

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXTEND WILDERNESS PROTECTION FOR SPANISH PEAKS AREA, COLORADO

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing a bill to continue the protection of wilderness values in the Spanish Peaks area in Colorado.

The bill is cosponsored by my colleagues from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS and Ms. DEGETTE. I greatly appreciate their assistance and support.

The mountains now usually known as the Spanish Peaks are two volcanic peaks in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties whose Native American name is Wayatoya. The eastern peak rises to 12,683 feet above sea level, while the summit of the western peak reaches 13,626 feet. The two served as landmarks not only for Native Americans but also for some of Colorado's other early settlers and for travelers along the trail between Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River and Taos, NM. With this history, it's not surprising that the Spanish Peaks portion of the San Isabel National Forest was included in 1977 on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

The Spanish Peaks area has outstanding scenic, geologic, and wilderness values, including a spectacular system of over 250 free-standing dikes and ramps of volcanic materials radiating from the peaks. The State of Colorado has designated the Spanish Peaks as a Natural Area, and they are a popular destination for hikers seeking an opportunity to enjoy an unmatched vista of southeastern Colorado's mountains and plains.

The Spanish Peaks area was considered for possible wilderness designation in the 1970's, but the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 provided instead for its continued management as a wilderness study area. A decade later, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 included provisions for long-term management of all the other wilderness study areas in our State's national forests, but questions about the land-ownership pattern in the Spanish Peaks Area led to a decision to require continued management of that area as a wilderness study area for three years—until August 13, 1996. The 1993 Act also required the Forest Service to report to Congress concerning the extent of non-Federal holdings in the area and the likelihood of acquisition of those holdings by the United States with the owners' consent.

The required report was submitted in 1995. It indicated that within the approximately 20,825 acres being managed as a wilderness study area, there were about 825 acres where the United States owned neither the surface nor the mineral rights, and about 440 acres more where the United States owned the surface but not the minerals.

To date, through voluntary sales, the United States has acquired some of the non-Federal

holdings in the Spanish Peaks area, and there are indications that others will or can be acquired in the same way.

I think there is every reason to believe that it will soon be possible to designate lands within the Spanish Peaks area as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, last year it became clear that it wouldn't be possible to do this before the end of the 3-year period specified in the 1993 Act, so I introduced a bill to simply provide that the Forest Service will continue to manage the Spanish Peaks as a wilderness study area until Congress determines otherwise.

Because that bill was not acted on before the adjournment of the 104th Congress, I am reintroducing it today. It will remove an artificial, arbitrary deadline and will ensure that decisions about the future management of this very special area will be made deliberately, through legislation, rather than by default.

HONORING DR. RUBEN ZACARIAS FOR 31 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE STUDENT'S OF THE LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend, Dr. Ruben Zacarias, deputy superintendent of schools, Los Angeles Unified School District. Dr. Zacarias has demonstrated a life long commitment to the education of our children and will be recognized at a special ceremony sponsored by the California Legislative Latino Caucus and the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation on Friday, March 21, 1997.

Dr. Zacarias began his service in education in 1966 in the elementary classroom of Breed Street School. Since 1966, he has held every major post in the Los Angeles Unified School District, including deputy superintendent, deputy superintendent of human resources and of parent and community services, associate superintendent of school operations, assistant superintendent of administrative region G, assistant superintendent of overcrowded schools, deputy area administrator, and school principal.

Dr. Zacarias also has been instrumental in promoting key educational goals, such as the superintendent's call to action and the LEARN restructuring programs. He has led the district in parent empowerment and involvement, appointed as deputy superintendent of parent and community services. During his tenure as deputy superintendent responsible for race relation and as associate coordinator of multicultural education, he demonstrated his leadership in bridging race relations.

While maintaining an active role in the district he has been an outstanding leader in the

community, dedicating many hours to civic and community organizations. In 1995, Dr. Zacarias was appointed U.S. Commissioner to President Clinton's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, serving as chairman of the K-12 Committee. He was appointed, in 1996, by Mayor Richard Riordon, Los Angeles city commissioner to the Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families. He also has been a tireless advocate for our children's education on the boards and committees of numerous organizations addressing issues ranging from drug and gang prevention to bilingual and adult education.

For his unparalleled commitment to educational excellence in the Los Angeles Unified School District, Dr. Zacarias has received numerous awards and recognitions. In addition to honors from the California PTA, UTLA, United Way, California Association for the Gifted, and California State University, Los Angeles, he has received formal resolutions from President Clinton, Secretary of Education Richard Riley, Governor Pete Wilson, the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and the California State Legislature for outstanding service to education and the community.

Dr. Zacarias received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Southern California, master of arts degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a doctorate of education degree from the University of San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues assembled here to join me in recognizing my good friend, Dr. Ruben Zacarias, for his outstanding and invaluable service to the educational needs of all the children of the Los Angeles Unified School District and throughout the Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will allow mutual funds to invest in Publicly Traded Partnerships [PTP's].

PTP's are limited partnerships and PTP shares are traded on regulated, public securities exchanges. Because interests in PTP's are liquid and can be purchased in small increments, they can be bought today by small investors. An anomaly in the Internal Revenue Code prevents mutual funds representing many small investors from making such investments.

As safe, liquid securities which generally provide a steady income, PTP's could be excellent investments for mutual funds. However, the Tax Code discourages fund managers from investing in PTP's because our tax laws require that mutual funds get 90 percent of their gross income from specific sources in

• 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.

order to retain their special tax treatment. Distributions from a partnership do not qualify nor do most types of partnership income which flow through to the fund. The only way a mutual fund can invest in a PTP is to be certain that the income fund will never receive more than 10 percent of its income from the partnership and other nonqualifying income sources. Faced with the consequences of failing to qualify—loss of their special tax status—most mutual funds avoid PTP investments.

The 90 percent rule makes no sense with regard to publicly traded partnerships. Traditional, small partnership interests are often illiquid and not always well regulated. PTP's are different: the companies have to file information with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the partnership interests are traded on major public exchanges just like stocks.

Mutual funds are an increasingly important part of the capital markets, and it does not make sense to deny mutual fund investors an opportunity to earn money through PTP investments. My bill would correct this situation by ensuring that any income received by or allocated to a mutual fund by a PTP, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, would count toward the income from specified sources which mutual funds must have.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF BEECH ISLAND, SC

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, the members of the Park Missionary Baptist Church of Beech Island, SC, are planning a 125th anniversary celebration to commemorate the founding of the church on Sunday, April 14, 1872. The original location of the church was near Myers Mill on the east side of Pen Branch which is now part of the Savannah River site.

The church remained on the east side of Pen Branch until 1899. At that time it was moved and rebuilt on the west side of Pen Branch. The church thrived at that location until 1938, when it moved near Highway 28 northwest of Pen Branch.

In 1950, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that its new production plants were to be designed, built, and operated by the E.I. DuPont de Nemours Co. near the Savannah River. About 250,000 acres were required for the site, and the Park Missionary Baptist Church was located within the designated area. Consequently, it was necessary for the church to move again.

Subsequent to the announcement of the Federal Government, the church family selected a search committee to find a new location for the church. Land was purchased—23.2 acres for \$1,392—on January 16, 1952, from Mr. James McElmurray, and the church was moved near Beech Island.

The church entered a new phase of its dream in November 1977, when ground was again broken for a new place of worship. On September 17, 1978, the congregation marched from the old site to the new sanc-

tuary which was then dedicated in special services on Sunday, October 1, 1978.

The collective prayers of Park Church members were answered when on Sunday, October 20, 1990, the Reverend Alex E. Williams was called as the church's eighth pastor. Reverend Williams continues to serve Park Church today. Throughout its 125-year history, Park Missionary Baptist Church has ordained six men as ministers and has licensed two others as ministers.

On January 21, 1991, the church held its first Martin Luther King celebration. This has become an annual event along with the Youth Crusade which was initially a project of the young adult department. Along with these two annual events, the church established a board of trustees, organized an adult choir, and has a full-time program with services each Sunday. The members have enjoyed the completion of a fellowship hall and continue to grow in faith and move toward their motto, "Where All Hands Join Together."

HONORING HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH AND COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES T. CANADY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in commending Hope Lutheran Church on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, and Community Christian School on its first 20th anniversary. Located in Plant City, FL, Hope Lutheran Church and Community Christian School celebrated their anniversaries on February 23, as families and friends gathered to give thanks to God for His many blessings over the years.

As five families met together in February 1957, little did they know that their small congregation would one day grow to become Hope Lutheran Church. Forty years later, this church body is a thriving force in the community and a testimony to God's gracious leading along the way.

Community Christian School, celebrating its first 20 years, is the only Christian day school in Plant City. With its excellent programs and opportunities, students are receiving a solid education as well as a moral foundation for their lives. Community Christian School is preparing our young people well for the challenges they will face in the future.

As we commemorate the anniversaries of Hope Lutheran Church and Community Christian School, we recognize God's blessings on these two institutions. King David reminded us in the Psalms, "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." Likewise, we understand that it is God who has made this church and school flourish. He is the reason for this celebration, and we look forward to seeing the wonderful things that He will continue to do in the future.

I want to take a few moments to recognize some of the servants of Hope Lutheran Church. Rev. Gerald Renken, who served as Hope Lutheran's first pastor back in 1962, returned to the church for the special anniversary celebration. After Reverend Renken, Rev. James Peter, and Rev. Donald Little served as the next two pastors of the church. Today

Rev. Dean Pfeffer is the pastor. All of these gentlemen have served the people of Hope Lutheran in a powerful way through their instruction, encouragement, and faithful leadership.

In addition to the pastoral staff, I would like to recognize several individuals who have dedicated their lives in service to the people of Hope Lutheran Church and Community Christian School. Mrs. Christine Mansell, the church organist, has played beautiful melodies for Hope Lutheran for 25 years. Mrs. Libby Warren has taught pre-school for 18 years. Mrs. Lana Baldwin, a kindergarten teacher, and Mrs. Sandy Howell, a first grade teacher and the former principal of Community Christian School, have both worked for 15 years. Finally, Mrs. Sue Griffin has taught pre-school for 14 years. It is my pleasure to commend these individuals for their tireless dedication and excellent service.

As we remember these faithful servants and the many others who have contributed so much to Hope Lutheran Church and Community Christian School, we are filled with thanksgiving. We now look ahead with faithful expectancy to see how God will continue to use this church and school in Plant City in the coming years.

HONORING MAYOR PAUL J. MURPHY

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work, and dedication of a great community leader, Mayor Paul J. Murphy who has served the community of La Salle for more than 40 years.

Mayor Murphy began his long and distinguished record of service at the age of 17 by enlisting in the U.S. Navy and serving our country from 1945 to 1949. He continued to defend America through service in the U.S. Air Force from 1950 to 1952.

Paul Murphy joined the La Salle-Peru Civil Defense in 1958 and began his political career with an appointment as a Democratic precinct committeeman in La Salle's first ward in 1959.

Mayor Murphy continued to build his record of community service as a member of the La Salle County Zoning Commission from 1967 to 1971. He won his first public elected office in 1973 as La Salle township assessor in 1973—a position he held until 1981. During this time, beginning in 1979, Mayor Murphy became an auditor for the State of Illinois Board of Education 1989.

As the La Salle community became increasingly aware of Paul Murphy's ability, his career as a local elected official flourished with his election as La Salle township supervisor in 1981; his reelection as supervisor in 1985; and, finally, his election as mayor of the city of La Salle in 1989; and his resounding reelection as mayor in 1993.

During his two terms as mayor, Paul Murphy has compiled an enviable record of accomplishment and achievement. Foremost among his accomplishments is his successful effort to extend the city of La Salle's boundaries dramatically to the east—thus opening the door of major economic opportunity and

new jobs for the citizens of La Salle and the surrounding area. Mayor Murphy's innovative efforts to address the critical infrastructure problems of the city of La Salle and his vision in seeing the potential of the UnLock 14 project to rejuvenate downtown La Salle will also be long remembered and appreciated.

Mayor Paul Murphy has been a tireless public servant and community supporter. His many years of service leave a proud legacy of accomplishment and a strong foundation of achievement on which the city of La Salle can build a better future for its citizens. Given the high regard in which Paul Murphy's integrity and common sense are held by his peers and fellow citizens, I have no doubts that even after retirement, he will remain an influential and respected leader in the community he so proudly served.

Mayor Paul Murphy will preside over his last city council meeting on Monday, March 24, 1997, before retiring from local government service.

HONORING BETTY WILSON OF
SANTA FE SPRINGS FOR HER
LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Santa Fe Springs City Councilwoman Betty Wilson, a good friend and distinguished public servant. On March 21, 1997, Betty's colleagues on the Santa Fe Springs City Council, family, and friends will gather to pay tribute to her on the occasion of her retirement from the city council.

Betty has devoted her entire life to public service, and her record of accomplishments is exemplary, extensive, and impressive. She was first elected to the Santa Fe Springs City Council at the city's incorporation in May 1957. She served as the city's first mayor, becoming the first woman to hold that office in any city in Los Angeles County. She went on to serve 10 more terms as mayor, completing her 11th term in 1996.

In addition to her service on the city council, Betty has been a member of several professional and community service organizations. She served as chapter president of the Santa Fe Springs Business and Professional Women's Club, as a member of the Santa Fe Springs Women's Club, and as past president of the Los Angeles County Division of the League of California Cities, where she served on the Revenue and Taxation Committee, chairperson of the Human Resources Committee, and member of the Action Plan for Local Government Task Force. She also served as a member of the Los Angeles County Children's Services Task Force, and was instrumental in the establishment of a separate Children's Services Department within the County of Los Angeles.

