

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SPEAKER GINGRICH'S REMARKS OUTLINING THE REPUBLICAN AGENDA

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following comments of the Speaker of the House NEWT GINGRICH delivered to the Georgia Public Policy Foundation this week.

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE SPEAKER NEWT GINGRICH'S REMARKS OUTLINING THE REPUBLICAN AGENDA

What we have done is pretty remarkable. Four years ago a very small group of leaders, 38 years in a minority at a time when the news media told us that we were going to have the largest tax increase in peacetime history, and we were going to nationalize health care so the government controlled everything, and we were going to have left wing social policies—one of which led to a dramatic increase in drug use in this country because it lacks in teaching our children. Because the American people then stood up in 1994 and said "No," we clearly don't want to go in that direction. They repudiated it, and things began to change.

We had the largest voter increase in off-year election history. We had nine million more people voting Republican and one million fewer voting Democrat and for the first time in 40 years there was a majority on the conservative side of the House. Then, we worked for two years at keeping our word.

And we accomplished a great deal. In fact, we did pass a bill to apply to Congress every law that applies to the rest of America; we did pass a bill to reform the telecommunications system which will create about three million new jobs; we did pass a bill which ended the agricultural entitlement in the Midwest; and we did pass a welfare reform legislation that ended 61 years of federal entitlement for welfare and dramatically improved the opportunity for poor people to move from welfare to work and from poverty to prosperity.

Then last week we put the capstone on what we promised four years ago. We reached an agreement on a balanced budget by 2002 with lower spending and lower taxes.

Let me tell you what's in this agreement so you understand why I can say with authority we won. First of all, spending over the next 10 years compared to current law will be one trillion, 100 billion dollars lower than it otherwise would have been. Taxes will be a net of \$250 billion lower over the next ten years that they otherwise would have been.

You have the president's agreement that he will sign a capital gains tax cut, that he will sign a cut in the death tax and that he will sign a \$500 per child tax credit and all those will be passed into law before he gets a penny of additional discretionary spending. Our goal is to pass this by the Fourth of July to give America a birthday present.

Yet I want to suggest to you the greatest example of the balanced budget is not economic. It is the fact that four years ago,

leaders set out to work with the American people on something that the American people believe in. And if the American people have leaders who are disciplined and persistent and are willing to take a beating from opponents, work together the constitutional system works.

Yes, it takes time, but that's the way the founding fathers designed it. The founding fathers were afraid of a dictatorship. They wanted to design a machine so inefficient that no dictator could force it to work. The corollary is that sometimes it is very hard for us as volunteers to get it to work voluntarily. That's fine. The fact is, it worked.

I believe we have three great challenges for the future. I want to analyze what we have to do over the next four years. Imagine a January, 2001. The first morning of the 21st century, the first morning of the new *millennium*, it just happens to be a Monday morning.

Imagine that on that morning you wake up in an America that was for all practical purposes drug-free, an America in which every child was learning at their best rate, an America in which children were born into families capable of taking care of them because we had ended the long process of teenage pregnancy outside of marriage. Now how much healthier would that America be?

Now let me repeat those three clear, definable achievements. An America that is for all practical purposes drug-free, an America in which every child is learning at their optimum rate, and an America where girls don't get pregnant outside of marriage as teenagers and there is an expectation of children being born into families capable of raising them.

How much healthier and how much better would that be?

I know that the first time you hear that said, it sounds like one more politician offering some big goal that sounds good and nothing will happen. But I came here today to say something very different.

We have proven over the last four years that if you take something seriously and you stay focused on it and you work at it every day, you can achieve it. It's not just a campaign slogan, it's not just an idea, it is a fact that this summer we are going to pass the implementing legislation for a balanced budget. It is a fact that you will have tax cuts in your next tax report. It will be the first tax cut in 16 years by the federal government.

And so I'm talking today about dedicating the country in exactly the tradition that de Touqueville talked about in *Democracy in America* in 1840.

He said it wasn't the Constitution, it wasn't the government, it wasn't the politicians. It was the spirit of individual Americans working on an individual basis at a community level across the country that made America so remarkably different from Europe, a spirit that Marvin Olasky caught in his great work, *The Tragedy of American Compassion*, who pointed out bureaucrats that simply redistribute money cannot save people.

And in the 19th century when you had a much lower tax system, much higher take home pay as a percent of income, you had one volunteer for every two poor people. The volunteers knew who was the alcoholic, who was the drug addict, who beat their children,

who was worthless and needed to be retrained. And you had a much higher level of human to human contact and that is the spirit that I believe you have to reestablish.

Let me suggest to you that this is the core challenge and intellectually mentally about where we are going.

Can we stop drugs? Yes. Can we stop drugs with a liberal bureaucracy and a social policy and an intellectual theory that is wrong. No.

Can we have every child learn? Yes. Can we have every child learn in a failed bureaucracy dominated by tenure and unionized work rules with an education theory that doesn't work? No.

Can we save teenage girls from getting pregnant? Yes. Can we save them in a liberal bureaucracy with the wrong signal policy and the wrong theory about how society works? No.

So this is essentially an intellectual argument, what is the nature of reality. I think there are signs frankly that people are beginning to get it. Joseph Califano was one of the designers of the Great Society under Lyndon Johnson. In a recent magazine article he reports that on a tour of drug treatment centers every single ex-drug addict that he talked with said that religious belief was the key to their recovery. He said "I don't see anything wrong with public funding for a drug treatment program that provides for spiritual needs," says Califano.

This is a man who would have been a Great Society liberal, but he's at least willing to recognize that the reason Alcoholics Anonymous works is that it starts with the notion that you have to recognize that you have a problem inside you and that it takes a higher being to help solve that problem. I've had a number of recovering alcoholics report to me that they have been approached by federal officials who say "Could we do an 11 step program, and skip that part about God." I don't think they get what makes this work.

And again there's a simple test, if we reinforce drug rehabilitation that works and cut off drug rehabilitation that fails what we are going to find ourselves doing is helping institutions that are faith based and eliminating secular institutions that are simply bureaucracies that don't save anybody. We will save more people per million dollars the faster we move the resources to a faith based center but this is going to be an intellectual argument. It is going to be a big power struggle. A lot of folks who are not doing any good but are doing very well not doing any good are not going to like it.

Some of you have wondered why I would make one of the three major challenges of the next few years end pregnancy outside of marriage for young teenagers. I have to say first of all that Kay Granger, the former Mayor of Ft. Worth, who is a freshman member of Congress, convinced me of this. She has a YWCA program in her city that has 800 at-risk girls.

Statistically they should have 70 percent pregnancies, 560 pregnancies. In this particular group they have two. She said, you have to understand the cost. The United States has the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the industrial world. Here are some of the costs.

50 percent of the girls who have a baby out of wedlock will be long-term welfare recipients.

• 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.

70 percent of all juveniles in state reform institutions were raised in fatherless homes.

Now rates of illegitimacy have passed 50 percent in seven of our 20 largest cities.

Some numbers the president used are very sobering. A child born to a single head of household family will have 140,000 social transactions by the time they are four years old. A child born into a family of two parents will have 700,000 social interactions. That is learning how to speak, learning how to talk, learning how to read, learning how to interact. Think what the difference is of that child coming into Head Start, the child that has had 140,000 and the child that has had 700,000 social interactions, and then we try to play catch up with government employees at that point.

Now the goal is not, as our liberal friends would say, a bureaucrat at the crib, and a bureaucrat for prenatal care and a bureaucrat that teaches them how to speak and a bureaucrat that stands next to the parent and watches over the children.

What we need is to reestablish the healthy social patterns and the healthy social programs and the principles that simply made common sense to most people. One of them is: if you're a young boy and you get a girl pregnant, you have a responsibility. You have an obligation. Another is to reach out to girls and give them an understanding that they can have a better future.

The program that has worked at the YWCA in Ft. Worth emphasizes the motivation of the young girl, the integrity of the young girl, the chance to be ambitious of the young girl. Because she sees herself with a better future, just saying no makes sense, because there is a life beyond one evening. It's very important to give people who are poor an opportunity for a better future and a belief in a better future because it changes their time horizon.

Drugs and teenage pregnancy are in large part a function of the breakdown of society's belief that every person has the right to pursue happiness, and we need to reestablish that belief and make it real for the poorest children of America. In the poorest neighborhoods you will see a dramatic change in behavior because hope precedes discipline. And people, once they have hope will begin to discipline themselves.

This is not a federal program. All elected officials are societal leaders who happen to be involved in the government. And our ability to lead our people is more important than fighting over legislation or fighting over bureaucracy.

Take the example of Best Friends, an Elaine Bennett program. It's an abstinence program for fifth to 12th grade girls. It's now in 50 schools in 15 cities. Each year each girl gets at least 110 hours of adult attention, discussing problems, gaining skills, learning self confidence. In nine years, out of 600 girls who participated at least two years, there have only been two pregnancies.

I would challenge anyone to find a government program with similar results. Because the fact is when you volunteer, you give of your heart and your time and your soul. You are engaged. But when you write a check to the IRS, you think you have bought permission to ignore the health of your country and you haven't.

So we have an obligation to reestablish lower taxes with higher take home-pay, so we can then turn to every American and say, if America has been good to you, it's time for you to find a fellow American and be good to them. And that's the spirit that will truly save every young person in the next generation.

What is at stake here goes far beyond the concept of simply waking up in a drug free society with everyone learning at their best

rate and young children being born into families that can take care of them. This is about the very fabric of America. It's about what we are going to become. It is doable.

I want to come back to this point. I am not today giving you a set of slogans for a nice political campaign. I am suggesting to you as the Speaker of the House and as one of the leaders of our two great parties that we should at every level of society make these three things happen by January 1, 2001.

Now we know we can bring about great change because we are bringing about great change in welfare. In one year, nationwide welfare caseloads have dropped by 18 percent. 650,000 people left welfare in just the four months after we passed the reform. Fact is, people left welfare before the bill became effective. The word was on the street. Go to work. Get off welfare.

You could literally talk to welfare workers and they would tell you once the news media began to describe it, once it began to penetrate the common dialogue and once people discussed it over coffee, behaviors began to change.

The law followed the behavior change, but the act of debating the behavior change led to the law. In Wisconsin, where welfare reform has been far advanced because of the great leadership of Tommy Thompson, it reduced those on welfare by 33 percent in one year. The welfare rolls in Wisconsin are 50 percent lower than when Tommy Thompson first became governor.

And it's beginning to be recognized. Here's what the New Republic, the bastion of modern liberalism, said: "So far it seems the logic behind welfare reform is right. Now that the incentives have changed, welfare recipients are making better decisions. Liberals who opposed reform speak of the poor as if their were irrevocably crippled, lost forever. But as we have learned over the last six months, the problem is much simpler, a small core of people need tremendous health, a large majority seems to need only a small shove. That is the best news that we could have hoped for."

So I just want to say to you, you are seeing real change in welfare, you are seeing real change in government spending, you are about to see real change in taxes. So if we talk about a drug-free America, with children learning at the optimum rate and being born into families that can nurture them, these are just the next wave of changes in a pattern that we began in 1994.

