

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STOPPING IRANIAN TERRORISM

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share the following editorial from the August 7, 1996, Philadelphia Inquirer, by Trudy Rubin on "Stopping Iranian Terrorism."

As this article points out, the current regime in Iran is dangerous and actively working against the principles of freedom, democracy, and human rights. Iran's actions should worry not only all Americans but our friends and allies around the world as well. The Iran Oil Sanctions Act of 1996 which we passed this summer will help to increase the pressure on the dictatorship in Iran.

As Charles Krauthammer recently noted, in President Clinton's attempts to mobilize the United States against terrorism, "the rhetoric far outran the real measures proposed." Mr. Krauthammer goes on to recognize that what is lacking is deterrence. "All this effort with wiretapping, bomb-sniffing, intelligence-sharing is aimed at reducing the terrorists' ability to carry out their attacks. What we are not doing is diminishing their will to carry out attacks." I strongly agree with him that we should be committed to a sustained and unrelenting effort to destroy those who are responsible for supporting, promoting, and carrying out terrorist acts.

Finally, President Clinton and his administration failed to lay the groundwork with our allies by building the case against Iran. At the recent world summit on terrorism in Paris, the administration did not even raise the issue of Iran. I certainly hope that President Clinton will take note of Iran's actions and vigorously pursue the steps necessary to safeguard our Nation against terrorists.

European leaders love to label Americans naive for viewing the world in terms of good and evil.

They sneered when Ronald Reagan termed the Soviet Union an "evil empire" (he was right). They opposed U.S. moves to quarantine Saddam Hussein before 1990 (he was evil).

And now the European Union is fiercely resisting America's call to isolate Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism. In righteous tones, the French and Germans urge America to hold a "constructive dialogue" with Tehran's mullahs.

But how can you conduct a "constructive" dialogue with a country that carries on a foreign policy that flouts all civilized rules?

The Europeans may insist on painting Iran's behavior in gray tones—attributing it to ongoing political struggles between pragmatists and radicals—but the facts present themselves in black and white.

While U.S. officials haven't found any direct Iranian link to the bombing of U.S. servicemen in Saudi Arabia or the TWA explosion, they are investigating several disturbing leads:

Iran has a network of 11 terrorist training camps inside its borders, according to recent

news reports citing U.S. intelligence sources. The camps teach skills such as bomb making to trainees from around the Islamic world, including Egyptians, Palestinians and Saudis. Iran's clerical rulers oppose Mideast governments that support the peace process with Israel, and exhort Muslims to replace them with radical Islamist regimes. They also call for Islamists to drive U.S. troops out of Saudi Arabia.

Secretary of Defense William Perry has said the bomb that killed 19 U.S. servicemen in Dhahran was so sophisticated that the bombers must have had "an international connection." (But Perry backed off an earlier statement that Iran was "possibly" responsible.) One line of speculation: Iran might have smuggled explosives into Saudi Arabia earlier this year hidden in a shipment of computers headed to an international trade fair.

Only a few days before the explosion in Dhahran, a secret terrorism summit was held in Tehran, according to the National Council of Resistance of Iran, the most active Iranian exile group. The meeting gathered heads of Iranian intelligence agencies along with leaders of radical Mideast Islamists to discuss attacks against U.S. targets.

Iran has perfected a new kind of weapon—a transportable long-range, time-delayed mortar—for use abroad in terrorist operations. The new mortar threat is one reason U.S. troops are being moved to remote base in Saudi Arabia. Iranian dissidents say Tehran has manufactured 20 of these mortars; one was discovered last March hidden in a cargo of pickled cucumbers on an Iranian freighter docked in Antwerp. Possible European targets; Israeli diplomats or Iranian dissidents.

A Lebanese terrorist trained by Iranian revolutionary guards flew into Israel on April 4 with high-powered plastic explosives hidden in a carry-on bag. Fortunately, he only blew off his own legs and an arm in a Jerusalem hotel room while assembling a bomb. But if he could smuggle plastique onto Swissair in Zurich undetected, maybe someone did the same on TWA Flight 800. FBI agents are investigating.

Had enough? No? Well, on July 17, a Thai court sentenced an Iranian man to death for conspiring to set off a bomb in Bangkok aimed at the Israeli Embassy.

And Iranian agents have been busily hunting down Iranian dissidents in exile; they've killed 11 already in 1996. The latest victim, a former government minister under the shah, was shot twice in the head at his home in Paris. German police arrested a high-ranking Iranian intelligence agent in connection with the killing.

But none of this is convincing enough for the Europeans, especially the French and the Germans. They still insist on coloring Iranian leaders gray.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief intelligence adviser has become downright chummy with Iran's head of intelligence, Ali Fallahian, even though a German court charged Fallahian with organizing the 1992 assassination of four Iranian Kurds in Berlin.

I have tried to fathom this myopia. I know the Germans once were Iran's biggest trading partner, and resent U.S. pressure to give up lucrative contracts. I know the French oil company Total, S.A. has huge sums invested in Iranian oil development.

And I understand European resentment at new U.S. sanctions against foreign firms, including those from allied nations, that invest big in Iranian energy. Imposing trade sanctions on your friends is a funny way to punish your enemies.

But what's the Clinton administration to do if friends refuse to call a common enemy by its rightful name?

Iran is not an enemy because it has an Islamic government, or because it once held U.S. diplomats hostage. Tehran's sin lies not in its theology, but in its behavior today. A country that murders its enemies abroad removes itself from the community of nations.

I know the Europeans can find excuses for Iranian behavior: We have to understand Iranian psychology . . . the Iranians feel threatened by an America perceived as hostile . . . Washington has refused to extend a hand. I remember when the same excuses were made for Saddam Hussein.

I feel sorry for all the Iranian technocrats who want to get on with building their country. But an Iran with its own violent foreign agenda is a threat to everyone, not just America. What if such a regime gets nuclear weapons?

The only way to change Iran's behavior is for Western allies to stand together, setting out clear guidelines for Tehran, or else. If Europeans pretend otherwise, they are naive.

JUST THE FACTS: THE CONTINUING SHAME OF THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there was a lot of crowing at the Republican National Convention about the defeat of the effort in the 103d Congress to obtain health insurance for every American. Republicans talked a lot about letting the free market take care of the health insurance problem and how it was good that a Government solution had been rejected.

Never mind the fact that the number of uninsured Americans, especially children, is rising about 1 million per year. Never mind the fact that almost all the other major industrialized nations of the world provide high quality health care to almost all their citizens yet have health inflation lower than ours. Following are the latest available figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The facts speak for themselves—and they should shame all of us.

SHARE OF POPULATION COVERED BY PUBLIC (GOVERNMENT) HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR PRIVATE INSURANCE SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Belgium	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czech Republic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

• 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.