Betty has been involved in the Santa Fe Springs Sister City Program for many years, serving three terms as president. She is currently president emeritus of the Town Affiliation Association of the United States—Sister Cities International, and serves as council liaison to the Santa Fe Springs Sister City Committee, Community Program Committee, and

Beautification Committee. She is also a member of the advisory council for the Salvation Army's Transitional Living Center in Whittier, CA.

Betty has received numerous awards for her service, including recognition in Who's Who in American Women, and in Outstanding Civic Leaders of America. She has received the U.S. Air Force's Award for Advancement of Peace Through Air Power, the Women's Club Civic Award, the California Federation of Business & Professional Women's Club Citation for outstanding service, the National Civic Committee's People to People Award, and the Boy Scouts of America Good Scout Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to my friend and colleague, a distinguished woman and public servant, the Honorable Betty Wilson, on the occasion of her retirement from public office.

CONGRATULATING DALY CITY POLICE OFFICERS ON RECEIVING THE 10851 AWARD IN COMBATING AUTO THEFT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending five outstanding officers of the Daly City Police Department, in the 12th Congressional District of California, on their receiving today the prestigious 10851 Award for their efforts in combating auto theft. The 10851 Award is named after the California Vehicle Code section relating to auto theft and is presented to those law enforcement officers who meet the rigid criteria for vehicle theft recoveries and arrests of suspects. Officers Chris Myhra, Lee Horton, Joe Bocci, Thomas Prudden, and Gregg Oglesby are being presented the award by the California Highway Patrol and the California State Automobile Association Inter-Insurance Bureau.

While those of us who live in San Mateo County have long felt a debt of gratitude to the Daly City Police Department for exceptional work in protecting the lives and property of our friends and neighbors, we take special pride today in witnessing the presentation of this well-deserved award. Auto theft in San Mateo County is a particularly serious problem. In 1996 alone over 2,500 vehicles were stolen, costing insurance companies and policyholders nearly \$13 million.

It is highly appropriate, therefore, that we recognize those police officers who, through their diligent efforts, have set the highest example. As citizens of San Mateo County, we can feel the improvement in our daily lives provided by the Daly City Police Department. This award serves to highlight their achievements and reminds us that our law enforcement officers provide us with unparalleled public service.

I invite my colleagues to join me in commending and thanking Officers Myhra, Horton, Bocci, Prudden, and Oglesby for their service and dedication to the citizens of Daly City and San Mateo County.

IN HONOR OF THE OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF THE UNION CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT D.A.R.E. PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special group of people, the officers and graduates of the Union City Police Department Drug Abuse Resistance Education [D.A.R.E.] Program, who have chosen a path which will provide a positive alternative to one of the greatest ills of today's society, drug abuse. These selfless individuals have distinguished themselves through their commitment to the future of the young people of Union City. A commencement ceremony for this year's graduates will be held at the Park Theater in Union City on March 25 and 26 for the public schools and March 27, 1997 for the parochial schools.

This joyous occasion will be the culmination of an informative 17 week training program during which these outstanding fifth grade students will be placed on the road to becoming vital members of their communities. When they first entered the D.A.R.E. Program as fourth graders, these exceptional young people had acquired the majority of their knowledge about drugs from either television or their peers. Subsequently, the educational experience they have gained has increased their personal determination to handle any obstacle they may face.

The Union City Police Department's D.A.R.E. unit conducts a comprehensive program which reinforces the importance of self-esteem and the consequences of one's actions, and equips each participant with the skills to just say no to peer pressure when confronted with the temptation to use drugs. My hometown of Union City, located in Hudson County, NJ, has been recognized as the most densely populated city in our great Nation. The Union City D.A.R.E. Program is proud to instruct over 1,800 eager children per school year. These young people will undoubtedly become respected leaders of their community.

An undertaking as meaningful as the Union City D.A.R.E. Program is never accomplished through the efforts of one individual. This particular endeavor has been the result of the unwavering dedication of the officers in charge of administering the program. Sergeant Alfonso Mendez, and Detectives Mike Ortega, Octavio Orozco, and Mike Garcia. These exceptional gentlemen have greatly contributed to the well-being of Union City's young people and their families. Their unique contributions will long be remembered by generations of residents who will take part in this highly successful program.

It is an honor to recognize the officers of the Union City Police Department's D.A.R.E. Program for 6 triumphant years of providing assistance to the children of my district. Their exceptional efforts will serve as a beacon of hope for countless young people faced with the temptation of drugs.

STATEMENT ON CRP FOR THE
RECORD**HON. RICK HILL**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I'm increasingly concerned about the timing of USDA's signup putting cropland into the national Conservation Reserve Program. From the information I receive, Montana farmers and ranchers would like to postpone the CRP signup for 1 year.

Language in the farm bill directed USDA to issue CRP rules 3 months after enactment. The deadline was missed by several months and the lateness of the current signup has led to much uncertainty in Montana. Montana growers who want to bid land into CRP are told by USDA they will not know whether they're accepted until June or July.

Farmers need certainty. They need to know; should they prepare land for planting wheat or for establishing a cover suitable for long-term enrollment in the program. If they aren't CRP-accepted, they're caught between nature's seasons and USDA's process. We can't change nature, but we can change the rules to help not hinder our farm families.

My friends and neighbors are not the only ones confused about this delayed signup. I am informed that even local officials running the program are unclear about some of the new rules. None of this bodes well for farmers who need to make decisions about the future use of their land.

Worse still, under the new CRP rules some of the most environmentally sensitive land for CRP is likely to receive a bid so low that farmers may decide to put these lands into crops, turning the program and its purpose upside down.

Mr. Speaker, I support the CRP program and so do Montanans who currently have over 2.85 million acres in CRP. It's voluntary and incentive-based. It's a good program for keeping marginal crop land in grass to prevent soil erosion and provide wildlife habitat.

However, I do not want my farmers to agonize over doing the right thing. I applaud USDA for their hard work, but the framework for decision is too short and it occurs too late in the farm year. It is also not well understood and has led to much uncertainty.

Mr. Speaker, I call on USDA to work with Congress. Take the time and energy required to look at this situation and do the right thing. Postpone the new CRP 1 year, so farmers can make plans for next spring. We can do better and we should.

DR. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, who passed away at the age of 100 on January 17, 1997. Dr. Griffith served the Congress faithfully for 18 years as Director of the Legislative Reference Service, now the Congressional Research Service.

Considered by many to be the father of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Griffith

transformed a fledgling agency into a vital source of expert information and analysis for Members of Congress and their staffs. When he came to the LRS in 1940, Dr. Griffith had a staff of 40 to handle some 25,000 requests per year. Resources within the legislative branch were scarce, and the Congress depended largely on the executive branch and special interests for its information.

By the time Dr. Griffith left the LRS in 1958, his staff had grown to 200, and the number of congressional requests received per year had tripled. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 had expanded the LRS's mission and given it a permanent statutory basis for the first time in its history. Experts had been recruited from all manner of disciplines to provide the legislative branch with its own pool of knowledge and information. For the first time, the Congress had available to it a select group of experts who were both knowledgeable and nonpartisan, and who could be trusted and called on at any time for help. If ever a man left his mark, Ernest Griffith left his indelibly on the Legislative Reference Service.

Prior to 1940, Dr. Griffith's career was largely in university teaching and administration. After receiving his A.B. degree from Hamilton College, he was appointed a Rhodes scholar and received a Ph.D. from Oxford University. While at Oxford, he was the warden of Liverpool Settlement House. He taught economics at Princeton and government at Harvard, and was the undergraduate dean at Syracuse University before moving to Washington in 1935.

In 1935, Dr. Griffith served as dean of American University's graduate school, where he also taught political science. He returned to American University in 1958 as the founding dean of the School of International Service. Dr. Griffith was a Fulbright visiting professor at Oxford and a lecturer at New York, Birmingham, and Manchester Universities, Swarthmore College, the University of Oslo, and the University College of Swansea.

After retiring from American University in 1965, Dr. Griffith was visiting professor at the International Christian University and Rykko University in Japan, and lectured on American government in Turkey and Brazil. He was professor of American government at Alice Lloyd College in Kentucky in his middle eighties.

A prolific writer, Dr. Griffith authored numerous articles and books about the Congress, the Presidency, and the history of American city government. His book, "The American System of Government," was translated into more than 25 languages.

Between lectures and his duties as Director of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Griffith devoted himself to serving and improving the world around him. He founded the Pioneers, a forerunner of the Cub Scouts, chaired the policy board of an interuniversity training center for Peace Corps volunteers, and chaired the Council of Social Agencies, a predecessor of the United Way. He taught Sunday school, served as a delegate to the Third World Council of Churches, and was treasurer of the Wilderness Society. He was also vice president of the American Political Science Association and president of the National Academy of Economics and Political Science.

Mr. Speaker, Ernest Griffith was a man of intense passion and boundless energy, who dedicated his life to serving the public good. This is his legacy to us, and this is the legacy

we honor here today. To his children, Margo, Alison, Lawrence, and Stephen, his grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, I extend our deepest sympathies.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. FRANCIS
HOSPITAL**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the men and women of St. Francis Hospital, which this year proudly celebrates 40 years of dedicated service to the residents of Milwaukee's south side.

Nestled into a residential neighborhood, St. Francis Hospital for decades has realized that health care means more than the latest advances in medical technology. In fact, health care is about people, the people who come to the hospital for care and the professionals who provide it. Even during this day and age, a time of great change in health care, St. Francis Hospital remains committed to its founding vision: reaching out to care for those in need. And, the hospital remains true to the philosophy of their founding Felician Sisters, whose focus is a dedication to care and compassion for the whole person—body, mind, and spirit.

Residents of Milwaukee and the surrounding communities are truly fortunate that they can seek care and comfort at a leading institution such as St. Francis Hospital. Excellence shows through in the hospital's comprehensive specialty programs: orthopedics, advanced surgery, obstetrics, and cardiac care, to name a few. In addition, the Wisconsin Laser Center, the Center of Neurological Disorders and the Center for Children's Orthopedics, all located at St. Francis Hospital, are recognized as leaders in their fields, both in Wisconsin and the Midwest.

My colleagues certainly realize that fine facilities and modern equipment are essential in providing health care services today, but I truly believe it is the people of St. Francis Hospital, the Sisters, employees, medical staff, board of directors, volunteers, guild members, benefactors and friends, who have been the major force in continuing the hospital's fine tradition of Christian caring for the sick and injured over the last 40 years.

Congratulations, St. Francis Hospital on 40 outstanding years of care and compassion for Milwaukeeans, and best wishes for continuing success in the next 40 and well beyond.

KEEPING ALIVE THE HONOR OF
MILITARY SERVICE: CONFED-
ERATE AIR FORCE DESERT
SQUADRON**HON. LARRY COMBEST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, in the history of this great Nation, when threatened by foreign powers, the people of the United States rally, we fight and we win. However, once we have secured the blessings of liberty—or

when they are secured for us by previous generations—we are in danger of forgetting to remain vigilant against those very threats to our liberty. Often, when blessed with peace, memories fade. Sometimes forgotten are those who sacrifice to fight against the tyranny of oppression.

In Odessa, TX, the Desert Squadron of the Confederate Air Force takes to the air in the surviving military aircraft that helped win the peace in World War II. They fly in honor of those who piloted those aircraft, and in honor of those who were supported by the mighty American air cover. The fact that these aging aircraft can fly at all is at the heart of the mission and the message of the Confederate Air Force Desert Squadron: preparedness and vigilance.

For our military veterans, our men and women in uniform today, and the generations who will be entrusted to keep our country strong, keeping these aircraft flying becomes a lesson in history and a means of teaching strength, preparedness, and vigilance in the name of liberty.

IN HONOR OF EL NUEVO HUDSON:
CELEBRATING 2 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO HUDSON COUNTY'S
HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the El Nuevo Hudson edition of the Jersey Journal, a local Spanish language publication in my district, on its second anniversary of outstanding service to Hudson County's Hispanic community. This newspaper and its distinguished publisher, Mr. Scott Ring, will be honored during a scholarship fund benefit dinner on March 26, 1997, at Jersey City State College in Jersey City, NJ.

In the early 1960's, large numbers of Hispanic immigrants began moving into the north Hudson area. Few sources of daily news were available in the native language of these new and valued members of the area. Today, Spanish news organizations, magazines, and publications such as El Nuevo Hudson have become the backbone of the Hispanic community, addressing important informational needs and concerns as well as deepening the understanding among Hispanic-Americans from various parts of the world.

In a relatively short time frame, El Nuevo Hudson has established itself as a social, cultural, and political watchdog for the growing Hispanic-American population in Hudson County. Ethnically focused newspapers such as El Nuevo Hudson have helped minority communities flourish in this Nation.

Since its launching, El Nuevo Hudson has proven to be a reliable and valuable medium to Hispanics throughout Hudson County. By keeping people in touch with news and services that affect them, it has contributed to the heightened awareness of the diverse Hispanic community. For this reason alone, I commend the publisher, editor-in-chief Armando Bermudez, and the talented and hard-working staff for providing a much needed service. I encourage them to maintain their exceptional work for many years to come.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing the El Nuevo Hudson edition of the Jersey Journal, a publication that provides a new voice for the Hispanic community. Through the journalistic expertise of its publisher, Scott Ring, it has won acclaim throughout the news gathering sector of our area. I look forward to the continued participation of El Nuevo Hudson as New Jersey approaches a new century.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
CENSUS ACCURACY ACT OF 1997

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Census Accuracy Act of 1997. The Census Accuracy Act requires that 3 years prior to the census, the Census Bureau must submit to Congress its plans for carrying out the census. It must report what methods will be used to take the census, including direct counting methods, sampling, statistical techniques, and any other methods to ensure that the census is as accurate as possible. The Census Accuracy Act also specifies that when Congress requires the allocation of funds based on population or housing characteristics, unless otherwise specified, that data should be collected on the census at the same time as the information for apportionment is collected.

