

during his 18 months at Commerce he had no role in Asian policy. Indeed, the Clinton administration initially asserted that the duties of the former principal deputy assistant secretary of Commerce focused on administrative and personnel matters. Assurances were given that Mr. Huang recused himself from any and all matters that could conceivably involve his former employer. Considering his background as a longtime Lippo executive, it was vitally important before the presidential election to keep the lid on any influence Mr. Huang may have exerted at Commerce that could have benefitted Lippo or, worse, raised the specter of economic espionage.

Lippo, after all, is a banking partner of the Communist Chinese government. By selling a 15 percent share in the Hong Kong Chinese Bank four days after Mr. Clinton won the 1992 election, Lippo joined forces with China Resources Company Ltd., which Communist China's Ministry of Foreign Trade uses in its trade and foreign investment operations. The next year China Resources raised its stake to 50 percent, paying such a premium above net asset value that Mochtar Riady, chairman of Lippo Group, earned a \$165 million profit. According to "Chinese Intelligence Operations," a book written by Nicolas Eftimiades, who serves as an analyst for the Defense Intelligence Agency, a military case officer from Guangzhou traditionally serves as a vice president of China Resources Company, where he "coordinates the collection activities of other intelligence personnel."

Imagine how such details would have been received in November had voters known then what was revealed this week. During one nine-day period in May 1995, according to information gathered by House Rules Committee Chairman Gerald Solomon:

On May 4, 1995, four hours after an aide delivered to Mr. Huang a document classified as "secret," Mr. Huang engaged in a 10-minute telephone conversation with Lippo's Los Angeles office.

On May 9, following a scheduled morning meeting at Commerce to discuss the status of a multibillion-dollar power plant in Taiwan, Mr. Huang called Lippo twice.

The next day Mr. Huang again telephoned Lippo's Los Angeles office after receiving "secret" documents. That night, according to his calendar, Mr. Huang met with China's ambassador.

On May 12, Mr. Huang called Lippo in Los Angeles once again, this time after a scheduled briefing by the Commerce Department's intelligence officer.

Altogether, Mr. Huang called Lippo more than 70 times from his Commerce office. He received at least nine calls from the Chinese embassy, met with Chinese government officials at least three times and attended breakfast at the Chinese embassy once.

In addition to participating in more than 100 classified briefings over an 18-month period, Mr. Huang somehow managed to visit the White House nearly 80 times, including one visit attended by the president, presidential fixer Bruce Lindsey, Lippo scion James Riady and Lippo Joint Venture partner and former Rose Law Firm partner Joseph Giroir in which it was decided that Mr. Huang would leave Commerce to become vice chairman of finance for the DNC.

Clearly, in its zeal to keep a lid on the exploding fund-raising scandal until after the the elections last year, the administration lied through its collective teeth about Mr. Huang's role as a Commerce official and the nature of the contributions he raised for the DNC.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR HENRY
A. SKINNER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Prof. Henry A. Skinner, for his dedication to education and his service to the community of the South Bronx.

Skinner is a 1969 graduate of Bronx Community College. He obtained a bachelor's degree in education from the City College of the City University of New York, and a master's degree from Columbia University.

Professor Skinner has been teaching physical education during the past 25 years at his alma mater, Bronx Community College, in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Wellness.

Prior to his teaching position, Mr. Skinner worked for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, first as a supervisor, and later as the Bronx County Coordinator of Life Guard Personnel, Pool and Beach facilities.

As President Clinton said earlier this week, "citizen service is neighbor helping neighbor. It's part-time volunteers and full-time community service workers. It's communities coming together to solve common problems. And it is an essential part of what it means to be an American." Professor Skinner exemplifies that spirit, both in words of encouragement and in action.

Professor Skinner continuously volunteers his time to present workshops in high schools, hospitals, and religious institutions. He gives seminars on self-development, stress management, career opportunities, eastern philosophy, and on holistic health care.

In addition, since its inception 19 years ago, Skinner has coordinated the Bronx Community College Hall of Fame 10K race, a healthy competition which brings together runners of all ages from the five boroughs of New York City. He is also the president of unity and strength, the organization of minority faculty, staff, and administrators of Bronx Community College.

In 1994, he was honored with the distinguished Service Award from the Bronx Community College Foundation. And today, Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Prof. Henry A. Skinner for keeping the spirit of volunteering well and alive and for giving so much back to the community.

CAPTAIN JAMES LINTON HUARD

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize U.S. Air Force Captain James Huard, who today was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, 25 years after his death.

Captain Huard was born on March 17, 1946 in Dearborn, MI. James was a 1964 graduate of Dearborn High School, where he participated in basketball, choir, operettas, and track. He was also very active in his church.

James went on to graduate from Central Michigan University. Upon completion of college, he became a math and science teacher at Woodworth Junior High School.