SHARE OF POPULATION COVERED BY PUBLIC (GOVERNMENT) HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR PRIVATE INSURANCE SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE)—Continued

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
France	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Germany	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexico	55.8	64.0	64.4	67.0	68.0
Netherlands	70.7	70.5	70.6	70.9	71.4
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.5
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Turkey	55.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	45.0

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES: PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	100.0	102.9	104.2	105.1	n/a
Austria	100.0	105.7	114.2	121.1	n/a
Belgium	100.0	106.8	112.2	115.0	n/a
Canada	100.0	105.7	109.2	112.0	112.7
Czech Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	100.0	102.7	104.9	107.5	n/a
Finland	100.0	107.9	111.9	114.0	n/a
France	100.0	102.1	104.3	106.4	108.3
Germany	100.0	104.2	108.1	112.1	117.3
Greece	100.0	129.1	149.0	167.4	n/a
Hungary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iceland	100.0	106.5	113.8	123.0	126.0
Ireland	100.0	107.1	114.2	120.5	n/a
Italy	100.0	109.9	114.4	119.1	n/a
Japan	100.0	93.3	103.5	106.8	n/a
Luxembourg	100.0	101.9	107.7	114.3	n/a
Mexico	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Netherlands	100.0	105.2	108.9	110.8	n/a
New Zealand	100.0	101.6	105.8	106.5	n/a
Norway	100.0	103.6	107.6	108.5	n/a
Portugal	100.0	111.6	123.8	133.0	n/a
Spain	100.0	106.1	113.8	114.3	124.1
Sweden	100.0	103.5	109.0	112.0	n/a
Switzerland	100.0	106.2	112.3	116.2	118.5
Turkey	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United Kingdom	100.0	108.2	117.4	124.3	127.4
United States	100.0	106.2	112.2	117.5	122.4

GDP PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	100.0	102.3	103.62	104.9	106.4
Austria	100.0	104.0	108.32	112.0	115.8
Belgium	100.0	102.7	106.5	110.6	113.6
Canada	100.0	102.8	104.1	105.2	105.79
Czech Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	100.0	102.2	104.3	105.4	107.8
Finland	100.0	102.5	103.2	105.7	106.9
France	100.0	102.3	105.4	108.1	109.6
Germany	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.4	112.0
Greece	100.0	118.0	135.3	154.3	171.2
Hungary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iceland	100.0	107.6	111.6	114.0	117.0
Ireland	100.0	101.7	103.8	108.0	109.3
Italy	100.0	107.7	112.5	117.3	121.5
Japan	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	n/a
Luxembourg	100.0	104.5	109.7	120.7	125.0
Mexico	100.0	121.6	139.4	153.3	164.5
Netherlands	100.0	102.7	105.0	107.2	109.7
New Zealand	100.0	101.4	101.4	102.4	104.2
Norway	100.0	102.6	102.2	104.8	105.1
Portugal	100.0	114.2	129.6	139.3	146.5
Spain	100.0	107.1	114.4	119.4	124.0
Sweden	100.0	107.6	108.8	111.7	115.0
Switzerland	100.0	105.5	108.2	110.4	111.9
Turkey	100.0	158.8	260.1	436.3	900.8
United Kingdom	100.0	106.5	111.1	114.7	117.2
United States	100.0	103.5	106.0	108.01	110.3

TOTAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE SHARE OF GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5
Austria	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.7
Belgium	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2
Canada	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.2	9.8
Czech Republic	5.3	5.4	5.4	7.7	7.6
Denmark	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6
Finland	8.0	9.1	9.3	8.8	8.3
France	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.7
Germany	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5
Greece	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.2
Hungary	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
Iceland	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.1
Ireland	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.9

TOTAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE SHARE OF GDP—Continued

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Italy	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3
Japan	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9
Luxembourg	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.8
Mexico	n/a	n/a	4.9	5.0	5.3
Netherlands	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8
New Zealand	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.5
Norway	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3
Portugal	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6
Spain	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2
Sweden	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
Switzerland	8.4	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6
Turkey	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2
United Kingdom	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
United States	12.7	13.5	14.0	14.3	14.3

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	73.9	74.4	74.5	75.0	75.0
Austria	72.4	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.3
Belgium	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.0	n/a
Canada	73.8	74.6	74.9	n/a	n/a
Czech Republic	67.5	68.2	68.5	69.3	69.5
Denmark	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.3	n/a
Finland	70.9	71.4	71.7	72.1	72.8
France	72.7	72.9	73.2	73.3	73.7
Germany	72.7	72.5	73.8	73.8	n/a
Greece	74.6	74.7	74.6	74.9	n/a
Hungary	65.1	65.0	64.6	64.5	64.8
Iceland	75.7	75.1	75.7	76.9	77.1
Ireland	72.0	72.2	72.6	72.7	n/a
Italy	73.5	73.6	73.8	74.5	74.7
Japan	75.9	76.1	76.1	76.3	76.6
Luxembourg	72.3	72.0	71.9	72.2	n/a
Mexico	67.7	68.4	68.9	69.2	69.4
Netherlands	73.8	74.1	74.3	74.0	74.6
New Zealand	72.4	72.9	73.1	n/a	n/a
Norway	73.4	74.0	74.1	74.2	74.8
Portugal	70.9	69.8	70.8	70.8	71.2
Spain	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3
Sweden	74.8	74.9	75.4	75.5	76.1
Switzerland	74.0	74.1	74.3	74.7	75.1
Turkey	64.1	n/a	n/a	63.3	65.4
United Kingdom	72.9	73.2	73.6	73.6	74.2
United States	71.8	72.0	72.3	72.2	72.3

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	80.1	80.4	80.4	80.9	80.9
Austria	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.4	79.7
Belgium	79.1	79.5	79.6	79.8	n/a
Canada	80.4	80.9	81.2	n/a	n/a
Czech Republic	76.0	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.6
Denmark	77.7	77.7	77.8	77.6	n/a
Finland	78.9	79.3	79.4	79.5	80.2
France	80.9	81.1	81.4	81.4	81.6
Germany	79.1	79.0	79.3	79.3	n/a
Greece	79.4	79.7	79.6	79.9	n/a
Hungary	73.7	73.8	73.7	73.8	74.2
Iceland	80.3	80.8	80.9	80.8	81.0
Ireland	77.5	77.7	78.2	78.2	n/a
Italy	80.0	80.2	80.4	80.9	81.2
Japan	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.5	83.0
Luxembourg	78.5	79.1	78.5	79.4	n/a
Mexico	74.0	74.7	75.2	75.4	75.8
Netherlands	80.1	80.2	80.3	80.0	80.3
New Zealand	78.3	78.7	78.9	n/a	n/a
Norway	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.2	80.6
Portugal	77.9	77.3	78.1	78.0	78.2
Spain	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.0
Sweden	80.4	80.5	80.8	80.8	81.4
Switzerland	80.9	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.6
Turkey	68.4	n/a	n/a	66.0	70.0
United Kingdom	78.6	78.7	79.0	78.9	79.5
United States	78.8	78.9	79.1	78.8	79.0