Some critics of the Census Bureau's current plans for the 2000 census argue that title 13, U.F.C., prohibits the use of sampling to derive the population counts used for apportionment. In fact, the record is clear and overwhelming that just the opposite is true. The Department of Justice under Presidents Carter, Bush, and Clinton has concluded that the use of sampling is both legal and constitutional. Similarly, when asked to rule, the courts have consistently upheld the use of sampling. Nevertheless, some observers continue to question whether section 195 of title 13, U.F.C., permits the use of sampling to derive the population counts used for apportionment, even when read in conjunction with section 141 of the same title. Therefore, the purpose of this bill is to reaffirm the interpretation of the courts and the Justice Department that the use of sampling is both appropriate and desirable in order to make the census more accurate, and ensure that sections 195 and 141 of title 13, U.F.C., are in harmony as originally intended.

In just 3 years, the 2000 census will be under way. That census is important to this body because it will determine how the seats of this House are apportioned among the States. That census is important because over the decade it will be used to allocate hundreds of billions of dollars to State and local governments. It will be used to enforce the Voting Rights Act to assure equal representation. It will be used by businesses to locate manufacturing plants where there is an adequate work force, and to provide services that are valued by the communities of which they are a part. It will be used by State governments to plan highways, and by local governments to assure adequate sewer and water facilities. We cannot afford an inaccurate census. The bill I am introducing today will assure all of us that the

next census is as fair and accurate as possible.

Our understanding of the accuracy of the census increases each decade. Both Thomas Jefferson, the first census taker, and George Washington knew there were errors in the 1790 census. But it took until 1940 for census demographers to start measuring that error with sound scientific tools. Between 1940 and 1980 the net undercount decreased from 5.4 to 1.2 percent, but the differential undercount, the difference between black and nonblack undercount, went from 3.4 percent in 1940 to 4.3 percent in 1970 to 3.7 percent in 1980. In 1990, both the total net undercount and the differential went up. In fact, the differential of 4.4 percent between blacks and nonblacks in 1990 was the largest ever. In addition to increasing error in 1990, the cost per household, in constant dollars, went up. The 1990 cost was 25 percent higher than 1980 and 150 percent higher than 1970.

Because of the errors in the 1990 census, California was denied a congressional seat that was rightfully theirs. The 1990 census missed over 10 million Americans. Six million were counted more than once. It is not fair that those 10 million Americans were left out of the census, and it is not fair that those 6 million were counted twice. We would not stand for those kinds of errors in our election results, and we should not tolerate them in the census.

Is there anything that can be done about it? Absolutely. The Census Bureau has proposed a variety of changes in the 2000 census that will produce a more accurate census at a lower cost. The Census Bureau will make a greater effort to count everyone than ever before, and people will have more opportunities to respond than ever before.

Before the census form is mailed, everyone will receive a letter telling them that the census is coming. Then each household in the United States will receive a form. About a week later, they will receive a letter thanking them for returning the form, and reminding them to mail it if they have not. About a week after the reminder letter, the Census Bureau will send out a second form so that those who misplaced it will have a replacement.

In addition to the mail, the Census Bureau will use a variety of methods to make it easier for the public to be counted. Forms will be placed in super markets and community centers, post offices and government buildings, convenient stores and retail stores. Forms will be available in foreign languages, and there will be a toll-free number where people can call for help. There will also be a toll-free number where people can fill out their form over the phone. And, if privacy concerns can be addressed, it may be possible to return your form through the internet. There will be an advertising campaign to inform the public that the census is coming, and to explain why the Government is collecting this information. There will be programs for schools and civic organizations, as well as census employees whose job it is to work with community organizations to get out the count.

Even with all of these efforts we know that not everyone will send back their form. For every 1 percent of the population that does not mail in their form, or respond over the phone, it costs an additional \$25 million to count them. The best estimate of the experts is that even with all of these efforts, nearly 35

percent will not be counted by mail or phone. At \$25 million for each 1 percent, that's \$875 million to followup with nonresponding households. And even after hiring a half a million temporary employees, and spending weeks going door to door, not everyone will be counted. No census has ever counted everyone. The difference is that we now have the technology and scientific tools to estimate how many people were missed, and to correct the census so that it is as inclusive as possible.

The 1990 census missed almost 2 percent of the population. If that were spread evenly across groups of people and across the country, not too many stakeholders would care. But the undercount is not random. Less than 1 percent of whites were missed, but over 5 percent of African-Americans were missed. On Indian reservation the census missed 12 percent.

In 1990 the census included an experimental method to correct these mistakes—to account for those who are missed and to correct for those who are counted twice. In the end, the Secretary of Commerce chose not to use those adjustments, and we have lived with those inequities for the past 7 years. Every year millions of dollars are lost by States whose population was undercounted.

The vast body of scientific evidence shows that these errors can be corrected in a way that is fair to all. Three separate panels of experts at the National Academy of Sciences have recommended that these errors be corrected. The techniques for correcting the census have been endorsed by professional organizations like the American Statistical Association and by groups like the National Association of Counties. The inspector general at the Commerce Department has endorsed correcting these errors, as has the General Accounting Office.

Well, you must be asking yourself by now, just who opposes a more accurate census. Unfortunately, some Members of this body will pay any price to get the wrong answer. They argue that we should throw more money at the old methods of doing the census, even though they will produce a count that is less accurate. Of course, the Members making this argument are not on the Appropriations Committee. The members of the Appropriations Committee have yet to fund the census at the requested level, much less, give the Census Bureau more money.

One of the objections they raise to the methods proposed for the 2000 census is that they are not allowed under current law. I disagree with their interpretation of the law. This bill makes it clear that once the Census Bureau makes a good faith effort at an enumeration, the count can be supplemented by other methods to achieve a more accurate count.

Mr. Speaker, we must all work for the most accurate census possible in 2000. If we do not, it will be the American public who loses. My bill will make a more accurate census possible, and ensure that any confusion over current law is eliminated. I urge that it be passed quickly.

TRIBUTE TO SHEILA MONTEIRO

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a constituent of mine who has worked tirelessly to serve her community. Sheila Monteiro's work at the Community Action Committee of Cape Cod and the islands has assisted many elderly and low-income families throughout the years.

My predecessor, Congressman Gerry Studds, has the honor of representing the 10th District, working hand in hand with committed people like Sheila Monteiro to make life better for her fellow residents of southeastern Massachusetts.

At the request of Mr. Studds, I would like to submit a statement he made last fall on behalf of Ms. Monteiro, recognizing her work in such to these worthy endeavors.

Over the past 24 years, I have had the honor of serving the people of Cape Cod and islands in the U.S. Congress, and throughout that period you have committed yourself to the efforts of the Community Action Committee.

Much of our efforts over these years has been inspired by the work you have done, day in and day out, under some of the most challenging of circumstances. And while you have done a great deal to make my visits to Community Action productive and enjoyable, I want you to know just how much I appreciate all you have done to dramatically help improve the lives of so many others.

Simply put: You have made enormous contributions to improve the quality of life on Cape Cod and the islands. So tonight, it is a pleasure for me to join with all your many friends in extending to you my deepest thanks and congratulations for you all your kindness and friendship.

Finally, I want you to know that when I arrive home to stay in the near future, my first request of Congressman DELAHUNT will be to ask that he place this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOVING OF KATONAH, NY

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, among the foothills and lakes which dominate the landscape 45 miles north of New York City, not far from Mt. Kisco, there is a small village by the name of Katonah. One hundred years ago the inhabitants of this marvelous town did something truly extraordinary and I would like to share this tale with the American people.

In the 1800's, with New York City's population rapidly expanding due to newly arrived immigrants, a new supply of water was necessary. North of New York City are some of the most beautiful and pristine lakes and streams anywhere in the country, so it was here that New York City turned to fulfill its water needs. One of the small villages which dotted the landscape at this time was

Katonah. With about 500 residents, Katonah was a thriving hamlet of culture, art, and commerce. Luck be as it may, however, it was decided that the Cross River would be dammed and the resulting lake would completely devour the village of Katonah. This presented a unique situation to the 500 residents who had called Katonah home for many years. They could either take the money that was offered and relocate to another town or State, or they could do what they could to stick together and keep the village of Katonah alive. They chose the latter.

In a remarkable feat of human ingenuity and determination, the people of Katonah decided that they were going to move their village to higher ground and preserve the heritage and history that is Katonah, NY. And so, work began to relocate not just the spirit and culture of Katonah, but indeed many of the actual buildings which made up Katonah. The village of Katonah, NY, was literally moved ½ mile south of its former location to its present location.

I rise today to pay tribute to the special people who 100 years ago decided that they were not going to surrender their village and their heritage and culture. I rise today to pay tribute to the current residents of Katonah, whose appreciation of history, culture, and community make Katonah a special place to live. Katonah has been home to me and my family for over 40 years. I raised four children in this marvelous village and my husband owns and operates a business in town. Katonah, NY, is my hometown and I stand here today with the same pride and admiration that I am sure was felt by my town's forefathers, and mothers, 100 years ago when they banded together and preserved one of New York State's treasures, the village of Katonah.

HONORING THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB AND THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF COPPERAS COVE, TX

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to thank and congratulate the National Exchange Club and their local chapters. The Exchange Club of Copperas Cove, TX, is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

The National Exchange Club is the largest and oldest exclusively American civic organization, as well as the first civic organization to allow women membership. It is dedicated to serving and protecting the Nation's communities through such programs as the National Exchange Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

The Copperas Cove Exchange Club distinguished itself by winning several awards at the State and national level for their superior community service. Over the past 25 years, Cove Exchangites promoted a "city built for family living" by promoting patriotism through their "giveakidafagtowave" and "Proudly We Hail" programs and by sponsoring the Exchange Sunshine Home for senior citizens. They also recognize excellence in education by honoring teachers and providing academic scholarships to outstanding students.

I ask Members to join me in honoring the Exchange Club members in my Texas congressional district and across the country for their dedication and excellence in serving the Nation's communities.

HONORING DR. WILBUR F.
DOLEZAL

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of an outstanding dentist, Dr. Wilbur F. Dolezal, after 43 successful years of practicing dentistry.

Dr. Dolezal received his bachelors degree from the University of Illinois and his dental degree from Loyola University, Chicago, IL.

Dr. Dolezal served his country in the U.S. Air Force as a dentist from 1954 to 1956. He has had a thriving practice in Morris, IL, for the past 40 years.

Dr. Dolezal has been honored by his peers for his superior knowledge as a Fellow of both the International College of Dentistry and the American College of Dentistry.

Dr. Dolezal has been active in his community as a member of the Morris Rotary Club, the Morris High School Board of Education, and as a member and president of the Grundy County Board of Health.

Dr. Dolezal is a well respected dentist and member of his community and it is with great regret, but also a bright white smile, that his patients see him retire.

IN HONOR OF THE ONE YEAR AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE ASIA OB-
SERVER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the publisher and hard-working staff of the Asia Observer on their 1-year anniversary of outstanding service to the South Asian community. It is an honor to join other elected officials and organizations in lauding the achievements of a weekly publication recognized worldwide for its excellent news coverage and analysis on events and issues affecting the South Asia and South Asians.

In its first full year, the Asia Observer has distinguished itself as a valuable source of information on South Asia affairs. Additionally, it has helped bridge the gap of understanding among the growing Asian-American population in our great Nation. Since its inaugural edition 1 year ago, the Asia Observer has gained the respect and praise of many, including several of my esteemed colleagues in Congress, prominent business owners, professionals, and community leaders. With weekly coverage of socially, politically, and economically significant topics, the Asia Observer has become what many other ethnic news publications can only hope to become, a credible source of information in the United States and throughout the international community.

As the dawning of the next millennium approaches, all regions of the world are shifting ever closer toward globalization. The role of news sources like the Asia Observer will assume a greater importance in the affairs of the United States and our neighbors both home and abroad. It is through the efforts of news journals such as the Asia Observer that our lines of communication with other countries in the South Asia region, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan continue to expand and grow. In just 1 year, this publication has managed to strengthen the sense of cooperation in this important region of the world by providing a useful vehicle for the exchange of information and ideas.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in acknowledging the contributions of the Asia Observer, a publication that has provided a welcome voice to the Asian-American community in issues of international and domestic importance. I firmly believe that by keeping people in touch with the issues that affect their daily lives, the Asia Observer will contribute to the growth of the South Asian region for many years to come. For this reason, I commend Mr. Surinder Zutshi and his entire staff for their efforts in providing the world a window through which it can observe the achievements of the Asian community.

NEW RETIREMENT OPTION FOR
SENIORS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will allow older Americans to stay in their homes while taking advantage of the exclusion of up to \$125,000 in gains on sale of a principal residence. This is a badly needed option for those who wish to use the equity in their home for retirement needs without having to leave the family home.

An AARP survey shows that 86 percent of seniors prefer to stay in the family home, yet for a great number of older Americans, home equity is a major component of their savings. Seniors who need additional income in their retirement can face a troubling dilemma: they may have to give up the house to meet their needs.

