with the National Restaurant Association.

Mr. Manuel E. Joaquim of Findett Corp. has been recognized as the 1996 Employer of the Year in Manufacturing. Findett Corp. is a custom manufacturer of specialty chemicals for major corporations across North America. Under Mr. Joaquim's leadership, Findett's sales have increased rapidly over the past 5 years. His employees also participate in nu-

merous civic and community projects around the St. Charles area.

Mr. Jim Trenary of Jim Trenary Chevrolet has been recognized as the 1996 Employer of the Year in Retailing. Trenary Chevrolet, which opened in October of 1993 with 12 employees, currently has 43 employees with plans to expand and improve its facilities. Mr. Trenary has been in the automobile business 29 years, and he has served on numerous civic and business organizations in the St. Charles area.

Mr. Ray Pickett of Pickett, Ray, & Silver, Inc. has been named the 1996 Employer of the Year in Service. Mr. Pickett's company specializes in civil engineering, land planning, surveying, and construction management for numerous types of developments. Pickett, Ray, & Silver has experienced rapid growth, while providing highest quality of products and services to its customers.

Mr. Speaker, these gentleman and their companies are to be commended for their dedication to their customers, communities, and their country, I ask that you join me in congratulating them on these fine achievements.

RECOGNIZING SAME SEX MARRIAGE IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE MAJORITY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a former congressional staffer who passed along to me a column she had found in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on the subject of the pending same sex marriage bill. I think the article is an eloquent and forceful explanation of a point of view which very much ought to be understood by the Members before they vote on this legislation, and I ask that it be reprinted here.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 9, 1996]

SAME-SEX MARRIAGES DESERVE RECOGNITION; PARTNERS NEED THE CHANCE TO LIVE IN PEACE

In a nation wracked by child abuse, domestic violence and divorce, it's hard to believe that politicians would spend their energy condemning people for loving each other. But that's exactly the effect of the so-called Defense of Marriage Act, which would prevent the U.S. government from recognizing same-sex marriages, even if those marriages are legal in individual states.

The act's congressional sponsors describe it as "protection" for the American family. However, as a married man, I am unable to discern the threat. On the contrary, I have come to believe that legalizing gay unions would actually strengthen the institution of marriage.

I did not always hold this conviction. As a teenager, I was bombarded with the same messages about homosexuals as most Americans. And I absorbed those messages: Gays were strange, perverted, lacking in morals. Besides, in my obsession with my own burgeoning heterosexuality, it seemed unfathomable that any male would not be sexually interested in females.

In the ensuing years, my opinions began to shift as I learned about the origins of sexual orientation. But I didn't change much until about age 25. That's when I met Bob and Scott.

Bob was a co-worker of Kelly, my girlfriend whom I would later marry. One day, Bob asked Kelly if we would like to join them for dinner. Kelly accepted readily, but my discomfort was palpable. On the way there, I asked Kelly what I should do if either of these men tried to hug me.

My uneasiness lasted throughout the evening. And even today, more than a decade later, it still creeps up on me at times. But as I got to know Bob and Scott, and other gay people since then, I reached this conclusion about homosexual relationships: They are not much different from heterosexual ones.

At their essence is the same kind of spark that exists between straight couples. They go through the same excitements and disappointments. And, like their straight counterparts, gay relationships are far more about respect, trust and commitment than they are about sex.

The most significant difference between gay and straight relationships, I discovered, was the atmosphere in which they exist. The love between straight people is celebrated and affirmed; gay love is attacked and condemned.

Legalizing homosexual marriages would diminish these attacks. It would take the wind from the sails of the true sexual bigots, encouraging an evolution in attitude similar to the one we have experienced with interracial and inter-religious unions. Gay people, at least to some extent, would be freed from their embattled status.

But the benefits of gay marriage, I believe, would extend beyond the gay community.

The rest of us would benefit because legitimizing gay marriage would bolster the institution of marriage. How? By reminding all of us that at its core, marriage is not so much about gender, or sex, or politics, but about caring, maturing, committed love.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I missed a vote on an amendment to H.R. 3662, which passed by a 93 vote margin, 257 to 164. I oppose the amendment which would resume designating critical habitat for the marbled murrelet and would have voted against the amendment had I not been detained discussing a matter of importance to some of my Tulare County constituents with Members of the Senate in the Senate Chamber.