INFANT MORTALITY RATE/100 LIVE BIRTHS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	0.82	0.71	0.70	0.61	0.59
Austria	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.65	0.63
Belgium	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.76
Canada	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.68	n/a
Czech Republic	1.08	1.04	0.99	0.85	0.79
Denmark	0.75	0.73	0.66	0.54	0.56
Finland	0.56	0.58	0.52	0.44	0.46
France	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.58
Germany	0.71	0.67	0.60	0.58	0.56
Greece	0.97	0.90	0.84	0.85	0.79
Hungary	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20
Iceland	0.59	0.55	0.48	0.48	0.34
Ireland	0.82	0.82	0.66	0.59	0.59
Italy	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.73	0.66
Japan	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.42
Luxembourg	0.74	0.92	0.85	0.60	0.53
Mexico	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.75	1.70
Netherlands	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.56
New Zealand	0.84	0.83	0.73	0.73	n/a
Norway	0.70	0.64	0.59	0.51	0.52
Portugal	1.10	1.08	0.93	0.87	0.81
Spain	0.76	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.60

INFANT MORTALITY RATE/100 LIVE BIRTHS—Continued

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Sweden	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.48	0.44
Switzerland	0.68	0.62	0.64	0.56	0.51
Turkey	5.93	5.65	5.40	5.26	4.68
United Kingdom	0.79	0.74	0.66	0.63	0.62
United States	0.92	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.79

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR NATION'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM AND TO THE EDUCATION FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to our Nation's Catholic school system and to the Education Foundation of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles for the hard work and diligence that has been shown over the years. The Catholic school system has an excellent track record.

Walk by any of these schools and you will see well-behaved and well-dressed students in the school yard. Step inside a classroom and you will see these same children giving their full attention to their teacher's lecture with the ability to correctly answer the questions, a sign that these children are doing their homework, not hanging out at the mall or watching television. Of course, many of these children do not have the means to get to the mall or cannot afford a television. You see, these children come from the poorest families of the inner city. Statistics show that children from these tough neighborhoods will end up in prison, or dead from violence. Why do these children succeed in school? These schools take the most at-risk children and put them in a well-disciplined learning environment. But, as time goes on, this environment is crumbling due to aged facilities. This is why the Catholic school system needs

the Scholastic Aptitude Test vs. 95% and 75% of Catholic-school students, respectively, Catholic-school students scored an average of 815 on the SAT. By shameful contrast, the small "elite" of public-school students who graduated and took the SAT averaged only 642 for those in neighborhood schools and 715 for those in magnet schools.

In 1993 the New York State Department of Education compared city schools with the highest levels of minority enrollment. Conclusions: "Catholic schools with 81% to 100% minority composition outscored New York public schools with the same percentage of minority enrollment in Grade 3 reading (+17%), Grade 3 mathematics (+10%), Grade 5 writing (+6%), Grade 6 reading (+10%) and Grade 6 mathematics (+11%)."

Yet most of the elite, in New York and elsewhere, is resolutely uninterested in the Catholic schools' success. In part this reflects the enormous power of teachers' unions, fierce opponents of anything that threatens their monopoly on education. In part it reflects a secular discomfort with religious institutions.

I myself have felt this discomfort over the years, walking past Catholic schools like St. Gregory the Great, near my Manhattan home. Every morning, as I took my sons to public school, I couldn't help noticing the well-behaved black and Hispanic children in their neat uniforms entering the drab parish building. But my curiosity never led me past the imposing crucifix looking down from the roof, which evoked childhood images of Catholic anti-Semitism and clerical obscurantism.

Finally, earlier this year, I ventured in, and I was impressed. I sat in, for example, as fourth-grade teacher Susan Viti conducted a review lesson on the geography of the Western United States. All the children were completely engaged and had obviously done their homework. They were able to answer each of her questions about the principal cities and capitals of the Western states—some of which I couldn't name—and the topography and natural resource of the region. "Which minerals would be found in the Rocky Mountains?" Miss Viti asked. Eager hands shot up. Miss Viti used the lesson to expand the students' vocabulary, when the children wrote things down, she insisted on proper grammar and spelling.

I found myself wishing that my own son's fourth-grade teachers at nearby Public School 87, reputedly one of the best public schools in the city, were anywhere near as productive and as focused on basic skills as Miss Viti. Both my boys' teachers have wasted an enormous amount of time with empty verbiage about the evils of racism and sexism. By contrast, in Miss Viti's class and in all the other Catholic-school classes I visited, it was taken for granted that a real education is the best antidote to prejudice.

Miss Viti earns \$21,000 a year, \$8,000 less than a first-year public-school teacher. "I've taught in an all-white, affluent suburban school, where I made over \$40,000," she says. "This time I wanted to do something good for society, and I am lucky enough to be able to afford to do it. I am trying to instill in my students that whatever their life situation is now, they can succeed if they work hard and study."

You might expect liberals, self-styled champions of disadvantaged children, to applaud the commitment and sacrifice of educators like Susan Viti. You might even expect them to look for ways of getting government money to these underfunded schools. Instead, they've done their best to make sure the wall of separation between church and state remains impenetrable. Liberal child-advocacy groups tout an endless array of "prevention" programs that are

supposed to stave off delinquency, dropping out of school and even pregnancy—yet they consistently ignore Catholic schools, which always succeed in preventing these pathologies.

Read the chapter on education in Hillary Clinton's "It Takes a Village." Mrs. Clinton advocates an alphabet soup of education programs for poor kids, but says not a word about Catholic schools. Similarly, in his books on education and inner-city ghettos, Jonathan Kozol offers vivid tours of decrepit public schools in places like the South Bronx, but he never stops at the many Catholic schools that are succeeding a few blocks away.

Why are Catholic schools taboo among those who talk the loudest about compassion for the downtrodden? It's hard to escape the conclusion that one of the most powerful reasons is liberals' alliance with the teachers' unions, which have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the campaign coffers of liberal candidates around the country. Two weeks ago I attended the National Education Association convention in Washington, a week-long pep rally for Bill Clinton punctuated by ritual denunciations of privatization.

Before the teachers' unions rise to political power, it was not unusual to see urban Democrats like former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo support government aid to Catholic schools. Mr. Cuomo's flip-flop on this issue is especially revealing. In 1974, when he first ran for public office, Mr. Cuomo wrote a letter to potential supporters: "I've spent more than 15 years . . . arguing for aid to private schools," he wrote. "If you believe aid is a good thing, then you are the good people. If you believe it, then it's your moral obligation, as it is my own, to do something about it. . . . Let's try tax-credit plans and anything else that offers any help."

Mr. Cuomo soon learned his lesson. In his published diaries he wrote: "Teachers are perhaps the most effective of all the state's unions. If they go all-out, it will mean telephones and vigorous statewide support. It will also mean some money." In his 1982 campaign for governor, Mr. Cuomo gave a speech trumpeting the primacy of public education and the rights of teachers. He won the union's enthusiastic endorsement against Ed Koch in the Democratic primary. Over the next 12 years, in private meetings with Catholic leaders, Gov. Cuomo would declare that he still supported tax relief for parochial school parents. Then he would take a completely different position in public. For example, in 1984 he acknowledged that giving tax credits for parochial-school tuition was "clearly constitutional" under a recent Supreme Court decision—but he refused to support such a plan.