The bill will aid seniors by altering our approach to the \$125,000 exclusion. As currently interpreted by the IRS, the exclusion of \$125,000 in gain is only available to seniors when they sell their homes and move away, literally forcing people to move to get the tax break. Their other alternatives—both of which allow them to claim the exclusion—are taking out a reverse mortgage or selling their home and leasing it back. Not all seniors will find these devices helpful. Reverse mortgages leave homeowners with the burden of maintaining the home. Sale/leaseback transactions may not provide seniors with the certainty that they will be able to continue occupying their homes.

The bill's new alternative will permit seniors to sell the "remainder interest"—the right to future ownership—in their home and keep the "life estate"—the right to use the house for the rest of their lives. Such an option does not qualify for the exclusion today.

With all the concern about retirement savings, taxpayers can only benefit through the provision of additional options. I hope my colleagues will join me in making this option available as soon as possible.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE LADY BUFFS

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great honor to give tribute to the West Texas A&M Lady Buffs of Canyon, TX. The Lady Buffs' historic winning season ended with an unfortunate, but hard-fought loss in the quarterfinals of the Elite Eight Tournament to California-Davis.

The Lady Buffs, who are led by their coach Bob Schneider, finished the season with 29 victories and only 2 losses. This is the best season that the Lady Buffs have had since the 1990-91 team, and the first time that the Lady Buffs have been in the Elite Eight since the 1987-88 season. As an alumnus of West Texas A&M, I am very proud of the Lady Buffs and their achievement this season.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Lady Buffs on their winning season. They have brought pride and respect to not only their team and coaches, but also to West Texas and the hometowns of all of the players.

EXEMPT SCHOOL BOARDS FROM
LIABILITY FOR THE GENERA-
TION AND TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL WASTE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two bills to make important changes to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

The first of these bills will address a problem that confronts school districts across the Nation. This legislation would amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to exempt school boards from liability for the generation and transportation of municipal waste.

Under current law, a number of school boards in New Jersey are involved in legal action as polluters under existing Superfund law. These school districts did nothing more than legally transport their sold waste—remains of school lunches, broken pencils, or students crumpled homework pages—to municipal landfills. Under the system of joint and several liability, school boards are now being mandated to pay a substantial amount of cleanup costs or defend themselves in costly lawsuits. The costs of these financial penalties have far exceeded any contributions that they have made to toxic waste problems. Furthermore, this present situation indirectly shifts money and local tax dollars away from educating our children and into the coffers of industrial polluters or the Superfund trust fund.

Unfortunately, a legislative solution to the larger issue of Superfund reform has prevented action on an explicit exemption for

school boards. While I remain committed to the larger issue of reauthorizing Superfund laws, school boards simply cannot wait any longer for a legislative remedy. Their litigation costs continue to mount.

The second bill, which I sponsored in the 104th Congress and am reintroducing today, would shift contract oversight of fund financed remedial actions from the Environmental Protection Agency to the Army Corps of Engineers. Currently, the EPA has the option of using the Army Corps for contract oversight and does so in approximately 40 percent of its cleanups. My bill would mandate that all contract oversight be completed by the Army Corps.

I propose this shift because I believe that the Army Corps is better qualified for oversight of technical cleanups and management of contract oversight than is EPA. Furthermore, let me clarify that this legislation would in no way take any authority away from the EPA to design the cleanup and remedy for Superfund sites using the highest environmental standards.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of both these important and commonsense bills.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the important work of the District of Columbia Commission for Women is worthy of particular attention during this month, Women's History Month. The District of Columbia Commission for Women has ably served the people of the District for the past 30 years. The commission's mandate is to identify issues and problems specifically affecting women in the Nation's Capital and to recommend solutions to the Mayor. The commission achieved permanent status in 1978 when it was adopted by the city council.

As cochair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I applaud the exceptional work the District of Columbia Commission for Women does on behalf of the women of the District. The commission is a valuable resource and clearinghouse for women's concerns. Remarkably, the commission operates solely on a volunteer basis, with a small staff and no budget. Nonetheless, the commission carries out the responsibilities of both city and State as the District's representative to the National Association of Commissions for Women.

Recent accomplishments credited to the District of Columbia Commission for Women include establishing the District of Columbia Women's Hall of Fame, creating the Sewall-Belmont House exhibit on African-American Suffragettes and publishing self-help guides for District women. For these reasons and others, I commend the District of Columbia Commission for Women for its outstanding contribution to the women of the District.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY SIMONE
M. STEINBRONER

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 20, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Simone M. Steinbroner of Manhattan Beach, CA, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on April 1.

Simone was born in the tiny village of Cognac, France, on April 1, 1897, the oldest of five children of Paul Jean Mounier and Jeanne Praud Mounier. She moved with her family several times as a young girl, first to Paris and then, with the outbreak of World War I to La Rochelle where her father was employed as an interpreter. At the age of 16, Simone became the youngest entrant to teachers college, graduating in 1917.

It was on her summer vacation from teaching on the small coastal island of St. Pierre d'Oleron that her mother invited two American soldiers to dinner. There Simone met her future husband, Arthur Steinbroner, a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force, and fell in love. Arthur and Simone set their wedding for August 1, but on July 5 received the upsetting news that Arthur was to be sent back to the United States the next day. It would be 18 months before enough money could be saved for Simone's passage to America.

Simone left France on January 9, 1921, arriving in Los Angeles, then a sleepy town with fewer than 200,000 residents, on January 24. She and Arthur married on February 3, 1921, and had seven children in 9 years. Arthur passed away suddenly in 1948.

Simone has lived in Los Angeles County for 76 years and has a total of 78 living descendants; 8 children, 28 grandchildren, 38 great-grandchildren, and 4 great-great-grandchildren, with 2 more expected this year. She still maintains an active pace, teaching French to private students, playing the piano, dancing, reading, and corresponding to her numerous friends and progeny. As a member of the Legion of Mary, she regularly visits local nursing homes to comfort the sick and elderly. She is an inspiration to them all, all of whom are younger than her, and, in hearing her story, she is an inspiration to me as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Simone and in wishing her a happy 100th birthday.

IN HONOR OF DAVID L. COHEN,
CHIEF OF STAFF TO MAYOR EDWARD G. RENDELL OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a good friend and servant to the city of Philadelphia, David L. Cohen.

By now almost everyone across the county knows the Philadelphia story and the accomplishments of the Rendell administration in leading what the New York Times called "one of the most stunning turnarounds in recent urban history." Today I want to recognize one

of the architects of Philadelphia's remarkable renaissance: David L. Cohen, chief of staff to Philadelphia's terrific mayor, Edward G. Rendell.

While there is no doubt that Mayor Rendell has provided the vision and enthusiastic leadership that has brought the city back from the brink of disaster, it is also unquestionably true that without David Cohen's incredible work ethic, unparalleled judgment, and steady dedication to the mayor's vision of reducing the cost of government, the Philadelphia story would be a far different tale. Certainly, it would not be a story that includes four consecutive balanced budgets, and four consecutive budget surpluses, including a fiscal year 1996 surplus of \$118 million, the largest in the modern history of the city.

David Cohen led Ed Rendell's cost-cutting revolution in city government. He was the mayor's primary liaison with city council, without whose cooperation the city's recovery would not have been possible; he served as the principal author of the nationally renowned 5-year financial plan, the city's blueprint for recovery; he has led or facilitated labor settlements with both public and private-sector unions on a variety of issues of importance to the city; he chaired the administration's Initiative Compliance Committee, which oversees the spending habits of every city department right down to the penny, to guard against a return to the free-spending days of Philadelphia's past; and he has served as an articulate and passionate spokesman for the critical problems that face America's cities. Through it all, David displayed a superior intelligence, a steely determination to make tough decisions in order to save money for city taxpayers, and an abiding love for Philadelphia, and indeed, for all cities.

Now, after more than 5 years of incredibly effective government service, David Cohen is returning to the private sector, where he will realize a lifelong professional dream by becoming chairman of his law firm, Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll.

Mr. Speaker, without question, Ed Rendell deserves credit and praise for his efforts to revitalize Philadelphia. But that success would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of David Cohen. This talented individual exemplifies public service: working hard, long hours with great sacrifice to himself and his family. He could have chosen a more lucrative private career path, but instead chose to dedicate many years of his life to a partnership with the mayor that led to the rebirth of a great city. Every Philadelphian is better off today for that choice.

On behalf of my fellow 1.6 million Philadelphians, I wish David Cohen and his family great success and happiness in their future endeavors. We are all deeply indebted for the outstanding dedicated public service that David provided to help restore a bright, hopeful future for the city that we all love.

IN HONOR OF VIRGIL GLADIEUX

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 20, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the passing of an outstanding citizen,

optimist, business leader, and family man from Toledo, OH. Virgil Gladieux died on February 27, 1997.

Beginning with a small business selling boxed lunches out of the trunk of his car, Mr. Gladieux developed a food service empire, with operations in 35 States, in airports and on airlines, in schools, colleges, factories, hotels, and turnpike restaurants nationwide. He also founded and developed the Toledo Sports Arena and the Toledo Beach Marina and North Cape Yacht Club. With a keen eye for opportunity, Virgil Gladieux came to symbolize a man of humble beginnings who rose to become a civic-minded entrepreneur.

Ever mindful of his responsibilities to others, Virgil Gladieux was very active in civic affairs and philanthropic efforts. Throughout his lifetime, he served in various capacities on over 70 area boards, committees, and clubs. Extensively honored for his service, his most recent recognition came last fall, when he was given the annual volunteer award from the Alexis de Tocqueville Society, an organization he helped to inspire in 1984 for those who have made significant contributions to the United Way.

Virgil Gladieux, a devoted family man, leaves behind a legacy of dynamism, unparalleled entrepreneurial spirit, and community service. With gratitude and admiration for his efforts, we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife of 67 years, Beatrice, his children, Therese and Timothy, his sister and sister-in-law, his nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Our entire community shall miss his effervescence and spirited presence that made us all better for knowing him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE METH- AMPHETAMINE ELIMINATION ACT OF 1997

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an important piece of legislation, the Methamphetamine Elimination Act. This bill will take great strides in ridding our Nation of the dangerous drug, methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine, or "meth," is truly a terrifying drug. It is highly addictive and, with repeated use, can cause extreme nervousness, paranoia, and dramatic mood swings. Unfortunately, meth use goes hand in hand with brutal child abuse and domestic violence. Often, children, the innocent bystanders, are neglected or abused by parents who are involved with meth production or use.

Methamphetamine is fast becoming the crack epidemic of the 1990's. Meth production and use is a nationwide problem, cutting across all income and racial divisions; the impact, however, is disproportionately felt in California. The Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] has identified California as a "source country" of methamphetamine with literally hundreds of clandestine laboratories, or "clan labs," located throughout the State.

Clan labs have proliferated at such a pace that California officials now consider them major threats to the public, law enforcement and public communities, even the environment. In just 1996, the Bureau of Narcotics

Enforcement [BNE] raided 835 clan labs in California, up from 465 in 1995. Just think of that 835 labs seized in California in 1 year—almost one every 10 hours. Clearly, California is on the front line in the war on methamphetamine.

As a result, California is in desperate need to help to fight this wicked drug. The Methamphetamine Elimination Act would provide \$18 million to the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement to fight meth through a 5-point strategy. Specifically, funds from this legislation will be used to hire, train, and equip 126 sworn and nonsworn law enforcement staff to do the following:

First, establish enforcement teams to target chemical sources and major traffickers/organizations.

Second, establish an intelligence component to provide strategic and tactical support to meth enforcement teams.

Third, establish a forensics component within the BNE to provide on-site laboratory services. Lab site analysis—in addition to providing for the immediate safety of law enforcement personnel—will allow BNE to bring to bear law enforcement services not currently available.

Fourth, develop clan lab training for law enforcement officers. Training involves basic classes covering the danger of the labs and chemical agents used in the manufacture of meth.

Fifth, establish a community outreach program to promote public awareness, the primary focus of which will be young people.

This strategy is designed to coincide with the National Methamphetamine Strategy, which was based upon work by Federal, State and local law enforcement officials during the National Methamphetamine Conference held in Washington, DC last year. There is widespread support for the implementation of this strategy, including the support of the California Sheriff's Association, the California Chiefs of Police Association and the District Attorneys Association.

The time has come to devote significant Federal resources to this nationwide problem. In the last Congress, we passed comprehensive legislation to address the meth problems. Now, we need to assist States like California that are on the front lines of this battle. Therefore, I strongly urge support for the Methamphetamine Elimination Act.

STOP FORCE-FEEDING THE PENTAGON

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, it is a new era and there is now wide agreement that we must achieve a balanced budget. That means that all spending must be scrutinized and we must not be afraid to include military spending in that scrutiny.

I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the March 24 issue of *The Nation*. It refers to comments by my colleague, Congressman FRANK, in which he points out that any legislator who votes for the Pentagon's budget is voting to cut domestic spending.

We are not in a zero-sum game. We no longer have the luxury of simply adding funding. We must make choices. We should not provide the Pentagon more than it asks for.

The editorial follows:

[From *The Nation*, Mar. 24, 1997]

PENTAGON OR BUST

There are many reasons to cut Pentagon spending. The United States alone consumes about one-third of the global military budget, spending more than five times as much as any other country. The Pentagon remains the largest source of waste, fraud and abuse in the federal government. While it issues about two-thirds of all federal paychecks and makes about two-thirds of all federal purchases of goods and services, its accounting is so haphazard it can't be audited. The General Accounting Office just reported that the Pentagon was storing \$41 billion in excess inventory. Billions more are lost in undocumented payments, misplaced funds, mismanaged programs. Yet the Pentagon remains immune from both Republican efforts to dismantle government and Democratic attempts to reinvent it.

