

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE AND FAREWELL TO HIS
EXCELLENCY ITAMAR
RABINOVICH, AMBASSADOR OF
ISRAEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today with a number of our distinguished colleagues from both Chambers of the Congress, I am hosting a farewell reception to honor and bid goodbye to the distinguished Ambassador of the State of Israel, my dear friend Itamar Rabinovich. The Ambassador will return to Israel before the Congress returns from its August recess, and this is our last opportunity to bid him farewell while we are all still here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, joining me in hosting this reception are our colleagues from the other body, Senators MITCH MCCONNELL of Kentucky and JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware. From the House, the hosts are Congressmen HOWARD BERMAN of California, BENJAMIN A. GILMAN of New York, and BILL PAXON of New York.

Ambassador Rabinovich was named Ambassador of Israel to the United States in November 1992, and he has served with great distinction during this past 4 years—a particularly significant time in United States-Israel relations. He was on hand for the transition in U.S. administrations when President Clinton replaced President Bush in January 1993. Later in September of that year on the South Lawn of the White House, President Clinton hosted the signing ceremony of the agreement between the State of Israel and the PLO which led to the major breakthrough in the peace process. He continued to play an important role coordinating efforts between the United States and Israel as the peace process moved forward with the signature of the treaty of peace with Jordan and a number of other important steps toward regional accommodation.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress have had ample opportunity to judge the quality of his representational skills. He has been a frequent visitor to my office and to the offices of a great many of us here on Capitol Hill. He has been a forceful advocate and a skilled representative. He has played a critical role in further strengthening the already strong ties between our two countries, and all of us owe him a debt of gratitude for his dedicated conscientious and intelligent service.

In addition to his critical role as the principal point of contact with our own Government, however, Itamar served simultaneously as chief negotiator with Syria, a position to which he was appointed in August 1992, just a few months before his appointment as Ambassador to the United States. As a highly regarded academic specialist on Syria, Ambassador Rabinovich played a key role in the extended series of negotiations with the Damas-

cus government. Either position—as Ambassador to the United States or as chief negotiator with Syria—is a full time position. Not only did Itamar handle then both, he handled them with great skill and he did an excellent job in giving justice to both positions.

Itamar Rabinovich is a distinguished scholar with an international reputation. Before his appointment as Ambassador to the United States, he was rector of Tel Aviv University. He was also a professor of Middle Eastern studies and the former head of the Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies at the university. As an academic specialist on Syria, he is the author of *Syria Under the Bath, 1963–66*, *The War for Lebanon, 1970–82*, and *The Road Not Taken: Early Arab-Israeli Negotiation*.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying tribute and expressing our gratitude for the distinguished diplomatic service of our friend, Ambassador Itamar Rabinovich, and in wishing a successful and happy future to Itamar and his lovely wife, Efrat, and their family.

IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT
CLINTON'S VETO OF H.R. 1833

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer you to this moving letter from Diane Reiner in support of President Clinton's veto of H.R. 1833. Mrs. Reiner, like so many of the women we have heard from, discovered late in her wanted pregnancy that the fetus she was carrying was terribly deformed and would not survive. After carefully weighing all of the options, Mrs. Reiner and her husband decided to have an abortion. As I, and others, have stated throughout the debate on this bill—this tragic decision must belong to the woman, her husband, her doctor, her clergy and the friends and family that she chooses to consult. The one group of people it clearly does not belong to is the Congress.

JULY 25, 1990.

Hon. NITA LOWEY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LOWEY: I am writing to let you know that I have tremendous respect for your efforts in standing up for women and our right to choose. I thought you would be interested in seeing this letter that I sent to President Clinton to thank him for his brave and compassionate veto of H.R. 1833.

Thank you for your courage and hard work.

Sincerely,

DIANE REINER.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you for vetoing H.R. 1833, the Canady/Smith bill.

I am a 43-year-old woman who had a late abortion in 1988. I was married and pregnant with a wanted child, but my husband and I discovered at a routine sonogram that our child was fatally deformed—that it had no proper brain, no proper lungs, that its organs were not properly inside its body cavity, that its spine was bent at a 45-degree angle, and that its extremities were also deformed. The only reason it was alive inside of me was because it was dependent upon my body as its life support system—through the umbilical cord. It would not have been able to live on its own for more than a few seconds, if that, after birth since its own lungs and brain could never function. (I use the pronoun "it" because we never were able to discover the gender of our unborn child.)

This was a total tragedy, of course. We are very loving people who wanted children very much. We had been trying for several years to have a child. We were devastated. We took a week to decide whether or not we could stand to have an abortion, or whether we should carry the doomed child to full term (it would very possibly have made it to full term and then died at birth, we were told). I decided that to save my sanity I would take the very grave step of aborting. I didn't think I could stand to carry my baby 3 more months, waiting for it to die. This decision filled me with a certain type of grief, and it felt like it was almost too much to have to make this choice, but my husband and I actually prayed about this (we are not members of any one particular religion, but we are spiritual people) and were led to our ultimate decision.

The abortion method used in my case was a bit different than the one at issue in H.R. 1833, but it was similar. The whole thing was infinitely sad and torturous to go through, but I thanked the doctor who was willing and able to perform such a difficult (emotionally difficult) procedure. He was my angel of mercy, Mr. Clinton!

It is people in situations such as the one I and my husband went through who need these rare late-term abortion procedures. We are not murderers. We are grief-stricken, would-be parents who are in a horrible crisis and are trying to take the best course possible. If we did not have the technology which allows us to see inside a pregnant woman in her 6th month then perhaps we wouldn't be discussing late-term abortion procedures. But we do have this technology, for better or worse, and if we can discover at 6 months that our baby will die at birth, how can it be a sin to terminate the life at that point rather than waiting a few more agonizing months for the same outcome?

I particularly commend you on vetoing H.R. 1833 since I realize that it is a risky business for you politically at this point, it being an election year during which certain conservative forces are making their presence clearly known. So thank you again. . . . on behalf of me, my husband, and the other women and couples who have had and will have need for this merciful procedure.

Sincerely,

DIANE REINER.

P.S. I now have a wonderful 6-year-old daughter.

• 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.

COMMEMORATING ROGER TORY
PETERSON

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mr. Roger Tory Peterson, a long-time resident of Old Lyme, CT., who passed away on July 28 at the age of 87. Mr. Peterson, often referred to as the modern Audubon, produced the first Wildlife-related field guide designed for ordinary Americans. In so doing, he revolutionized how citizens across this country experience, view, and appreciate our bountiful natural resources.

Mr. Peterson was born in Jamestown, NY, in 1908. He explained years later how a personal experience with an injured bird and encouragement from his seventh-grade science teacher led him to begin drawing birds. He recalled that soon thereafter he was drawing and photographing virtually every bird in sight. His big break came in 1934 when William Vogt, the first editor of Audubon Magazine, approached him about illustrating a pocket-sized guide to North American birds. This request resulted in the first Peterson Field Guide, which catalogued birds of the eastern United States. Initially, publishers showed little interest in the publication. In the end, Houghton Mifflin agreed in Mr. Peterson's words "to take a chance on me" and printed 2,000 copies. Book stores sold each and every volume in about a week and were soon clamoring for additional copies.

The "Peterson Field Guide" was not the first publication providing detailed descriptions of birds and other wildlife. We are all familiar with the pioneering works of John James Audubon. What set Peterson's work apart from previous publications was how it blended intricate detail, demanded by biologists, ornithologists, and other scientists, with easy to understand narrative and arrows identifying the distinguishing features of particular species. Mr. Peterson remarked the use of arrows seemed so simple, but no one had used them before. The first field guide evolved into a series of 48 volumes spanning a host of topics, including wildflowers, bird songs, shells, butterflies, mammals, rocks and minerals, animal tracks, fish, and stars and planets. Mr. Peterson illustrated, wrote or edited each and every volume. Every new "Field Guide" followed the original format combining detailed illustrations with easy to understand explanations and commonsense hints to assist nonscientists in identifying particular species. To date, more than 8 million copies of the "Peterson Field Guide" to eastern United States birds alone have been published. It remains the most popular guide to birds more than 60 years after the first edition was released.

Roger Tory Peterson helped millions of Americans to gain a better appreciation of the natural assets which make our country special. President Jimmy Carter recognized Mr. Peterson's contributions to the country by awarding him the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, in 1980. The President noted Mr. Peterson had "furthered the study, appreciation and protection of birds the world over." Mr. Peterson's contributions have been recognized worldwide, including two nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize.

He received honorary degrees from 22 universities. Recently, The New York City Public Library listed the "Peterson Field Guide" as one of the most influential books of the past century. The Roger Tory Peterson Institute for Natural History was formed in 1984 as a national center for teacher enhancement and training. Among other things, the institute assists teachers in incorporating natural resources in their curriculums and serves as a museum to display Mr. Peterson's works.

Mr. Speaker, I know Americans from coast to coast join me in extending our condolences to Virginia Peterson and the other members of the Peterson family. Mr. Peterson's legacy will endure through the "Peterson Field Guide" and his numerous other works spanning six decades. Roger Tory Peterson was an extraordinary individual who helped Americans better understand and appreciate their natural surroundings. We will fondly remember him when we pick up the "Peterson Field Guide" to identify a bird at the feeder, a flower in the woods, a shell on the beach, or a star high above.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF CICERO-
BERWYN ELKS LODGE NO. 1510

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my district that is celebrating 70 years of service to its community this year, the Cicero-Berwyn Elks Lodge No. 1510.

For seven decades, the members of the Cicero-Berwyn Elks Lodge have worked to improve the lives of their fellow citizens. The members of this Elks Lodge have truly lived up to the benevolent and protective aspect of their name.

Lodge members make weekly visits to patients at Hines Veterans Hospital, distribute food baskets to those in need, and provide scholarships to worthy students in their community. In addition, they don furry suits in the spring as part of their Easter Bunny program and visit senior citizens and children in nursing homes and local hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Cicero-Berwyn Elks Lodge No. 1510 on 70 years of doing good work for their community, and wish them many more years of service to their community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1996, I accompanied the President of the United States to Long Island to meet with the families of the victims of the tragic TWA Flight 800. The entire Nation has been paralyzed by this disaster. My prayers and thoughts are with those families and it is my hope that as a nation we can begin to move beyond the hurt and anger. Therefore, I was unavoidably detained from being here to cast my vote on

H.R. 3816, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1997. Had I been here I would have voted no on rollcall No. 357, yes on rollcall No. 358, no on rollcall No. 359, and yes on rollcall No. 360. Finally, on rollcall No. 361 I would have voted yes and on rollcall No. 632 I would have voted no.

COL. ALFRED T. ROSSI PROMOTED
TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Gen. Alfred T. Rossi of Nanuet, NY, on the occasion of his promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve.

General Rossi was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in 1967. Since that time, he has served as an instructor at the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, VA and as a platoon leader in Company B, Battalion Civil Engineer and subsequently as Battalion Commander in the 854th Engineer Battalion. During his service as Battalion Commander, he was recalled to active duty and served in Saudi Arabia during operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. General Rossi also served as Deputy Division Commander for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs, North Atlantic Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from September 1991 through August 1995. He is currently Commander of the 411th Engineer Brigade.