Politically controlled schools are unlikely to improve much without strong pressure from outside. Thus, the case for government aid to Catholic schools is now more compelling than ever. If only to provide the competitive pressure to force state schools to change. And the conventional wisdom that government is constitutionally prohibited from aiding Catholic schools has been undermined by several recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

SUCKER'S TRAP

Since the powerful teachers' union vehemently oppose any form of government aid to Catholic schools, reformers are often skittish about advocating vouchers or tuition tax credits, fearing that will end the public-school reform conversation before it begins. But to abandon aid to Catholic schools in the name of public-school reform is a sucker's trap. We have ended up with no aid to Catholic schools and no real public-school reform either.

Catholic schools are a valuable public resource not just because they profoundly benefit the children who enroll in them. They also challenge the public-school monopoly, constantly reminding us that the neediest kids are educable and that spending extravagant sums of money isn't the answer. No one who cares about reviving our failing public schools can afford to ignore this inspiring laboratory of reform.

HONORING THE TRI-VALLEY TIGERS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the past year, America has witnessed Cal Ripken become the new Iron Man, Michael Jordan return to basketball, and the centennial Olympic games take place in Atlanta. These have been signal events in modern sports history.

Yet for my own home region, the East Bay of San Francisco, an even more exciting event took place when, in late August, the Alacosta Tri-Valley Tigers took second in the U.S. National Babe Ruth Tournament in Manteo, NC. The Tigers are a Babe Ruth team that posted an undefeated regular season record and an overall record of 59-5. In addition, they won the State and regional titles on the way to the contest for the national title.

Ranging in ages from 16 to 18, these 17 young men and their four coaches have brought pride and dedication to their remarkable efforts. They learned the value of team commitment, of hard, concentrated effort, and had a lot of fun along the way. Their performance in post-season play was outstanding, and as runners-up in the national championship game, they brought great credit to themselves, their coaches, and to the whole East Bay.

While there may be momentary disappointment over not winning the national title itself, this in no way diminishes the sterling performance of the Tigers at every level of play. Along with their parents and neighbors, I am very proud of each of them and am pleased to recognize them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their sportsmanship, tenacity, and all-around excellence.

As Ernie Banks might say, when it comes to the Tri-Valley Tigers, "Let's play two."

DELAURO HONORS VINCENT CHASE OF STRATFORD

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 6, 1996, State Representative Vincent Chase will be honored with a dinner-roast. Representative Chase has served in the Connecticut State Legislature for 16 years and recently announced that he will not be seeking reelection. It is my great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to Vinnie and to congratulate and thank him for his many years of public service.

Vinnie was first elected to the general assembly in 1980 to represent the 120th District in Stratford. In the following years, he went on to become one of the highest ranking leaders of the House of Representatives. After the 1990 election he was appointed as an assistant house minority leader and for the 1995 and 1996 sessions, he served as deputy house minority leader. During his tenure in the legislature, Vinnie developed a reputation for consistency and thoroughness. His ability to master details led to his appointment to serve as cochair of the regulation review committee. In addition, he served as dean of the insurance and real estate committee and also served on the executive and legislative nominations committee and the joint committee on legislative management.

Vinnie's experience and skill as a legislator led to several initiatives of which he is particularly proud. He has worked on legislation dealing with health and auto insurance reform, welfare reform, and the protection of Long Island Sound. In 1996 he cosponsored legislation which resulted in the removal of tolls from Interstate 95 and the Marritt and Wilbur Cross parkways and the largest tax cut in Connecticut history. These successes underscore the need for legislators that bring a sense of personal and moral responsibility to politics. For 16 years, Vinnie never forgot the reason he went to Hartford: to serve. He has remained a consistent champion for his constituents and a true public servant. He has said,

The greatest honor of my years of service has not been the awards or plaques that I have received from various groups, but the simple "thank you" from a constituent I was able to assist. For that is what public service is all about, helping people.

Throughout his legislative career, Vincent has brought common sense and concern for people to the general assembly. His contributions and efforts will be greatly missed. I have long relied on Vinnie's hard-won wisdom and insightful advice. We have worked together to protect Stratford's environment and to fight for job's for Statford's citizens. I will continue to seek his counsel as long as I am in Congress. It is my pleasure to join Vincent's family friends, and citizens of the town of Stratford in wishing him well as he leaves the State house of representatives and begins a new chapter in his life.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SHELTER ISLAND POST OFFICE'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Shelter Island Post Office, located on Shelter Island, Long Island, NY, that this year is celebrating its 150th anniversary of dedicated service to the residents of this island.

Many communities pay little attention to their local post office, beyond receiving and sending mail, but that is not the case with Shelter Island. Since its creation in 1846, the Shelter Island Post Office has been the focal point of the island community, between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island.

Separated by water from family, friends, and business partners, for 150 years the local post office was Shelter Island's link with the outside world. Every day, except Sundays, for the past 150 years island residents gather at their post office to pick up their mail, visit with friends and neighbors, and discuss the latest local news.

The Shelter Island Post Office quickly became the town's central meeting place, like the town square of a New England Village. It was the post office where most islanders learned of new births and recent deaths, graduations, new businesses, and new neighbors. If the local baymen who plied the surrounding Peconic Bay for fish, lobsters, scallops, and clams were having a successful season, they would hear of it at the post office.

During its 150 years, the Shelter Island Post Office has moved around the downtown area several times. It was chased from its original site that it shared with a blacksmith, cobbler, butcher, and country store. After a fire destroyed the building in 1891, the post office moved across the street to Duvall's Corner. The old mail drop slot is still at the old Gibbs Home. After another move, the post office settled in its present location in 1960.

During its 150 years, the Shelter Island Post Office has been led by several dedicated postmasters. Perhaps most impressive among them was Archibald Havens, who took over for the original postmaster in 1848 and remained through 1893. Civil War veteran Elias Havens Payne took over next and stayed through 1915; Alice Sherman ran the office for 22 years and Melva Sherman, mother of current Shelter Island Town Supervisor Huson Sherman, was postmaster from 1967-74.

At a special anniversary celebration on August 24, Postmaster Estelle Simes postmarked each letter with a special, significant design of a Long Island Osprey, a majestic seahawk that is indigenous to Shelter Island. The anniversary postmark is a pen and ink drawing done by Island artist Carol Wilson. Current Postmaster Estelle Simes even has available an anniversary cachet depicting the original post office building. A great deal of time has passed since it first opened in 1846, but the important role that the Shelter Island Post Office serves in its community has not changed. I join all Shelter Island residents in saluting its post office as it heads into its next 150 years of outstanding service to local residents.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RHODE ISLAND'S WESTERN CRANSTON LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rhode Island's Western Cranston Little League team, winners of the Little League National Championship.

Western Cranston was comprised of 14 players: Lucas Ashton, Jacob Bazirgan, Brett Bell, Lewis Colby, Evan DiZoglio, Christopher Gallo, Matt Lovejoy, Michael Luke, Tom Michael, Jonathan Sparling, Peter Spinelli, Craig Stinson, Ricky Stoddard, and Paul Tavarozzi. Under the guidance of coaches Mike Varrato, Nick DiNezza, Larry Lapore, and Benny

Marandola, these 14 young men quickly transformed into a championship team.