The reason this is happening is that we are part of a worldwide movement of freedom and faith. You may think that sounds grandiose. So I brought a Washington Post article captured the rise of this worldwide movement of freedom and faith—and I'm quoting from the Washington Post:

"On a stool in his portable felt and canvas yurt, Yadamuren, a 70-year-old nomadic sheep herder, offered a visitor chunks of sheep fat and shots of fermented mare's milk to ward off the unspeakable cold. Seventy miles of bleak desert northeast of Ulan Batur and many miles from the nearest neighbor, he spoke glowingly of the work of House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the Republican Party."

I'm not making this up. This is what he said, quote, "'I read the contract with the voter closely; everybody did,' explaining why he decided to vote for a new government in Mongolian elections last June. 'In the contract, they clearly say what society and the people can do for each other.'"

They printed 350,000 copies of their contract with the voters. They distributed it by car, truck, horse and camel. The contract became the most widely distributed Mongolian publication in history. The Mongolian people responded with a 91 percent turnout, and

elected a 43-year-old speaker, a 41-year-old prime minister and a 38-year-old majority leader. Over half the new legislators are under 35. They are totally part of a worldwide movement.

There are things happening around the world. We are part of a worldwide movement of faith and freedom. We believe that if you combine the wisdom of the Founding Fathers with the opportunities of the information age and the world market then everyone has an opportunity to pursue happiness.

Now as a historian, I know people have changed their countries more than governments have changed their countries. The greatest example is the rise of Wesley and the rise of the Methodist movement in the 1870.

Those of you who are Methodists may be very familiar with the story. By reaching out across Britain, by saving souls, by reducing the number of people who were using gin. There was a crash in alcoholism among the industrial poor because of the Wesleyan movement. It not only saved Britain from the pressure of revolution. It saved the people Britain both from political turmoil and a tremendous amount of pain. And it set the stage for one of the great achievements of modern times.

One of the amazing stories in all of history concerns how the institution of slavery, deeply rooted in the practice at the millennium, was virtually eliminated in one hundred years. The greatest achievement in the nineteenth century. The Abolition movement began among a small group of people in England known as the Clapper Sect. It's leaders were Henry Thornton, a wealthy banker and one of the fathers of monetary economics, and William Wilburforce, a Methodist and a member of Parliament. Their goal was the change the laws of England and abolish the slave trade. Their method was an amazing information campaign.

Researchers associated with the group interviewed witnesses and gathered information on the horrors of slavery. Pamphlets were published. Actual specimens of leg shackles and whips were displayed to the public. A boycott of slave produced sugar was organized. The opposition in Parliament was strong, 56 members of parliament had a direct financial interest in slavery. But after 20 years of defeats they won in 1807 the beginning of the end for slavery around the world.

Changes in sentiments and beliefs create the base for legal reform. And that leads to changes in government. It was after all the Royal Navy that actually suppressed the slave trade after it was banned, not prayer but ships. But it is the prayer that made the ships possible.

Government action makes a secular reality out of the moral spiritual womb. And that's really the framework for what I am describing about where I think we need to go. Now, when I said if you combine the wisdom of the Founding Fathers with the opportunities of the information age and the world market, so that every person on the planet has their God-given right to pursue happiness.

Let me show you something I learned two weeks ago at the Library of Congress which has a wonderful display of the treasures of the American collection. Part of that collection is Jefferson's personal Bible. It's a book there from Jefferson's own collection. It's called *Essays on the Principles of Morality and National Religion*.

It's not what you think of a modern politician reading. Here's a quote underlined by Jefferson because it will change your thinking on one of the most common phrases in American political history. "People have an innate sense of right and wrong. When they act virtuously they increase the general happiness of mankind, thus the pursuit of virtue and morality is the pursuit of happiness."

Let me repeat that: Jefferson replaced what John Locke had written, "the pursuit of property." Jefferson replaced it with "the pursuit of happiness." Here is the meaning as underlined by Jefferson's own hand. "Thus the pursuit of virtue and morality is the pursuit of happiness." Doesn't that place that in rather a different light than say situation comedies or modern theoretical thought?

Doesn't that sort of suggest that the core principles of the American system are remarkably faith-based. There is a reason that Washington's first inaugural and Washington's farewell address are replete with references to God and morality, and there is a reason that the Declaration of Independence says, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that we are endowed by our creator * * * that we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

That Lincoln 12 times in the second inaugural refers to God as the almighty in explaining America. That Jefferson in his memorial has around the top of it, "I have sworn upon the altar of God Almighty eternal hostility against all forms of tyranny over the minds of men." And to get to a drug-free America where every child is learning and children are born into families that can raise them does require a faith-based society and a society that returns to its roots.

These may seem like big grandiose goals. Let me cite for you why it is very American to have goals that are in fact larger than you think. The story of George Washington * * * that the great seal of the United States was adopted by the Continental Congress in 1782. We weren't yet a free country. On one side is a majestic eagle.

The other side, less familiar, is the unfinished pyramid with the date 1776 in Roman numerals on its base. Below is the motto: a new order for the ages, self-conscious break with history, identified with the hopes and the futures of mankind by design and intention. Nash adds, "hovering above the pyramid is a symbolic unblinking eye, the eye of God. And placed there is another motto: He has favored our undertaking."

I believe if we will return to that which has made us a unique country, that we will recognize that we are a great nation filled with good people who will call upon all those people, not the federal government, not the bureaucracy, not the law, but all of our people in all of our communities, we will in fact awake on January 1, 2001 a country that is virtually drug-free, in which practically every child is learning at their best rate, and in which children are born into families that can actually raise them.

And I believe that those three tasks have to be done and when done we will be able to say to our children, we have given you a country that is economically in order, is socially in order and where we have reestablished the framework of freedom. And now it is your generation's turn to lead the rest of the human race to that kind of a promised land.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WESLEY GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the Wesley Gaines Elementary School, located in the Paramount unified school district. Wesley Gaines is one of 99 schools being honored as a title I national recognition

school, by the Department of Education and the National Association of State Coordinators of Compensatory Education, and is one of five from California. The association's goal is to focus the Nation's attention on programs in high poverty areas where disadvantaged students demonstrate unusual success in raising their achievement levels in basic and more advanced skills. Wesley Gaines met the six criteria required for this honor, and received their recognition in Atlanta on May 6, 1997, at the International Reading Association Conference. In April, Wesley Gaines was recognized by the California Department of Education as a California title I achieving school. I am proud to have such an honored school in the 38th Congressional District.

This achievement has not come easy. Paramount school Superintendent Michele Lawrence and Wesley Gaines Principal Susan Lance have made a commitment to develop and maintain the Gaines community, which is not just physical buildings, but a philosophy that underscores the importance of education as a joint venture between the home, the school, and the community. The goal of the Gaines community is to prepare students to become responsible citizens and productive members of the society. To achieve this, students need to be proficient in reading, writing, mathematics, and have a positive character behavior—which includes good work habits, teamwork, perseverance, honesty, self-reliance, and consideration for others.

Through several key features, the Gaines community has been able to achieve these goals. The primary component has been a balanced literacy program, utilizing title I funds. All existing and incoming teachers receive training in specific, researched-based reading and writing strategies, including theory, program expectations, and implementation expectations. Additionally, Wesley Gaines has five reading recovery teachers who work with targeted at risk first graders and provides assistance to staff, as well as a site literacy Teacher, who acts as a partner-teacher to all staff.

Parent involvement is a critical part of the effort, and programs for parent-training help to support students' reading efforts at home. Program examples are "I Have A Parent Who Reads to Me" for kindergarten and first grades; "WOW! I Can Read" for second grades; and "Book Bridges" for off-track students. A parent task force is very active with the site-based decision-making model and coordinates support activities, such as a minimum of three parent visitation days and family nights each year. One example of this program's success is the parent attendance rate at parent conferences: more than 97 percent of Wesley Gaines parents attend their parent-teacher conferences.

The overall success has been achieved and maintained regardless of some district wide changes: extension of the school day; implementation of a four-track, year-round schedule, adding grades 6 to 8 to Wesley Gaines' K-5 campus; redefining each school's attendance boundaries, which at Wesley Gaines led to an increase of 850 new students; and implementing a new school uniform policy.

It is obvious that Wesley Gaines deserves this honor. The students, teachers, and staff have worked hard and it has paid off. They recognized where their focus needed to be, devised a plan that efficiently used their re-

sources, implemented their plan, and continue to reevaluate and reassess the quality of work they do, making changes as they go. And I am pleased to see that they recruited the best support group possible: parents. The level of commitment Wesley Gaines parents show has been, without a doubt, a key to their success. I would wish that all schools could have as much parental support as Wesley Gaines does. After all, it will take the entire community to educate and prepare our children for the 21st century.

I congratulate Superintendent Lawrence, Principal Lance, the entire staff, faculty, parents and students of the Gaines Elementary School community. I wish them many more years of success.

ROUTE 66

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, Route 66 conjures up memories about America's love affair with the automobile along a road into the Nation's heartland. Restaurants, motels, gas stations sprang up to serve the travelers and commerce as the highway moved west.

Today, Route 66 is mostly a nostalgic memory. Many of those early American developments along the Route 66's old path have been bulldozed away. Traffic on old Route 66 in Springfield, MO, gave birth to the Rail Haven Motor Court at Glenstone and St. Louis Street which remains one of the city's busiest and best known locations. When it was built in an orchard, the motor court sat on the intersection of U.S. Highways 66, 65, and 60. No major improvements had been made since the early 1960's at Rail Haven.

New owner Gordon Elliott, president and owner of Elliott Lodging, saw the real potential to save the deteriorating motel. In 1994, rather than bulldoze the historic old building, Gordon's vision included a renovated and expanded classic 1950's motel property. Gordon Elliott blended community renewal, development of a classic historic property, and risking private money to produce a successful venture that has rejuvenated one key intersection in his home community. The facelift for the property was completed without Federal grants, loans or tax abatements.

Elliott's refurbished motel has been a hit with patrons of a new generation. Building on public interest in nostalgia and the appeal of historic Route 66, the property became the best Western Sycamore Inn. Elliott's has marketed the Sycamore Inn for lovers of Route 66, tourists and business travelers. It has been so successful, Elliott is renaming the property the Best Western Route 66 Rail Haven in a public ceremony on June 12, 1997, to reestablish its historic roots.

The Best Western Rail Haven Motel's history has been featured in several publications including the quarterly magazine of "The Route 66 Association of Missouri" and "Missouri U.S. Tour Book."

The Route 66 Rail Haven is a look into our past with attention to detail in the modern transformation. Craftsmen will install the signature split rail fences long associated with the old motel built in 1938. The new 93-room

lodge, joins nostalgic beauty and modern convenience. The spring 1997 edition of "The Route 66 Association of Missouri" features the Rail Haven on its cover and describes the facilities as "a charming 1950's style parlor room, complete with chandeliers, old time radios and speakeasy telephones, or, if you're a business traveler, you can choose to relax in one of the elegant corporate-friendly rooms." Featuring celebrity theme rooms for people like Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley, Elliott's Route 66 Rail Haven has found customers enjoying the opportunity to relive a bygone era in accommodations.