During General Rossi's 29 years of outstanding service, he has received numerous military decorations, including the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with two Silver Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, National Defense Service Medal with Service Star, Southwest Asia Service Medal with two Service Stars, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Hourglass Device, Army Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon, Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia), Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait), and the New York State Conspicuous Service Medal.

Mr. Speaker, General Rossi clearly exemplifies the ideals of the U.S. Armed Forces. He has committed his life to the service of both his country and his community. He is fully deserving of our respect and tribute. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to commend and thank General Rossi for his outstanding dedication and service to our Nation and to the greater New York Metropolitan area.

BUSINESS AND EDUCATION
SHARING TECHNOLOGY ACT

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Business and Education Sharing Technology Act [BEST].

As a member of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, and as the Representative from one of the most technologically literate congressional districts, I know that technology is the future of education in America.

Education technology has the potential to ensure that every student in America achieves the highest learning goals. However, education technology can accomplish this goal only if every student has access to technology and all educators know how to use it.

President Clinton has endorsed this goal in his Technology Literacy Challenge. The Technology Literacy Challenge asks public and private resources to join together to ensure that all children in America are technologically literate by the 21st century. The BEST Act supports the Technology Literacy Challenge by recognizing businesses which show an exemplary commitment to joining with local schools to improve the teaching and use of education technology.

Members of the House and Senate who choose to participate in this program ask local and State education agencies and schools for nominations. The business to be honored is then chosen by a board of qualified individuals. All the businesses which are chosen are honored locally by the participating Member of the House or Senate. In addition, each year the White House holds a national ceremony to give recognition to these businesses. It is important to note, however, that no taxpayer funds are used for this ceremony. My bill specifically states that the ceremony does not take place unless all costs are donated by private contributions.

Mr. Speaker, education has always been a bipartisan issue in Congress. Last year, when the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities and the Science Committee held a joint hearing on education technology, Members on both sides of the aisle were excited to hear about the ways education technology is being used in many schools right now to help students achieve the kind of critical thinking they need to perform in the high skill jobs of today. But, it is not enough for a few lucky schools to offer education technology to their students. The BEST Act will encourage public/private partnerships in every community and every State that will ensure that all of our students and their teachers have the equipment and the know-how they need today to learn to the standards of tomorrow.

I hope my colleagues from both sides of the aisle will cosponsor the BEST Act. Join with me, schools, and businesses across the Nation to make sure that every school in America has the education technology it needs to make American students the best in the world.

NEW WEAPON FOR FIGHTING
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues of a new initiative in the fight against domestic violence.

Six municipal police departments in Cobb County, which is in the 6th District of Georgia,

are being equipped with special instant camera packages for use in their police cars. The camera packages, which are being purchased with donations as part of a public/private partnership, will be used to document cases of domestic violence, leading to undeniable proof of abusive activity.

As we are all aware, domestic violence can cause irreparable harm with the most devastating effects on our children. Children who grow up in an abusive home environment often demonstrate abusive relationships later in life with their spouses or children. It's important that we break the cycle of violence that is so damaging to the families of America.

I believe that the use of the camera packages will be of great assistance to police officers in their fight against domestic violence, and I commend Solicitor General Ben Smith, the Polaroid Corp., and citizens and civic groups like the Acworth Carrie Dyer Woman's Club for their efforts in this endeavor. I would encourage all of my colleagues to support similar programs in their own districts.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, Apr. 25, 1996]

USING PICTURES TO PROSECUTE
POLICE USE CAMERAS TO BATTLE ABUSE
(By Dennis Smith)

In the early morning of July 20, 1994, Glen Troy Bramlett entered the Paulding County home of his estranged wife, Nancy, and their three children, bent on making good on a previous threat to kill his wife.

Armed with a shotgun, a .44-magnum pistol, a knife and nearly three gallons of gasoline, the Smyrna man murdered his wife of 22 years with two 12-gauge shotgun blasts as the victim slept next to their 2-year-old daughter.

The slaying occurred just days after Nancy Bramlett filed for divorce, seeking an end to a long and abusive marriage. The toddler was not injured, but evidence at the scene indicated Bramlett intended to kill his children as well. But those plans changed, and Bramlett shot and killed himself instead.

On Wednesday morning, 16-year-old Jessica Bramlett recounted the story of her shattered family to about 20 elected officials and about 30 city and county police officers, as well as a handful of domestic violence victims.

The group had gathered in a Cobb County courtroom to kick off a fundraising campaign, as both county and municipal officials are focusing their efforts on domestic violence with plans to equip every police cruiser in the county with a new weapon—a Polaroid Instamatic camera.

Through a public/private partnership with Polaroid, officials hope to raise funds to buy the cameras through donations.

In honor of Mrs. Bramlett and other victims of domestic violence, authorities are hoping both individuals and businesses will contribute to the Nancy Bramlett Domestic Violence Memorial Fund—which is set up to fund the purchase of at least 230 Polaroid police packages.

The price tag for each camera package—which includes special lenses, film and other tools for police to gather domestic violence evidence—has been reduced from more than \$200 to \$59.95.

The Polaroid Corp. also has agreed to train officers in use of the cameras, which officials say will be used to take pictures of battered women to be used in the prosecution of the men who inflicted the wounds.

The officers present Wednesday got a crash course in use of the cameras and were allowed to practice their skills on models,

whose faces were made up with fake bruises and bloody cuts.

Cobb Solicitor General Ben Smith, whose office prosecutes most cases of domestic violence and is spearheading the fundraising effort, said the cameras are an important tool in making the case against a wife beater.

"Cases of domestic violence are the most difficult to prosecute," said Smith, referring to victims who often refuse to cooperate with authorities after the initial incident.

As an assistant district attorney in 1991, Smith prosecuted Bramlett for making terroristic threats, as the man told his wife he would shoot her when she picked up their children from an elementary school in Smyrna. When Bramlett was arrested at that time, he was armed with two handguns.

Smyrna police had also investigated incidents of spousal abuse at the couple's home.

"Nancy did not want to prosecute," Smith said. "All she would tell me was, 'Mr. Smith, you simply don't understand.'"

"Hard evidence is the way to solve these problems," Superior Court Judge Mary Staley told the group of officers. "When you show [the pictures] to a person and say, 'You did this!', it's a very powerful message."

Once each police car in Cobb and its six cities is equipped with a camera, Cobb County will be the first community in Georgia and one of only 15 nationwide which have cameras in every police cruiser, said Barbara Poremba, a marketing representative with Polaroid.

Only a handful of other Georgia communities use instant photography in documenting domestic violence injuries, she said.

Angela Straker, who survived a gunshot wound to the head that was inflicted by her husband, suffered years of torment at the hands of Charles B. Straker. She told the officers that victims are often reluctant to come forward because they are in an embarrassing situation.

"It's very difficult. It's much different than trying to stop a cigarette habit . . . it's like brainwashing," said Ms. Straker, who was nearly paralyzed and still has a bullet lodged in her head.

"Whenever you're in a situation where you're being choked, beaten," she said, "it's humiliating. It has destroyed my whole life, my whole family".

Mrs. Straker, choking back tears, added that when her husband is released from his 20-year prison sentence, her "nightmare" will begin all over again.

Those who wish to contribute to the camera fund can call Jennifer Christian in the Cobb Solicitor's Office at 528-8554. Smith said those purchasing a camera can dedicate that purchase in memory or honor of a family member or friend, and an inscription will be placed on that camera.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEO CORBIE AND
DR. CAROLYN GRUBBS WILLIAMS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Leo Corbie for his dedicated service as acting president of Bronx Community College. I will also like to honor Dr. Carolyn Grubbs Williams, who is succeeding Dr. Corbie as president of Bronx Community College.

Dr. Corbie was born in New York City. He moved to the Bronx after spending his early childhood in Harlem. He received a bachelor

of arts from Central State College and then went on to earn a master's degree in social work from Fordham University and a doctoral degree in social welfare policy and planning from Columbia University.

Dr. Corbie joined The City University of New York in 1969 as a counselor in the Seek program at Lehman college and became director of the program that same year. The Seek program provides financial and academic assistance to students in need. Dr. Corbie has served as the vice chancellor for student affairs for the City University, from 1981 to 1991.

In June 1993, Dr. Corbie was named acting president of the Bronx Community College. He took over the college at a time of instability and uncertainty. Through his leadership and dedication, Dr. Corbie managed to continue the Bronx Community College tradition of excellence and educational opportunity for all who seek to improve themselves.

Today, Bronx Community College welcomes their new president, Dr. Carolyn Grubbs Williams. Dr. Williams has been president of Los Angeles Southwest College of the Los Angeles Community College district since 1992. In her first year, she eliminated a budget deficit of \$1.6 million and increased student enrollment by 9 percent. She was able to obtain funding and State approval for three major construction projects.

Dr. Williams earned her bachelor's degree in sociology, mater's degree in urban planning/social planning and her doctoral degree in higher education from Wayne State University in Detroit.

Dr. Williams leadership has shaped Los Angeles Southwest Community College into an outstanding institution. Her outstanding record has earned her numerous accolades and has been elected to the board of directors of the American Association of Community Colleges and the AACC's National Council on Black American Affairs.

Bronx Community College has benefited from the expertise and outstanding record of Dr. Corbie, and will surely continue to prosper under President Williams. Mr. Speaker I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Leo Corbie and Dr. Carolyn Grubbs Williams for their commitment to the advancement of higher education.

PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I recently completed my latest series of town meetings across California's 25th Congressional District. These meetings not only provide my constituents the opportunity to discuss issues of national and local concern, but they give me the chance to meet and interact with the citizens I represent as well. Recently, I had the honor of meeting Mr. Howard F. Simmon of Lancaster, CA. Mr. Simon had never before been to a town hall meeting, yet managed to attend this latest round of discussions. His dedication to this Nation is embodied in a poem he presented me at this latest series of meetings. I would like to read that poem today.

Justly be proud of America,

"Tis all that it is, and more,
The land of the free,
And the home of the brave,
As 'twas said in the olden lore;
So justly be proud of America,
And rest on it, it's true,
Where the sky spans o'er,
From shore to shore
It's a beautiful land,
A wonderful land,
The land of the free, and more.

IN HONOR OF HENRY LEGRAND SMITH

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, my wife Bonnie and I were blessed with a new grandson on July 20 at 12:29 a.m. His name is Henry LeGrand Smith. He weighed 8 lbs. 6 oz. He is the fifth child of Bradley LeGrand Smith and Margaret Diane Smith. My namesake, Nick Smith is 9, Emily is 7 years old. Claire is 4 years old, and George is 2 years old.

Bonnie and I join Henry's other grandparents, Neville and Jennifer Monteith from Orillia, ON, in welcoming Henry to this world.

Like his brothers and sisters, Henry is going to have a tough time paying back all the money the Federal Government is borrowing. If we don't change our ways, Henry will have to pay \$187,000 in taxes over his lifetime just to cover his share of the interest on the national debt.

I would conclude by asking all the parents and grandparents now in Congress to work with me to minimize the debt which our children and grandchildren will have to pay back for our undisciplined deficit spending.

THANK YOU, CYNDY WILKINSON,
FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff, and because of the genuine friendship I feel for each of them. They have served the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Cyndy Wilkinson, a counsel with the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, who formerly served as chief minority counsel on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, on which I was the ranking minority member.