On July 24, the Western Cranston Little Leaguers were among 7,000 teams playing in 83 countries on 6 continents, beginning a quest for the Little League World Series. On August 25, 3 cities, 16 games, and 1 Little League National Championship later, Western Cranston returned home to a hero's welcome, when over 7,000 Rhode Islanders packed Cranston Stadium to congratulate them.

That this Nation's smallest State could produce its best Little League team is a tribute to the spirit of Rhode Islanders, as well as the teamwork and never-say-die attitude of these 14 young men. With the help of their families and coaches and the support of Rhode Island, Western Cranston traveled to Williamsport, PA and achieved what was unthinkable just a month before. They inspired a nation and brought immeasurable pride and joy to their State.

Today, I am indeed proud to say that my home town of Cranston is the home of the Little League National Champions. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Western Cranston Little League team.

IN HONOR OF FRED CASTRO AND HIS 32 YEARS OF DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional dedication of Mr. Fred Castro, a dedicated member of the Park and Recreation Commission. Fred has given over 32 years of outstanding service to the residents of California's 13th Congressional District.

Fred Castro was born in Modesto and grew up in Oakland. As a young man, he joined the Navy and was stationed at Pearl Harbor when it was bombed. He served his country in the Pacific for the remainder of World War II. When he returned, he married his wife Lorraine on March 3, 1946. Fred also served during the Korean conflict, returning to the Bay Area to work in the shipyards at Mare Island, Hunters Point, and the Naval Supply Center in Oakland.

Fred and Lorraine have lived in Union City since the early 1960's. In 1964, Fred was appointed to the first Parks and Recreation Commission in Union City by Mayor Will Davis. Since then, Fred Castro has tirelessly served our community for the past 32 years. The 17 parks and 2 community centers in Union City were all developed during Fred Castro's years of service to the 13th district. Fred worked to put together the bond measure in 1968 to build the Kennedy Center, and he was the chair of the dedication ceremony for the Holly Center.

Throughout his career, Fred continued to promote parks and recreation through his involvement with the California Association of Parks and Recreation Commissioners and Board Members. Not only was he on the board for many years, but he was president in 1990. In addition to his continued support to our community, Fred also found time to represent commissioners and board members on

the California Parks and Recreation Society, District III board.

Fred Castro has been a mentor to many professionals within the parks and recreation community. The 13th district has been greatly enriched by Fred Castro's enthusiasm and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Fred Castro for 32 years of exceptional public service.

TESTIMONY OF DR. KENNETH
LUTGEN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I recently learned that Dr. Kenneth Lutgen, deputy general secretary for the United Methodist Committee on Relief will be testifying this fall before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Subcommittee on European Affairs. Dr. Lutgen is an insightful individual who possesses an excellent command of the projects necessary to bring economic stability and political calm back to the war-torn areas of Bosnia. I would like to include for the RECORD a useful summary that Dr. Lutgen has provided me in advance of his subcommittee remarks.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED TESTIMONY ON THE BOSNIAN PEACE PROCESS BY THE UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF [UMCOR] TO THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The testimony will be presented by Dr. Kenneth Lutgen, the Deputy General Secretary for the United Methodist Committee on Relief.

Dr. Lutgen will present a summary of UMCOR's programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UMCOR Former Yugoslavia Program began in 1993 and has since expanded to over 15 projects, with a current total value of over \$42,000,000. UMCOR is operating out of eight program offices throughout Bosnia and has a staff of over 220.

UMCOR, as well as other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Bosnia, is deeply concerned about the current U.S. Government policy toward assistance to the Bosnian reconstruction. As we understand it, the current policy of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is to channel all funds for Bosnia through two projects, (1) the Municipal Infrastructure project, and (2) the Bosnia Reconstruction Finance Facility. These projects are designed to work primarily through U.S. contractors and banks, large Bosnian firms, and the Bosnian Government. There will be no funds available directly to assist vulnerable groups, repatriating refugees, or microenterprises, groups traditionally reached by NGO activities.

We feel that these projects overlook the benefits NGOs can provide to reaching other groups, as well as a longer-term effect on the Peace Process and the strengthening of democracy in Bosnia.

The unique benefits of NGOs include:

Constituency: Many NGOs have large constituencies who support their overseas programs. UMCOR represents 10 million United Methodists worldwide who support projects with cash, relief supplies, and their own time. UMCOR has sent over 250 United Methodist volunteers into Bosnia, providing assistance in everything from building con-

struction to skilled psychological support for traumatized youth. UMCOR has contributed about \$4.7 million in private resources to Bosnia since 1993.

Rapid Response: NGOs are on the ground, have the experience, connections, and demonstrated capacity to move quickly when the U.S. Government wants something done. When the U.S. Government wanted to implement \$25 million worth of housing reconstruction immediately this year, they turned to the NGOs.

Competitive Pricing: NGOs were not allowed to compete for MIS and BRFF. We feel that NGOs can do provide the same level of work as a for-profit contractor at a lower price and, in addition, bring substantial in-kind contribution to the projects. NGOs have the capacity to implement large programs: UMCOR is currently implementing a \$30 million Shelter Materials project funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and a \$6.3 million Emergency Shelter program funded by USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Sustainability: While a contractor will do the job and leave, NGOs are committed towards sustainable development and consider the development of capable local organizations an important goal of their activities. UMCOR's USAID-funded Municipal Rehabilitation Project has rebuilt houses and community facilities, while promoting inter-ethnic cooperation which will last long after UMCOR leaves Bosnia.

Strengthening of Democracy: Many of the activities of NGOs directly implement the goals of the Dayton accord, such as conflict resolution, electoral mobilization, and inter-ethnic cooperation.

Civilian Security: NGOs, by working closely with beneficiaries, provide a sense of security. Throughout the war, NGOs were there for the most vulnerable groups and have built up credibility with Bosnians. Working with for-profit groups brings in new players with no credibility at the grass roots level.

Positive Popular Impact: NGOs are popular with Bosnians and present a positive image for the U.S. Groups whose principal goal is to help the Bosnian people increase good will towards the U.S.

We agree with the need for large infrastructure and enterprise promotion programs, but we feel that this is not a complete response to the needs of the Bosnian people and the Bosnian Peace Process.

We feel that the USAID projects are overly top-down and do not address the needs of vulnerable groups.

There will be no funds specifically for income-generation, which would reach those in-need. Instead funds are channeled only through large-scale enterprise promotion vehicles.

Sectors where NGOs typically work, including education, social programs, promotion of civil society, and conflict resolution, are being neglected by current U.S. Government assistance.

The MIS and BRFF projects work with new players who will need to build up relations and experience of working in Bosnia's unique environment. This represents time lost in Bosnia's reconstruction.