For too long, the Endangered Species Act has hurt our economy and wasted public resources. As a cosponsor of H.R. 2275, I believe Congress must reform the Endangered Species Act, so that it will contain strict requirements for scientific documentation and mandate objective evaluation of evidence prior to any species being listed and a habitat designation made. If society wants to protect a species, then society should pay for it, and not lay the costs onto the backs of that segment of society who own property on which so-called endangered species live.

FOOD STAMPS AND THE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEM

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation concerning the Food Stamp Program and the electronic benefit transfer [EBT] system, on behalf of myself and BILL EMERSON, the chairman of the Department Operations, Nutrition, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee, who is an expert in the food stamp and EBT programs. We are introducing this bill, along with other members of the Committee on Agriculture, because we believe that EBT systems, in which food stamp benefits are provided through a debit card system instead of coupons, are the preferred choice of delivering food benefits. The inspector general of USDA, in his testimony of February 1, 1995, before the committee, made it clear that EBT systems, while not eliminating trafficking in food stamps, were superior to coupons and a tool that can be used in tracking down persons abusing the Food Stamp Program.

It is vital that States be allowed to proceed with implementation of EBT systems for the Food Stamp Program. An element that is standing in the way of implementation of EBT is a Federal Reserve Board rule known as regulation E. This rule, among other provisions, would create a new entitlement to the replacement of food stamps for persons receiving their benefits under an EBT system. The bill we are introducing provides that regulation E will not apply to the Food Stamp Program.

The National Governors' Association supports exemption of State and local EBT programs from the regulation E provisions and have stated their opposition to unfunded mandates that are created by the liability provisions of regulation E. The National Governors' Association also stated that without this exemption, States will not be able to move forward with EBT.

For more than 10 years the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], at the direction of Congress, has been investigating the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and general impact of using an electronic benefit transfer [EBT] system to issue food stamp benefits. Paper coupons are replaced and recipients use a debit-like card at the grocery store checkout. Counties in several States, including Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Mexico, and New Jersey have implemented EBT and Maryland, Texas, Utah, and South Carolina have EBT systems statewide.

USDA has found that EBT administrative costs are lower than coupon issuance costs; that food stamp benefit loss and trafficking are reduced; grocery store costs are reduced; food stamp participants prefer EBT; and financial institutions also prefer EBT and their costs are reduced.

Law enforcement officials have spoken in favor of EBT because it provides an electronic trail of abuses in the program. While trafficking is not eliminated under an EBT system, incidental street trafficking is reduced considerably.

States want to move ahead with EBT. Regulation E rules stand in their way. Until re-

cently, USDA viewed regulation E as inappropriate for the Food Stamp Program. USDA, in May 1993, stated its opposition to the applicability of regulation E to its programs because those programs do not fall under the jurisdiction of that regulation; legislation and regulations for the USDA programs already have provisions for benefit recipient rights and protection; and regulation E may reduce benefit recipient's services.

However, in June 1995, the Federal Electronic Benefits Transfer Task Force, represented by officials from the Office of Management and Budget, the USDA, and the Department of Health and Human Services, stated its opposition to removing regulation E applicability for the food stamp and other assistance programs. This is very unfortunate and this position is contrary to the positions of the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislators, the National Association of Counties, and the American Public Welfare Association.

According to a 1993 Department of the Treasury study, application of regulation E for State EBT systems would cost States over \$800 million per year for Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC], food stamp and general assistance programs. This represents an unfunded mandate to the States and many States have said they could cease EBT program planning and operations if regulation E is applied to them.

For these reasons we are introducing this bill today and urge our colleagues to support it.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Encouragement of Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.

Section 7(i) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2016(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) ENCOURAGE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The disclosures, protections, responsibilities, and remedies established under section 904 of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 1693b), and any regulation or order issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in accordance with such Act, shall not apply to benefits under this Act delivered through any electronic benefit transfer system.

"(B) REPLACEMENT OF BENEFITS.—Any regulation issued by the Secretary regarding the replacement of benefits under this Act, and liability for replacement of benefits under this Act, under an electronic benefit transfer system shall be similar to the regulations in effect for a paper food stamp issuance system.