A native of Galveston, TX, Cyndy is a 1970 graduate of Lamar University. She graduated with honors from the Potomac School of Law, where she attended classes at night while working on Capitol Hill during the day.

Cyndy has a long and distinguished record of service on Capitol Hill, having served on the

staffs of U.S. Reps, Jack Brooks, D-TX, from 1970 to 1971, and Mario Biaggi D-NY, from 1971 to 1978 prior to joining the staff of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

On the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Cyndy's knowledge of, and advice on, maritime and environmental issues was widely respected by Democratic and Republican members of the committee. Indeed, she served as a member of the Democratic committee staff in a variety of capacities from 1978 to 1993. In 1993, she joined the Republican staff as minority chief counsel.

In her various capacities, she worked to pass the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which greatly enhanced the Nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills and other threats to our maritime environment. She also worked to reform the Endangered Species Act, enhance private property rights related to Federal wetlands regulations, and promote cruise ship safety. Her breadth of knowledge of maritime and maritime-related issues, her keen political acumen, and her eagerness to achieve consensus on vital issues affecting the maritime industry won her many friends in the merchant marine industry, including management and labor, and among Coast Guard officials.

In the 104th Congress, when I assumed the chairmanship of the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, I asked Cyndy to become a counsel on the House Commerce Committee. In that position she has worked on legislation to reform public broadcasting, and reduce its reliance on Federal funding. Due to Cyndy's hard work, public broadcasters reached an agreement for the first time ever on a legislative proposal to make their industry more financially self-reliant.

Cyndy is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty, and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the time I have worked with her.

Cyndy's future plans after I retire are as yet uncertain, but knowing her as well as I do, I am confident that the skills and professionalism she has demonstrated in the past will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Cyndy Wilkinson for her loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me today in wishing Cyndy a very happy birthday.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD MATTEO

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Mr. Donald Matteo, the executive director of the submarine directorate of the Naval Sea Systems Command. On the occasion of his retirement, I ask that you and the other Members of this distinguished body, join me to pay special tribute to his extraordinary achievements in the service of our great Nation.

Don Matteo manages our Nation's most critical strategic, tactical, and special purpose

programs—the design, acquisition, maintenance, and modernization of the Navy's attack and strategic submarines and deep submergence systems. His contributions to the Navy span a civil service career of over 36 years, 15 of which have been as a member of the Senior Executive Service.

Don Matteo has been honored with numerous impressive awards. He is the recipient of the Presidential Distinguished Executive Award, and has been honored on many occasions with the Presidential Meritorious Rank Award, the Navy Superior Civilian Service Award, and the Navy Special Act or Service Award.

A native of Brooklyn, NY, Don is a graduate of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. He began his civil service career as a marine engineer at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. During the course of his distinguished career, Don Served as the program manager for acquisition of the SSBN-726 class trident submarines, and as the program manager for acquisition of SSN-688 Los Angeles class attack submarines. Don Matteo's leadership has been central to the tremendous success of our Nation's strategic and fast attack submarines. His expertise and innovative approaches to both management and technical issues continue to manifest themselves in the cost effectiveness and quality of Navy programs and products.

Don Matteo provided a major contribution to the successful termination of cold war hostilities. He worked closely in negotiations with numerous government agencies, and in collaborative operations with representatives at the highest levels of international navies and the defense communities. His cooperation with our allies, including the British, Australian, and Egyptian navies, set the tone for an emerging new era of peace. His vision and personal efforts to maximize the submarine strategic deterrence mission helped facilitate the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks [START] and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT] Accords.

Don Matteo epitomizes the best of a modern executive. The high regard in which he is held throughout the Defense establishment and in private industry marks Don as one of our most effective and respected Navy civilian leaders. He is known throughout the Department of Defense for his technical expertise and insightful leadership. He has inspired and mentored many executives, and is a highly respected role model for many young managers. Don has led the way in achieving the goals of the President's National Performance Review. He was on the forefront of Navy initiatives to rightsize the submarine community to meet changing national strategic goals, while minimizing adverse effects.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of his career, Don Matteo has faced tremendous engineering, technical, and fiscal challenges. His leadership and personal fortitude have been central to the operational effectiveness and reliability of all submarines, and to our national security strategy which they enable and support. The recent highly successful maiden voyage of the PCU *Seawolf*, the first of a new class of attack submarines to set sail in over 20 years, is but one example of the results of the tremendous leadership of Don Matteo. Although he will be sorely missed in the Department of Defense, Don Matteo's vision, leadership, and personal style will continue to have a great impact in our Navy, and on our Nation for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues and the citizens of this great country, I am proud to have the opportunity to honor Mr. Donald Matteo on this momentous occasion with Bravo Zulu for a job well done. I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me to wish Mr. Matteo "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he begins his next voyage.

IN HONOR OF MAY DEL RIO

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I join you here today to tell you that an era is coming to an end. For the last 30 years, May Del Rio has been on the frontlines of the battle to protect women's reproductive rights. She has been a leader in this fight on both the national and local levels. Next month, May will retire from Planned Parenthood-New York City.

I would like to congratulate May on her incredible career—a career that has literally made the difference between American women having access to safe, legal abortions and being forced to the back alley. I have to admit, though, that my happiness for May is tinged by a little sadness. I will miss working with her. In addition to being a valued colleague in the fight for the right to choose, May is also someone that I have come to know as a friend.

Anyone who has had the honor of spending time with May will tell you that her great gift—aside from her obvious intelligence, tenacity and with—is her warmth. May has an incredible spirit, and she radiates with kindness and enthusiasm. No wonder May has been so successful at lobbying, what legislator could say no to her?

May began her work on behalf of reproductive rights in 1965, when abortion was still illegal. She tells me that one of her proudest and happiest days was April 9, 1970. She was in the gallery of the New York State Legislature when the bill legalizing abortion in New York was passed. That day was the fruition of years of work for May, and the beginning of a new mission for her—assuring that every woman had access to that hard-won right.

May has worked for Planned Parenthood for the past 18 years. She began working at Planned Parenthood-New York City as its director of public issues and action in 1978. In that role, she lobbied legislators in both Albany and Washington to raise funds for family planning services and to assure that poor women had access to abortion services. In 1989, May moved to Planned Parenthood Federation of America as the national director of field operations.

Eventually, May returned to Planned Parenthood-New York City as vice president of public affairs. There, she has continued to fight on behalf of a women's right to obtain safe, affordable, and legal reproductive health services—including abortion. May has spent a lifetime protecting the rights of American women. Those of us who have had the honor of working with her will miss her greatly, and we wish her nothing but the best in her future endeavors.

KIWANIS CLUB OF LA GRANGE
CELEBRATES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community service organization in my congressional district, the Kiwanis Club of La Grange on its 70th anniversary.

From its beginnings on a May night at the old Masonic Temple on La Grange Road 70 years ago, the Kiwanis Club of La Grange has grown with its community during the last seven decades.

The club, sponsored by the Berwyn Kiwanis Club, was organized by 42 people, including some of La Grange's leading citizens, on April 15, 1926. On May 11, 300 Kiwanians from as far away as DeKalb attended a charter night celebration at the Masonic Temple. Otis Townsley was elected the club's first president. Over the years, individuals from numerous professional backgrounds have served the club stop post.

Soon after the club was established, it made its first contribution to the community, \$25 to the La Grange Civic Club for its village beautification program. Philanthropy has been the cornerstone of the club ever since as La Grange Kiwanis has plowed more than half a million dollars into worthy causes in its 70 years. Starting in 1928, with the club's decision to establish a milk fund for needy children served by the La Grange Community Nurse and Service Association, much of Kiwanis' charitable efforts have been directed to the young people of the area.

As the club grew, so did its fundraising projects. In 1951, on its 25th anniversary, La Grange Kiwanis held its first Pancake Day. This event raised \$1,800 for community projects. Pancake Day has grown into one of the top community events in La Grange each year, and along with Peanut Day, is the club's top fundraiser.

In 1976, the club purchased an empty lot at La Grange Road and Elm Avenue and developed a park for the entire community to enjoy. It has been used for weddings, parties, and quiet reflection.

The club went through many changes over the years, but has always grown stronger. Perhaps the biggest change occurred in 1987 when Kiwanis initiated its first woman member of the club, Lee Welker of La Grange, who had served as club secretary for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Kiwanis Club of La Grange on 70 years of service to its community.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING MARINE
CORPS MAJ. WALLACE W. HILLS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marine Corps Maj. Wallace W. Hills, of Albany, NY, who is retiring this August after a 19-year career. Major Hills has served his country with honor and dedicated service

and I would like to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting him.

A native of Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, where he attended Sachem High School, Major Hills is departing as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps Recruiting Station in Albany on Saturday, July 20. Under his command, Recruiting Station Albany has earned four consecutive Commandant of the Marine Corps' Superior Achiever Awards for recruiting excellence, an indication of the overall excellence with which Major Hills has served his country.

Major Hills joined the U.S. Marine Corps after graduating from East Stroudsburg University in Pennsylvania, in December of 1976 with a bachelor of arts degree in history and political science. At East Stroudsburg University, he earned All-Conference and All-Pennsylvania honors as a member of the 1975 undefeated championship football team.

He completed Basic School for Marine Corps officers in May 1977, and has served in a variety of commands and assignments during a distinguished and decorated career. Upon graduating Naval Air Training Command, he served as an A-6 pilot with the Marine All Weather Attack Squadron 121. After two deployments in the western Pacific, where he made the Marine Attack Squadron of the Year, he transferred to Recruiting Station-Northern New Jersey for 3 years. He returned to the Fleet Marine Force in July of 1986, where he became Commanding Officer of Combat Service Support Detachments 24 and 27. Between August 1990 to April of 1991, Major Hills participated in operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm and Eastern Exit—the evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in Somalia.

During his career, Major Hills garnered many decorations and awards, including: the Navy Commendation Medal with gold star; the Navy Achievement Medal; the Navy Unit Citation with bronze star; the Meritorious Unit Citation with three bronze stars; the National Defense Medal; the Southwest Asia Service Medal with two bronze stars—signifying service during Desert Shield and Desert Storm; the Kuwait Liberation Medal; and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with two bronze stars.

Major Hills is married to the former Kathryn Gaughan, of Scranton, PA, who is a first-grade teacher at the Albany Academy for Girls. They have two sons, David and John, who are a senior and a freshman, respectively, at Shaker High School, in Loudonville, NY. Upon his retirement Major Hills will serve as the senior Marine instructor and teach leadership science for the Marine Corps Junior ROTC unit at Amsterdam High School, in Amsterdam, NY.

The men and women in the Armed Forces, like Maj. Wallace W. Hills, perform a service for this country that too often goes unrecognized. America has achieved and maintained a position of leadership and respect throughout the world because of the sacrifice and effort offered by our Armed Forces. The rest of America should pause more frequently to think of these men and women in uniform who keep this Republic safe, so we may enjoy the fruits of democracy. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to take a moment and recognize Maj. Wallace W. Hills for his service to America.

AVAILABILITY OF VOA, RADIO MARTI MULTILINGUAL COMPUTER READABLE TEXT AND VOICE RECORDINGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill H.R. 3916 along with my colleagues Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey and Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania to provide university level linguistic researchers the use of Voice of America transcripts for the purpose of research. This authority sunsets in 5 years.