The Rail Haven is a Best Western motel. It is one of five motel properties owned by Elliott Lodging. The firm also owns and manages about 2,000 apartment units in Springfield. Gordon Elliott is a former Springfield City Council member and is a CPA in Springfield, MO.

BAN UNSOLICITED JUNK
ELECTRONIC MAIL

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Netizens Protection Act of 1997. My legislation is aimed at protecting the internet user from the unseemly practices of the junk e-mailer. The internet user, or Netizen, is in a vulnerable position in the new medium and we in Congress cannot stand idly by as law-abiding citizens have their privacy invaded on an almost regular basis. And no one should have to pay for any such intrusion.

This is a bill that has moved, as Justin Newton of the Internet Service Provider Consortium so succinctly stated, from the community to the legislature, not one that was produced by the legislature and then forced upon the community. We are empowering the consumer and the individual to take action against an egregious breach of consumer and individual rights.

As increasing numbers of Americans go online and become passengers on the information superhighway, consumers' rights must not be eroded, abridged, or mitigated along the way.

The Internet—and e-mail—are becoming part of our everyday lives. And no one—from the consumer to the small businesses who run servers—should be forced to pay for unsolicited advertisements. This is not a question of curbing speech. I believe in the first amendment as much as anyone else. However, the idea of shifting the financial burden of speech on to an unwilling audience is one that needs to be addressed.

From the netizen who may incur costs in the form of charges spent online reading and disposing of the messages—there are still millions of internet users who pay in increments of time spent online—to users who assume the costs of both accessing and storing mail they did not want, consumers should not be unwilling, and paying, recipients.

Furthermore, junk e-mailers occupy time and space on an Internet Service Provider's ISP servers and forces the ISP to make technical improvements. The cost of these improvements are passed on to the consumer—

you and me. In effect, the consumer is paying to have their privacy breached and invaded.

And no one remains unaffected by these intrusions. The business owner or ISP with their own server often unwittingly distributes unsolicited advertisements by acting as an exploder site or mail relay site. Not only is this trespassing on another person's property, but it is an outright theft of another person's resources.

Even more disturbing is the fact that a large portion of the unsolicited junk e-mail comes in the form of fraudulent get rich quick schemes, unproven medical remedies, and other unsavory solicitations.

Let me reiterate that my legislation is targeted at unsolicited commercial e-mail. The paths of communications between friends and acquaintances and businesses and their customers remains wide open. As a matter of fact, this legislation still offers the opportunity for legitimate direct marketers to do business. Certainly, the traditional avenues of direct marketing which do not shift the burden of cost to the recipient, such as postal mail, remain unchanged; and individuals will have the right to opt-in and be reached by legitimate direct marketers via e-mail. And let us not forget that we will still be exposed to electronic billboard and banner advertising on the Internet.

My legislation will make unsolicited advertisements unlawful by amending the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 which banned unsolicited junk faxes. The banning of junk e-mails is a natural extension of existing law. Based on a Ninth Circuit Court decision in *Destination Ventures v. FCC* (1995), there is substantial Government interest in protecting consumers from having to bear the costs of third-party advertising. In addition, the court also held that advertisers have no right to turn consumers into a "captive audience" that is "incapable of declining to receive a message."

I believe I have crafted a bill—although it is just the beginning of a process which includes hearings and committee work—that is acceptable to most parties involved. It allows people to "opt in" and receive unsolicited advertisements if they give their consent, but it does not put the onus on the individual to stop the unsolicited advertisers as an "opt out" plan would do. Today, at a press conference Ray Everett, a representative of the proconsumer group Coalition Against Unsolicited Commercial E-Mail, and Justin Newton, a representative from the pro-business Internet Service Providers Consortium—each coming at the issue from different sides—both came to the same conclusion—this legislation would be an effective way to put a stop to unsolicited advertisements.

THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF
RIGHTS

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, as vice chairman of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, it is my pleasure to join in introducing the sportsmen's bill of rights in the House of Representatives. Our goal is to assure the same kind of access to Federal public lands and waters for tomorrow's hunters and an-

glers, that present and past generations of hunters and anglers have known.

From a young age, I learned to value and treasure the outdoors. I have also had the enjoyment of passing this love of the outdoors onto my son and hope one day to pass it along to my grandson. I am an original sponsor of the sportsmen's bill of rights because I want to ensure that future generations will not be denied the opportunity to enjoy similar experiences with their families and friends.

Government's involvement with promoting America's outdoor heritage dates back to the days of Teddy Roosevelt, and the sportsmen's bill of rights is a continuation of that relationship. This proconservation and prooutdoorsman legislation will strengthen hunters' and anglers' ability to hunt and fish on Federal public lands, while requiring Federal agencies to defer to State management authorities in most instances. Not only does the legislation encourage local stewardship, but it also maintains all current land management mandates and priorities established by law, so not to disturb current and successful conservation practices.

The primary focus of the sportsmen's bill of rights is to restore equity to public land use by providing reasonable access to America's outdoorsmen and women. In fact, this commonsense measure will give hunters and anglers the ability to utilize public lands that all taxpayers should have the ability to enjoy. After all, it is our tax dollars that pay for the maintenance and upkeep of public lands—with much of that tax revenue being generated from sportsmen's activities. In my home State of Georgia alone, the expenditures of sportsmen account for \$88 million in State and Federal tax revenues.

By passing the sportsmen's bill of rights, Congress can send a message to the American public that the environment is too important to be left to extreme special interest groups or big government bureaucrats. This measure will unlock America's beautiful lands for all to enjoy, whether it is the type of folks who enjoy fishing with their children on a cool Saturday morning or those who can only go out once a year with their old hunting buddies.

SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the sportsmen's bill of rights. When this bill becomes law, it will encourage Federal land managing agencies to allow hunting and fishing on the lands they manage. It requires these agencies to take into consideration the impact that their policies and management practices will have on hunting and fishing. Another important feature of this bill clarifies that State government holds the primary management authority over wildlife resources unless the Federal managing agency can show specific statutory authority that requires otherwise.

This legislation is needed to ensure that Americans who enjoy the outdoors can utilize our public lands. There have been too many instances where Federal agencies have closed lands to hunting and fishing with little to

no explanation to the sportsmen's community. The sportsmen's bill of rights will help keep these lands open as long as sportsman's use does not interfere with the primary use of the land.

This bill is very important to the people of the State of Alaska. The Federal Government controls over 242 million acres in our State, which makes up 66 percent of Alaska's total land area. To put it into perspective, the Federal lands in Alaska add up to over twice the total area of the entire State of California. This bill helps the Federal agencies keep these public lands open to use of our sportsmen and I urge its swift passage.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to transfer 190 acres of Federal land to Park County, WY. The legislation is the result of 5 years of dedication and hard work by the Cody Country Chamber of Commerce and the Cody Economic Development Council. I also extend a special thanks to Paul Hoffman, executive director of the Cody Country Chamber of Commerce, for his unwavering commitment in getting this matter resolved.

The land to be transferred is currently in public ownership, more specifically that of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau has completed its withdrawal review of this land and have done extensive environmental testing, archaeological, and cultural resource studies. The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed, and through the Bureau of Land Management [BLM], completed a cadastral survey of the land to be transferred.

All wetlands and lands with potential recreation, wildlife, and water management significance have been surveyed out of the area recommended for disposal, and that land will be retained by the Federal Government under Bureau of Reclamation management.

Through the General Services Administration [GSA], the Bureau of Reclamation recommends that all 190 acres be transferred to the county. BLM would of course be the logical Federal agency to receive the land, but it has formally confirmed it does not want to have the property under its management.

Mr. Speaker, this property, when transferred, will help ensure the economic stability of many businesses that currently hold leases on the property. Most of the acreage has excellent development potential as an industrial area, but the details of its use will be left to the discretion of the people of Park County, WY.

I am hopeful that my colleagues in the House will see the importance of conveying this Federal property, property that is no longer needed by the Federal Government, but is significant to the local entities that will directly benefit from it.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this legislation to my colleagues and urge their support for its prompt enactment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CAPTAIN
EUGENE SWEENEY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, as a retired member of the Michigan State Police, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the celebration of the retirement of a former colleague, a constituent and most importantly, a friend, Capt. Eugene David Sweeney from the Michigan State Police.

Throughout his distinguished 30 year career, Captain Sweeney has exemplified the attributes and personal qualities it takes to achieve the respect he has earned and the official commendations he has received. As a member of the 67th Recruit School in 1967, he quickly rose through the ranks and was promoted to Sergeant on October 2, 1977, and was transferred to the Fire Marshal Division at First District Headquarters in Lansing, MI.

His leadership and abilities soon provided the basis for additional promotions, including one 8 month span in 1981 when he was promoted to lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and post commander of the Negaunee Post. In 1989, he was again promoted to inspector for the Eighth District. On September 13, 1992, Gene Sweeney received his final promotion as captain in his role as commander of the Eighth District. The Eighth District comprises all of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

There are few, if any positions where an individual places more on the line than in the area of law enforcement. Captain Sweeney put it all on the line every day for 30 years. He received the department life saving award on May 30, 1977. He also served as a model for many State troopers who served under his command and who have gone on to be excellent troopers themselves.

Captain Sweeney is married to the former Kathleen O'Rourke. They have three children, Shawn, Colleen and Aaron who, in keeping with family tradition, is also a member of the Michigan State Police. Aaron is serving with the Fire Marshal Division at the Eighth District Headquarters in Negaunee, MI.

Mr. Speaker, John Stuart Mill once said, "Everyone who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit." We have all received the benefit of knowing, working with and for Gene Sweeney and his family.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the residents of Michigan's First Congressional District and as cochairman of the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus, I congratulate Capt. Eugene Sweeney upon his retirement and wish him well with all future endeavors.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SANTA
BARBARA MENTAL HEALTH AS-
SOCIATION

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Santa Barbara Mental Health

Association, which is located in my district and celebrates its 50th anniversary today. Historically, the needs of people with mental illness have often been neglected and forgotten. The Santa Barbara Mental Health Association was formed in 1947 by caring people who recognized the inadequacies in the care which mentally ill people received, and were determined never to allow these individuals to be ignored.

Today, the volunteers and staff of the association run two group homes and a drop-in center providing classes, support groups, meals, and a friendly atmosphere to mentally ill people. To the families of persons with mental illness, the association offers education and support services. The association also helps build understanding in the community by putting people in contact with, and educating them about, the challenges and triumphs of the mentally disabled.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take a moment to thank my dear friend Tom Rogers who will be honored by the Mental Health Association for his years of dedicated service and outstanding achievement on behalf of persons with mental illness. As a county supervisor and well-respected leader of our community, Tom Rogers has had the courage and ability to stand up and work for those people who most need a friend and advocate. And as everyone on the central coast knows, Mr. Speaker, Tom's courage and strength of spirit are shining brightly in the face of his own personal adversity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me today in commending Tom Rogers and the Santa Barbara Mental Health Association for their years of service to the community.

"HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY TO
FELLOWSHIP LODGE"

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker. One of the most interesting aspects of representing Massachusetts is our history as one of the original 13 States, and as a place where much of America began.

One great example of this is the Fellowship Lodge, A.F. & A.M. in Bridgewater, MA.

On June 15 this lodge will celebrate its 200th anniversary. On that day in 1797, the grand master of Masons in Massachusetts went to the town of Bridgewater to present a charter to Fellowship Lodge, and that same charter remains in Fellowship Lodge in Bridgewater today. Of particular interest is that the grand master who made that trip is a man who made another, more well known trip in Massachusetts 20 years earlier—Paul Revere. And the man who organized the petition drive to open a lodge of Masons in Bridgewater, Hector Orr, preceded myself and my House colleagues to Washington.

I congratulate the members of the lodge for their persistence in preserving this important part of our history. Massachusetts flourishes in part because our citizens recognize the value of maintaining our strong historical traditions even as we are pioneers in so many breakthrough technologies. It is I think of great note that the town of Bridgewater is the home both of this 200-year-old lodge, begun with a charter by Paul Revere when he was grand master

of Masons, and also the John Joseph Moakley Technology Center at Bridgewater State College, which is a state-of-the-art facility helping residents of the area master the latest in telecommunications skills. Mr. Speaker I ask that the history of this lodge, written by Luther Hayden, Jr., be printed here as an important example of how a community can nurture and be nurtured by its history.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS—1797-1972

(By Worshipful Luther L. Hayden, Jr.)

The first record of any movement toward the formation of the Lodge bears the date of October 1, 1796. At that time, a group of Masons of the old town of Bridgewater, desirous of having a meeting-place at or near their place of abode, appointed a committee to present a petition to the nearest Lodge. The petition was signed by Hector Orr, Charles Angier, Josiah Otis, Noah Fearing, Isaac Lazell, Nathan Lazeli, and Joseph Lazell. It was presented to Orphan's Hope Lodge of Weymouth, asking for a recommendation to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge that it grant a charter for a lodge in Bridgewater, to be called Fellowship Lodge.

The first meeting of which we have a record was held at the home of Brother Hector Orr, in the East Parish of Bridgewater, on June 30, 1797. On October 2, officers of The Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts came to Bridgewater, and at that time Most Worshipful Paul Revere consecrated and constituted Fellowship Lodge.

The charter of Fellowship Lodge is dated June 15, 1797, and is worthy of special mention. It is signed by Most Worshipful Paul Revere. During his term of office, twenty-three new lodges were formed, and several of these have their original charter. Fellowship Lodge is one of these.

In order to appreciate the period in which Fellowship Lodge was formed, it would be well to note what was happening in our country in 1797. George Washington had just completed his second term, and in March, 1797, John Adams, second president of the United States, had been inaugurated. The cornerstone of the first Capitol building in Washington had just been laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies, in which George Washington took part. The Town of Bridgewater was composed of what is now Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and Bridgewater.

In 1835, due to the strong anti-Masonic feeling which prevailed throughout this nation, the Lodge voted to suspend its regular meetings. From 1835-1845, only one candidate received the degrees. The charter was never surrendered during this time. Tradition informs us that it was concealed in the caves of the Jonathan Ames house on South Street in West Bridgewater.

Regular meetings were resumed in September, 1845, and a period of lively Masonic activity took place. By 1868, 140 new members had been added to the rolls.

In 1869, Fellowship Lodge purchased its first permanent home, located on the site of the present Temple. In 1872, a third story was added to form the lodge room which many of us came to know so well.

On June 15, 1897, the 100th Anniversary was observed. Apparently the whole town participated, for a newspaper list of decorated buildings includes practically all public and commercial buildings, as well as many homes. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Most Worshipful Charles G. Hutchinson, and many members of Grand Lodge were in attendance. After an hour-long parade, an anniversary meeting was held, followed by a banquet. The Reverend Dr. George C. Lorimer, minister of Tremont Temple, delivered the principal address. One report states that over 800 attended.

In 1922, the 125th Anniversary was observed with a church service, ladies' night, and a commemorative communication. The grand Lodge was represented by the Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.

In 1936, according to Right Worshipful Herbert K. Pratt, "the Lodge was swept with a wave of dramatic fervor." The Fellowship Players were organized, and for several years a different play by Worshipful Carl H. Claudy was produced annually. Invitations were received from far and wide, and the Players traveled from Provincetown to Boston, appearing before an estimated ten thousand Masons. During World War II, the Players submerged, but every now and then they surface, upon request, to reenact their perennial favorite "A Rose on The Altar."

On June 15, 1947, the Lodge celebrated its 150th Anniversary with church services and a special communication. Most Worshipful Samuel H. Wragg and several other Grand Lodge officers were our guests. The observance ended with a banquet at the Albert Gardner Boyden Gymnasium.

At the February 24, 1964 meeting of the Lodge, a committee was appointed to look into the advisability of either remodeling the lodge building or erecting a new Temple. For a number of years it had become increasingly apparent that extensive repairs would have to be made to the old structure, which had been the home of Fellowship lodge for nearly 100 years. The building was structurally weak and the lodge room on the third floor was a potential firetrap. After considerable study, by this committee and others that follows, at the May 2, 1996 meeting, erection of a new building on the same site was recommended and it was voted to proceed with the project.

The building committee then set to work in earnest. A brochure was prepared showing plans for the proposed new Temple, and at the June 6th communication a drive for funds was initiated, with Brother Thomas Carroll, our oldest member, making the first contribution. Arrangements were made for the Lodge to meet in the quarters of Satucket Lodge in East Bridgewater. Late in July, demolition of the old building was begun. Construction proceeded with few interruptions, and by the fall of 1967 the building was ready for occupancy.

September 7, 1967, was a Red Letter Day in the history of Fellowship Lodge. On that day, officers of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts came to Bridgewater, and Most Worshipful Thomas A. Booth presided over the laying of the cornerstone and dedication of the new Temple. Masons from far and near taxed the capacity of the lodge room to participate in the traditional Masonic ceremonies. Then, on April 3, 1968, a mortgage-burning ceremony proclaimed the Lodge's freedom from encumbrances. Thus, the hopes and plans of Fellowship Lodge came to fruition, and another page added to the story of Masonry in Bridgewater.

No account of the building of the Temple would be complete without credit being given to those whose efforts and contributions made it possible. First, to the Building Committee, who labored so tirelessly for a period of more than two years, studying, planning, and finally supervising the building construction. Second, to all those who subscribed so generously to the drive for funds. Third, to the memory of those whose gifts and bequests were largely responsible for our being able to build without incurring indebtedness: namely, Brothers Elmer Edson Kimball and John Gardner Braman; Paul Revere, great-grandson of the signer of our charter; Mrs. Flora T. Little, widow of Brother Walter S. Little; and Mrs. Eleanor G. Reynolds, daughter of Brother Harry H.

Bragdon, Lodge treasurer for thirty-nine years. To these, and many others, Fellowship Lodge owes a debt of undying gratitude.

For 175 years, Fellowship Lodge has survived through wars, depressions and the anti-Masonic period, and has prospered. It has become a recognized and respected influence for good in the community. As a unit of a great Fraternity, international in its scope, we should like to feel that it has played its part in the promotion of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth to all men "wherever dispersed over the face of this earth." May God grant that its future be as bright as its past.

TRIBUTE TO DARLENE REINKEMEYER

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, Darlene Reinkemeyer became executive director of the Missouri Funeral Directors Association in 1992 and almost immediately members noticed something had changed for the better.

With Darlene's directing, memberships increased sharply, membership services tripled, and the association's programs for continuing education seminars, licensure, and professional development were enhanced and scheduled on a more frequent basis.

The MFDA Newsletter took on a new life with added information and diverse advertising. The newsletter is now regarded as one of the best in the country.

Reinkemeyer was a key figure in restoring credibility to the Missouri Funeral Trust by developing effective contracts, folders, and forms and implementing a computerized record keeping system that gave the system new accountability, and reduced costs. The MFT now manages \$30 million. The system Reinkemeyer authored has been copied in other States.

Darlene also put the Missouri Funeral Directors Association into the information age, too. The MFDA is on the Internet and its offices are computerized. In the last year, she was instrumental in providing the MDFA with new offices and headquarters building. The Association, with Reinkemeyer at the helm, is financially stable with a sound process of planning and acquisition of assets and capital improvements.

Darlene Reinkemeyer has decided to leave her position, and funeral home directors in Missouri will miss her. Her efforts have improved the profession in Missouri to the benefit of those persons who need their services in times of great bereavement. We wish Darlene Reinkemeyer the very best in her pursuits.

HONORING RAY L. TURNER

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today in appreciation of Mr. Ray L. Turner, a loyal and dedicated friend who has been named the Indiana School Social

Worker of the Year for 1997. It is truly an honor for me to recognize Ray, who has consistently demonstrated generosity and selfless dedication to the children of northern Indiana.

As the school social worker at Harrison Elementary School in South Bend, IN, Ray has dedicated himself to promoting the academic and social advancement of students in a host of important areas including home visits, crisis prevention, and an innovative approach known as early intervention, which Ray designed and is now in the second year of implementing. The objective of this unique method is to apply prevention and early intervention strategies for elementary school children to reduce suspensions and promote parental involvement. For the current school year, Ray also assumed primary responsibility for the design and implementation for the Harrison School's "Enrichment After School Program."

Ray received an undergraduate degree in philosophy from the University of Notre Dame in 1973. He also received a masters degree in elementary education from Indiana University in 1975 and a masters degree in social work from Western Michigan University in 1978. Ray has also completed all coursework and examinations for Western University's Education Leadership Doctoral Program.

Ray's awards and achievements are numerous and illustrate an extensive and distinguished career in assisting children. In addition to being named Indiana's School Social Worker of the Year, Ray has also been named the local Social Worker of the Year for South Bend Schools and Teacher of the Year at Harrison Elementary School in 1996 and 1997. Additionally, Ray was awarded the Martin Luther King Community Service Award in January 1997, the Co-Social Worker of the Year for South Bend Schools in 1995 and 1996, and the UCAADA Community Service Award in August 1994.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud to recognize Ray's achievement in establishing a regional site for the Indiana Chapter's Books for Kids Foundation in 1996. This innovative program focuses on early literacy as a critical part of the foundation from which a child learns and improves in mind and spirit, and becomes a contributing member of the family and the community. As a member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, my efforts to provide greater opportunity for young people are significantly bolstered by the contributions of selfless individuals like Ray Turner, whose ongoing contributions continue to provide an unrivaled source of inspiration and motivation for America's youth.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Turner is a shining example of the importance of our Nation's outstanding teachers and social workers, whose tireless contributions provide an invaluable service to our community. I am confident that Ray will continue to play a constructive and important role in influencing the lives of children and all of those who come into contact with him.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
CARMELITOS PUBLIC HOUSING
DEVELOPMENT

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the Carmelitos public housing develop-

ment, located in North Long Beach. It wasn't long ago that a public housing site in my district of Long Beach epitomized what is wrong with public housing today. Crime-ridden neighborhoods and rundown units plagued families living in this community. Today, the Carmelitos public housing development is a bonafide success story, due in part to one program making a difference in its public housing residents' lives—the Growing Experience. The Growing Experience is a year-long training program open to county public housing residents to prepare them for landscape business development and employment. The project is improving the quality of life for public housing residents by providing strong job training and educational opportunities that lead to self-sufficiency. Since the program's inception in April 1996, one-third of the resident trainees have moved out of public housing and into private residences. Clearly, the Growing Experience is proof that a chronically unemployed community can transform itself into a community that embraces work.

