

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