This legislation is necessary since the U.S. Information Agency is banned from domestic dissemination of the materials they produce. The legislation waives this prohibition allowing USIA to provide computer readable multilingual text and recorded speech in various languages specifically to the University of Pennsylvania's Linguistic Data Consortium. The authority to release the VOA transcripts is carefully targeted to the university-level research community.

All the data to be received by the consortium will be processed in electronic form by computers to create statistical tables and models of speech and written language, in which content is not even recoverable. Thus there is no question of the data being redistributed as news or as any kind of product other than a data base for linguistic research and development.

The Linguistic Data Consortium is a non-profit organization founded in 1992 with a mission to make resources for research in linguistic technologies widely available. About 80 companies, universities, and government agencies are members of the consortium.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to support this measure.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. AVAILABILITY OF VOICE OF AMERICA AND RADIO MARTI MULTILINGUAL COMPUTER READABLE TEXT AND VOICE RECORDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461-1a) and the second sentence of section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461), the Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to make available, upon request, to the Linguistic Data Consortium of the University of Pennsylvania computer readable multilingual text and recorded speech in various languages. The Consortium shall, directly or indirectly as appropriate, reimburse the Director for any expenses involved in making such materials available.

(b) TERMINATION.—Subsection (a) shall cease to have effect 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

NORTH BONNEVILLE, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESOLVE DISPUTE

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House of Representatives has approved my legislation to resolve a longstanding dispute between the Federal Government and the city of North Bonneville.

The city has been embroiled in a conflict with the Army Corps of Engineers since 1972, when the city was relocated to accommodate the construction of the Bonneville Dam powerhouse. Everyone agrees that it is time to resolve all of the outstanding issues between the Corps of Engineers and the city. The legislation that is part of the Water Resources Development Act will finally put this controversy to rest and most importantly, move Skamania County into an era of economic recovery.

A key provision in this bill will transfer certain lands to the city for their long-term economic development plans. Skamania County has a tremendous amount of Federal and State-owned lands. There is very little property in the county with developed infrastructure to attract business to this beautiful area. The transfer of land to the county for development will be a real shot in the arm for an area that has suffered severe unemployment with the downturn in the timber industry. The citizens of the area will have economic opportunity and the county will have an expanded tax base.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Mayor Keith Chamberlain, the Skamania County Commission, Rep. Marc Boldt and all the other individuals who have helped me convince my colleagues that this bill should be given high priority in the House of Representatives.

I will be working in the final days of the 104th Congress to make sure this bill is signed into law by the President.

DR. J. EDWARD ROUSH'S ENDURING LEGACY TO INDIANA'S FOURTH DISTRICT

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, on April 22, 1996, I respectfully requested that when the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met to consider the Water Resources Development Act, that the Huntington Reservoir in Huntington County, IN be renamed in honor of a distinguished citizen and former Indiana Congressman, Dr. J. Edward Roush of Huntington, IN. This provision has eventually become section 505 of the bill before us today.

Dr. Roush's entire life has been dedicated to the advancement of the interests of the Hoosier State and our great country. His service began early in his life, when he fought for 4 years in World War II. At the conclusion of that cataclysmic conflict, Dr. Roush was elected to the Indiana General Assembly, where he served from 1949-1950. In 1950 he was once again called to duty to defend his country, this time serving 2 years in the Korean war. He returned to Huntington after his second military

tour to practice law, and became the prosecuting attorney of Huntington County. He served in this capacity from 1955–1959.

Dr. Roush's sights were set higher. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958, and served the people of Northeastern Indiana until 1969. In 1970, he was reelected as a Representative of our district, and served until 1976. Mr. Roush's initiatives on behalf of his constituents are too numerous to mention. Among his many contributions, Dr. Roush established the 5th district scholarship program, which brought high school students from each of the schools in his congressional district to Washington for seminars on the governmental process, was instrumental in establishing the 911 emergency telephone hotline, and he inaugurated an institute on the legislative process for high school government teachers and an annual legislative seminar for women.

From 1977 to 1979, Dr. Roush was appointed by President Carter to serve as Director of the Office of Regional and Intergovernmental Operations of the Environmental Protection Agency. Additionally, he has served as both a member and chairman on the board of directors of the Huntington College, as a member of the board of directors of the Merry Lea Environmental Center in Albion, IN, as a member of various veterans' organizations, and as a member of the Indiana Society of Washington.

Mr. Speaker, such dedication deserves recognition. Dr. Roush's service to what is now the Fourth District of Indiana should be memorialized for generations to come. Changing the name of Huntington Reservoir to Roush Lake would ensure that Dr. Roush is duly recognized for his many contributions as a statesman. I urge my colleagues to support this provision of H.R. 3816.

CALL FOR REFORM OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in the 20 years since its inception, the implementation of the Endangered Species Act has undermined the rights of private landowners and is jeopardizing the Nation's food supply.

The people of the Central Valley of California, in which my district is located, have on more than one occasion been penalized for simply trying to irrigate, cultivate, or otherwise use their own property. This illustrates one fundamental flaw in the Endangered Species Act: one section of the population is paying a disproportionate share of the cost of protecting endangered species. We, the people of the United States, decided to protect endangered species. Yet, while the farmers and business people of the Central Valley pay the cost of administering endangered species habitats on their property, those Americans who do not own and work the land are exempted from the cost of protecting endangered species.

A second, and more disturbing, result of the implementation of the act is that it threatens America's food supply. Tulare and Kern Counties, both located within my district, are the second and third largest agricultural producing

counties in the United States. Tulare County annually produces over 260,000 bales of cotton, over 1 million tons of citrus, over 340,000 head of cattle, and over 568 million gallons of milk. Kern County produces over 730,000 tons of grapes, over 590,000 bales of cotton, over 600,000 tons of citrus, and over 104 million gallons of milk. The Central Valley of California feeds the Nation. In enforcing the Endangered Species Act, the Government is not only acting against the property rights of private landowners, it is also hindering the production of the Nation's food. Let me give some examples.

Federal and State agents force landowners to pay outrageous fees and penalties in order to resolve concerns for the well-being of endangered species, including various rodents and lizards, living on private property.

One farmer who tried to build a turkey ranch had to forfeit some of his land to the Government and pay \$50,000 for the management of a habitat for the Tipton Kangaroo Rat, among other species.

One farmer, hoping to build a dairy, plowed 160 acres of his own land. The Fish and Wildlife Service did not approve, fearing for the kangaroo rat, and the farmer was forced to sell the Government 112 acres of his land and provide \$14,000 for the area's management.

On yet another occasion, an environmental assessment was required during the sale of land in southern Tulare County. The assessment team found no endangered species on the property in question, but, as they were returning to their car, they spied a Swainson's Hawk, a threatened species, flying overhead. The hawk never landed on the property, but the team still believed it might feed on rodents living on the property. As a consequence, the farmer who owned the land had to pay an outrageous \$165,000 in mitigation fees.

These fees not only represent an exorbitant cost for the farmers involved, they also show how a small group of citizens are paying for a solution to a problem we as a society decided to address. In reforming the Endangered Species Act we must balance the rights of landowners with the rights of threatened animals, and we must ensure that society as a whole contributes to the cost of protecting such animals.

The Endangered Species Act not only poses a threat to the California farmer and businessperson, it poses a threat to all citizens. Production in the richest agricultural region in the United States has time and again been obstructed by overzealous Government agents enforcing the act.

In 1991 California farmers were in the middle of a 6-year drought, and the Kern County Water Agency proposed drilling emergency wells to irrigate crops. Before it could begin to recover much-needed groundwater, however, the Water Agency was forced to complete surveys for the presence of the kangaroo rat, at a cost of over \$27,000. Not a single endangered species was ever identified. The environmental assessment caused a delay of 3 months in the drilling of the wells, and thousands of acres of valuable crops were put in jeopardy.

In another incident, the Kern County Water Agency, along with the State of California, purchased 20,000 acres of land to construct an underground reservoir. "Water banks" such as these are a very cost-effective way of collecting water for irrigation, and California tax-

payers invested close to \$60 million in the project. The Water Agency, regardless of the fact that it spent over \$100,000 on a comprehensive conservation plan for the area, was told it must set aside 12,000 acres for an endangered species habitat, leaving only 8,000 acres for the water bank. The Water Agency understandably believed this was unreasonable and abandoned the project.

I support H.R. 2275, the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act, which says those who enforce the Endangered Species Act must consider economic impacts and property owners' rights when taking action to protect endangered species. The bill would require the Government to pay landowners fair market value when, in creating and administering habitats for endangered species, it causes the value of the property to diminish.

H.R. 2275 also requires that the Secretary of Interior use only the best scientific or commercial data in determining which species are threatened or endangered, delegates authority to the individual States to protect endangered species that reside within each State, and establishes a National Biological Diversity Reserve to help preserve the existence of threatened and endangered species.

Effective reform of the Endangered Species Act should be on our agenda. I urge support for the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act to better protect the property rights of landowners and preserve agricultural production in the Central Valley, while accommodating the society-wide goal of preserving truly endangered species.

RESOLUTION TO BRING DR. HANS JOACHIM SEWERING TO JUSTICE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution with Senator RICK SANTORUM calling for an official investigation of Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering by the German Government. At the time of Hitler's reign in Germany, Dr. Sewering was a member of the Nazi SS and the medical director of the Schenbrunn Sanitarium in Bavaria, Germany. During his tenure at this clinic for mentally and physically handicapped children, Dr. Sewering ordered the deaths of 909 innocent children.

After the war, Dr. Sewering was not punished. His crimes were never even acknowledged by the German Government. In fact, Dr. Sewering went on to achieve a successful medical career in the German State of Bavaria. He thought that the world had forgotten the children that he sent to death.

But, in 1993, four Franciscan nuns who were witnesses to this atrocity broke their vow of silence in order to bring Dr. Sewering to justice. Yet, to date, the Bavarian Government refuses to investigate this matter or press charges.

Thanks to the Anti-Defamation League and my constituent, Michael Franzblau, M.D., the world has not forgotten the helpless children who dies at the hands of this man.

Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering must be exposed for what he is, a Nazi war criminal.

Please join me, and this resolution's 10 original cosponsors, in calling for the investigation and prosecution of Dr. Sewering for his crimes against humanity during the Second World War.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP DAVID C.
WALLACE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to recognize and congratulate the accomplishments of Bishop David C. Wallace. A graduate of the City University of New York, where he majored in social sciences, Bishop Wallace has a longstanding commitment to the ministry and the Brooklyn community.

Upon his return from college, Bishop Wallace continued theological studies at the New York School of the Bible. While completing his apprenticeship under the late Bishop F.D. Washington, Pastor Wallace would serve as special assistant to the music department of eastern New York, chairman of the Ordination Council, president of the State Youth Department of the Church of God in Christ Fourth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of eastern New York, and senior Pastor of the Agape Christian Fellowship Family Worship Center.

Bishop Wallace's community involvement and civic contributions demonstrate that he is a man of great vision and excellence. Bishop Wallace is indeed a leader for this time, and the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I join in the celebration with the friends and family members of Bishop Wallace as they anticipate with great excitement the continued efforts and contributions of Bishop Wallace to the Brooklyn community.

LIVONIA SWIMMER GOOD AS GOLD

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person and true hero—Livonia native and Olympic champion—Sheila Taormina.

