school boards. While I remain committed to the larger issue of authorizing 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.

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 Cognauc, 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 18, 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 descendents; 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 current 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 resurgence: 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 the 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 steady 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 GLADIEX

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,
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 government 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 the misuse of funds 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, there is no oversight or accountability for how these funds are spent. The Pentagon 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’s efforts to extend military commitments while closing embassies, slashing aid budgets, stiffing international institutions, thus crippling the U.S. ability to lead in addressing the deterioration in diplomatic and social conditions. At home, the military remains our primary industrial policy and public works program, while investments in our economy’s 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 procurements 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 social programs. The argument is no longer about cutting the military to invest at home but how much will be cut from poor social programs.

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