Not even our nation's security is well served by current policy. The Administration keeps extending military commitments while closing embassies, slashing aid budgets, stifling international institutions, thus crippling the U.S. ability to lead in addressing deteriorating environmental, economic and social conditions. At home, the military remains our primary industrial policy and public works program, while investments vital to our economy—in education and training, infrastructure, nonmilitary research and development—are starved.

The United States may be rich enough to afford this folly; the military does consume a smaller portion of our gross national product than at any time since before World War II. But as Representative Barney Frank observes on page 23, the bipartisan commitment to balance the budget in five years while cutting taxes and protecting Social Security and Medicare will force brutal cuts in discretionary spending (everything other than entitlements and interest on the national debt). Choices must therefore be made.

The military, which already captures more than half of all discretionary spending, has exacted a pledge for a 40 percent increase in procurement over the next five years. The Pentagon's Quadrennial Defense Review report, due in May, is timed perfectly to reinforce its claim to the money: The brass hope to lock in their budgets and build walls around them in the bipartisan budget agreement widely expected this year.

But going soft on the military will require drastic cuts of 25 to 30 percent or more from domestic programs. The argument is no longer about cutting the military to invest at home but how much will be cut from poor schools, toxic waste cleanup, Head Start, roads and mass transit and how much from the Pentagon.

The argument for new priorities must begin with a renewed demand for investment—in children, cities, mass transit, health care and education, in clean water and clean air. As Republicans found in the last election, Americans do not favor deep cuts in education, environmental safeguards or health care.

As we make the case for reinvestment, the Pentagon can be brought back into the debate, the military-based definition of U.S. security challenged, the costs of its misplaced priorities detailed. Frank suggests a practical way to start. He calls on every group working to preserve a domestic program to educate its members about the stark

reality: Any legislator who votes for the Pentagon's budget is voting to cut domestic spending. Legislators must learn there is a cost to feeding the Pentagon's bloat.

INDIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
ACT OF 1997

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1997, a bill to simplify and objectify the existing procedures for extending Federal recognition to Indian tribes. This bill is identical to legislation that I introduced in the 104th Congress, and is similar to legislation that the House passed in the 103d Congress.

The reason I am introducing this bill is because the process by which the Federal Government traditionally chooses to recognize Indian tribes is broken. It is broken because it is biased, it is too expensive, it is incomprehensible to all but the most trained technicians, and the BIA which makes the recognition determinations has applied its criteria in an uneven manner. In fact, in the only appeal of a negative recognition decision to be decided to date involving the Samish Tribe of Washington, the Interior Department's own board of appeals found that the BIA's recognition process "did not give [the tribe] due process" and rejected the BIA's position "as not being supported by the evidence."

But even more interestingly, a Federal court found in the same case that the attorneys for the United States who had been arguing against recognizing the Samish violated the law and the constitutional rights of the Samish Tribe. The court lambasted the actions of the Interior Department—including both the Solicitor's Office and the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs—because they had conspired to alter key findings of the Department relating to Samish land claims in closed-door meetings. The court found that the tribe's case had been "marred by both lengthy delays and a pattern of serious procedural due process violations."

Sadly, all of this could have been avoided—much of it at public expense—were it not for a clerical error of the Bureau of Indian Affairs which 27 years ago inadvertently left the Samish Tribe's name off the list of recognized tribes in Washington.

With a record like this, it is little wonder that many tribes have lost faith in the Government's current recognition procedures. Even the President recognizes the problem. In a letter last year to the Chinook Tribe of Washington, the President wrote, "I agree that the current Federal Acknowledgment process must be improved." He said that some progress has been made, "but much more must be done." My bill will finish the job. If we can pass my bill then the Federal recognition process will be impartial, easy to understand, open to public scrutiny, and more affordable. Then finally, perhaps, we can begin doing justice to the hundreds of tribes that we wrongfully terminated, forgot about, or accidentally left off some list. I hope that Congress and the President will support my efforts to address these problems.

Let me go into some detail why the recognition process is broken and why it needs to be fixed.

First, it is too expensive for Indian tribes. Experts estimate that the cost of producing an average petition ranges from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Over the past 16 years, the BIA has spent more than \$6 million to evaluate petitions.

Second, it takes too long. Since 1978, when the BIA recognition regulations were put into place, only 14 tribes have been acknowledged, and 15 have been denied. During the same period, the BIA has received over 160 petitions or letters of intent to petition. In 1978, there were already 40 petitions pending. Bud Shapard, the former head of the Bureau of Acknowledgment and Research and primary author of the existing regulations testified before this Committee that "the current process is impossibly slow. [The BIA's acknowledgment rate] works out statistically to be 1.3 cases a year. At that rate, it will take 110 years to complete the process."

Third, it is subjective, flawed, and has been applied in an uneven manner. The BIA's handling of the Samish case demonstrates the lack of fairness in the process. The Federal courts and the Interior Department's own board of appeals found that the BIA's recognition process "did not give [the tribe] due process" and rejected the BIA's position "as not being supported by the evidence." This was compounded by the fact that the Solicitor's Office and the BIA attempted to hide from the public the judge's findings that the BIA's tribal purity test was flawed, that the BIA's research and methods were "sloppy and unprofessional", and that the BIA had "prejudged" the Samish case in violation of due process.

Furthermore, Bud Shapard testified before Congress that,

[b]ecause there is no clear definition of what the petitioners are attempting to prove and what the BIA is attempting to verify, the regulations require nonsensical levels of research and documentation. This results in regulations full of vague phrases requiring subjective interpretations. By my count the 1978 original regulations contained 35 phrases that required a subjective determination. The 1994 revised and streamlined regulations not only doubled the length of the regulations, they more than doubled the areas that required a subjective determination.

Fourth, it is a closed or hidden process. The current process does not allow a petitioning tribe to cross-examine evidence or the researchers, and does not allow the tribe to even review the evidence on which the determination was made until the end of the process.

Fifth, it is biased. The same Department responsible for deciding whether to recognize a tribe is also institutionally biased against recognition. An earlier House report recognized that the BIA has an "internal disincentive to recognize new tribes when it has difficulty serving existing tribes and more new tribes would increase the BIA workload."

My bill addresses these problems.

First, to eliminate any conflict of interest and institutional bias, my bill establishes an independent presidentially appointed three-member commission outside of the Department of the Interior to review tribal recognition petitions. The bill also allows the new independent commission to give research advice to peti-

tioners, and provide financial assistance to petitioners. Tribes currently receive little, if any assistance with their applications.

Second, my bill gives petitioning tribes the opportunity for formal, on-the-record hearings. Such hearings will open the decisionmaking process giving petitioners a much better idea of what their obligations are and more confidence in the ultimate decision. Such hearings will also focus the examination of the Commission and the staff in a manner that is completely lacking in the present process. Furthermore, my bill also makes clear that the Commission itself will preside at both the preliminary and adjudicatory hearings.

Third, my bill makes clear that records relied upon by the Commission will be made available in a timely manner to petitioners. In order to facilitate proper and accurate recognition decisions, it is important that the Commission and its staff provide petitioners with the documents and other records relied upon in making preliminary decisions.

Fourth, my bill explains the precedential value of prior BIA recognition decisions and to make the records of those decisions readily available to petitioners. The BIA has stated that it views its prior decisions as providing guidance to petitioners. Tribes, however, have found it very difficult to gain access to copies of the records relating to those decisions. If those prior decisions are considered precedent, the records of those decisions should be made available to petitioners.

Fifth, my bill would make several changes to the Federal recognition criteria. The bill would eliminate the requirement of descentance from an historical tribe. Compelling petitioners to demonstrate descentance from a historic tribe violates policy established by Congress—section 5(b) of the act of May 31, 1994, Public Law 103–263. In that statute, Congress acted to remove any distinction that the Department might make between historic and nonhistoric tribes. In addition, the genealogical requirements inherent in showing descentance from a historical tribe seem to emphasize race over the political relationship that really should be at issue in deciding whether to recognize a tribe.

In addition, the bill would reconfigure the present recognition criteria to more closely follow the so-called Cohen criteria. Before 1978, the Department of the Interior made acknowledgment decisions on an ad hoc basis using the criteria roughly summarized by Assistant Solicitor Felix S. Cohen in his "Handbook of Federal Indian Law" (1942 edition) at pages 268–72. In 1978, the Department issued acknowledgment regulations in an attempt to standardize the process. Both the process and the criteria established in the regulations were different than those used before 1978. Under the Cohen criteria, a tribe needed to show at least one of the following: it had treaty relations with the United States; it had been called a tribe by Congress or Executive Order; it had communal rights in lands or resources; it had been treated as a tribe by other Indian tribes; or it had exercised political authority over its members.

My bill would require a petitioning tribe to prove: that it and its members have been identified as Indians since 1934; that it has exercised political leadership over its members since 1934; that it has a membership roll; and that it exists as a community by showing at least one of the following: first, distinct social

boundaries; second, exercise of communal rights with respect to resources or subsistence activities; third, retention of a native language or other customs; or fourth, that it is state-recognized.

Finally, my bill sets strict time limits for the Commission to act, thus eliminating delay. It requires the new Commission to publish petition in Federal Register within 30 days of receipt. It requires the Commission, within 60 days of receipt, to set a date for a preliminary hearing. It requires the Commission, within 30 days of the preliminary hearing, to decide whether to extend recognition or require a trial-type hearing. And it requires the Commission to hold the trial-type hearing within 180 days of the preliminary hearing and make a decision within 60 days after the hearing.

These are all important measures and I hope that my colleagues will support me in my endeavor to set right much of the injustices that the United States has visited upon the Indian tribes.

NOT A HEARTBREAK HOTEL

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on March 6, the Christian Science Monitor printed a very perceptive and useful article on the Middle East peace process by Ralph Nurnberger, a fair-minded long-time expert in this area. For the benefit of my colleagues, I ask that it be reprinted in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Thursday, March 6, 1997]

NOT A HEARTBREAK HOTEL

(By Ralph Nurnberger)

The day before he left for his official visit to the United States, Yasser Arafat presided over the groundbreaking ceremony for a Marriott Hotel to be built on the beachfront in Gaza.

This project says, symbolically, that the Middle East peace process might, finally, produce tangible benefits for the people in the area, especially through direct involvement of the private sector. The construction and later operation of this hotel will provide employment for hundreds of Palestinians. It will contain a modern commercial center to enable international visitors and Palestinians to conduct business as it is done elsewhere in the world. The project will include a self-contained telecommunications center for international calls, faxes, and e-mail as well as excess telephone capacity for the local market.

This project will be the first major American private sector involvement in Gaza. The total investment will be approximately six times more than all other American investments in Gaza—combined!

While diplomatic achievements are essential, the real test of the peace process is how it affects the daily lives of Israelis and Palestinians. If substantive and visible improvements do not result, no international agreements can succeed. For the majority of Israelis, the key element is security. Israelis must feel safe riding buses, shopping in malls, and sending their children to schools. If random acts of violence occur, they must be assured that the Palestinian Authority will work with Israeli officials to find and prosecute the terrorists.

PEACE DIVIDENDS: LOWER INCOMES

Although more Israelis have been killed through terror attacks since the Sept. 13,

1993, signing than in any comparable period, it appears that the Palestinians finally understand their responsibility to work with Israelis to enhance security concerns. The test for most Palestinians is whether the peace accords will result in an improved quality of life. Developing a thriving economy that provides new employment opportunities will not only minimize hatreds and tensions, but will also bring about the promise of a new life.

Economic divergence exacerbates political and religious tensions. Since the first Rabin-Arafat signing, Israeli per capita income has increased from \$13,800 to over \$15,000, while Palestinian incomes have dropped by a third to under \$1,200.

Delays and reallocations of internationally pledged contributions, the reluctance of foreign investors to establish projects in Gaza and the West Bank, border closures, the slow pace of diplomatic negotiations, and difficulties encountered in setting up a viable Palestinian economy have contributed to growing frustration. Public infrastructure and services, including education, health care, sanitation, water, waste water disposal, and electricity continue to be inadequate. Despite a minor building boom, a housing shortage remains.

While the Netanyahu government has eased some limits on Palestinians seeking employment in Israel, the numbers able to cross the borders are significantly below the 120,000 able to find daily work in Israel in 1992.

Rather than growing to absorb these workers, the Palestinian economy has declined over the past two years. Thus, workers have fewer opportunities to find employment within Palestinian areas. The unemployment rate in Gaza, always high, is now estimated at approximately 50 percent, with the rate in the West Bank estimated at 30 percent. Unemployment is highest among young, single men—the most likely recruits for terror-oriented groups.

BIG AID PLEDGES, LITTLE FOLLOW-THROUGH

The US hosted an international meeting on Oct. 1, 1993, at which \$2.4 billion in assistance to the West Bank and Gaza was pledged. Most of these funds have not been delivered or have been diverted from long-term projects to emergency programs and costs of running the Palestinian Authority.

The United States committed \$500 million, of which \$75 million annually for five years is managed by the Agency for International Development (AID). The other \$125 million was to come from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to assist American investors through a combination of loans, loan guarantees, and political risk insurance.