A member of the United States' winning 4 by 200-meter freestyle relay team, Taormina is an example of perseverance, dedication, and training. At 27, Taormina is somewhat of a veteran in her sport. With teenagers winning medals in handfuls, Sheila stands out as the first American masters swimmer to win gold.

Swimming the third leg of the relay, she helped the U.S. team set an Olympic and American record.

Not only did the Clarenceville High School graduate grab Olympic gold, she also shared her victory on the pool deck with her teammates and President Clinton and his family.

Swimming at the Clarenceville Swim Club, Sheila and her coach Greg Phill worked hard to make the Olympic team.

Sheila also owes a debt of gratitude to her employers at Northern Engraving Corp., in Livonia. After deciding to quit her job at North-

ern Engraving, her bosses Aurel Mailath and Philip Gelatt decided to give her a leave of absence, allowing Sheila the flexibility to pursue her dream of Olympic glory.

And now it has paid off with gold.

Sheila is hero for our community and our country. Her hard work, dedication, and Olympic victory is an inspiration not only to everyone at the Clarenceville Swim Club, but all swimmers, young and old, throughout the United States. I am proud of Sheila. Her great, golden effort has made our community smile.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, during rollcall 356, I voted from the well instead of by electronic voting card. In doing so, I mistakenly picked up and signed an orange card, instead of a red card. As a result, I am recorded as having voted "present," although I intended to vote "no" on the Rohrabacher amendment.

TRIBUTE TO THE SAN
BERNARDINO COUNTY SUN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute to some of the finest journalists I know—men and women from the San Bernardino County Sun newspaper in my hometown of San Bernardino, CA. These talented professionals have achieved distinction in their field and have been recently recognized as some of the most talented journalists in our country by Gannett News Service.

The San Bernardino County Sun, under the stewardship of editor Arne Garson, was named a gold medal winner and a finalist for the outstanding achievement award for best news performance. Garson, for whom I have tremendous admiration and respect, was also selected as a finalist in the editor of the year category.

A number of fine journalists from the Sun were also recognized in a variety of categories: Mark Muckenfuss for investigative reporting; Cassie MacDuff, Michael Diamond, and John Whitehair for business and consumer reporting; Mickey Enkoji for feature writing; and Mark Zaleski for color photography. All of these professionals were selected as among the best journalists in the country by a respected panel of their peers.

Mr. Speaker, once again the San Bernardino County Sun has distinguished itself as one of the best newspapers in the United States. I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in recognizing Arne Garson and his fine staff at the Sun for their continuing commitment to excellence in journalism.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
EMPOWERMENT ACT AMENDMENT

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I propose the following two amendments to H.R. 123, the English Language Empowerment Act.

The first amendment provides an exemption under the definition of official business for actions or documents related to Social Security entitlements. The amendment inserts a new subparagraph on page 7, line 10—of the text of H.R. 3898—which would read as follows: "actions and documents that inform individuals of benefits under the Social Security Act." Legal residents of the United States, who have not been required to learn English because they have not participated in naturalization procedures, are entitled to know about the benefits they have accrued by working in this country.

The second amendment provides an exemption for actions or documents related to the Internal Revenue Code. The amendment insert a new subparagraph on page 7, line 10 which would read as follows: "actions and documents that inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986." Legal residents who work in the United States should be informed in the language that they understand of their responsibilities to pay taxes.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

AN END TO WATER WELFARE AS
WE KNOW IT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this week I released a report from the General Accounting Office that details the failure of the Reclamation Program to recover the cost of water projects from irrigation water users. This report for the first time sets forth the total amount of the taxpayers' money spent to build 133 water projects in 17 Western States, and the status of payments received from irrigators.

The record revealed by the GAO is largely one of failed repayment. Although these projects have been promoted to the public and to Congress as sound investments whose capital will be repaid, an array of statutory policies and generous interpretations by the Bureau of Reclamation have reduced repayment to a fraction of the cost.

We have spent \$21.8 billion on irrigation-related projects since 1902. Out of that total, only \$7 billion has been attributed to irrigators for repayment. And less than \$1 billion has been repaid to date. Almost half of the irrigators' \$7 billion obligation has been transferred to project power purchasers, but less than 1 percent of that money has been repaid.

The real message of this report is that the policies of the past have failed to recover the taxpayers' investment. Although the vast array of subsidies for irrigation were justified during

the initial period of westward expansion and economic development of the West, they cannot be sustained under current budgetary constraints to reduce the Federal deficit.

These projects have done their jobs. The West is settled. The projects have produced nearly \$200 billion in income for their beneficiaries. At a time when Congress has told farmers in other parts of the country to give up their heavy diet of Federal subsidies, we cannot leave untouched the water subsidies benefiting their competitors—Federal irrigation farmers in the West.

It is time to say, "Enough is enough." Today I am introducing a bill to eliminate irrigation subsidies on new Reclamation projects. This legislation will have no effect on completed projects, or on projects where irrigators have already executed contracts to repay the Federal investment. But it will require that water users pay the full cost for water from new projects, or new units of existing projects.

The Congress is about to pass legislation that curtails welfare payments after 2 years. I recognize that farmers work hard and provide for the Nation. But with all due respect, after nearly 100 years of multibillion dollar irrigation subsidies, the time for water welfare must come to an end.

When the taxpayers pay to construct a water supply, project beneficiaries should pay back that investment with interest. Doing so will encourage the Congress only to fund those projects that make sound economic and environmental sense, not those that can survive only with massive infusions of Federal taxpayer dollars.

I hope that other members will join me in promoting fairness for farmers and taxpayers, and that my bill will receive an early hearing in the Committee on Resources.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I was pleased to welcome to Washington several constituents from my district. They were representing Tucson Electric Power [TEP]. They came to Washington to receive the Edison Electric Institute's Common Goals Award for Community Responsibility/Special Needs, presented in recognition of TEP's work in helping to establish the southern Arizona anti-DUI task force.

The delegation was led by, TEP Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles E. Bayless, who received the award from EEI President Thomas R. Kuhn in a ceremony on Capitol Hill that included more than 200 friends and colleagues. Other members of the TEP delegation who have worked on this project and attended include, George W. Miraben, Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Public Affairs; Jay Gonzales, Manager of Public Affairs; Betsy Bolding, Director, Consumer Affairs; and Sharon Foltz, Director, Community Relations.

In his acceptance of the award, Mr. Bayless spoke about the double tragedy that caused TEP to launch the campaign. Two company linemen were killed while on duty, but in sepa-

rate accidents, by two drunk drivers. As a result of these dual tragedies, TEP, in cooperation with 18 law enforcement jurisdictions, helped organize the southern Arizona anti-DUI task force. Due in part to this program, alcohol-related traffic problems have plunged 60 percent in the Tucson area. This year's high school graduation and prom season was free of DUI incidents for the first time in 20 years.

While we all mourn the loss of the two TEP employees and fellow Tucson citizens, we congratulate TEP and the law enforcement agencies of southern Arizona on making something positive out of the tragedy by taking the initiative against drunk driving. This effort is not only making a difference in Tucson, AZ, it is touching the lives of every one of us. I congratulate TEP on winning the Edison Electric Institute's Common Goals Award and salute them for their community involvement.

COMMEND LEO R. McDONOUGH OF THE SMC BUSINESS COUNCIL

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend one of my constituents, Mr. Leo McDonough, for his numerous years of dedication to the small business community of Pennsylvania.

As president of the SMC Business Councils, Mr. McDonough has been an effective advocate for the more than 4,800 owners of small businesses in the Commonwealth. More than 123,000 persons rely on those businesses for their employment, which is a remarkable proof that small business is the backbone of the national economy.

Leo McDonough served his Nation in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. He pitched for the Pittsburgh Pirates and later worked in the insurance business.

For more than 27 years, my Swissvale Borough neighbor, Leo McDonough has worked tirelessly on behalf of the small business movement. From the moment he assumed the helm of the Service, Manufacturing, and Commercial Business Councils, Leo McDonough compelled many Americans to value the role of the small business in our Nation.

Former Governor Robert P. Casey appointed Leo McDonough as a member of the Health Policy Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in April 1993. He also was in the forefront of organizing the Governor's Small Business Conferences in Pennsylvania and served on the Governor's Small Business Advisory Council.

He achieved many other goals and received awards for service to business too numerous to mention. I join many from western Pennsylvania in wishing him the rewards of an enjoyable retirement. Thank you, Leo, for your steadfast work.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to insert into the

RECORD the following statement by Meika Ferland.

Ms. Ferland is a student from Barton, VT, and her script was the 1996 Vermont State winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy broadcast scripwriting contest.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Meika Ferland)

George Washington. Bob Hope. Betsy Ross. What do these Americans have in common? Each answered America's call in his or her own way. George Washington was the first commander-in-chief of troops as well as America's first President. Bob Hope entertained soldiers during several wars. And Betsy Ross sewed the famous red, white, and blue flag that would come to represent the best nation in the world. Each of these patriots made a memorable contribution to America's history.

Although we remember these important people and the roles they played in helping our country become great and strong, thousands of others have helped in their own small ways. The boys who beat the drums to maintain the soldier's pace. The women who made bandages and nursed the wounded. The crowds that gave a hero's welcome during a parade to honor returning troops—each of these is answering America's call by contributing to the morale and the needs of the time.

Today's citizens can also answer America's call. A young man can register with the Selective Service and be ready to fight if called upon during a national emergency. A young woman can volunteer to serve a meal at the local soup kitchen. A senior citizen can swing a hammer on a crew building a house in the Habitat for Humanity project. Each of these activities can make a difference and every person can make a contribution. The contribution does not have to make a huge impression like finding a cure for cancer or signing a peace treaty with a foreign nation. Each of us can answer the call in our own way no matter how humble. It is important to remember that every effort no matter how small makes a difference. I have learned this myself first hand.

At my local high school I am a volunteer in the Big Brother/Big Sister program. In this program a high school student is paired with an elementary student from one of the graded schools. These children are usually needy kids who lack someone special in their lives. As a volunteer I spend part of an afternoon each week trying to be a positive role model who provides attention and security in an otherwise troubled life.

Sometimes I help my little sister with her homework or we play games on the computer. She especially likes it when I read to her. Whatever we do, I can see a twinkle in my little sister's eye. I know she is thrilled while I am there. Her smile never leaves her face and when it's time to say good-bye, I know she is looking forward to next week wondering if I'll bring her a package of M & M's or a new book to read.

My little sister is not the only one who benefits from our friendship. It warms my heart to know that I can have such an impact on a ten-year-old. I am contributing a little bit to society by being a Big Sister but I am also reaping the rewards of doing something good for someone else.

In my own way I'm answering America's call. It is a minute contribution in relation to the whole country but it is my part, my effort. I believe that each of us has something worthwhile to contribute and it is up to each of us to do so. If every American were to do just a little bit toward answering America's call the United States would be an even greater place than it is today.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. AIR FORCE CAPT.
CHRISTOPHER ADAMS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my constituents who gave his life in defense of our Nation. U.S. Air Force Capt. Christopher Adams of Massapequa, NY, tragically lost his life in the brutal terrorist attack on the United States military installation in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

A decorated officer who flew dangerous missions following the conclusion of the Gulf war, and more recently over Bosnia, Captain Adams, in the words of the President, "represented the best in America and gave America his best." He did indeed.