"(C) DEFINITION OF ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER SYSTEM.—As used in this paragraph, the term 'electronic benefit transfer system' means a system under which a governmental entity distributes benefits determined under this Act, or other benefits or payments, by establishing accounts to be accessed electronically by recipients of the benefits, including through the use of an automated teller machine, a point-of-sale terminal, or an intelligent benefit card."

THANK YOU, WILLIAM C. AYRE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the heart of our democratic system of Government is local government. People concerned about the current situation and future of their communities depend upon local government to meet their most immediate needs. And the success of local government depends upon dedicated individuals who are willing to deal directly with both the people and the issues on a daily basis.

For the past 18 years, Genesee Township, within my congressional district, has had the good fortune to be ably represented by William C. Ayre, as the Township's Supervisor. He is retiring after 18 years of commitment to making Genesee Township a constantly better place, and he is being recognized for his service tomorrow evening.

William Ayre is one of those individuals who works at causes in which he believes. In addition to having been Township Supervisor for the past 18 years, he has also served on several Genesee County committees, the Mass Transit Authority, the Genesee County Economic Growth Alliance, the Flint Area Narcotics Group, as well as several positions within the Michigan Townships Association. In fact, he served as the president of the Michigan Township Association in 1995, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Associations of Towns and Townships.

His commitment is no surprise to anyone who knows him, as best evidenced by his 36 year marriage to his wife, Sandra. His two children and seven grandchildren who have seen his commitment to his community, and know of his dedication to this nation through his service in the Air Force, including 3 years in Germany, have had the kind of guidance and role model that we hope for for all children.

Mr. Speaker, as William Ayre continues his commitment to his community by now moving on to another position with the Genesee County Road Commission, I ask that you and all of our colleagues join me in thanking him for his years of service, and wishing him the very best in all that lies ahead for him and his family.

ALBANIA TAKES A GIANT STEP
BACKWARD IN DEMOCRACY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 26 the world watched as Albania, Europe's poorest country, which for decades has suffered under a fanatical strain of communism, held its first elections since the Democratic Party defeated the former Communist Party. But what we saw did not even remotely resemble the makings of democracy. The elections were riddled with fraud, coercion, and other violations before, during, and after the voting. To put it simply, these elections were neither free nor fair. According to a June 6 article in the Washington

Post these elections were the most flawed elections held in Eastern Europe since 1989.

Mr. Speaker, when compared to the authoritarian ways of its brutal past, Albanians have made commendable strides in both economic and social reform. But lingering human rights problems and the inability to develop certain democratic institutions raise very serious questions regarding Albania's future.

These recent elections, which are the culmination of an emerging pattern of authoritarian tendencies, should stand as a loud, clear signal to the world that Albania has strayed from the course of democracy. Albania's failure to embrace democracy threatens the stability of the entire Balkan region.

As a champion of democracy throughout the world, the U.S. Government must not, and cannot, ignore the fact that this election was neither free nor fair. It is incumbent upon us to speak out against oppression and subversion of democratic institutions in the struggling countries which are attempting to build them. We must hold accountable those who perpetrate election abuses, or democracy will never take root in Albania.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in working to increase security in the Balkan region by urging the Albanian Government to hold elections which are free, fair, and subject to international monitoring. The Albanian people deserve the opportunity to exercise their new democratic ideals, and they deserve our full support.

RECOGNITION OF THE HONORABLE
FLOYD FLAKE AND BISHOP DONALD
HILLIARD

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 22, 1996, the Cathedral Second Baptist Church in Perth Amboy, NJ will have a ribbon cutting ceremony for the Donald Hilliard, Jr. community affairs complex. The building will be named in honor of Bishop Donald Hilliard, the pastor of the Cathedral Second Baptist Church.

My friend and colleague, Congressman Floyd Flake, will be the featured guest speaker of Saturday's grand event. Reverend Flake not only represents the sixth congressional district in the State of New Jersey but also is the distinguished pastor of Allen AME Church, Jamaica NY, which boasts more than 6,000 members.