I am proud to announce that the Growing Experience, a program of the Los Angeles County Community Development Commission, was named a semifinalist in the Ford Foundation's 1997 Innovations in American Government Awards competition. One of the Nation's most prestigious public-service prizes, the Innovations Awards recognize governmental initiatives that provide creative solutions to social and economic problems. Being named a semifinalist in this competition underlines what those of us in Los Angeles County have known for the last year—that Carmelitos is a pioneer in helping people to help themselves.

I congratulate the Carmelitos housing development and the Los Angeles Community Development Commission for its recognition in this national competition. Carmelitos is a prime example of defining a program's success by how many people graduate to self-sufficiency and no longer need its assistance.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I am writing to clarify my position regarding the Employment, Training, and Literacy Enhancement Act of 1997, H.R. 1385. Regrettably, on May 16, 1997, my vote on final passage of this legislation was improperly recorded, rollcall vote No. 138. Let the record show that it was my intent to vote "nay" on final passage in accord with my position opposing this bill. While I appreciate the efforts of my colleagues in this endeavor, I deeply feel this is a wrong direction for us to turn. Thank you for recognizing my position regarding these important matters.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I seek recognition to speak out of order. Mr. Speaker,

last Friday, May 16, my wife fulfilled a lifelong dream. Having stayed at home to raise our two children, my wife had recently returned to school to get her degree in education. Last Friday, she achieved that goal in a commencement ceremony at Rowan University in my district. I could not be more proud of her.

Needless to say, because I attended my wife's commencement I was unable to attend Friday's session and was therefore forced to miss votes that day. However, I wish to submit for the record that had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Owens amendment, and "yes" on final passage of the bill H.R. 1385.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RON
MOLENDYK

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to acknowledge the outstanding career of Ron Molendyk. Mr. Molendyk, who has announced his retirement, serves as the city manager for the city of Lake Elsinore, CA. Having worked with Mr. Molendyk for many years, I am truly sorry to hear this pillar of the community say goodbye. However, I am extremely pleased to see a long life of hard work be rewarded with the celebration of retirement.

Mr. Molendyk has served in municipal government for 35 years and he has been dedicated to the city of Lake Elsinore for 13 years. He began his career as the recreation leader for the city of Buena Park. He then moved on to become area supervisor for the recreations and parks department for the city of Long Beach, director of recreation and parks for the city of Bell, director of community services for the city of Brea and the traffic commissioner for the city of Placentia. Drive, determination, and many years of experience paid off for Mr. Molendyk when he was hired as the city manager/city clerk for the city of Rolling Hills and then, later, as the city manager for the city of Lake Elsinore.

The position of city manager incorporates all of the requirements of a corporate administrator, as well as the responsibility of providing leadership and representation to the community on behalf of the city council and staff. As city manager, Mr. Molendyk has served as the negotiator to bring commercial and residential development to the city of Lake Elsinore. To emphasize the priceless asset of the city, the lake, Mr. Molendyk has been a leader in the development of recreation and tourism.

He has also been the key contact for relations between the city and other levels of government. On many occasions, Mr. Molendyk has been the liaison for my office when addressing city issues affected by the Federal Government, such as flood control, transportation, and the environment. His knowledge of and passion for the city of Lake Elsinore has been a vital asset to me during my first two terms as the congressional representative for the Elsinore Valley.

Mr. Molendyk received his bachelor of arts in recreation and master of science in administration from California State University, Long Beach. He is a member of the International City Managers' Association, Inland Empire

City Managers' Association, California Parks and Recreation Society, Rotary International, Lambda Alpha and Community Redevelopment Association.

I would like to take the opportunity to say thank you to Mr. Molendyk for his dedication, influence and involvement in our community. He has served as a fine representative of municipal government. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Mr. Ron Molendyk on his outstanding career and offer my best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO
WNAM-AM

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor broadcasting excellence and the 50th anniversary of WNAM-AM in Neenah, WI.

Friday, May 23, 1997, will mark 50 years that WNAM has provided information and entertainment to residents of the Fox Valley, an invaluable public service. WNAM Radio, whose call letters reflect Neenah and Menasha, is one of the oldest radio voices in northeast Wisconsin. As such, it has provided a continuous record of the history of radio as it emerged across the Nation. From the old days of network radio soap operas to the veteran broadcasting personality Ron Ross, who holds forth every morning on the air, WNAM has been a constant radio companion to thousands of listeners at 1280 on their AM radio dial.

Every day, listeners tune in to WNAM to hear hourly local, regional, State, and national news. And, of course, it is the place to hear Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole, the McGuire and Andrews Sisters, and many other popular entertainers.

As a former broadcaster myself and as someone who knows the hard work and dedication it takes to operate, maintain, and continue great programming on a radio station, I want to thank WNAM for their service to Wisconsin and I wish them many more years of excellence on the radio.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to help me honor WNAM and wish them a hearty happy 50th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NATHANIEL MORRELL AND THE STUDENTS OF E.W. CLARK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to the tremendous accomplishments of an outstanding teacher, Mr. Nathaniel Morrell, and group of young students from E.W. Clark High School in Las Vegas, NV.

Recently, Mr. Morrell's class won the Nevada State competition sponsored by the Center for Civic Education. The competition tested

students on their knowledge of the Constitution. For their efforts, Mr. Morrell's class represented the State of Nevada at the national finals which were held in Washington, DC. At the national finals, Mr. Morrell's class was further distinguished when they were recognized as the best nonfinalist team from the Western States region.

Through this competition, each student demonstrated his or her knowledge of the Constitution before simulated congressional committees made of constitutional scholars, lawyers, journalists, and government leaders. Unfortunately, for too many Americans understanding the Constitution and appreciating the protection of liberty it affords us is a duty left unrealized. However, with the example of young students devoting their free time to participate in a scholarly competition, I am confident that our Nation will have the leadership to take us into the 21st century and increase our collective knowledge of one of the most revolutionary documents in human history.

I would like to offer my congratulations to Mr. Morrell, Scott Bernth, William Britton, Dana Buck, Scott Collins, Marci Conant, Jill Conk, Gina Eusano, Desiree Evans, Brenna Flood, Neeloufar Gharavi, Michael Grizzaffi, April Jones, Parminder Kang, Sih Lee, Cassie Martin, Jesseca Master, Andreas Mauer, Chairat Meevsin, Nicholas North, Jennifer Patterson, Charles Posnecker, Scott Pringle, Yoan Rodriguez, Jeffrey Sherman, David Simpson, Michael Sweker, Jack Tomassian, Benjamin Tripoli, Brianna Winters, Michael Wucinich, and Kate Raby. Nevadans are very proud of their achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these young Americans and the Center for Civic Education for their months of hard work. Mr. Morrell and his class will undoubtedly treasure this experience for a lifetime.

H.R. 1702, THE COMMERCIAL SPACE
ACT OF 1997

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, the United States is a country built by the sweat, ingenuity, successes, and failure of its people, not its Government. Our history was written well outside of Washington, before the beltway was ever constructed. The American model of progress is one that draws on the skills, energy, and honest work of our citizens. It is a model in which Government ultimately plays a subordinate role.

Sometimes we forget that when it comes to outer space. Because the Government put a man on the Moon, some supporters of space development have thought that only Government was capable of developing this newest frontier. But this is the wrong mindset to have in a country that does not revolve around Washington and whose energies must not be trapped by the gravity well of Federal deficits. If we expect, or accept, that Government will do for us in space what the American people did for themselves in developing this country, then we will have lost the vision of our Founding Fathers. We will have ceased to be American.

Fortunately, the can-do attitude that built this country still exists beyond the beltway,

and even in many corners of Washington. There are legions of citizens who don't work for the Government or a government contractor, but who are opening our next frontier in outer space. They're using their own sweat, their own creativity, their own insight, and their own money to create one of the fastest growing areas of commercial activity in this country: commercial space. In 1995, the commercial space industry generated \$7.5 billion in revenue. For the last decade, it has been one of our fastest growing industries and has proven relatively recession-proof.

Today, commercial space businesses are employing thousands of people in various commercial activities, including communications, space launch, remote sensing applications, and navigation. The services are growing by leaps and bounds, as is U.S. employment in the industry. We use communication satellites launched on commercial rockets to make international calls for a fraction of the cost we paid decades ago. We have a commercial sector investing in new rockets to lower the costs of getting to space. We have companies investing in new space instruments to do the kind of research that pays immeasurable returns in the outyears. We have remote sensing applications companies using space imagery to better understand flooding and more realistically estimate damage.

Tomorrow, we can look forward to an explosion in remote sensing after the first privately financed satellites are launched this year. We can look forward to an explosion in communication services, as companies fill low- and medium-Earth orbits with constellations of communication satellites. We can look forward to cheap access to space that is an order of magnitude less costly and more reliable than today's ballistic vehicles. We may even look forward to space tourism, which NASA is already studying in a joint venture with industry.

The American people have spoken on this issue. We value commercial space. We want it to succeed. We want to participate in opening the space frontier. Over the past decade, the Science Committee had led the way under Republican and Democratic management to pass the legislation necessary to enable these industries to succeed, with bills ranging from the original Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984 to the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. Over the past decade, the office of the President—whether it was held by Republicans or Democrats—has developed and imposed policies intended to expand the ability of the commercial sector to lead this country in space. None of these initiatives required a new government program. Instead of spending money, we've saved it by expanding the technical and industrial base for space. We've saved money by reducing the amount of overhead that Government has to pay on its own. We've saved money by creating new jobs, new technologies, new expertise, and new capabilities that tax dollars didn't have to pay for. These benefits are so simple, and so direct, that America's elected officials have supported them regardless of party, whether they are in the White House or in the Congress. We've done, in legislation, the things that the American people have asked for, we're moving Government out of the way.

But the job is not done. We've heard it from constituents and we've experienced it ourselves: The Federal bureaucracy does not always apply law or policy in the manner that

the Congress and the White House intend. Instead of serving the Nation's interest in promoting commercial space, bureaucracies serve their self-interest in expanding turf, accreting regulatory power, and stifling creativity. The bill I am introducing today reverses the increasing bureaucratization of commercial space and the tendency by the Government to grow and stifle this industry. The Commercial Space Act of 1997 levers the legislative and regulatory process for space launch, space re-entry, and remote sensing back to the track it was meant to be on when Congress enacted and the White House approved commercial space legislation.