The Korean War Memorial—one of the newest and most visually striking and emotionally moving monuments in Washington, DC—bears the words: "Freedom is not free." The terrorist attack on Dhahran drove home the meaning of those words.

Throughout our Nation's history, brave men and women like Capt. Christopher Adams have understood that freedom is not free and put their lives on the line in defense of our liberty. In a world that remains a very dangerous place, we have great need of such individuals.

Capt. Christopher Adams died in the service of his country and gave his life in the name of all for which America stands. It would be a great dishonor to his memory if, as some have suggested, the United States withdraw from the Middle East and other international flashpoints, and generally turn inward, away from the rest of the world. To do so would only play into the hands of terrorist murderers responsible for the Dhahran bombing. The United States of America must continue to play its vital role on the world stage.

I extend my most heartfelt condolences to the family and loved ones of Captain Adams. They will be in my prayers, as will all those courageous and dedicated men and women in uniform who protect our freedom and defend our interests, both here and overseas.

ORANGE AND ROCKLAND
UTILITIES, PEARL RIVER, NY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Orange and Rockland Utilities Co., Pearl River, NY, upon receipt of the Edison Electric Institutes' Common Goals Special Distinction Award for outstanding achievements in the field of environmental partnerships.

O&R teamed up with the Rockland County Association for Retarded Citizens to initiate a highly successful recycling investment recovery program, recycling more than 2,200 tons of materials and in the process saving more than 480,000 cubic feet of precious landfill. The program was not only self-sustaining; it turned a profit.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Orange and Rockland for their commitment and dedication to

the community. I am grateful for their continuous efforts to conserve the precious environment that we live in. It is refreshing to know that there are such companies realizing the importance of placing equal emphasis on the need to preserve the environment while turning a profit. I am pleased to take this opportunity to praise the employees of Orange and Rockland who helped to implement this recovery program.

SCANA CORP. RECEIVES THE
COMMON GOALS AWARD

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the SCANA Corp., which serves the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, for receiving the Common Goals Award from the Edison Electric Institute [EEI] last week in Washington. The award, which was given for outstanding achievement in the field of educational partnerships, was bestowed on the SCANA Corp. for its sponsorship of "The Coach," a computer equipped traveling classroom. "The Coach," which is staffed with State adult literacy specialists, travels throughout South Carolina to offer free training to employers for the development of adult literacy programs for their employees. In presenting the award, EEI President Tom Kuhn noted that, "by helping people improve themselves, SCANA opens the way to a more highly skilled workforce, a more competitive economy, and a better quality of life."

Mr. Speaker, the SCANA Corp. is to be commended on the contributions that "The Coach" has made to increasing adult literacy in South Carolina. As it celebrates its 150th anniversary, the SCANA Corp. can take great pride in its history of service to the people of the Palmetto State.

HONORING RAYMOND TORRES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Raymond Torres is a banker with long experience in the city of Yonkers and more importantly, a man who has given his experience and talent to the YWCA and many other community organizations. He has instilled a keen sensitivity to the community into his corporate activities, giving both expertise and financial assistance to organizations who need it. His contributions have enhanced the abilities of nonprofit organizations to provide critical services and programs for the people of Yonkers.

By his work he has helped to stabilize the southwest segment of the city and strengthen the city's economic base. His community activities also include serving as vice chairman of the community school board. Mr. Torres, branch manager of the Hudson Valley Bank, and his wife Aurelia have two daughters. He is a YWCA Man of the Year and Yonkers is fortunate to have among its citizens the likes of Raymond Torres.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 366, 367, 368, and 369, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on all four votes.

HONORING LOUIS VLAHOPOULOS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a community is most fortunate when it has among its citizens, those who make things happen. Louis Vlahopoulos is such a person.

He emigrated from Greece in 1970 and since his arrival operated a wholesale ice cream distributorship, a parking and garage repair shop and, finally, a restaurant—the Galaxy restaurant in Getty Square, Yonkers downtown heart. The restaurant has grown over the years so that five extra people are now employed to serve all those to come to enjoy their food and to catch up on the news of the day.

Mr. Vlahopoulos has deeply involved himself in community projects such as the Downtown Yonkers Management Association. He has worked diligently with the city to get more police in the area and to clean the streets. His support of the YWCA has earned him the title of Man of the Year. He and his wife have three children. He makes Yonkers a better place to live and work.

HONORING THE WHITTIER-RIO
HONDO AIDS PROJECT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Whittier-Rio Hondo AIDS Project [WRHAP], a benevolent undertaking with a noble cause.

WRHAP, established in 1991, is dedicated to assisting adults and children who are living with HIV in southeastern Los Angeles County. Its founder and current executive director is Doris Wahl, whose son died of AIDS in August of 1989. Since then, she has selflessly dedicated enormous amounts of time and energy in providing services for individuals with HIV and AIDS.

As much as a support group was necessary to help those with HIV, Doris and her staff realized that this was not enough. The members of the support group were in need of comprehensive HIV services, including case management, legal and psychological counseling. Prior to these efforts, services did not exist in the Whittier-Rio Hondo area.

In 1992, WRHAP formalized as a task force allowing it to operate as a nonprofit organization, and in 1993 it became a nonprofit California corporation allowing it to be eligible for

grant funding to provide necessary services for clients. Currently, WRHAP provides intensive case management, resource referrals and crisis intervention to 50 individual and 20 family clients. Twenty-five percent of WRHAP's clientele are Spanish speakers, and all services are provided on Spanish, English, and sign language.

The majority of WRHAP's support programs are staffed with volunteers. They provide respite care for the primary care givers of patients, form supportive friendships with the patients, or work with the staff in the office. Mental health care is provided on site once a week for clients and their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Whittier-Rio Hondo AIDS Project for its ceaseless efforts to assist those with HIV and educate the community on the realities of AIDS. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Doris Wahl and WRHAP for their invaluable contributions to our community.

NATIONAL RAIL STRIKE AVERTED

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that rail labor and management have resolved their disputes through collective bargaining and have pledged that they will not engage in strikes or lockouts during the August recess while these agreements are being ratified.

This announcement is the culmination of almost 2 years of negotiations between the unions and railroads. The negotiations have followed Railway Labor Act procedures and have involved mediation before the National Mediation Board and ultimately appointment by President Clinton of three Presidential emergency boards. I am gratified that the collective bargaining process has worked and that the parties have been able to reach agreement without congressional intervention.

This result would not have been possible without the bipartisan support of House and Senate Members, including Chairman BUD SHUSTER, ranking committee member Mr. OBERSTAR, and ranking subcommittee member, Mr. WISE and Senators KASSEBAUM and KENNEDY. I also want to recognize the valuable input and coordination we have had from the White House and the Department of Transportation in this effort. Finally, I want to thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee staff, who worked many hours and over the weekend in an effort to resolve these issues—especially Jack Schenendorf, Bob Bergman, Glenn Scammel, Alice Davis, and Susan Lent. This was truly a team effort and we should congratulate ourselves on the fact that we avoided congressional intervention because of our success in persuading the parties to reach a voluntary agreement.

Given the devastating impact of a national rail strike on the Nation's economy, it was critical that Congress receive assurances from the parties that they would not engage in strikes or lock-outs during the August recess. Overall, some \$2.7 billion of goods move by rail every day. Many industries rely heavily on rail transportation, including automobile manufacturing,

paper, chemicals, and coal. Because many industries rely heavily on just-in-time manufacturing processes, a strike of even a few days would have a serious impact. A strike also would stop service on many Amtrak and commuter rail lines, which not only would impact railroads financially, but would strand passengers.

In closing, I want to express my optimism that the parties to all of the open disputes will be able to ratify their agreements. However, in the event that these agreements are not ratified, I will not hesitate to bring legislation to the floor that will bring closure to these disputes. In fashioning this legislation, I would not foreclose consideration of last-best-offer arbitration, which Congress imposed on the parties to settle the 1992 rail labor dispute. I hope that this will not be necessary and that the union members will ratify their agreements, providing closure to this process.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the Filipino veterans of World War II hold a special place in the hearts of the American people. Many stood shoulder to shoulder with American forces on Bataan, Corregidor, and Luzon. We remember their brave sacrifices—in battle and out of battle—on behalf of freedom. Their actions will forever stand as a model of courage, bravery, and total commitment.

The Second World War was a tragic time for the world. Only through the patience and bravery of those who fought for freedom did we achieve victory. The Filipino veterans of World War II were strong participants in that fight. May we always remember their sacrifices made to preserve democracy and freedom.

It was a fitting tribute to those wonderful supporters of freedom that yesterday this House unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 191.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, because of my husband's major surgery last Monday, I missed eight votes. For the benefit of my constituents, I ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 332, D.C. Appropriations, Norton amendment, "yea"; rollcall No. 333, D.C. Appropriations, Gutknecht amendment, "no"; rollcall 334, D.C. Appropriations, final passage, "yea"; rollcall 335, Child Pilots, "yea"; rollcall 336, Pilot Hiring, "yea"; rollcall 337, National Transportation Safety Board authorization, "yea"; rollcall 346, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Goss amendment, "no"; rollcall 347, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Allard amendment, "no."

LEAH BREMER, HAWAII STATE INSTITUTE OF PEACE ESSAY WINNER

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute an outstanding young woman from the State of Hawaii, Ms. Leah Bremer. I recently met Leah during her visit to Washington, DC, in June when she represented Hawaii as the State winner for the U.S. Institute of Peace national essay contest. Leah will be a senior at Punahou School on Oahu and is planning to attend college in California after she graduates.

Leah's essay is entitled, "Promoting Peace After the Cold War" and I am pleased to share with you her award-winning entry.

PROMOTING PEACE AFTER THE COLD WAR (By Leah Bremer)

During the cold war the United States' national security interests focused on the direct military threat posed by the Soviet Union and on preventing the spread of communism. During the last decade, the Soviet Union has crumbled and the United States has become the world's dominant military power. Our government must now redefine and re-focus its national security interests to assure regional, global, and domestic stability in this new world. The United States should move toward a long-term policy emphasizing diplomatic rather than military intervention. As the political crisis in Haiti has demonstrated, the diplomatic process can serve as an effective way to resolve a conflict.

A key factor determining national security interests is the stability of neighboring nations. A crisis occurring nearby could cause instability in the United States. The United States supports harmony and democracy in its own region because, "As Haiti and Cuba, have shown, stability in the Caribbean doesn't stay there—it washes up, dead or alive, on the Florida shore." Unrest rarely remains with a nation's borders; one country's crisis can rapidly spread to a neighboring country.

While fifty years ago, such concern focused mainly on the countries nearest our own, advances in technology, and international trade have created a global system in which countries that once had no affect on one another are now related. Moreover, the dismantling of the Soviet empire has created an underground market in which relatively small powers can purchase nuclear weapons. Because of these factors, turmoil in a seemingly remote region of the world such as Somalia could have important consequences for the United States' national security interests.

In addition to maintaining global stability, the United States government must be sensitive to the interests of the American people. It is an important part of the democratic process to ensure that the people have a say in their government's actions. The crisis in Haiti created two major issues for the American public. On one hand, groups such as the Black Caucus pushed for the restoration of democratic rule in Haiti. At the same time, the political crisis brought many Haitian refugees to the United States. Many American citizens opposed this immigration, and domestic pressure pushed the government to take action. President Clinton responded by sending refugee boats back to Haiti, but as

the number of seaborne refugee ships increased so did the domestic pressure for some sort of action to stop the flow of refugees, or the mistreatment of these refugees.