He soon decided to follow his dream to become a fighter pilot in the U.S. Air Force. James learned to fly F-4E Phantoms and left his beloved family to go defend his country in Vietnam. James was stationed at Ubon Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand with the 433d Tactical Fighter Squadron. On July 12, 1972 Captain Huard and his weapons system officer, Captain Samuel O'Donnell, Jr., were reported missing when their F-4E Phantom disappeared from radar somewhere over North Vietnam.

James' father passed away in 1991 without knowing the fate of his son. Late last year the U.S. Government was finally able to identify Captain Huard's remains from a group of 38, believed to be those of U.S. servicemen, that the Vietnamese Government returned in 1988. Captain Huard's remains were returned to his family on January 29 during a ceremony in California.

As the city's only MIA from the Vietnam War, the citizens of Dearborn have striven to keep the memory of James Huard alive for 25 years. The Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 267, Dearborn, MI is named after him. An oak tree was dedicated in his honor in April 1973, which stands in front of Joshua Howard Elementary School. The James Huard Drive was dedicated in the fall of 1986. Finally, a monument in his honor was erected by the citizens of Dearborn, in front of Dearborn High School, where today there will be a service to coincide with the Arlington service. Seldom has one person engendered such an immense outpouring of emotion from a community.

Today my heartfelt wishes go out to James' family—his mother, wife, three sons, brother, and sister—who have had to endure the pain of not knowing their loved one's fate for 25 years. Today James Huard, American patriot and hero, is home and at peace.

TRIBUTE TO THE HILLSIDE, NJ,
URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in applauding a program that has been extremely successful in my district. During its first year of implementation, the success of the Hillside, NJ Urban Enterprise Zone [UEZ] has exceeded the predictions of even its most ardent supporters.

The Hillside Urban Enterprise Zone Program has expanded Hillside's economic base by giving incentives for businesses to expand or relocate their operations. With this expansion and relocation comes the creation of new jobs and increased revenue for infrastructure improvements all without tax increases.

Through this program, approximately 107 businesses have been recruited to be members of the Hillside UEZ. A direct result has been investment commitments totaling over \$9 million to be allocated for renovations, expansion, and new equipment purchases. Another

positive byproduct has been the creation of over 150 new full-time jobs.

Furthermore, participating businesses also benefit by paying no sales tax on most tangible personal property and services and receiving credit against corporate business tax. In addition, qualified retail businesses may collect sales tax at half rate—3 percent on most taxable sales of tangible property. Hillside UEZ has been so successful that it has helped to attract at least nine new businesses into Hillside since its inception.

Programs like the Hillside UEZ help areas to raise their own infrastructure funds and hence do not rely solely on Federal dollars. This project has accumulated over \$500,000 through the collection of the 3 percent sales tax, and at least 90 percent of these funds will be utilized for infrastructure and program improvements within the designated UEZ area.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring this project from my district to the attention to the House, and I am sure that my colleagues will join me in applauding the accomplishments of the Hillside Urban Enterprise Zone.

PROFILE OF FRAN QUIGLEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday May 1, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the attached article from the Indianapolis News into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Indianapolis News, Apr. 24, 1997]

FROM THE OUTSIDE IN

(By Nelson Price)

Just about any way you look at it, he's an unusual chief of staff for a member of the U.S. Congress.

Fran Quigley lives in Indianapolis, not Washington, D.C.

He's a young, white man who works for an African-American woman, the first elected to the House of Representatives from Indianapolis.

He was a stay-home dad for two or three years.

Before that his most spectacular case as an attorney involved a class-action lawsuit against the Center Township trustee's office.

Ironically, Quigley, 34, met U.S. Rep. Julia M. Carson, a Democrat, when she was elected to the office he was suing on behalf of the city's homeless.

And Quigley, who comes from a large Catholic family long involved in social work and social-justice issues, is a lifelong political outsider and advocate for the disenfranchised.

Yet here he is in a fourth-floor office Downtown, serving as the top staffer for a politician.

"I've always been on the outside," Quigley says. "I'm sure I'll go back to being on the outside. This is an exception because Ms. Carson is an exception, a politician who personifies social-justice issues and who lifted herself out of poverty, racism and sexism."

His move from the outside "in" was baptism by fire. During Quigley's first day on the job, Jan. 3, Carson underwent open-heart surgery in Methodist Hospital.

The crisis came just four days before she was supposed to take the oath of office. But Quigley, a brown-haired, preppy-looking man, stresses that he never was a de facto congressman.

"Ms. Carson was in intensive care, but somehow managed to finagle a phone in

there with her, which I'm told is unheard of," Quigley says. "Almost from the beginning, she was leaving phone messages for me starting at 5:30 in the morning."

Carson, 58, whose 10th Congressional District includes much of Marion County, arrived on Capitol Hill in early March.

Quigley remains in Indianapolis, overseeing five staff members here and five in Washington.