We designed this bill around the Clinton administration's space policies, in particular, as they relate to remote sensing, space transportation, and navigation from space. We designed this bill around those policies because they are good policies. They strike an appropriate balance among our Nation's interest in promoting commercial space activity, creating high-tech jobs, protecting our national security, preserving the public safety, and increasing our technical competitiveness. We've insisted that Federal agencies and departments do the things they are obligated to do. We've strengthened some of the policies and set specific limits on the power and authority of the Federal Government. By taking these steps, we're creating a stable business environment in which the commercial sector can raise capital, develop a business plan, hire employees, and offer a space good or service with the expectation that the Government won't keep changing the rules.

The bill does several things, but let me limit my comments to the highlights.

First, we direct NASA to study the prospects for commercial development, augmentation, or servicing of the international space station, including the funds that we might save through greater commercial involvement.

Second, we amend the Commercial Space Launch Act to give the commercial sector the legal ability to reenter Earth's atmosphere and return space payloads to Earth. This is a vital portion of the bill, as a handful of companies are building commercial reusable launch vehicles which will need to reenter Earth's atmosphere and land after delivering their payloads to orbit. NASA's own X-33 program is leading technology in this direction, so Congress and the White House must act soon to make commercial reentry from space legal.

Third, the bill confirms and supports the President's policies on the global positioning system [GPS]. GPS is a space-based system that people can use to determine their precise position on Earth. Although it is a military system, the Reagan administration decided a decade ago that its signal would be available to civilian users. Since then, the civil and commercial uses of GPS have exploded. According to a RAND Corp. study, the global market for nonmilitary GPS goods and services could reach \$8.47 billion by the year 2000. Other governments are considering entering this area of space activity. Because our national security and economic interests are better served if the U.S. system becomes the world standard, the bill encourages the President to enter into regional agreements with foreign governments to secure the U.S. GPS as the world's standard. This encouragement will strengthen the administration's negotiating position by presenting a united front overseas

without tying its hands to reach the best agreement.

Fourth, the bill streamlines the process of obtaining a license to operate a commercial remote sensing satellite. The Government has issued seven licenses to the industry to image the Earth from space, enabling our commercial sector to compete with a host of corporate, government, and quasi-private entities from other countries seeking to dominate global remote sensing markets. U.S. leadership of this industry is crucial if we are to ensure that its benefits accrue to Americans and that the global industry remains under the control of the United States. If we allow foreign entities to lead the industry, then we will lose insight into and control over the use of high-resolution remote sensing imagery during times of crisis. This bill lays the foundation to ensure that American industry can set the pace of technical change in the industry so that we do not cede control over it to another country.

Fifth, the bill requires the Government to procure commercial space transportation services, instead of buying rockets. When the aviation industry began in this country, the Government procured air mail services from the commercial sector, allowing the market to determine the pace of innovation in the industry. The results of this decision made America's aeronautics industry the world's leader in just a few decades. We need to do the same thing for space and bring market mechanisms into the process of launching Government payloads. The bill does make appropriate exceptions, including giving the Defense Department considerable discretion in areas of national security.

This bill is based on legislation, H.R. 3936, that the House passed under suspension last year. That bill had broad bipartisan support and we worked very closely with the administration to ensure that it was consistent with President Clinton's objectives. After all, the President's policies help achieve our goals. This is one area where there is very little political disagreement. In the end, a Republican Congress and a Democratic White House can look back on a spirit of cooperation among the Nation's elected officials last year. The bill didn't become law because it was sent to the Senate in the waning days of the 104th Congress. By sending this bill to the Senate during the first session of the 105th Congress, we will be giving the Senators enough time to review and pass the bill. I hope that we can maintain the same level of cooperation and compromise as we experienced last year. Just as we worked on a bipartisan basis in the House last year, and just as we worked with the administration to move the bill forward, I am looking forward to working with the bill's supporters in the Senate this Congress.

As important as this bill is, it is not the last and final word on commercial space development or Government's role in it. It takes several very solid, but incremental steps down the path the American people have said they want to go. The changes we are making here are vital to providing the stable business environment that any young and growing industry needs to expand. To paraphrase Neil Armstrong as he leapt to the lunar surface 28 years ago, these small steps add up to one giant leap.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) establishing the Congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the budget resolution. Though I have strong doubts about some of its provisions and fully oppose others, I am confident that this budget is, on balance, in the best interest of my constituents and the country.

This budget is a victory for fiscal responsibility. It offers sensible tax relief while increasing our commitment to education, health and environmental protection—all while achieving a balanced budget by 2002.

The capital gains tax reductions will help small businesses, family farms and high-tech companies throughout this country. Lower interest rates will free up capital, allow greater expansion for growing sectors of our economy, and reward risk-taking entrepreneurs. The likely \$500,000 exemption of profits from home sales will encourage home ownership and give many taxpayers flexibility with their largest financial asset.

I am particularly pleased that the new budget proposal calls for the strongest Federal support of education in 30 years. It strengthens the Head Start program to include an additional 200,000 young children by 2002 and provides for 1 million tutors for older students who need help catching up. The expansion of the Pell Grant programs and \$35 billion in education tax credits will increase access for working families and their children to help them help themselves through the wonders of higher education.

I believe in welfare reform, but I opposed the rank unfairness in last year's bill that sought to end all benefits to legal immigrants. The provisions to restore benefits to elderly disabled legal immigrants will help impart some fairness to welfare reform. I also support the tax incentives for businesses to help increase welfare-to-work opportunities.

This budget also restores health insurance for half of our Nation's 10 million uninsured children. While this is a good start, we must do more. No child in this country should be without health insurance. We should see this provision as a start in addressing this critical need throughout our country.

As the Representatives of one of the most beautiful districts in the Nation, I am pleased that the agreement also provides funding to double the pace of cleanup at Superfund toxic waste sites; increases funding for community redevelopment of contaminated urban areas (so called "brown fields"); and increases funding for ensuring the beauty of our National Parks.

But like many of my colleagues here today, I am concerned about the amount of savings—\$155 billion—to the Medicare program. These cuts will force a rise in seniors' premiums of perhaps more than \$5 per month by

the year 2002 and put additional financial burdens on physicians and hospitals. I fear that such deep cuts could do serious damage to the quality of health care provided to seniors and I hope that we can work together here in the House to ensure that these cuts are done as responsibly as possible.

In addition, there are many wasteful Government programs that were not included in the agreement that could save billions of taxpayer dollars and lessen the cuts to important programs like Medicare.

For example, mining laws are still governed by a law written in 1872, which gives away billions of dollars in mineral rights on taxpayer land for almost nothing. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that updating this law would save \$1.5 billion over 5 years and protect the environment. We also continue to subsidize the building of roads in our national forests and to sell taxpayer-owned timber at below market rates, at a cost of \$300 million annually. Subsidies for the cotton and sugar programs cost taxpayers billions each year.

I also have questions about the Pentagon's budget. While I am a strong supporter of our armed services, we must subject the Pentagon's \$263 billion annual budget to the same scrutiny at the rest of the Federal Government.

As with any major piece of Federal legislation that covers such a broad range of issues, there is a lot to like and dislike about the proposed budget agreement. But we must not succumb to the temptation to abandon the process because there may be particular provisions with which we disagree.

I believe that we must return a measure of civility to our public discourse. We mustn't fall into the abyss that the last Congress found itself in. Only by speaking with one another in a civil and honorable fashion can we hope to accomplish what the people of all our districts have sent us here to do.

Republicans and Democrats will not work in a bipartisan fashion on every issue, nor do I believe that they should. While there are distinct differences between our two parties, these disagreements should be seen as an illustration of the strength of our democracy. But we cannot let these differences stand in the way of making compromises that move our country forward, and Congress should not return to the frustrating and unproductive days of the recent past.

This budget resolution breaks the choke hold of partisan rancor that has been squeezing civility from our political life. This agreement is clear evidence that only by working together in a bipartisan fashion can we bring about solutions to very complex issues.

I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution.

TRIBUTE TO THE
STEPHANPOULOS FAMILY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a family that has demonstrated an unflinching commitment to community service. Tonight, the annual Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter [NCS] will honor the Stephanopoulos family at a Greek festival benefit in Manhattan.

Rev. Dr. Robert Stephanopoulos, a priest of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America for 38 years, has been dean of the Creek Orthodox Archdiocesan Cathedral of the Holy Trinity since 1982. He is renowned ecumenist, theologian, lecturer, and pastor and has developed innovative social outreach programs in the greater Catholic community.

Nikki Stephanopoulos has dedicated much of her life to volunteer service. As a founding member of NCS, she has served on its board for 10 years; she is also the news and information officer of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese.

Father Robert and Nikki's children are just as dedicated to social causes as their parents. Anastasia spent a year in Santiago, Chile, as a housemother for orphans and assisting in the administration of a school for children under the aegis of a Orthodox convent. Anastasia is now a nun at Convent of St. May Magdalene, situated in the slope of the Mount of Olives in the Garden of Gethsemane.

George, former senior advisor to President Clinton, is now a professor at Columbia University, an ABC news analyst and a Newsweek contributing columnist. He has spent two 6 week period working at refugee camps in the Sudan. Since his undergraduate days at Columbia University, George has participated in the Big Brother Program and other philanthropic efforts in New York and Washington.

Margarite is an active member of Sts. Constantine and Helen Cathedral in Cleveland, OH, where she served for many years on the board of trustees and for 5 years, chaired their 3-day Greek festival which attracted thousands of visitors every year. Margarite recently became the office manager for an orthopedic surgeon at Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan.

Andrew, who is currently vice president/A&R for the Track Factory, was very involved in the Rock The Vote campaign during the first Clinton campaign. During the campaign, he assisted in providing music for college events; following the election, he attended the signing of the motor-voter bill at the White House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise with me in this tribute to the Stephanopoulos family. The Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter, whose benefit theme is "One Caring Family Can Make A Difference," has chosen an exemplary family to illustrate how one family can have an extraordinary impact on the lives of people in need. Thank you.

SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Sportsmen's Bill of Rights. I am joined today by Representatives JOHN TANNER (TN), DON YOUNG (AK), SAXBY CHAMBLISS (GA), COLLIN PETERSON (MN), BOB SMITH (OR), RICHARD POMBO (CA), VIRGIL GOODE (VA), RICK HILL (MT), JAMES BARCIA (MI), and CHRIS JOHN (LA).

THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

The Sportsmen's Bill of Rights is intended to provide a clear policy for Federal agencies to follow in their administration and management of our Federal public lands. This policy is for

Federal agencies, within the limits of the statutes that they administer, to allow access to the Federal public lands under their jurisdiction for the purpose of fishing and hunting. The policy also requires that in the administration of their authorities, the Federal agencies act so as to improve and enhance the quality of fishing and hunting opportunities on the Federal public lands.

The bill contains several exceptions and exclusions to take into account emergency situations, national security concerns, public safety, and accepted management practices. In particular, the bill cannot be used to force the opening of national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service to fishing or hunting. Nor can it be used to force Federal agencies to change management mandates and priorities established by statute. Its intent is to guide the Federal land managing agencies in those areas where the basic authorizing legislation for management of a particular unit leaves room for discretion and judgment by the agency.