AID has assisted a number of worthwhile projects, including \$12 million for construction of six housing units with 192 apartments in Gaza called Al Karam Towers. AID is also helping to improve uses of scarce water resources and assisting private sector economic growth through technical assistance, training, loans to local firms, and establishment of industrial parks. But AID funds have been diverted from long-term projects to help in establishing Palestinian self-rule. For example, AID committed \$2 million to support local elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and to assist Palestinians in promoting more responsible and accountable governance.

AID has minimized help for the agricultural sector, the one area where Palestinians could immediately develop profitable exports, especially under a new Free Trade Agreement with the US. Allocating additional funds to farm exports would be cost efficient.

OPIC made a major effort to seek private sector projects to assist or insure. But most private investors have avoided Gaza, so OPIC funds committed to date have been modest.

Mr. Arafat would be wise to stress the solving of such economic problems as a prime way to reduce tensions, improve the quality of life, and enhance opportunities for peace. He should build on momentum from the hotel project and stress the need for private sector involvement in the Palestinian economy.

WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 14, 1997, the New Jersey Association of Women Business owners held A Salute to Women Leaders luncheon.

This chapter's membership has successfully encompassed the entire State of New Jersey. The statewide group of women business owners is 1,000 members strong, making it the largest chapter of the National Association of Women Business Owners in the United States. The New Jersey chapter has become a strong economic and political force at both the State and national levels.

National statistics state that woman-owned businesses are the fastest growing segment of the U.S. economy. Currently, women own more than 6 million businesses, which is one-third of all U.S. companies.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me in saluting women leaders as well as the New Jersey Association of Women Business Owners. I want to congratulate the chapter on a successful event and wish the members many more years of growth and prosperity.

OSHA: THE TIME IS NOW

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reform the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. This legislation is exactly the same as H.R. 707, which I introduced during the 104th Congress. H.R. 707 had 19 cosponsors, including 2 full committee chairman and several subcommittee chairman.

Since 1970 OSHA has been tasked with the duty of maintaining safe and healthy workplaces. I intensely support them in this effort and I think you would be hard pressed to find a Member of Congress who didn't. However, OSHA's directive to carry out this task through mandatory standards enforced by surprise inspections and fines need to be rethought. My bill will move OSHA from a heavyhanded enforcement bureaucracy to a compliance based cooperative agency. By relieving OSHA from its "gotcha" mentality, I believe we can create even safer workplaces.

Every Member of Congress has heard about some of the OSHA's ridiculous regulations and tactics from their constituents. It's time to send

a message to the agency and to employers that OSHA's sole purpose is ensuring that safety of employees through common sense regulation. What better way to do that than to bring the two sides together. The "us against them" mentality doesn't do anyone any good. My legislation puts both the enforcers and the stakeholders on an even playing field in order to protect our most valuable resource: our work force.

Please join me in this effort by cosponsoring my OSHA Reform Act of 1997.

RENEWAL ALLIANCE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss my recent participation in the renewal alliance—a unique bicameral Republican group committed to promoting the work of charities, churches, small businesses, and community organizations in helping to solve some of our Nation's most intractable problems. Our renewal alliance believes that we must focus not just on the failures of Government, but also on the hope of rebuilding strong communities.

In the months ahead, our alliance will promote the many solutions already at work across the Nation, powered by nothing more than a compassionate dedication to lending a hand, spending a few hours a week, or giving charitably to efforts which help improve the lives of those around us. We will highlight legislation to create enterprise zones, tax incentives for charitable giving, educational reform, and removing bureaucratic barriers to problem solving with simple, people-based solutions.

Most importantly, we will ask our colleagues and our community leaders to look not to the Halls of Congress for innovative ideas, but to the streets of our towns, the pews of our churches, and the conversations at dinner tables for the solutions that renew our society by healing souls. Recently, I traveled with fellow Congressman J.C. WATTS and Senators RICK SANTORUM and JOHN ASHCROFT to Wilmington, DE and Philadelphia to hear about various inner-city, faith-based programs by the people who make them work and those that receive their care.

Billions of dollars and millions of broken lives and families later, America seems finally ready to accept that government can never replace the invaluable contributions of faith, family, work, and community. But Government can and should do everything possible to support these institutions and the irreplaceable benefit of their healthy existence.

IN HONOR OF FORMER
REPRESENTATIVE AL BALDUS

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to recognize a distinguished public servant and former Member of the House of Representatives, Al Baldus.

After 22 years of public service on the State and National level, Al retired this year to his home in Menomonie to spend time with his wife and family.

A Merchant Marine in World War II, Al was also a veteran of the Korean conflict while serving in the Army from 1951 to 1953. From there he worked as a farmer, farm machinery salesman, stockbroker, and insurance broker before being elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1966. He continued in the assembly for 8 years and then was elected to Congress in 1974 to represent the Third District. During his tenure in Congress, Al Baldus was a member of the Agriculture Committee and was chairman of the Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee where he shepherded legislation that brought Wisconsin dairy producers 80 percent parity with other producers—the highest Government price support level ever.

While that sounds like a lifetime of service, that was just a beginning for Al Baldus.

In politics, it is not unusual to see ambitious young public servants move up through the ranks from local office to the State legislature to Congress and, when their congressional career ends, so does their career in public service. It is unusual, however, to see someone serve an entire congressional career and feel such a sense of public duty that they return to the State house to start another legislative career.

That is exactly what Al Baldus did. After leaving Congress in 1980, Al worked for 8 years in the private sector, but then decided to return to Madison as a State representative for another 8 years. In all, he served 16 years in the legislature.

Certainly, he could have chosen a less difficult path into retirement and probably could have made more money in the process. However, I think it's clear that what motivates Al is not the trappings of politic power, but the earnest desire to serve.

I am certain that Al's wife, Lolly, would have preferred to see more of him over the years as she and her husband raised their five children, but Lolly recognized Al's heart was also with the people of his community and his State. That shouldn't surprise anyone. Lolly served her community as well and developed a distinguished career herself as an administrator at the University of Wisconsin-Stout.

I thank my friend Al Baldus for a lifetime of positive contributions to Wisconsin and the Nation. And I hope you'll join me in congratulating Al and wishing him the best in his well deserved retirement.

DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year more than 109,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the 54 national scholarships which were distributed among the 54 national winners. The contest theme this year was "Democracy-Above and Beyond."

I am proud to announce that Ms. Natalie Bucciarelli from my congressional district in Pennsylvania won the 1997 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest for Pennsylvania. Natalie, a resident of Broomall, is a senior at the Academy of Notre Dame de Manur in Villanova, PA. I extend to her my best wishes for success as she continues her education in college next year.

Natalie's script is filled with enthusiasm for the spirit and promise that democracy holds for each individual. It is encouraging to see that our young people continue to cherish the gift of democracy. That is essential, because once we take democracy for granted—or begin referring to it as simply a "slogan"—then democracy will truly become endangered.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share Natalie's award winning script with my colleagues in the Congress.

"DEMOCRACY-ABOVE AND BEYOND"—1996-97
VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP
PROGRAM

(By Natalie Bucciarelli)

Mikhail Gorbachev, former General Secretary of the Soviet Union, not too long ago proclaimed that democracy is just a slogan—only a slogan. And he believed then that democracy, like other slogans, was empty and hollow and worthless. He, like other communist leaders before him, believed that our American democracy would eventually and inevitably fall; it would succumb to tensions within our country—tensions: white against black, women against men, rich against poor.

But Mikhail Gorbachev misread the real meaning of democracy—the meaning above and beyond. He only looked at the imperfections of democracy—and it is true that democracy, like all political systems, is less than perfect. But Mr. Gorbachev wrongly believed that our democracy would become thin and faded and soon crack and crumble like a rotting wall. But democracy is not a wall. Walls, by their nature, keep people out. As Mikhail Gorbachev learned, such walls do come down.

The spirit of our democracy is not about walls, not about barriers. There are no real walls in a democracy—not real walls. Yes, artificial barriers do from time to time appear—Rosa Parks being forced to the back of a Birmingham bus and store front windows reading "No Irish or Italian need apply". But such events have been only temporary periods—temporary obstacles to the real positive force and direction of our democracy. Our system of government has, above and beyond all others, served to include all people without regard to race, creed, gender, or ethnic background. Democracy has no equal in promoting the free exchange of ideas and in safeguarding the civil liberties of minorities. Democracy is, above and beyond all else, about "all men (and women) are created equal" and about those inalienable rights granted to each of us by our creator.

This is the spirit—this is the promise and the hope of democracy. Democracy promises to provide hope and opportunity. Democracy does not exclude, it includes. Democracy does not seek to destroy, it seeks to build. Our system of government tolerates and respects the free exchange of ideas. You can dare to dream in a democracy and if you believe in your dreams and work hard to achieve them you will probably succeed.

Democracy is not me against you and you against me but each of us in support of the other. There is room for everybody. No walls—Christian against Jew, black against white, young against old, female against male. Democracy is about the promise it

holds for everybody—all of us—each one—together working and learning and building and helping each other. This is the fundamental hope of democracy—perhaps the only true flicker of hope in a world too full of brutal despotism and senseless terrorism and violence.

No, democracy is not just a slogan. Mikhail Gorbachev may have been sincere when he said it, but he was dead wrong. You know that brave men and women have fought and died for the spirit and the hope and the promise of democracy. They did not sacrifice for some hollow, empty slogan. They sacrificed for you and for me—people like us—and all the generations that will come after us. For we are the spirit and the hope and the promise of democracy. Within our democratic spirit can be found the true meaning to their sacrifices. And so we owe them something—something above and beyond a debt of gratitude. We owe it to them to keep the promise and the flame of democracy alive. And so, in the end, where democracy is concerned, let us remember not the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, but rather the words of Abraham Lincoln: that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

MRS. FLAHERTY GOES TO
WASHINGTON

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the House's attention a stirring anecdote about the triumph of the little gal, and of Congress' ability to improve substantially the lives of constituents. This story should be characterized as "Mrs. Flaherty goes to Washington." Mrs. Flaherty discovered a flaw in the law governing VA employees' ability to earn money at a second job, and with the help of Representative JIM SENSENBRENNER, this little lady made a difference.

CIVICS 101: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

(By Mary Flaherty, RN)

During last year's presidential campaign, much of the debate focused on the role the federal government should play in the lives of the average citizen. Many believe there is nothing we can do individually to change things. I confess I once shared that view, but something happened to me that disabused me of that notion. Indeed, it has convinced me that one truly can make a difference.

Several years ago, as a senior professional nurse at the VA Hospital in Milwaukee County, I sought permission from my superiors to work after hours in a private nursing facility. My family's economic situation dictated the need for such a "moonlighting" job. However, my VA bosses denied my request, noting that type of work was prohibited by law. Incredibly, I learned this same statute allowed professional nurses to "moonlight," but not in their chosen profession. Yet, in a remarkable demonstration of inconsistency, other VA personnel—pharmacists, speech pathologists and licensed practical nurses—enjoyed exemptions from this restriction.

Initially, after my request was rejected, I felt frustrated and embittered. But then I began to contemplate what courses of action could be taken to amend this obviously unfair and discriminatory law.

Among other things, I sought the advice of an old Washington friend, wise in the ways of

Congress. Surprisingly, I got a positive reaction. I was told the merits of my case were unassailable. What you must do, he said, is make Congress aware of the law's inequitable and unreasonable restrictions. Reminded of former House Speaker Tip O'Neill's famous adage that "all politics are local," I was urged to contact the Congressmen representing districts in the metropolitan Milwaukee area.

With that advice, I attended a town meeting hosted by Representative James Sensenbrenner and, at the appropriate time, I seized the microphone and the moment. The Congressman listened sympathetically as I explained my problem. He then asked me to furnish him with additional details, and promised to do whatever he could to help me upon his return to the nation's capital.

Not long thereafter, Congressman Sensenbrenner was able to persuade his colleagues in the House of Representatives to adopt legislation that would permit me and all other VA nurses to engage in "after hours nursing." Many months later, the Senate approved the same measure, and with the President's signature, it became law.

This very personal triumph exemplifies what one person can do, even when the odds for success appear insurmountable. The lesson here is: Don't get mad or give up, but instead get involved in the political process and pursue your objective with bull-dogish tenacity. My own experience graphically illustrates that the so-called little guy or gal can make a big difference when properly motivated.

In short, the next time you feel moved to change the world, give it a go. You may be astounded at what you accomplish.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC
EDUCATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the Members of the House the significant findings of a study that was published in the February 1997 issue of *Neurological Research*. The study explored the link between music education and intelligence in children. The results of the study demonstrated that music training—specifically piano/keyboard instruction—is far superior to computer instruction in enhancing children's abstract reasoning skills necessary for learning math and science.

The experiment, a follow-up to the groundbreaking studies indicating how music can improve spatial-reasoning ability, set out to compare the effects of musical and non-musical training on intellectual development.

The experiment included three groups of preschoolers: one group received private piano/keyboard lessons; a second group received private computer lessons; and a third group received no training. Those children who received piano/keyboard training performed 34 percent higher on tests measuring spatial-temporal ability than the others. These findings indicate that music uniquely enhances higher brain functions required for mathematics, science and engineering.

What does this mean to Members of the House? It means that in this year's sweeping deliberations on education reform and appropriations bills, we should maintain music as a

core academic subject and recognize, wherever possible, its dramatic and positive impact on cognitive development. The importance of school-based music training as a basic tool for maximizing our children's educational aptitude and opportunities cannot be overemphasized. It was widely accepted that music education provided our youth with cultural benefits, but it has now been scientifically documented that sequential music training also provides significant benefits and advantages in the skill areas of mathematics and science.