Likewise, the mass starvation and genocide in Somalia also concerned American citizens. Media made the American public aware of the nation's suffering, and groups such as the Black Caucus again pushed the American government to intervene. In cooperation with the United Nations, the White House responded to this domestic pressure by intervening in Somalia for humanitarian purposes.

If the demands of the American public are not met, conflicts within the United States borders could arise. In Haiti, when General Cedras' military coup overthrew President Aristide and committed countless human rights' abuses, the Congressional Black Caucus supported United States' intervention, and "urged applying any pressure, including an invasion to bring down Cedras." Clinton chose to support their demands for action in Haiti. As Elliot stated, "it will often be in the 'national interest' to take an action about which one group feels passionately while others acquiesce."

Once it has been established that a situation may pose a threat to national security, the government must decide what type of action to take. The type of intervention, whether it be military, economic, humanitarian, or diplomatic, is extremely important as the outcome depends upon the resource used. The government may use a combination of these measures, as was the case in Haiti and Somalia.

Although economic sanctions are often thought of as a way for the United States to effectively resolve a conflict without becoming too involved in the situation, some theorists see sanctions as an "over-rated tool politicians use to make them look decisive while they avoid tough decisions about foreign policy." Sanctions are less effective now than they were forty years ago because, with the rise of competing economic powers and a more global economy countries tend to be less dependent on United States' goods. Furthermore, poorly patrolled borders may also lessen the sanction's impact. For instance, the economic sanctions imposed on Haiti lost influence because Haiti could still trade with the Dominican Republic and obtain U.S. goods through the black market. Economic sanctions also may not directly harm the leaders initiating the crisis. In countries like Somalia, Haiti, and other dictatorships, the common people have no way to voice their discontent. Economic actions may back fire in dealing with human rights violations as they end up hurting those people the sanctions were initially designed to help.

Many times the United States sends troops into a country as a "last resort." Although the U.S. needs to have a strong military to back up its diplomatic claims, the use of the military should be reduced and replaced by diplomatic intervention. In July 1994, as domestic pressure increased concerning Haiti and the U.S. government acknowledged that economic sanctions were not working, the United States began training an invasion force and obtained a United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force as "last resort" to remove Cedras and restore Aristide to the presidency. In training an invasion force, however, the Clinton administration maintained diplomacy as an alternative. Dante Caputo, an Argentine diplomat appointed as the United Nations' representative in Haiti tried for two years to negotiate Aristide's return. Caputo was unsuccessful. But in 1994 after obtaining reluctant White House approval former President Carter, accompanied by Senator Sam Nunn

and General Colin Powell, met with Cedras. After two days of negotiations in mid-September Cedras agreed to step down by October 15th, 1994. When the troops arrived in Haiti the Haitians cheered. Cedras kept his word and stepped down on October 15th.

Carter was successful in negotiating with Cedras because he gave him an opportunity to leave honorably. As Smith states, "Carter described Cedras as a man of honor and praised the beauty of Mrs. Cedras." In return for his keeping his word, Cedras received financial compensation from the United States and was flown to Panama with his family. Carter's strategy didn't back Cedras into a corner, but allowed him to step down without a fight.

In Somalia, however, the warlords were never given an opportunity to step down honorably. Sending troops to distribute food to the starving Somalis was well-intentioned, but the underlying problem of clan warfare was overlooked. The United Nations military presence complicated the situation. The troops became like another warring clan. As, "Initially presented as a purely humanitarian mission, Operation Restore Hope gradually shifted from feeding Somalis to fighting them." The focus changed from feeding the starving Somalis to capturing General Aidid. United Nations Secretary General Butros-Butros Gali's obsession with capturing General Aidid as a way to resolve the conflicts was not effective as, "In Somali culture, the worst thing you can do is humiliate them, to do something to them you are not doing to another clan."

When the United States government first intervened in Somalia, they began with peace talks between the two dominant clan leaders, Ali Mahdi, and Aidid. After two days a cease fire was declared. The cease fire, however was not implemented, and peace talks never resumed. The United States and the United Nations immediately sent in troops, thus not giving the warlords an honorable way to reconcile.

The United States has made many diplomatic mistakes which have led indirectly to some form of crisis later. In Somalia, the former dictator, Siad Barre, received more than 700,000,000 dollars in economic and military aid from the Reagan administration. Aid continued despite the fact that most analysts in 1989 judged Barre as a cruel dictator about to fall. A survey by Africa Watch in February, 1992, showed that this aid "helped lay the groundwork for the country's destruction today." The United States should be more careful in choosing which governments to support.

As the recent conflicts in Somalia and Haiti demonstrate, the national security interests of the United States government lie not only in deterring military attack, but also maintaining, global, regional, and domestic stability. After determining that a situation affects national security, the United States must choose what measures to take whether economic, diplomatic, humanitarian, or military. Each type of intervention has limitations and may not be appropriate for all situations. Economic sanctions, for instance may increase suffering under a totalitarian government, such as that of Cedras in Haiti. Likewise, military intervention may succeed in delivering food supplies to people in Somalia, but it may not be able to resolve a complicated conflict. As the Haitian situations reveals, one type of successful intervention may combine sustained diplomatic negotiations with limited military action.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Peter Lakes, a constituent of mine from Putnam, CT, in placing fourth in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy script-writing contest. 116,000 secondary school students were asked to write a short script with the theme: "Answering America's Call."

Mr. Speaker, the lesson of Peter's script is that it is our responsibility to pursue our dreams and make them real. Your dreams may be large or small, but achieving your dreams is what America is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Peter's achievement and salute him. We can all do well by reading what he has written, and being as inspired by it as I am.

I ask unanimous consent that Peter's script be included in the RECORD.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Peter Lakes)

This past summer, my seven-year-old sister and I took on the endeavor of completing a thousand-piece puzzle. Hundreds of pieces were laying across the small table. My sister and I spent much of the first attempt staring at the cover of the box, baffled that the scrambled pieces would later fit together to form a complete picture. I'd guess that about seven hundred of those miniature pieces were blue. This large number of blue pieces troubled me. I held one in my hand. I know that there were four other blue pieces that would lock together with this very piece. The intimidating thought turned me off. I considered giving up. Much to my surprise, my sister had already put three pieces together. She looked at me with those strong willed, independent eyes and said, "Are you going to hold that all day? Looking at it won't make it happen."

After days and months of meager progress, the day of completion was near. My sister and I gazed confidently at the small pile of unsatisfied pieces. We attacked what we dreamed would be the beginning of the end.

The moment had arrived. The final piece was in my sister's hand. Seizing the moment, I diverted my eyes from the lonely pieces and instantly directed my attention to its vacant plot. At that moment, I realized that the vacant plot which I had so easily found, was not the only vacant plot. Furiously, we scanned the floor. We looked everywhere. The piece in my sister's hand was not the last piece.

Luckily, I had spent the last two months developing enough patience for this very moment. My sister took the uncertain piece, placed it in the box, and within five easy minutes, the puzzle was disassembled.

I took a moment to look over the past few months. It was an experience to remember. There were moments of progress and of frustration. I had to keep reminding myself that "nothing comes easy." After a while, the final picture wasn't important to me, but rather the process and the experience. I got to spend time; valuable time with my sister. She taught me the art of being patient, together.

Our goal had been achieved. We attained success. The missing piece does not create failure, but rather highlight the achievement. This is America's call. As individuals, it is our responsibility to pursue our dreams and make them a reality. We are all given

the right to be someone, not something. We all have a part in completing the puzzle.

An American by the name of Charles Lindbergh heard this call. As a boy, he enjoyed the art of flight. After two years at the University of Wisconsin, Charles withdrew and followed his dream. He attended a flying school. Little did he know that five years later, he would be the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. After the thirty-three and a half hour flight, it is no wonder why Lindbergh was greeted as a hero. He sought out his dream. He found enough courage, love and strength to make his dream a reality.

Often, opportunity helps propel a dream. When Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, Europeans had the opportunity to start a new life. Many of them were poor and felt life's course was beyond them. Many realized the risk, but could see the vast opportunity. Those that came to America pursued their chance. They found enough courage, love and strength to take their dream, and make it their reality.

This is the call of America. Fulfill your dream to be a leader. Fulfill your dream to start a family. Fulfill your dream! I'm going to fulfill mine. I often blame my failure on time and frustration. I accuse the course of life of stealing my dreams. But I am accusing the wrong person. I am the guilty suspect. I must listen to America's call. Only one person can create my dream, destroy my dream and transform my dream into my reality. Myself.

This call is telling America to go out. Don't look on the outside for courage, look within yourself. Your dream might not be to fly across the Atlantic, or to start a new life. Your dream might be small. But every single piece of the puzzle is small. Every time a piece is fit, it had an impact on the big picture. As author Wayne Dyer writes in his novel "The Sky Is The Limit;"—"Your ability to be a No-Limit person, and to go beyond even your most imaginative expectations for yourself, is right in your own hands." The only limit is the one you create. Focus your dream, and strive for its achievement.

Answer America's call—your dream is waiting on the other line.

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the David Mannweiler column from the Indianapolis News edition of July 23, 1996.

The column is, of course, disturbing to any citizen of conscience. It is also somewhat ironic with regard to my experience with Congress.

In 1962 when I first ran for the Congress, Mr. Mannweiler's predecessor, Bill Wildhack suggested a pledge that I should make in my campaign, to wit:

I'll never vote to send a child to bed hungry.

I hope that an analysis of the votes I have cast on behalf of Indianapolis in the Congress over this third of a century will show that I have kept that pledge.

[From the Indianapolis News, July 23, 1996]

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

(By David Mannweiler)

On my plane trip home Saturday, I read the New York Times.

Maybe it was that thin air they pump inside planes these days, but I found myself wondering if there could be a link someday between two stories I read.

One story was about the Senate's vote Friday to give states a lump sum to run their own welfare and work programs. That idea was approved.

What wasn't approved was a proposal requiring the secretary of Health and Human Services to study whether the legislation, if passed, causes an increase in poverty among children in the next two years.

Also rejected was a proposal requiring states to provide vouchers to meet "the basic subsistence needs" of children in families that would be removed from the dole if mom or dad didn't have a job after two years on welfare.

Republicans said vouchers would undermine the five-year limit by allowing children to receive aid for much longer.

Hey, no undermining. Clearly, children should be punished for their parents' shortcomings. And no whining about the world's richest country no longer guaranteeing poor kids will eat. A line must be drawn somewhere.

IT'D BE A GRATE-FULL NATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., whined, of course. He said if the six-decade-old federal guarantee to feed poor children is ended, "we will be making cruelty to children an instrument of social policy. We will have children sleeping on grates."

He said a million additional children would be thrown into poverty—we have 9 million already—and "there will be an urban crisis unlike anything we have known since the 1960s."

The second story I found interesting concerned Mexican peasants reacting to the wide disparity between the rich and the poor in their country.

The Mexican government says 22 million Mexicans are living in "extreme poverty," an increase of 5 million in the last 15 months. United Nations figures show the army of children living and working on the streets of Mexico City has doubled in three years.