A congressional chief of staff based in a politician's hometown rather than in Washington is unusual. Quigley, who travels to the nation's capital about once a month, says Carson preferred the arrangement as a grass-roots way to deal with constituents. (U.S. Rep. Lee Hamilton's chiefs of staff usually have lived in Indiana.)

"Julia has a great find in Fran," says Richard Waples, an Indianapolis attorney. "He's an intelligent, caring person with a great, big heart."

Waples, then a lawyer for the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, teamed with Quigley, a public defender, to bring the class-action lawsuit against the Center Township trustee in the late 1980s.

BATTLED TO GET SERVICES

They sought a major expansion of the trustee's services to the homeless and won a blockbuster court ruling against then-Trustee Bill Smith. Then, as Quigley tells it, the lawyers battled daily to get the services provided to their clients. In the midst of the conflicts, Carson was elected trustee in 1990.

That set up Quigley's first encounter with his future boss, a meeting he assumed would be adversarial.

"It was anything but," he says. "Ms. Carson told me, 'Look, I've got a \$17 million debt to deal with in this office. I don't want to have to pay a lot of lawyers. If your clients have problems, come directly to me.'"

"Then she backed up what she said."

Quigley's efforts on behalf of the homeless are par for the course in his family. He grew up as the eighth of nine children in a household known for community involvement.

A FAMILY OF VOLUNTEERS

His father, Bill Quigley, has volunteered extensively for the Cathedral Food Kitchen, the Catholic Youth Organization and the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Bill Quigley received The Indianapolis Star's Jefferson Award in 1989 for his charitable activities.

Fran's mother, also named Fran, is a retired physical therapist. She is active in a Catholic group that promotes peace and has volunteered for many of the same organizations as her husband as well as Christ the King Catholic Church.

"I don't think we ever preached community involvement, at least in terms of verbalizing it," Mrs. Quigley says. "We just always tried to help our community and church. Frankly, we've learned as much about what the world needs from Fran and our other children as they have from us."

The younger Fran says his influences include his older brothers Bill Jr., a lawyer involved in social causes in New Orleans, and Tim, who headed up the Indianapolis Peace and Justice Center before moving to Kansas a few years ago.

Tim Quigley also was a stay-home dad for a while. So was one of Fran's brothers-in-law. With them as role models, the decision to stay home after his son was born seemed natural, Quigley says.

"It was the hardest job I ever had," he recalls, "but also the best."

Now, his wife, Ellen White Quigley, cares for the couple's two children while working part-time as an attorney. Their children are Sam, 5, and Kate, 3.

"Ellen and the kids have a 'stay-at-home' fun day each week," says Quigley, whose de-

votion to his family comes across in conversation. "I'm jealous when I leave in the morning to go to the office."

TAUGHT POVERTY LAW

Quigley didn't go directly from his home to the Carson campaign. In between was a stint at the Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis. He taught a clinic on poverty law, overseeing students as they helped needy clients; Quigley is on a leave of absence to serve as Carson's chief of staff.

When Carson announced her candidacy last year, Quigley signed on as a volunteer. That led to the job offer after Carson defeated Republican Virginia Blankenbaker last November.

"I never would have predicted Fran would be in politics," his mother says. "One of his attributes—and I do think it's an attribute with Fran—is that he's very frank. He never says anything he doesn't believe. Many people in politics say what the listener wants to hear."

Cause-oriented as ever, Quigley says he and Carson have been talking about possible "community outreach" efforts for the office. They hope to establish "office" hours at libraries and community centers to be more accessible to the elderly, veterans and others.

"She's very driven, and she's not in office by accident," he says of Carson. "She's the smartest 'people person' I've ever known. Ms. Carson can meet someone and 'read' them instantly—correctly."

EXCESS DEFENSE SPENDING DISTORTS BUDGET BALANCING PROCESS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as budget negotiations go forward, it is clear that the insistence on the part of many in both Congress and the executive branch on maintaining a military budget far beyond what is genuinely needed for American security threatens severe social hardship within the United States, and elsewhere in the world. The price of exempting the Pentagon from the budget discipline that is necessary to reach a balanced budget in the year 2002 is devastating cuts in the whole range of civilian programs—from health care and environmental protection within the United States through aid for local law enforcement in our communities onto economic assistance to fight poverty disease and nuclear proliferation overseas.

The New York Times editorial on April 30 addresses this issue in a forceful, lucid and persuasive fashion. I am inserting this editorial here:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1997]

A CHANCE TO SHRINK THE PENTAGON

With foreign military threats receding and pressure to balance the budget building, the Clinton Administration and Congress have a rare opportunity to reduce Pentagon spending to more reasonable levels. Maintaining American military superiority is vital, but it does not require an annual Pentagon budget of \$250 billion.

Making reductions must begin with recognition that cold-war benchmarks are misleading. Arguing that a 1998 Pentagon budget of \$250 billion is dangerously diminished because it falls 40 percent below the 1985 level