I urge my colleagues on the authorizing and appropriations committees to give the results of this study serious thought in your deliberations as Congress determines the scope, character, and priorities of Federal support of our education system.

TWELVE OUTSTANDING WOMEN

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Ms. GRANGER. It is with great pleasure, and even greater pride that I rise today to honor 12 outstanding women from the 12th District of Texas. On March 26, a dozen Fort Worth women will be recognized by the Fort Worth Commission on the Status of Women with the 1997 Outstanding Women awards. These awards are given annually to women who have strengthened the Fort Worth community through their local involvement and leadership.

As a lifelong resident, former major and now Congresswoman from Fort Worth, I have witnessed first hand the breadth of their activities and the inspiration of their example.

The backgrounds and activities of these women are varied and well representative of our community.

Rachel DeRusse Newman, recipient of the Commissioners' Award for Advocacy for Children, has worked hard to become a corporate officer. Her career path has been difficult but her commitment and persistence have been unmatched. Knowing her path would have been easier with a college degree, Rachel Newman is working to ensure that Fort Worth's children get the best education possible. While serving as a Fort Worth Independent School Board trustee, she has worked to restructure the bilingual program, broaden a multicultural curriculum, and establish a Hispanic Scholarship Campaign Drive.

Elaine Yoko Yamagata, recipient of the Commissioner's Award in the Arts, has been a strong leader for the arts in our community. She was responsible for bringing 80 Nagaoka citizens to participate in Sun & Star 1996, as well as coordinating meetings in Fort Worth for the Japanese American National Museum, located in Los Angeles. Yamagata is also active in Fort Worth Sister Cities International, the Van Cibus Foundation, Fort Worth Symphony, and Fort Worth Opera and was a great help to me during my time as mayor.

Opal Roland Lee will receive the Commissioner's Pioneer Award. While working as a home-school counselor, Opal has made time to charter many organizations and still volunteer with the Historical Society, Genealogical Society, Evans Avenue Business Association, Metroplex Food Bank, Habitat for Humanity,

and Citizens Concerned with Human Dignity. For years, she organized Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. day events and continues participating on the Juneteenth Committee. Opal is also very active in her church and devoted to her family.

Betty Randels, recipient of the Commissioners' Pioneer Award, first demonstrated her pioneering spirit in the late sixties when she fought to change the local jail system which housed juvenile offenders in the same cells with hardened criminals. In 1976, Betty chaired Tarrant County Child Care '76. More recently, she has helped charter the Tarrant County Child Welfare Board and been very active in numerous volunteer organizations, including the Fort Worth Girls Club.

Dr. Jennifer Giddings-Brooks, principal of the Edward J. Brisco Elementary School and education advocate, will be recognized as co-winner of the education award. She uses her personal motto, "All Children Can Learn," to inspire excellence in teaching, creative problem solving, and social intervention. Dr. Brooks served as a Fort Worth delegate to the President's Summit on America's Future and participated in the Carnegie Foundation Task force on Learning.

Dr. Delores Simpson will be the other recipient of the education award. Dr. Simpson who maintains that you can do whatever you set your mind to, has been honored by Texas Christian University as Outstanding Educator from the School of Education. She is an inspiration to her students, her grown children, and the numerous organizations in which she volunteers, such as the Presbyterian Night Shelter Board, Metropolitan YMCA of Fort Worth Board, and the FWISD Stay in School Task Force.

As Director of the legal department for the Tarrant County Domestic Relations Office, Pamela Dunlop-Gates has argued on behalf of hundreds of children and is well deserving of the law award. She is very active among community organizations such as the Metroplex Black Chamber of Commerce and the United Negro College Fund. She is also cofounded the Tarrant County Black Women Lawyers Association's Uncontested Divorce Clinic. She has been a strong voice for our community.

Una Bailey and Rosemary Hayes will be recognized in the volunteer category. Ms. Bailey is active in the Parent-Teacher Association, Fort Worth Independent School District, Tarrant Area Food Bank, and numerous other organizations. Ms. Hayes volunteered more than 500 hours at St. Joseph Hospital, was treasurer of Patrons for the East Regional Library and is active in numerous other civic organizations. Both Una and Rosemary contribute daily to the quality of life in Fort Worth.

The award winners for outstanding women in the workplace are Donna R. Parker and Carrie Jean Tunson. Donna is executive vice president of urban development for the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce where she manages aviation, transportation, environmental, and quality work force development. Donna has been very important to the economic development of Fort Worth. She is active in Citizens Crime Commission of Tarrant County, United Way, Metropolitan Fort Worth, United Negro College Fund, and many other groups. Ms. Tunson, dean of continuing education and economics at Tarrant County Junior College [TCJC] Southeast Campus, has worked to achieve a spirit of cooperation be-

tween TCJC and minority citizens. Ms. Tunson's community service includes Senior Citizens Services of Greater Tarrant County, Arlington Black Chamber of Commerce, Asian American Organization, and other organizations.

Norma Jean Ramsey Johnson, associated with Tarrant County's Nutrition Program for more than 25 years, has improved the lives of more than 8,000 families and is a long-time volunteer. Ms. Johnson teaches nutrition, food safety, healthful preparation, and management skills. She is the health care award winner.

Mr. Speaker, in 1857, C. Nestell Bovee said, "Next to God, we are indebted to women, first for life itself, and then for making it worth having." These 12 women have certainly contributed to making life in Fort Worth worth having.

I commend to the American people the examples of these outstanding women. They have made their friends, their family, and their Nation very proud.

HONORING RABBI ADAM D. FISHER

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Adam D. Fisher, a devoted man of God and community who is celebrating his 25th year of service to the Temple Isaiah in Stony Brook, Long Island, NY.

The entire Three Village community, indeed all of Long Island, has been enriched by Rabbi Fisher's lifelong service to the spiritual growth and human needs of his fellow man. A widely renowned theologian, an accomplished poet and writer, and a tireless community activist, Rabbi Adam Fisher has earned the love and respect of all who know him and his good work.

The 375 families who comprise Temple Isaiah's reform congregation are indeed blessed to have Adam Fisher as their rabbi. During his tenure, the congregation has tripled in size, and the Temple has added a school of religion, a sanctuary, and a social hall. With Rabbi Fisher's leadership, and the faith and good work of his congregation, Temple Isaiah has grown to become the spiritual heart of the Three Village community.

Among the many good men and women of God, few enjoy Rabbi Fisher's renown as a Biblical scholar. His stellar reputation as a servant of God and man is demonstrated by the multitude of local, regional, and national organizations that he devotes himself to. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Suffolk Board of Rabbis, and the Three Village Interfaith Association.

So devoted is Rabbi Fisher to spreading God's word, he has worked to develop his skills as a writer and poet, authoring two books of liturgy and publishing numerous short stories and articles in a variety of Jewish and literary journals. His Biblically-based children's stories, which he often weaves into his family services, inspire the youngest among us to seek the Lord's way in their life. Rabbi Fisher's heartrendering, sensitive and insightful poems have been collected in two books: "Rooms, Airy Rooms" and "Dancing Alone."

His work has also been published in the Manhattan Poetry Review, Long Island Quarterly. In 1990, Rabbi Fisher garnered the Jeanne Voege Poetry Prize at the Westhampton Writers Festival.

As someone who is truly blessed to call Rabbi Adam Fisher a personal friend, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Rabbi Adam D. Fisher for his 25 years of devoted service to God and the Temple Isaiah. Congratulations, Rabbi Fisher. Mazel tov.

THE CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO INCIDENT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, this past week, I was saddened and angry to read of the White House's and Democratic National Committee's further crass attempts to sell Presidential access and perks for political gain. In this case, the administration reached new lows: pressuring political contributions from native American tribes. Specifically, it has been revealed that the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma gave \$107,000 to the Democratic National Committee in the expectation of receiving favorable treatment by the White House in a land transaction.

No one needs to be reminded of the sad and tragic history of U.S.-native American relations. The history of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes is an especially tragic one, which makes the latest revelation seem all the more insensitive.

The Cheyenne people are originally from the Great Lakes area, while the Arapaho originate in present day Minnesota. By the mid-1800's, a portion of the two tribes had migrated to southern Colorado. It was there in 1864, at a place called Sand Creek, that the First Colorado Cavalry under the command of Col. John M. Chivington, slaughtered about 150 peaceful Indians, killing men, women, and children indiscriminately. Today, the massacre at Sand Creek stands as one of the most shameful acts perpetrated by the U.S. Government against its own indigenous peoples.

It's also shameful that today, tribes feel that the only way they can be heard in Washington, DC is to buy access. In addition to the \$107,000 contribution, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes were also allegedly told by Vice President GORE's fundraiser, Nathan Landow, that they needed to hire him to lobby their cause successfully. It's an outrage that the White House political operation thinks nothing of focusing their money-raising apparatus upon one of the most historically vulnerable minorities in our society. One hundred thousand dollars may not seem like a lot of money to big-time contributors, but for tribal leaders who are trying to seek economic and cultural self-determination, the sum could always be better spent on economic development and job training to fight unemployment which hovers around 50 percent on many Indian reservations. On the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation, unemployment stands at 62 percent.

I don't blame the tribes for their actions. I blame the White House and Democratic National Committee for fostering a culture of

greed. The Indian wars may be over, but the looting continues.

JEROME GROSSMAN ON WHO BENEFITED FROM THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, while I was pleased to vote for the minimum wage increase, I regretted that in effect this minimal act of social justice had to be purchased by tax reductions, some of which were unjustified from the standpoint of the maximum efficiency of the tax code. In the accompanying article, Jerome Grossman, a prime example of a businessman who has been both successful in private enterprise while being an active crusader for social justice, notes that the corporate sector benefited significantly more than the working poor from this legislation. I think the central point is relevant whether one supported the legislation or not because it is an example of how efforts to aid poor people are often exaggerated in their impact, while far more valuable benefits conferred on wealthier members of our society are often ignored. Mr. Grossman's article from the *Wellesley Townsman* is very relevant in this regard.

[From the *Wellesley Townsman*, Jan. 23, 1997]

WHO WILL REALLY PAY FOR MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE?

(By Jerome Grossman)

Democrats claimed their biggest victory of 1996 with the passage of a 90-cents-an-hour increase in the minimum wage. President Clinton cited this accomplishment in virtually every speech he made during his campaign for reelection. So did almost every other Democrat running for federal office seeking to prove that even though the Democratic party is in the minority, it can force through legislation.

The raise, which affected about 10 million workers, was the first increase in five years. It attained a unique moral status. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy wrote, "Because of those increases, we can be thankful today that the wolf is now farther from the door for millions of deserving American families . . . to do."

Initially, there had been fierce Republican opposition to the measure. House Majority leader Dick Army of Texas had called the raise "a folly" and said he would "fight the minimum wage increase with every fibre of my being." Representative Bill Goodling, R-Pa., chairman of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, said, "For two years, this minority (the Democrats) was in the majority and they had the White House and not one word was ever mentioned about the minimum wage." In fact, while the Clinton administration eventually backed the increase, it was virtually ignored from the time Clinton first moved into the White House in 1993 until the election year loomed in late 1995.

The AFL-CIO claims that their incessant advertising scared Republican members of Congress in working-class districts and indeed a large group of Republicans broke with the party leadership in the House on the issue. Majority Leader Robert Dole fought the measure vigorously until we left the Sen-

ate, but, surprisingly, his successor, Trent Lott of Mississippi, lifted the GOP siege and let the increase pass. Kennedy gives Lott full credit.

The key to passage was the transformation of the bill from being primarily a workers' bill to primarily a business tax-break bill. As Goodling said, "We knew that just raising the minimum wage would be devastating unless you did the other things in this package, the tax changes."

Most of the tax breaks, which were originally designed to help small business, had bipartisan support. I suppose it could be argued that small business needed special help. Moralists could just as compellingly point out that all businesses have a responsibility to pay their workers a living wage, for the health of the workers and for their greater efficiency.

But in the deep recesses of congressional committees, without public attention, tax cuts were added that will benefit some of the largest companies in the United States, including Hewlett-Packard Co., Johnson & Johnson, Microsoft Corp., and Domino's Pizza Inc.

As usual, the numbers clearly show who are the primary beneficiaries of the minimum wage bill. Ten million workers will gain 90 cents per hour; total increased wages for five years equals \$6.8 billion. The tax breaks for employers in this bill will total \$10.1 billion over five years. That makes a net profit to business of \$3.3 billion. As recently as Dec. 1 the *New York Times* described the minimum wage as a Republican "surrender." A rather profitable "surrender"; the business lobbyists crying all the way to the bank.

Business cannot even take the high road and say to their workers, "We gave you a raise, we are paying you more, we did the right thing." Only we taxpayers can say that—because it is our money.

IN HONOR OF A GREAT MAN OF THE BENCH: FRED BORCHARD

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man of great distinction from Saginaw, MI—the Honorable Fred J. Borchard, who is celebrating 50 years in the judicial profession. Saginaw is extremely lucky to have a man like Fred Borchard serve on its bench. He has a great judicial mind, believes in the values of hard work and education, runs a disciplined and efficient courtroom, and tempers his decisions with compassion and common sense.

Fred Borchard grew up in Saginaw and put himself through the University of Michigan Law School by working at boiler and iron metal companies. Upon graduation, his law practice was put on hold almost immediately by World War II. Fred signed up with the U.S. Naval Reserve as an ensign, and then became a forward observer, where he went ashore in search of enemy gun fire and then signaled naval guns for fire power. He participated in landings at Leyte and Luzon, and then Okinawa where he was wounded by sniper fire. Fred received the Purple Heart Medal for his courage and commitment to this country.