Therefore, UMCOR recommends the following changes to the U.S. Government civilian policy in Bosnia:

1. That the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) make future funding for the Municipal Infrastructure Program (MIS) available through open bidding, allowing NGOs to compete.

2. That \$30 million be set aside for NGOs from the Bosnian Reconstruction Finance Facility (BRFF) to implement microenterprise activities.

3. That the \$10 million in agricultural resources currently set aside for the USDA

Food for Progress program for Bosnia be made available to NGOs to implement food or monetization programs.

4. That the USAID Partnership with NGOs be re-established in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONCLUSION

We have heard the U.S. Government speak of the need for a relief-to-development "continuum," in which an emphasis is made to ensure a smooth transition from relief activities to more sustainable development activities. We do not believe the current policy is following a continuum. Rather than including all levels of Bosnian society, the U.S. Government is making a rapid shift toward working only with the Bosnian Government and larger businesses. This limits assistance which is direct to vulnerable groups and microenterprises which potentially could employ significant numbers of people. This policy is not a continuum, it is a step backwards, away from all the accomplishments made by U.S. Government assistance in Bosnia over the last few years.

RECOGNIZING CHINESE NATIONAL
DAY

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, several thousand men and women will gather in San Francisco to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of China. This event recognizes the beginning of China's move toward democracy, and deserves the recognition of this House.

This past spring, the Republic of China held the first-ever democratic election of its President. Prior to the election, I had the privilege of meeting with Mr. Chen Rong-ye, the second-ranking official of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office here in Washington. He showed me a map on which was indicated the locations of mainland China's missile launchings in the area around Taiwan, launchings intended to intimidate the Republic of China and discourage its democratic elections.

This bullying tactic failed. The courage of the Republic of China and its people deserves high praise wherever liberty is of value, most especially in our own country.

National Day is a time when the Chinese people can reflect on a proud heritage and contemplate a future of hope and promise. I am pleased to extend my best wishes to all in San Francisco who will gather to rejoice in the blessings and benefits of their history, and commend them for upholding the values of family, work, responsibility, and love of freedom so faithfully.

DELAURO HONORS HOMETOWN
OLYMPIAN

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise today to honor Steven Segaloff as he returns from the 1996 Summer Olympic games in Atlanta, GA. On Wednesday, August

14 the Jewish Community Center of Greater New Haven sponsored a Welcome Olympian celebration for Steven.

I have known Steven for many years and am a close friend of his parents, Barbara and Jim Segaloff. It gives me great pleasure to be able to recognize Steven's achievements. As a member of the Olympic crew team, Steven has embodied all that we have come to expect and admire in Olympic athletes. Originally introduced to the sport by his father, Steven has truly made it his own.

Crew is a sport which requires exceptional teamwork. The coxswain must coordinate the eight men rowing, guide the boat, and motivate the team. It is the role of the coxswain to pull the team together to function as a cohesive unit. This role demands keen judgment and extraordinary skill as a tactician. Throughout his rowing career, Steven has proven himself to be a master of these skills and an invaluable member of the team.

Steven first began to row at the Yale Boat-house on the Housatonic River in Derby, where he filled in for regular varsity coxes when they missed practice. He continued to cox for Cornell University's Varsity crew team. Upon graduation from Cornell, Steven went to work for Senator JOSEPH BIDEN as a staff assistant to the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1993. However, his plans to continue in politics and law were put on hold indefinitely when he was asked to cox for the national team. In the past 3 years of preparation for the Olympics, Steven has coxed the national team to first place finishes at the 1994 World Rowing Championships, the 1994 Henley Royal Regatta in London, the 1994 Goodwill Games, and the 1995 Pan American Games in Argentina.

Steven came to the Olympic games with the same drive and determination that he brought to those competitions. The U.S. team qualified for the finals with a win in the first heat and finished in fifth place. Although Steven is disappointed to have missed the gold medal, New Haven is nothing but proud. Steven has shown all of us the beauty of an athlete pursuing a dream with extraordinary commitment, dedication, and passion. He has truly embodied the spirit of the Olympic games.

I am very pleased to join Steven's parents and friends as they welcome him back from the Olympics. I offer my heartfelt congratulations on a job well done. The United States has everything to be proud of in this great athlete.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGREGATION
TIFEREETH ISRAEL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Congregation Tifereth Israel in Greenport, Long Island, NY, a focal point of Jewish religious and cultural life on Long Island's North Fork since it was founded 95 years ago.

Founded in 1901 by a few trail-blazing Jewish families, many of them merchants that settled near the North Fork's easternmost point, this sanctuary has flourished into a cornerstone of the Greenport community. On Sep-

tember 8, 1996, the Congregation Tifereth Israel, known to many as the Greenport Jewish Center, will celebrate its 95th anniversary.

The temple's origins date back to the late 1800's, when these Jewish families came to this bucolic fishing village seeking an improved economic lifestyle in the countryside 100 miles east of New York City. The orthodox believers among them founded Tifereth Israel in October of 1901 with the desire to build a synagogue to feed their spiritual hunger and to encourage development of a larger Jewish community.

While the founders worked to raise the \$1,430 needed to build the original temple, congregation members opened their homes for Sabbath and Holy Day services. By May of 1903 enough was raised to build a modest New England-style cottage that served as the synagogue. A devout Orthodox congregation, the synagogue was constructed with a balcony for female worshippers, a bina or dais in the sanctuary's center, and a ritual pool called a Mikvah in the basement. The Torah Ark was built against the rear wall and faced east, symbolizing the hope that Jerusalem would be restored as the capitol of Judaism and the sacred temple rebuilt to replace the one destroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D.

When a rabbi was hired, the synagogue's board of directors required that he devote 3 hours each day to religious education. Education remains a vital component of the temple's activities that include a Hebrew school, Bar and Bat Mitzvah instruction, adult classes, lectures and intercongregational activities. To accommodate its membership, the synagogue was enlarged in the 1920's though the sanctuary was left intact. During the temple's life span a more ritual centrist Jewish population settled in the area affecting an ideological change in the synagogue's practices, including no longer segregating the genders during services and allowing women to become full participants in all rituals.

Throughout its 95 years, Tifereth Israel has been deservedly known for its benevolent efforts, raising money for charities and offering assistance to needy members of the congregation and community at large. The synagogue's members are vital contributors to the Greenport Ecumenical Council, raising funds and aiding the needy of all faiths. Tifereth Israel congregants are also active supporters of the Parish Outreach effort at St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church.

Just as importantly, the congregation has strived to preserve its Jewish heritage and offer its members spiritual sustenance. In that steadfast commitment to its own religious and cultural heritage, the synagogue has enriched the entire east end of Long Island. Congratulations, Tifereth Israel. Mazel Tov.

IN TRIBUTE TO W. FERRELL
SHUCK, PUBLISHER OF THE
LEE'S SUMMIT JOURNAL

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Missouri's great newsmen, W. Ferrell Shuck, publisher of the Lee's Summit Journal. On October 18, Mr. Shuck

will be formally inducted into the Missouri Press Association Newspaper Hall of Fame in honor of his exemplary contributions to journalism, his leadership in the industry, and his commitment to the community.