WHEN IT TRAINS, IT POURS

Recently, the story said, residents of a shanty town on the outskirts of the wealthy city of Monterrey stopped a freight train at night and removed—OK, stole—grain to make tamales and tortillas.

A former mayor of Mexico City said a recent poll showed 22 percent of the capital's residents believe violence is justified to correct social imbalances. That's the highest figure in a decade.

In the name of saving money and ending welfare as we know it, children may go hungry in this country. In an effort to feed their children, most parents would break the law, I believe.

It might come to that here, too.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 191, honoring the Filipino veterans of World War II, which the House approved yesterday. A number of my Filipino constitu-

ents are veterans from the Second World War, and served bravely in defense of our Nation. I can personally attest to their courage, strength of character, and love of country.

However, I cannot help but express my concern that the House has yet to act on an important bill to help Filipino veterans: the Filipino Veterans Equity Act, which would provide all Filipino veterans full and equal benefits available to other veterans of the Second World War.

Few people realize that thousands of Filipinos who served in World War II are not considered to have been in "active service", and are thus ineligible for full veterans benefits. Many of these same veterans served during the battle of Bataan, and were later subject to the horrors of the Bataan Death March. They also fought against the Japanese during their occupation of the Philippines.

The Filipino Veterans Equity Act would end this unfair discrimination and allow Filipino veterans the same benefits as others who served during World War II. I and 70 of my colleagues in the House have cosponsored this important legislation; yet, after nearly eighteen months of consideration, the bill has yet to be enacted.

Thousands of Filipinos risked their lives during World War II for freedom and democracy. We owe them the same benefits and privileges as other veterans who did the same. Let's enact real rights and recognition for Filipino veterans.

SUPPORTING A RESOLUTION OF THE CRISIS IN KOSOVA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 155, I rise today to strongly urge its immediate passage.

Kosovo, known as Kosova to ethnic Albanians, is the region in southern Serbia which has been the focal point of bitter struggles between Serbs and Albanians for centuries. Albanians make up over 90 percent of the current population of the area. In 1989 and 1990, the Serbian parliament passed amendments to the Serbian Constitution that eliminated the wide-ranging autonomy Kosova had enjoyed under the 1974 Constitution. As a result, turmoil erupted in the country and dozens of innocent lives were lost in violent protests and riots. Over 100,000 ethnic Albanians have been fired from their employment and replaced by Serbs. Hundreds of ethnic Albanians have been arrested and beaten by Serbian police for allegedly engaging in nationalist activities. According to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights for 1995, "police repression continued at a high level against the ethnic Albanians of Kosova * * * and reflected a general campaign to keep [those] who are not ethnic Serbs intimidated and unable to exercise basic human and civil rights."

Mr. Speaker, we are still trying to cope with the unconscionable acts that occurred in Bosnia. I doubt that the men, women, and children, who were forced to live their lives for

over 3 years under the constant stress of this violent conflict will ever fully recover from the terrifying experience. Many experts warn that Kosovo could become the next major battleground in the former Yugoslavia, possibly drawing neighboring countries into a regional war, presenting a very real danger to regional stability. Mr. Speaker, we must do everything possible to prevent this tragedy from occurring.

This resolution aims to bring peace and stability to Kosovo by insisting that the situation in Kosovo must be resolved before the outer wall of sanctions against Serbia is lifted and that country is able to return to the international community. Furthermore, this resolution insists that the human rights of the people of Kosovo must be restored to levels guaranteed by international law.

Just this past month, we witnessed what I believe is a positive sign that peace and prosperity lie ahead for the people of Kosovo. After much urging, the United States Information Agency finally opened an office in Kosovo. This is a very encouraging step, and I hope that the State Department continues to make Kosovo a priority by appointing a special envoy to aid in negotiating a resolution to the crisis in Kosovo.

I thank my colleague Mr. ENGEL for bringing the situation in Kosovo to the attention of Congress, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution which will help to bring resolution of the crisis in Kosovo.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes,

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by commending my colleague, Congressman DEUTSCH, on the exemplary work he has done on behalf of public safety officers nationwide.

I understand that the impetus for the gentleman's efforts came about when two police officers in his district were critically injured in an attempt to defuse a highly volatile hostage situation. After being severely burned and prevented from returning to duty as a result of their injuries, Officers Alu and O'Hara were threatened with the termination of their health care policies.

I find it unconscionable that we would reward public safety officers for making our lives safer and more secure by terminating their insurance policies and leaving their families vulnerable to financial destitution. Apparently the State of Florida agrees. In response to the situation in which Officers Alu and O'Hara found themselves, the Florida State Legislature promptly passed legislation guaranteeing

health care coverage for public safety officers injured in the line of duty and unable to return to work.

However, while Florida responded swiftly and humanely to this egregious loophole in the law, public safety officers in many other States remain vulnerable to this blatantly unjust consequence of their jobs. For that reason, Congressman DEUTSCH introduced H.R. 2912, the Alu-O'Hara Public Safety Officers Health Benefits Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor. H.R. 2912, which is now being offered as an amendment to the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations for fiscal year 1997, gives incentives to States to ensure that they provide security for their public safety officers. While this amendment would not require that public safety officers receive additional benefits, it would ensure that they, and their families, would continue to receive the benefits they would have received had they not been injured on the job.

Let Florida be an example to us all. Pass this amendment and provide protection for those who protect us.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION WITH
RESPECT TO LAND CLAIMS OF
ISLETA PUEBLO

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity today to offer my thoughts and comments on H.R. 740, the Pueblo of Isleta Indian Land Claims Act, which would permit the Pueblo of Isleta to file claims for the taking of aboriginal lands under the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1951.

Identical legislation unanimously passed the House in the 102d Congress but was not acted on in the Senate. Interestingly then, in the 103d Congress, the Senate unanimously passed identical legislation but it was never acted on by the House. I am hopeful that we will finally see this legislation passed by both Chambers in the same session of Congress.

In 1978, another New Mexican Indian tribe sought passage of similar legislation. That year, the Congress granted the Zuni tribe an extension of the statute of limitations under the Indian Claims Commission Act so that they could file their claim in court. This is all I seek for the Pueblo of Isleta.

There is further substantial precedent for this legislation beyond the Zuni case mentioned. Also in 1978, legislation was passed into law that authorized the Wichita Indian tribe of Oklahoma to file with the Indian claims commission. In more recent times, Congress passed special legislation allowing the Cow Creek band in Oregon, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Sioux tribes, and the Black-foot tribes to file claims with the Indian Claims Commission.

In the Zuni and Isleta cases, the pueblos failed to act under the Indian Claims Commission Act because of erroneous advice received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pueblo officials were not informed that a claim under the act could be made based on aboriginal use and occupancy.

The Isleta Pueblo has previously filed a very limited claim under this act. However, their

claim was not based on aboriginal use and occupancy. It has been the aboriginal use and occupancy issue which has been the basis for a majority of the Indian tribal claims under the Indian Claims Commission Act. None has been based on a claim founded on specific documentary evidence.

In addition, this legislation contains a provision for the payment of interest, consistent with previously passed legislation. However, it is not automatic; it provides that interest may be awarded at the court's discretion. It seems to me that the payment of interest is an equitable way to compensate the pueblo in lieu of the beneficial use of the land by the pueblo since the land was taken by the Government. If the United States acts as a supreme sovereign and confiscates land, it necessarily violates its fiduciary duty.

I would like to state that this bill does not support the merits of the pueblo's claim which it would lodge in the claims court; it merely grants the opportunity for the pueblo to present the merits of its case in the appropriate judicial forum.

Again, I urge your support of this legislation as we finally try to correct this longstanding injustice.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE
FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETER-
ANS

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of several measures that will benefit veterans in my district and around the Nation. Today, the House considers veterans health care eligibility reform, the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act, and the honoring of Filipino veterans who served during World War II.

The Veterans Employment Opportunities Act will strengthen veterans' preference and increase employment opportunities for veterans with the Federal Government. I am pleased to have supported this bill when it came through the committee on which I sit, the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

I believe in the importance of preventing Federal agencies from unfairly stripping veterans of their preference rights during a reduction in force. By ensuring that veterans have the right to take their cases to Federal court when their other legal avenues have been exhausted, this bill is a step forward for America's veterans.

Another bill that I am happy to see come to the House floor is a bill to reform veteran's health care eligibility. After veterans have put their lives on the line for America, we need to do everything we can to provide the health care veterans need.

The eligibility reform measure will change the way veterans health care is provided in the future. The new system will include a clinically appropriate "need for care" test to ensure that medical judgment is the fundamental criteria in determining the level and amount of care to be provided. However, although I agree that the eligibility rules must change to accommodate our veterans, we also need to

provide the necessary funding to achieve these goals.

Finally, the House also considers a bill to honor the military contribution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines during World War II. These Filipino forces were instrumental in helping the United States defend our democratic ideals during the war. We should be proud of all the contributions made by our Filipino neighbors on the Pacific front.

The contributions made by veterans during times of war, is what allows us to enjoy these times of peace. We must continue to support and honor our veterans. America will always be grateful to its veterans for the sacrifices made for this great Nation.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE
FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETER-
ANS

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 191 which recognizes Philippine war veterans and the contributions and sacrifices they made to and for United States efforts during World War II.

The Philippines and the United States enjoyed a close relationship for nearly a century. This relationship was most clearly evident during the battle in the Pacific in World War II. The Philippine Independence Act of 1934 set a 10-year timetable for the eventual independence of the Philippines, but was delayed another 2 years because of the Japanese occupation. Under the act, effective in 1946, the United States President retained the right to call into the service of the United States Armed Forces all military forces organized by the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Due to its vital importance to the defense of the United States, President Roosevelt invoked an Executive order on July 26, 1941, bringing Philippine soldiers into the service of the United States Armed forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. Under this Executive order, Philippine soldiers who served in regular components of the United States Armed Forces and the Old Scouts were considered members of the United States forces.

In 1946 Congress passed the Rescissions Act which limited benefits these Philippine soldiers could receive, reneging on commitments to these servicemen. Despite their sacrifices and exemplary service, these Philippine soldiers were subjected to lesser status previously assured them by the United States. Although these veterans faced the same hardships and risks as their American counterparts, the passage of the 1946 Rescissions

Act stripped these veterans for recognition they rightfully deserved.

When President Roosevelt called on the Philippine military to join forces with the United States, they did so with honor and resilience. Without hesitation they courageously mounted a remarkable defense of the islands, particularly a Bataan and Corregidor. Their perseverance effectively resisted the enemy and ultimately led to the retaking of the Philippines. This heroic service prevented the enemy from conquering the Pacific and allowed United States troops, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, to return to the Philippines. Their valor was instrumental in United States preparations for the final assault on Japan.

Today we have the opportunity to acknowledge the contributions and sacrifices of these Philippine veterans who bravely fought along side American forces in the battle in the Pacific Theater. House Concurrent Resolution 191 recognizes and honors these men who gave their lives for Freedom. We need to go further to grant full equity to these Philippine veterans by providing them all the benefits due United States veterans. Congress took the first step in 1990 to address this inequity by permitting Philippine veterans of World War II to apply for naturalization and to receive full benefits after May 1, 1991. I urge my colleagues to join in recognizing the contributions of these Philippine soldiers and vote yes on this resolution.