Rev. Congressman Floyd Flake, a man with a vision of empowerment for the African-American people, no doubt will provide an inspiring message on Saturday. As pastor of Allen AME Church, a post he assumed in 1976, he has founded the Allen Housing Development Fund Corp., Allen Christian School and Multipurpose Center, Allen Home Care Agency, Allen Housing Corp., and the Allen Neighborhood Preservation and Development Corp. Furthermore, through numerous other clerical, civic, and community organizations, Reverend Congressman Flake has sought to provide spiritual sustenance reaching far beyond the walls of church. He also shows his tenacity in the House of Representatives as he fights for racial justice and equal rights for all Americans.

Similar to his colleague, Bishop Donald Hilliard, an active and dynamic leader, has also sought to improve the life of not only his members, but of the surrounding area of Perth Amboy, as well. Bishop Hilliard, who currently serves as the senior pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Perth Amboy and Bishop elect of the covenant fellowship of pastors, churches, ministries, and the cathedral assemblies, has nurtured and watched his church grow from a membership of 135 to more than 4,000. Furthermore, he has witnessed the church's budget increase from \$73,000 to \$3,000,000 annually. Not only does this make his church one of the fastest growing in the State, but is has been cited as a model church for growth by American Baptist churches, U.S.A., as well.

Since 1983, when Rev. Dr. Donald Hilliard was called to pastor the Cathedral Second Baptist Church, both the congregation and church have experienced tremendous growth. The successful purchase and renovation of the historic Majestic theater in downtown Perth Amboy has provided a new house of worship for Bishop Hilliard and his members. The cathedral blends turn of the century elegance with state-of-the-art technology to provide its worshipers with a unique combination of history and future dreams. The church also purchased the historic ELKS lodge, directly across the street from the cathedral, which now has been converted into the Family Life Enrichment Center. This facility is complete with an elegant banquet hall with adjoining kitchen facilities, a library, a learning center, and a computer lab. Renovations are continuing on the third and fourth floors which will house offices, classrooms, a lecture hall, and a liturgical dance/cultural arts studio.

Mr. Speaker, while Bishop Hilliard came to the Cathedral Second Baptist Church with such credentials as his Bachelor of Arts from Eastern College and Master of Divinity from Princeton Theological Seminary, he still found time to complete his Doctorate of Ministry from the United Theological Seminary, Samuel D. Proctor Fellow.

This dynamic speaker has had the honor of speaking at various churches, conferences, and conventions across the United States and Nigeria, West Africa. He was a visiting lecturer at Boston University, an adjunct professor at Princeton Theological and New Brunswick Theological Seminaries and adjunct faculty at Essex County College.

For more than 12 years, Bishop Hilliard has served as a member of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. The national conventions consist of more than 30,000 churches and 8 million Baptist members across the country. He is also affiliated with the American Baptist churches, U.S.A., the Progressive National Baptist convention, the NAACP, United Negro College Fund, served on the advisory board for the Ronald McDonald children's charity, Multicultural advisory board at Eastern College, St. David's, PA, National Advisory Board at the United Theological Seminary, Dayton, OH, Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, Middlesex County Youth Services Commission Minority Subcommittee and the Perth Amboy Special Improvement District Committee. Moreover, he has received an award from Soul Brothers Inc. Community Award for outstanding efforts in uplifting the community, the Ronald L. Rice Award for outstanding human services from the NUAC of New Jersey, he

was inducted into the Martin Luther King Jr. Humanitarian Award from Drew University, Madison, NJ, he was inducted into the Martin Luther King Jr. Board of Preachers at Moorehouse College, named executive of the year by Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce. He was selected as the distinguished alumnus of the year, 1995, by Princeton Theological

Seminary and the Evangelism Award by American Baptist Church, U.S.A.

This exceptional pioneer was licensed into the Gospel ministry in 1976 and ordained in 1978. He is married to Minister Phyllis D. Thompson Hilliard and the father of three daughters, Leah Joy, Charisma Joy, and Destiny Joy.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to the Cathedral Second Baptist Church in Perth Amboy, NJ, its great leader, Bishop Donald Hilliard Jr., and their distinguished guest, and my illustrious colleague, the Rev. Congressman Floyd H. Flake.