The policy established by this bill is driven by the recognition of the important role fishing and hunting play in America. Both are recreational activities for millions of Americans. They are also the driving forces in fish and wildlife conservation. With the growing urbanization that our country has gone through in the 20th century, Americans have separated from our connection with and understanding of the fishing and hunting activities of our great pioneers and settlers. But fishing and hunting are important recreational activities for almost 75 million people. Sportsmen spend more than \$48 billion every year on their outdoor recreation, supporting more than 1.3 million U.S. jobs. In addition, the enthusiasm of anglers and hunters for preserving their outdoor heritage was tapped 60 years ago to create a system for wildlife conservation recognized worldwide for its success at bringing back many species that were decimated during the 19th century.

Over 60 million Americans go fishing each year. Fishing activities range from the excitement of opening day in lakes and trout streams to the regular jaunts of parent and child to their favorite fishing hole, where they can relax and get away from the pace of modern life. Hunting is done by 14 million Americans, who take to the woods in the autumn to put venison in the larder or call the elusive turkey gobbler in the spring. For the individual, fishing and hunting bring out the qualities of independence and self-reliance that were so important to our forefathers. In their modern versions, fishing and hunting also require participants to be law-abiding and ethical good citizens of their communities. These are important values to retain and to inoculate in our children.

To a great extent, fishing and hunting are pursued by so many people because of their outdoors aspects. Since most people live in an urban or suburban environment, a visit to the woods, the fields or fishing streams is an important contact with the land. Fishing and hunting carries this contact a step further than other outdoor activities, because in addition to knowing how to get along in the outdoors, fisherman and hunters must have a knowledge of the fish and wildlife they pursue and their place in the environment. Together, the love of the outdoors and the understanding of

fish, wildlife, and the environment make anglers and hunters important advocates for conservation. It is their critical interests that are affected whenever something threatens our fish and wildlife resources or the habitats in which they depend.

PITTMAN-ROBERTSON FUNDING

Most people are aware that President Teddy Roosevelt, an avid hunter and fisherman, launched America on its road to modern conservation. But not many people are aware that this year is the 60th anniversary of the most important piece of legislation in wildlife conservation in the world, the Pittman-Robertson Act.

Pittman-Robertson, or P-R, was sponsored and endorsed by anglers and hunters to assure funding for fish and wildlife management by the States. It came at a time when America was still recovering from the Depression. For that reason alone, P-R was a remarkable act of sacrifice in the recovery and conservation of fish and wildlife. But what is most remarkable about P-R is its record of accomplishment. The partnership between the capabilities of the State fish and wildlife agencies and the funds provided by P-R, are clearly responsible for bringing back many species that were on their way to extinction. For example, at the beginning of the century, the white-tailed deer was nearly extinct in most places. Today it is so numerous in some parts of the country that it is considered a problem. The wild turkey, beaver, black bear, elk, pronghorn antelope, and many other species have also been brought back to healthy levels thanks to the Federal-State partnership through P-R.

The role of anglers and hunters in making P-R worked was twofold. First, anglers and hunters joined the manufacturers who supply them with equipment to develop, sponsor, and support this revolutionary legislation. Second, and most important, anglers and hunters willingly pay the excise taxes created by P-R. These taxes, in conjunction with the taxes paid by later laws modeled on P-R—the Dingell-Johnson Act and the Wallop-Breaux Act—today raise \$357 million annually for wildlife restoration.

This tax money is held in a special fund and is apportioned to the States each year on the basis of approved projects that contain matching State funds. Sports men and women have jealously guarded these funds to assure that the money goes to the conservation of fish and wildlife. As a result, the United States is a world leader in conservation. This industrialized Nation has managed to restore much of its abundant original heritage of fish and wildlife. The United States has both a large human population, world class industrial base, and a wide diversity of healthy fish and wildlife populations and conserved and nurtured habitats.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

The United States contains approximately 2.3 billion acres of land. Westward expansion brought the Federal Government ownership of over 80 percent of that land area. But over the years, more than 1.1 billion acres were given to the States and private sector. The following is a brief review of the agencies, authorities, and purpose of our Federal public lands:

The Bureau of Land Management [BLM], under the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers nearly 268 million acres—41 percent—of Federal lands. These lands are primarily managed under the Federal Land Pol-

icy and Management Act of 1976 [FLPMA] and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 [PRIA]. Overall the BLM administers 521 recreation areas, 589 acres of critical environmental concern—9.5 million acres—99 research natural areas, 9 national conservation areas, and cooperates with the National Park Service in managing 43 national natural landmarks. The BLM mission is to manage the public lands primarily under a multiple-use regime on the basis of a sustained yield. BLM is also endowed to protect a variety of aspects of its lands, provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals, and provide for outdoor recreation and human occupation and use.

The Forest Service, under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers nearly 192 million acres—29 percent—of the Federal lands in the National Forest System. These lands are primarily managed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 [RPA], as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 [NFMA] and the Multiple-use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. Overall the Forest Service administers 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 103 other units such as land utilization projects, purchase units, and research and experimental area. There are also special congressional designated areas, including 13 national recreation areas, 2 national monuments, national volcanic monuments in Washington and Oregon, 15 wildlife preserves or game refuges, and numerous other sites. The Forest Service mission is to manage the public lands primarily on a multiple use, sustained yield basis, for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and wildlife and fish purpose.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS], under the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers nearly 92 million acres—13 percent—of the Federal lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System. These lands are primarily managed under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. Overall the FWS administers 511 national wildlife refuges, 174 waterfowl production areas, and 51 wildlife coordination units. Outside the National Wildlife Refuge System, the FWS also administers 24,000 acres in 23 research centers, 37 administrative sites and 84 fish hatcheries. The FWS manages most of the units with the primary purpose of wildlife and plant conservation, the specific purposes often are described in the status of executive orders which established individual refuges. Other uses such as fishing, hunting, grazing, timber or mineral use are allowed if comparable with the primary purpose of the refuge.

The National Park Service [NPS], under the Department of the Interior, administers nearly 78 million acres—12 percent—of the Federal lands in the 368 units of the National Parks System. These lands are managed primarily under the individual authorizing legislative enactments, including the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act of 1980 and the California Desert Protection Act of 1993, and the National Parks Organic Act of 1916, which established the National Park Service. The NPS specifically manages 55 units which are national parks. The remainder of the lands are scattered across 21 other kinds of designations, including national monuments, national recreation areas, national seashores, national lakeshores, national historic sites and national

battlefields. The NPS primary purpose is to conserve, preserve, protect and interpret natural, cultural and historic resources for the public.

In addition, several Federal land designations are administered by more than one of the four major agencies. These are the National Wilderness Preservation System [NWPS], the National Trails Systems, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the National Monuments.

The NWPS was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964, which designated 9.1 million acres administered by the Forest Service as wilderness. It also directed the Federal land managing agencies to study the lands under their jurisdiction and recommend lands to be set aside as wilderness. In 1980, the size of the wilderness system was tripled by lands designated under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. In 1984, another 8.6 million acres were added with the designation of 21 wilderness areas administered by the Forest Service. The BLM set aside 26 million acres for review, and has recommended 10 million of those acres for designation as wilderness. The FWS administers 81 designated wilderness areas within 64 National Wildlife Refuges. In addition, the National Park Service has an additional 29 million acres being reviewed for wilderness status. Together the entire Wilderness System now has 104 million acres. Wilderness areas are kept in an undisturbed status with primitive recreation—unaided by motorized equipment—are the only allowed use.

The Sportmen's Bill of Rights will provide a uniform policy for management of this vast array of Federal public lands. I invite my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this important legislation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the Sportsmen's Bill of Rights. As an avid hunter and fisherman, I believe that the hunting and angling community serve as the backbone for the preservation, enhancement, and protection of natural and wildlife resources. Hunters and anglers are the foremost supporters of sound wildlife management and conservation practices in Minnesota and the rest of the United States. Funds raised through license, permit, and stamp purchases, as well as excise taxes on goods used by hunters and anglers have generated over \$6,000,000,000 for wildlife research and management. Many wildlife opportunities would not exist today if these conservation efforts had not been created by hunters and anglers.

The right to hunt and fish is increasingly coming under attack. We are seeing broad based challenges to hunting and fishing, and hopefully this bill will set the standards for such challenges much higher. Traditional rights of hunters and anglers are continually attacked by various organizations whose sole aim it to outlaw these outdoor activities. This legislation is necessary to fend off opponents of hunting and fishing.

Minnesota has about 450,000 deer hunters—probably the largest per capita in the Nation, 100,000 small game and waterfowl, grouse and pheasant hunters, and 1.6 million licensed anglers in the State each year. Thus, hunting and fishing is a significant part of both the Minnesota tradition and this Nation's tradition.

This type of legislation is also being proposed and advocated in many States. For example, in 1996, the Minnesota State Senate approved a proposed amendment to the State constitution giving Minnesota residents a constitutional right to hunt and fish in the State.

Hunter-funded land acquisition efforts of State wildlife agencies support a broad spectrum of public recreation. With fishing and hunting generated moneys. States have secured millions of acres of land for wildlife conservation. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota alone generate millions of dollars toward conservation efforts.

Hunting also provides a mechanism to control wildlife in areas where human tolerance is limited, regarding damage to agricultural crops and vegetation, nuisance problems, and vehicle collisions. Wildlife-caused environmental problems and human conflicts can be decreased with animal damage management techniques subsidized by hunters and anglers.

The economic value of hunting and angling is indispensable in Minnesota, as well as other State's economies. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota total over \$1.3 billion. Furthermore, close to half a million jobs are directly and indirectly supported by hunting.

The purpose of this legislation is to leave a legacy for future generations to enjoy the same rights to hunt and fish that the current generation enjoys today. With the trend towards increased urbanization, there is less and less access for people to really enjoy the outdoors. Recreational hunting and fishing strengthens family bonds and personal relationships. These sporting activities often bring parents and children together. The Sportsmen's Bill of Rights Act is crucial to ensure future generations of sportsmen, women, and children the opportunity to enjoy the same wildlife benefits and educational opportunities that have previously been enjoyed.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE DOW
CHEMICAL CO'S CENTENNIAL AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts called *A Century of Progress: 1897-1997*.

This celebration takes place thanks to the efforts of more than 300 volunteers, and support from local businesses and individuals who donated generously for a citywide recognition of Dow and its contributions to mid-Michigan's working families and communities. I believe that Dow and the surrounding communities will continue to gain from the mutually beneficial relationship that has grown from 100 years of shared history and experience. I look forward to another 100 years of success and progress

for the Dow Chemical Co. and the working people who have made that company and our community great.

I would like to share with my colleagues three articles from the May 20 special edition of the Midland Daily News with contributions from the Saginaw News and Bay City Times that describe the importance Dow's centennial anniversary is to our mid-Michigan communities.