Upon returning to Saginaw 3 years later, Fred won the seat of municipal judge, which he held for 7 years until he ran and won the

position of probate judge. In 1958, 4 years later, then Gov. G. Mennen Williams appointed Fred to the Saginaw Circuit Bench, making Fred one of few to serve in all three judicial posts.

Fred's long and auspicious career ended on January 1, 1989, at which time he was the oldest judge in the State of Michigan, a distinction he still holds since he continues serving on assignment. Fred also has the honor of being considered the Lou Gehrig of the bench, as he has the longest term of service.

In addition to his professional involvement with the Saginaw County and Michigan Bar Associations, and the Michigan Judges Association, where he served as president, Fred makes it a priority to be involved in civic organizations. He served as president of the University of Michigan Club, and belonged to the Kiwanis Club of Saginaw and the Arthur Hill Letterman's Club. He has served on the board of directors of St. Luke's Hospital and on the board of directors for the Saginaw County Chamber of Commerce and the Alcohol Information Center. He also involves himself with Big Brothers of America, the Lutheran Children's Friend Society, and numerous veterans organizations.

Fred Borchard is a credit to the legal profession and to the community. I am extremely proud to know him and to say that we have both represented the people in Saginaw.

ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE ODDS AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to host in my office eight true American heroes. They are the recipients of the Achievement Against the Odds Award and were recognized at a dinner in their honor this March 10. The awards program, developed by Robert Woodson's National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, seeks to identify everyday citizens who have overcome significant personal, physical, and/or economic challenges to improve their lives and the communities in which they reside. Among this year's winners are a former youth gang leader now dedicated to stopping violence and a man and wife who have overcome long-time substance addiction and gone on to revitalize their crime-ridden neighborhood.

It is vitally important that we recognize the everyday heroes all around us and shine the light on them for all to see. What a benefit to all of society to see how individuals can truly transform their own lives and that of their communities.

I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the inspiring life stories of these courageous individuals.

ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE ODDS RECIPIENTS

(Perry Brawley, Chicago, IL)

At the age of six, living in the notorious Cabrini Green public housing project of Chicago, Perry Brawley had been accustomed to an environment permeated with violence, drug trafficking and gang shoot-outs. But he had been excited about the prospects of joining the Jesse White Tumblers, an athletic performing group founded by a committed

legislator to help at-risk youths resist the lures of gangs and drugs. Hope of one day becoming a Tumbler helped Perry to resist the temptations that surrounded him. He followed that dream and was one of the many young children in Cabrini who spent their days practicing flips and jumps off discarded mattresses that littered the project's yard.

Perry's dream came true and Perry became a tumbler, channeling his youthful energy into constructive activity. 34 and a responsible husband, father, and community leader, he traces his success to his membership in the Tumblers, his coach and relatives who provided consistent examples and firm guidelines.

Today, Perry recounts that saying "no" to gang membership was not a simple decision but a continual process that demanded personal strength and external support. He explains, "The gangs attack a community or a kid like a cancer attacks a physical body, at any point of weakness. You have to be 100% strong in your commitment to stay out of the gang. If you waver or have a moment of weakness, they'll swallow you up."

The father of a ten-year-old son, Perry continues to live and work in the Cabrini neighborhood, reaching out of youth in the community and providing the opportunities, counseling, and mentorship they need if they are to make responsible life choices. Perry's service includes countless volunteer hours in the church, school and the Tumblers which has proved itself to be a life-saving oasis in the housing development. Perry now serves as the assistant coach and his son, Dejon, is also a Tumbler.

The young athletes have performed during half-time for numerous NBA and CBA games and recently appeared in the presidential inaugural parade. Yet, in spite of the celebrity the group has achieved, Perry continually reminds his young proteges that "Tumbling is a phase, but education is the key to your future." All of the youths are required to present their report cards to the coaches, and all Tumblers are required to maintain passing grades, and to stay out of gangs and away from drugs and alcohol. Perry explains, "For many of these kids, this is the first incentive they have ever had to follow the rules and to accomplish goals. Before the Tumblers, many of the kids felt that they had nothing to lose so they would try anything. But now there was something they wanted. They wanted to travel and be with their friends, to feel that they are valuable. The Tumblers fill a desire to belong and to have a 'family.' And the kids are willing to toe the line to have that."

LUCY ESQUIBEL, LOS ANGELES, CA

Lucy Esquibel grew up in the William Mead public housing development and was influenced by the drug trafficking, gang activity and crime she saw everyday. As a teenager she became heavily involved with a gang and rose quickly as a leader.

But as Lucy grew older, she came to understand that gang activity would ultimately be a destructive force in her life. Eventually, she became the mother of eight children and, more than ever, she felt a sense of responsibility and a desire to provide her children a stable, secure environment and prospects for the future. Rather than planning an escape from the housing development, Lucy committed herself to transforming William Mead to the kind of environment she wanted for her children and her neighbor's children.

For more than twenty years, Lucy's leadership skills, which were once used to promulgate gang activity, have been used to stimulate revitalization and development in her community. From personal experience, Lucy knows that it is not enough to tell young people to say no to gangs and drugs,

and that it is necessary to show them that opportunity and positive alternatives exist for them and their families.

Lucy has worked through William Mead's Resident Advisory Council to establish links with outside resources to provide services ranging from job training and placement, to youth activities, to medical care. Largely due to her efforts, the Boys & Girls Club and 4-H club now have offices in the neighborhood, and a computer lab offers its youth new realms of knowledge and information.

Through a parent-support initiative, Lucy also provides counsel and advice to single moms who are facing the challenges of raising young children and teenagers. Living within the community she serves, Lucy has firsthand experience of the challenges that its residents face, but she is also firmly convinced that resources exist so that everyone who has the vision and desire to succeed can pursue their dreams. Constantly seeking new avenues of opportunity, Lucy has developed plans for several community businesses, including a laundromat, a food co-op, and baby sitting that residents entering the workforce will need. A humble achiever, Lucy, explains, "I think everyone deserves a chance. I am what I am because someone gave me a chance and I want to offer that opportunity to others."

PETE JACKSON

Pete is the Deputy Warden of Programs for the D.C. Department of Corrections. His duties include supervising case managers, religious programs, recreation, academic and vocational training. He began his career at the D.C. Dept. of Corrections in 1988 as a Correctional Treatment Specialist. He also acted in various positions thus demonstrating exemplary ideas.

Pete's first introduction to the criminal justice system was as an inmate in the Lorton Youth Facility charged with Armed Robbery. Pete attained a barber license while there. He was well known and liked by his peers and clientele.

Upon release, he attended Clinton Jr. College and Federal City College where he attained his Bachelors degree in sociology, minoring in psychology.

Pete has always been a community worker and humanitarian. Pete is the President and a founder for The Alliance of Concerned Men an organization that has obtained nationwide attention with community based program, this program has been featured in The Washington Post, The Washington Times, The Washington Afro and Fox News. The Alliance Concerned Men were also the official representative for the District of Columbia at the Gang Conference in Kansas City, April 24, 1993.

Pete has implemented and maintained great programs such as the Beliefs, Value, Image and Fear (BVIF) Programs, which teaches youth health attitudes and socially accepted value systems, this program works with hundreds of kids within the DC community, shelter and group homes. Another program is the Lorton Abridging Program, which teaches incarcerated fathers that their parental responsibility is not relinquished because they are imprisoned they are taught to stay in contact, be a father and part of their community in a positive light.

A new program which is being implemented is the "Prison Adopt-A-Block Program" in the District of Columbia. AMC's goal is to adopt high crime blocks throughout Washington, D.C., by "matching" a high crime neighborhood with respected elements of the inmate population who have earned the recognition of the prison population, received the allegiance from the residents in the community and of those criminals controlling high crime areas and who are able to call a "truce".

OMAR JAHWAR, DALLAS, TEXAS

Through the consistent example and committed outreach of Omar Jahwar, hundreds of young men have turned away from lives of violence, crime, and substance abuse and are now living productive lives with prospects for successful and fulfilling futures. Omar's outreach, entitled "Our Vision/Regeneration, Inc." combines spiritual awareness, internal transformation, and practical opportunities and includes the following projects:

Operation Hope, which provides food, fills immediate critical needs, and functions as a resource network for low-income residents of South Dallas.

The Bond Program, for youths aged 6-12, which links young people to mentors who expand their horizons and their sense of self through various cultural and educational activities, and,

"Regeneration" a 12-week gang-intervention program for youths aged 13 to 17, in which OGS (Old Gangsters) who have won respect and trust of the younger members serve as counselors.

Perhaps the most powerful portrait of Omar and the impact of his dedicated outreach is given in a firsthand account by one youth whose life he transformed, Eric Reavis, who nominated him for a 1997 Achievement Against the Odds Award. In Eric's words:

"Omar had always been a leader, but before he changed, that leadership was charged with hatred—hatred for other gangs or another race. After he met a mentor who helped him turn his life around, Mar's leadership skills and intelligence were used towards positive goals, helping other youths to make the change. Omar is incredibly powerful in reaching young people—because he is young himself (only 23), because he has personal charisma, and because he has remarkable strength of spirit. He is honest and sincerely committed and we recognize that right away.

"Omar helped us to understand how we could go beyond boundaries of racial hatred, and he always urged us to 'surpass our normal abilities' and to 'refuse to be mediocre.' He introduced us to all sorts of reading and philosophies and taught us that we could learn from everyone.

"Omar was continually there, believing in me, recognizing the skills and talents I had, and he never gave up, even when I slid back to old ways. Because of his commitment, I was able to undergo my own transformation."

JAMIE KELLY, TAMPA, FLORIDA

The daughter of a drug-addicted mother, Jamie grew up in an environment plagued with violence and substance abuse. At the age of 14, she left home for life in the streets where she too fell into a lifestyle of drug addiction and the crime that was necessary to feed that addiction. While in her teens, Jamie became the mother of two children and when she became pregnant with a third while addicted to cocaine, the state authorities intervened and put her older children in the custody of relatives. A family member adopted the new baby. Believing she had nothing to lose, Jamie fell further into a devastating downward spiral and was sent to prison for dealing in stolen merchandise. While she was incarcerated, Jamie underwent a transformation of heart and determined that her children would have a better future. Upon her release, Jamie enrolled in a technical school and graduated with a 4.0 average. She quickly found employment and, pregnant with her fourth child, doubled her efforts to provide a decent life for her family.

In 1995, Jamie met and married Lee Earl Kelly, Jr., and took a new job with the Corporation to Develop Communities (CDC) of

Tampa, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bettering the lives of East Tampa residents. She also began 500 hours of sweat equity service with Habitat for Humanity, helping with construction on various homes every Saturday for a year as a "down payment" on a new four-bedroom home for her family.

Jamie is now enrolled as half-time student at a local community college and works full-time at the CDC as a Data Specialist in the organization's Job & Education Placement Center. Many of the individuals served through this center have been referred by the local drug rehab facility, the Department of Corrections and public housing, and with a firsthand knowledge of the challenges they face, Jamie has been exceptionally successful in inspiring them to pursue the path to self sufficiency and employment.

FLORENCE PONZIANO, AUSTIN, TX

When Florence Ponziano first moved to the Montopolis area three years ago, she decided to help beautify the community and began single-handedly cleaning the local graveyard. Her loving personality began attracting children who would help her and come visit her house after school and on weekends, where they would read together, she would cook them meals, and give them guidance. One day she and the children decided to name her home the Comfort House, as it served as a safe "home away from home." Many of the children who frequent the Com-

fort House come from crack houses, families with a parent who is not involved or at home due to drugs or alcohol abuse, single parent families where a parent has to work numerous jobs to make ends meet, and families where a parent has AIDS and is physically unable to handle constant care of the children. Florence cooks for the children after school and on weekends—a time when many of them would otherwise not eat. She washes their clothes so they are not traumatized by going to school dirty, reads with them, helps them with their homework, and serves as a positive role model. She uses a large portion of the \$430 a month she receives on food and laundry detergent for the children's needs. Due to her financial situation, Florence does not have a washer and dryer in her home and does not own a car, so she puts all their clothes in the back of a little red wagon and off they go to the laundromat.

One thing about Florence's work with the children which especially touched me, besides her unconditional love for them, is her goal to teach them to give back to the community and instill in them a sense of responsibility for bettering themselves and improving the lives of others in the community. She and the children help paint houses, clean yards, and even cook for the elderly and disabled in the area, all free of charge. Many times she takes them on an outing to pick up trash on the neighborhood lots. This

spreads her volunteerism and impacts and improves the entire Montopolis community.

Florence also allows children to stay at her home anytime they need to. She often watches children for teen mothers who are attending school or work and will not ask them for or accept money from them. Florence's goal is to give the children, youth and teen mothers a chance at a better life. She emphasizes the importance of education, telling the children "reading and school are a joy." She also dedicates her time and works with students at Allison Elementary School.

In the three short years she has lived in the community, Florence through her determination and dedication has developed a network of businesses who often donate items to help her. She touches the lives of those she meets so much, they are inspired to act. They can visibly see how she is making a positive difference in the lives of the children, youth, elderly, and the community in general. Within the last year, many private individuals and businesses have donated playground equipment, toys, food and money to help her with the Comfort House.

In addition to businesses and individuals, Florence also works with the city and county officials to help elderly and disabled community members get necessary repairs to their homes completed. She even works with them to get the paint donated which she and the children use to paint their homes.