Mr. Shuck started in the newspaper business 45 years ago as a young newspaper carrier. As his interest in newspapers developed, Mr. Shuck began writing and worked his way to sports editor for the Daily Gazette in McCook, NE. He later worked in advertising sales and management at the Daily Star in Miles City, MT, and the Omaha World Herald. Mr. Shuck has served as publisher for the Bates County Democrat in Butler, MO, Townsend Communications and the Lee's Summit Journal where he has published papers for 28 years. He also is a longtime member and the current secretary of the Missouri Press Association.

Those who work with him at the Journal say his intense love and knowledge of the newspaper business grows each and every day. Always striving for excellence, Mr. Shuck continues to oversee every aspect of the newspaper's production. His wisdom and experience ensures depth and substance in news coverage. Mr. Shuck also is known for his attention to detail, often catching the smallest typo before the paper goes to print.

Having served communities throughout the heartland, Mr. Shuck has developed a deep understanding and appreciation of the American experience. He has been described as the "conscience of Lee's Summit" for his role as a community watchdog and for his efforts to improve the quality of life for area residents.

Mr. Shuck does not simply report on events and life in Lee's Summit. He is an integral part of the community, one of the fastest growing areas in the State. In his efforts to promote economic development and contribute as a community partner, he serves as a member of the Lee's Summit Chamber of Commerce, the Lee's Summit Downtown Main Street, Inc., Lee's Summit Economic Development Council and Lee's Summit Rotary.

Mr. Shuck is being recognized in Lee's Summit today by his friends, family, staff, and neighbors. We salute his commitment to solid journalism, uncompromising integrity, and community enhancement. I send my sincere congratulations to Mr. Shuck, his family, and all at the Lee's Summit Journal who contribute to his success and help fulfill his vision.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO REDUCE
MEDICARE PAYMENTS TO
TRANSPLANT CENTERS FOR
GENERAL OVERHEAD COSTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will save Medicare millions of dollars each year. This savings will not involve a decrease in coverage for Medicare beneficiaries. It simply allows us to stop paying someone else's laundry bill, and I mean that literally.

Medicare was established to provide basic protection against the costs of health care while providing quality services. As organ transplants became a medical reality, Medicare became a full insurer for kidney, heart,

lung, and liver transplants. Hospitals must apply for certification to perform each type of transplant and receive Medicare reimbursement. There are approximately 160 hospitals across the country which hold such contracts.

We seem to be under the impression that because we have approved these facilities, all of the items in their bills to Medicare are justified. But this is not the case; hospitals add on approximately 25 percent of an imported organ's acquisition cost to cover a portion of administrative and general overhead costs, such as laundry, housekeeping services, rent, and utilities. This add-on system cost Medicare \$22 million in 1995.

Let me back up for a moment and put this in context. Under the diagnostic related group [DRG] system, Medicare pays hospitals a set rate for each type of injury or illness. The DRG payment covers all items and services provided by the hospital to the patient, and includes an allocation for overhead associated with each service rendered. Organ acquisition is covered separately from the DRG for organ transplants. In this case, Medicare separately reimburses transplant centers for the acquisition cost of each organ. It is this cost to which hospitals make the add-on. The problem lies particularly with cases in which the organ is imported from an organ procurement organization.

Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to imply that hospitals have acted inappropriately. It is normal practice for hospitals to distribute their overhead to cost centers which are not covered by DRG's. Indirect costs are allocated across the board to all possible cost centers. However, the DRG for organ transplantation already includes an allocation for overhead. Since no medical service is associated with simply acquiring an organ from an outside agency and then billing Medicare for the organ, adding a portion of unrelated administrative and general costs is unreasonable.

For example, if acquiring an organ cost a hospital \$10,000, Medicare would be billed that amount plus an extra 25 percent, bringing the total to \$12,500. This process bleeds the system of millions every year by charging Medicare more than its share of the overhead costs associated with transplants. The 25 percent add-on is not associated with medical services to the patient, nor administrative or general services other than billing Medicare. If we allow this practice to continue, Health and Human Services estimates suggest that this will cost Medicare as much as \$35 million in 1999.

The bill would amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for savings in the Medicare Program by reducing overhead payment for Medicare transplant centers. It states that hospitals may not allocate their general or administrative costs to the acquisition cost of organs imported for transplant as they determine costs to be reimbursed by Medicare. This is a bill to improve the efficiency of the Medicare Program, an objective I believe we all would like to accomplish.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COMMAND SGT. MAJ. JOSEPH C. TAITANO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate Command Sgt. Maj. Joseph C. Taitano of the Guam Army National Guard on his distinguished career and his well-earned retirement. A 30-year veteran, Command Sergeant Major Taitano served in Vietnam and in the Persian Gulf.

Born in the village of Tamuning, he is the son of Henry and Josephine Taitano. He grew up in the village of Dededo and attended George Washington Senior High School. Upon graduating in 1966, he enlisted in the Army where he rose from the ranks. Serving in various leadership positions ranging from squad leader to command sergeant major, Command Sergeant Major Taitano holds the distinction of being the only soldier to have served in all of the Army's components in the sergeant major position. His assignments included tours of duty with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam and the Army Central Command/3d U.S. Army in the Persian Gulf. He was also stationed at a number of locations prior to being assigned to the Guam Army National Guard.

A host of awards and decorations were conferred to him during three decades of service. They include, among others, two Bronze Star Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals, five Army Commendation Medals and an Army Achievement Medal. Aside from attending the University of Guam, Command Sergeant Major Taitano received a wide range of formal military and technical training. He also completed numerous leadership courses including the Command Sergeant Major Course.

After 30 years of distinguished and dedicated service, Command Sergeant Major Taitano has chosen to retire from the Army in order to spend more time with his family. In addition to the great contributions his military career has made toward the strength and security of this Nation, Command Sergeant Major Taitano's achievements have undoubtedly brought pride to the Island of Guam and its people. He is a role model; he is a leader; he is a great representative of his island home.

I join his parents, Henry and Josephine Taitano, who, together with his children—Nolan, Samantha, Neal, Sophina, and their mother Elizabeth—are proud to celebrate his great accomplishments. On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate Command Sergeant Major Taitano. I hope that he enjoys his well-earned retirement and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase' CSM Taitano.

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES PRESERVATION ACT

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3487, the National Marine

Sanctuaries Preservation Act. This bill contains language I introduced in the Committee on Resources to amend the boundaries of the Flower Garden Banks Marine Sanctuary in the Gulf of Mexico to include a nearby area known as Stetson Bank. The Flower Garden Banks Sanctuary was established by Congress in 1992, and has been a model for the National Marine Sanctuary Program. It is located 120 miles off the Texas coast and protects the northernmost living coral reefs on the U.S. Continental Shelf. The Sanctuary Program has demonstrated our ability to preserve and protect valuable marine resources, such as the coral reefs of the Flower Garden Banks, while sustaining the important multiple uses of the surrounding marine environment.

Stetson Bank is a small coral bank approximately three-quarters of a square mile in area. Currently, it is a no activity zone under Mineral Management Service regulations which prohibit exploring, developing, or producing oil, natural gas, or minerals. Stetson Bank provides habitat for a spectacular array of fish and invertebrates and is a feeding ground for manta rays, whale sharks, and spotted dolphins.

These resources have made this area a popular destination for sport divers to spearfish and collect shells; activities which have resulted in depletion of the natural resources and severe anchor damage to the coral formations. These effects have led local scientists and sports diving groups to request inclusion of Stetson Bank in the protection and preservation measures of the Flower Gardens Bank Sanctuary. This will help ensure these valuable resources will be preserved for future uses.

I would like to thank Chairman YOUNG, ranking member MILLER and their staffs for their help bringing this bipartisan legislation to the floor. I would also like to thank the petroleum industry representatives for their help. I believe this is a piece of legislation that will add to the economic and ecological riches of the gulf, and I urge the support of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR L.M. THORNE

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man of great commitment and devotion, Pastor L.M. Thorne. For over 30 years, Pastor Thorne has spread God's word to countless individuals while enriching the lives of those who know him. He is truly an inspiration to us all.

Pastor Thorne committed himself at a very young age to spreading the Gospel of the Lord. His formal training began at the Southeastern Bible College in Lakeland, FL, where he received a bachelor of theology. He then went on to earn a doctor of divinity at the Christian International University.

Pastor Thorne established the Abundant Life Church in Fort Walton Beach, FL, and Samson, AL, in the mid-1970's. The Fort Walton Beach church boasts an extremely active congregation of over 500 families, active not only in the local community, but across the Nation and abroad as well. Abundant Life has sent numerous missionaries to the foreign

mission field and eight senior pastors to local churches in the United States. The Christian Life School of Theology and the Life Enrichment Training School have prepared many Christian men and women led by the power of the Holy Spirit to pursue the Christian life.

Throughout his ministry, Pastor Thorne has remained humble and kept his focus on God even as he has been recognized nationally for his work. He has ministered at numerous leadership conferences in the United States around the world. In addition, Pastor Thorne is a district overseer in the Liberty Fellowship of Churches and Ministers and is a member of the Evangel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers.

Mr. Speaker, Pastor Thorne is a shining example of the goodness of people. He has indeed made a difference and continues to positively influence the lives of so many by spreading the Word of God. Pastor Thorne has led the kind of life for which I think we all should strive and I thank God for blessing us with his work.

TRIBUTE TO ROLLIE MULLEN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep personal sadness that I rise today to share with my colleagues the passing of Rollie Mullen of Moraga, CA.

Rollie was a truly remarkable woman who left an indelible mark on our entire community.

Her career of over 15 years with Battered Women's Alternatives was never just a job to Rollie—it was a passion. Her advocacy and activism on behalf of families living with the fear of domestic violence won her considerable praise—Entrepreneur of the Year Award from Inc magazine and the Haas School of Business, United Way's Seaton Manning Award for Outstanding Agency Professional of the Bay Area, and the San Francisco Foundation's John R. May Award for creative leadership. But more important to Rollie was the attention it brought to this critical social issue. Rollie believed that we as a society have a responsibility not only to intervene in case of domestic violence, but to take steps to prevent violence in the home from ever occurring. She put this prevention ideology into practice at Battered Women's Alternatives with much success, and she effectively used this success to promote domestic violence prevention as part of our public policy agenda.

Rollie's death is a tremendous loss that will be felt by our community for some time to come. Yet those of us who knew her take great comfort in knowing that her spirit is still with us in the health and security of the countless families who have been healed through her efforts. She was a caring, dedicated individual. She was my friend, and I will miss her.

I would like to enclose the following article from the Contra Costa Times about Rollie Mullen.

[From the Contra Costa Times, Aug. 10, 1996]

SERVICES PLANNED AUG. 19 FOR WOMEN'S
CENTER HEAD

(By Maria Camposeco)

Friends, family and admirers from across the country are expected at services Aug. 19

for Rollie Mullen, a rape-crisis volunteer who transformed a small shelter into the pre-eminent Battered Women's Alternatives of Contra Costa.

"We are going to celebrate her values," said Mullen's husband of 33 years, Joe Mullen.

The 56-year-old Mullen died Thursday of an infection contracted following cancer surgery last month.

A family marriage counselor from Moraga, Mullen joined the Concord battered women's shelter as a volunteer in 1979 and became executive director in 1985.

Mullen raised the facility's profile and budget with the help of private donors, including the late Dean Leshar, founder and publisher of the Times newspapers.

"Rollie Mullen was the backbone of Battered Women's Alternatives and she is the reason Dean involved himself in building a transitional housing center, and why I have involved myself," said Leshar's widow, Margaret Leshar. "Rollie Mullen cannot be replaced, but I think the best way we can honor her is to go forward with her project."

A celebration Mass is scheduled at 6:30 p.m. Aug. 19, at St. Monica's Catholic Church, 1001 Camino Pablo, Moraga. A reception will follow.

In addition to her husband, Mullen is survived by her children, Joseph William Mullen III of New York; Rollie Killeen of Moraga; Patty Studer of Seattle; father, Arthur J. McGinnis of New Jersey; four siblings; and two grandchildren.

The family asks that in lieu of flowers, donations be sent to Battered Women's Alternatives, P.O. Box 6406, Concord, CA 94524.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 5, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for August.

SD-562

SEPTEMBER 10

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues with regard to the chemical weapons convention.

SD-226

3:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 3755, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997.

SD-192

SEPTEMBER 11

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transpor-

tation Efficiency Act, focusing on the role of Federal, State, and local governments in surface transportation.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine competition in the telecommunications industry.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1695, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to access up to \$2 per person visiting the Grand Canyon or other national park to secure bonds for capital improvements to the park.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 3755, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997.

SD-192

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the practices and procedures of the investigative services of the Department of Defense and the military departments concerning investigations into the deaths of military personnel which may have resulted from self-inflicted causes.

SH-216

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine issues with regard to United States climate change policy.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine economic development on Indian reservations.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1920, to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and S. 1998, to provide for expedited negotiations between the Secretary of the Interior and the villages of Chickaloon-Moose Creek Native Association, Inc., Ninilichik Na-

tive Association, Inc., Seldovia Native Association, Inc., Tyonek Native Corporation and Knikatnu, Inc. regarding the conveyances of certain lands in Alaska Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1539, to establish the Los Caminos del Rio National Heritage Area along the Lower Rio Grande Texas-Mexico border, S. 1583, to establish the Lower Eastern Shore American Heritage Area, S. 1785, to establish in the Department of the Interior the Essex National Heritage Area Commission, and S. 1808, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic property throughout the Nation.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine civil jurisdiction in Indian country.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the phase out of the Navajo/Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1852, to bar class action lawsuits against Department of Energy contractors for nonphysical injuries, to bar the award of punitive damages against Department of Energy contractors for incidents occurring before August 20, 1988.

SD-366

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings to examine the dissemination of Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation reports and other information to the White House.

SD-G50