[From the Midland Daily News, May 20, 1997]

(By Virginia Florey)

On Sunday, The Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts and will be called, appropriately enough "*A Century of Progress: 1897-1997*."

On May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. came into existence when Herbert Henry Dow persuaded 57 investors to put up \$200,000 to start the new business. The purpose of the new company was to make bleach from chlorine. From that small beginning The Dow Chemical Co. has grown into the global giant it is today. This is the story of the man who created the company and in doing so, also created the city of Midland.

Herbert Henry Dow was born on Feb. 26, 1866, in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, where his dad had been sent temporarily to work out some mechanical problems at a sewing-machine factory. Joseph and Sarah Dow soon returned to Birmingham (now called Derby), Conn., with their young son and continued to live in Birmingham until Herbert was 12 years old. While in Birmingham, two daughters, Mary and Helen, were born.

Joseph Dow was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, to work for the Derby Shovel Co. in 1878. Herbert graduated from high school there and that fall entered a new school called Case School of Applied Science, located in Cleveland. Herbert wanted to be an architect but the Dow family didn't have the money to send him away to school. Dow graduated from Case in 1888 and made his first trip to Midland, Mich., to take samples from the brine sea that was beneath the flatlands of this small village on the banks of the Tittabawassee River. In August of 1888, he began working at Huron Hospital College in Cleveland and used the lab there to continue his experiments with brine.

The next few years were filled with failure and successes. In 1889, The Canton Chemical Co. was formed to make bromine but by April 25, 1890, the company was dissolved. On Aug. 12, 1890, the Midland Chemical Co. was formed to make ferric bromide from brine. A new process, invented by young H.H. Dow, was to be used. On Aug. 14, 1890, Dow stepped off the train at the Ann Street Depot in Midland and began looking for a place to test his theory that bromine could be separated from brine by electrolysis.

With little capital and no electricity (Midland didn't get electricity until 1894) to conduct his experiments, Dow rented a barn on West Main Street near the Upper Bridge and bought brine and power from the adjacent Evens Flour Mill. On Sept. 29, 1891, Dow got the patent for the process of extracting bromine from brine by electrolysis.

Dow met and married a local girl, Grace Ball, who taught school not far from where he was working. In 1893 he made his first sale of potassium bromide crystals after his new bride and he spent two days picking out the "spots" of foreign matter in the crystals. But his persistence paid off and soon the Midland Chemical Co. was making money.

Now that he had proven his theory on brine, Dow turned to what he felt was an "enormously greater field"—the extraction

of chlorine from the waste products of the brine. In 1894, he built an electrolytic plant to extract chlorine but the plant exploded in its first hour of operation. The directors of the Midland Chemical Co. felt that the explosion proved the chlorine idea was too risky and they decided to stay with the production of bromine.

Dow left Midland for Canton, Ohio, with his wife Grace and baby daughter Helen. He continued experimenting with the chlorine idea and in six months was back in Midland to build a pilot bleach and chlorine plant. He found some investors and The Dow Process Co. was born in 1895. A second daughter, Ruth Alden, was born on Nov. 16, 1895, to Herbert and Grace.

The year 1897 was a banner year for Dow. On Jan. 4 his first son, Willard Henry, was born and on May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. was incorporated to make bleach, taking over the assets of the Dow Process Co. On Jan. 5, 1898, the company sold its first bleach and The Dow Chemical Co. was on its way. By 1899, the new plant was making a profit and Dow built a home for his family on West Main Street in Midland—the only home he ever owned.

A second son, Osborne Curtiss, was born in 1899, followed by another son Alden in 1905. Margaret Grace Dow was born in 1907, and Dorothy Darling Dow was born on Jan. 2, 1908. Along with the success in his professional life, Dow experienced some wrenching tragedies in his personal life. In 1901, his father Joseph Dow died from tuberculosis in Alma and on Oct. 3, 1902, his infant son Osborne Curtiss died. He lost both a sister and a daughter during the flue epidemic of 1918 in Midland.

Dow's genius wasn't directed solely toward his new chemical plant; community involvement was a passion with him. Because of that, Midland became a uniquely endowed town because of his philanthropy and widespread concerns and interests. He established a garden and an orchard famous enough that he was sought after as a speaker and writer on the subject of gardening. His love of growing things also led him to become a pioneer in the field of agricultural chemicals.

In 1914, he began his yearly practice of donating to every church in Midland. In 1919 he was the impetus behind the building of the Community Center located then on Townsend between Main and Larkin. In 1924 and 1925, he devoted time, money and men for the construction of the new Midland court house on West Main. Streets were paved. A new water filtration system was initiated.

Those of us who were born and raised in Midland grew up taking the advantages of living in Midland for granted. The "plant" as everyone called it provided an economic base for the entire town. Good schools, beautiful churches, tree-lined streets were a part of our heritage. In the 1930s, Midland had more millionaires per capita than any city in the world. Later this changed to having more Ph.D.s than any city in the world. The best and the brightest came to Midland to work and live here.

In 1930, Herbert Henry Dow died but his wife Grace and his children continued the "giving" to the city of Midland. There are few places that don't bear the mark of the Dow family in one form or another. The Midland Country Club as well as numerous churches in Midland were designed by Dow's son Alden. The Grace A. Dow Memorial Library is a hub of activity seven days a week. The Midland Center for the Arts and the Dow Gardens are famous the world over. Eighty-three years after Herbert Henry Dow began the practice, churches still continue to receive money each year from a foundation set up for just such a purpose. Schools receive money from a similar source.

On May 16, a new science exhibit "*Chemistry Is Electric!*" will open in the Carriage

House of the Bradley Home Museum in Midland, at 3200 Cook Road. On May 18, "A Century of Progress 1897-1997" will open at the Midland Center for the Arts at 1801 West St. Andrews. On May 20, "A Perspective on Knighton-Hammond" will be presented at the MCFTA with a free public reception at Arts Midland Galleries at 8 p.m. Arthur Henry Knighton-Hammond did a series of paintings and drawings for Dr. Dow in the 1920s.

In Shakespeare's "Richard the Second", John of Gaunt speaks of England calling it "This other Eden, demiparadise. . . ." Each person has his or her own perspective, of course, but for one who grew up in Midland as I did, John of Gaunt's description could apply to the village that became a city because of Dr. Herbert Henry Dow. His death in 1930 has not diminished the work he accomplished and Midland is all the richer because he lived here.

[From the Bay City Times, May 16, 1997]

DOW HONORS JENNISON PARTNERSHIP
(By Kelly Adrian Frick)

MIDLAND.—David Jennison Lowrie grew up hearing stories about how his grandfather helped get the Dow Chemical Co. started.

Everyone associated with the Jennison Hardware Co. knew that his grandfather William Jennison had sold Herbert H. Dow—the founder of Dow Chemical—some shovels in 1897. They were sold on credit.

"It's a nice story," Lowrie said. "Dow has been a customer ever since."

Thursday, Lowrie, the chairman of Jennison Hardware Co.'s board of directors got a chance to make his own history.

Lowrie was recognized at Dow Chemical Co.'s 100th stockholders meeting, where people and businesses that helped shape the Midland-based company during its 100 years in operation were honored. The event was held at the Midland Center for the Arts.

The story goes that Dow eventually paid the \$75 back to Jennison.

Had H.H. Dow paid his bill in Dow stock rather than cash, the shovel deal would be worth \$5 million today, said Dan Fellner, a spokesman for Dow Chemical.

Lowrie received a shovel engraved with a thank-you note on its handle from Dow Chemical President William E. Stavropoulos during a press conference after the stockholders meeting.

"We'll probably hang it up in the office," and Lowrie, who lives in Birmingham.

Jennison Hardware Co., which operates from 1200 Woodside Ave. now, started almost 50 years before H.H. Dow arrived in Midland to start a chemical company. The hardware supply business was well established when Dow became a customer, Lowrie said.

As the story goes, Lowrie said, the shovel deal wasn't the only time Dow needed some time paying a bill. Several years later, according to Lowrie, Dow asked a Jennison salesman if he would accept some Dow stock instead of cash. The Jennison brothers, one being Lowrie's grandfather, took the stock and put their own cash into the Jennison company's cash register.

"That's how I became a Dow stockholder," Lowrie said of the tale. "I inherited some of that stock."

The Jennison Hardware Co. operated out of the five-story building at the corner of Fifth and Water streets at the time. Each floor was filled with hardware and building supplies. A slide that wound down from the top floor helped to fill orders, Lowrie remembered.

Today, the building is being turned into expensive condominiums and is called Jennison Place. "I'm glad that the project will keep the Jennison name," Lowrie said. "It keeps a little of that history intact."

[From the Midland Daily News, May 18, 1997]

MIDLAND IS GRATEFUL FOR THE GIANT THAT
STUCK AROUND

(By Geri Rudolf of the Saginaw News)

They called him "Crazy" Dow.

As Herbert H. Dow poked holes in the ground in search of brine in 1897, some folks scoffed openly about his chances for success.

Today, those who work and play here have a different impression of the dreamer who dared to start a chemical company in a nowhere place in the middle of Michigan.

Midland is grateful—and showing it.

The community, not the company, is throwing the birthday bash for The Dow Chemical Co.

The "Celebration of the Century" lasts more than a week and features activities for people of all ages and interests. It includes art, music and theater productions and ends with a family-oriented Field Day on Memorial Day, May 26.

Many believe the tribute is appropriate based on Dow's century-long commitment and contributions.

"Midland is a dot on the map that had every right to be the size of West Branch, but it is the head of a multinational corporation," said David E. Fry, president of Midland-based Northwood University.

"When a milestone comes, you should celebrate it."

From its humble start in an old mill, Dow Chemical has grown to 94 manufacturing sites and 188 sales offices and service centers in 30 countries. It sells \$20 billion worth of products a year.

Despite its international scope, Dow has never budged from Midland. Instead, it has enriched the city with contributions for education, health care and the arts.

"It is really the foundation of the town," Fry said, noting that company dollars helped build parks, recreation centers and the Midland Center for the Arts.

Even its critics acknowledge Dow's generosity.

"Dow has done a lot of things in Midland," said Mary P. Sinclair, a Midland resident who has long voiced concern about Dow's impact on the environment.

"There is no question that they made contributions to the community. The Dow family made an investment here and it has continued."

Dow's presence also has brought cultural diversity to Midland, Fry said.

"We have all types of people from all over the world," he said. "Kids from 50 countries are in our schools."

Having such a mix in a small community is rare, experts say.

Although many companies have manufacturing plants in small towns, few keep their headquarters in the little cities where they started, said Andrew J. Such, executive director of the Michigan Chemical Council on Lansing.

"Dow is unusual, but I think they are very proud of where they came from," he said.

"It's unique to have a world headquarters in a city the size of Midland."

John N. Bartos, a longtime Midland engineer and developer, is among the leading organizers of the centennial celebration.

He was at a Dow-sponsored community information panel meeting in May 1995 when a company public relations person sought opinions about events the company was considering hosting.

Bartos responded that he shoulder the celebration.

"If you pay for your own birthday party, it doesn't say much," Bartos said.

He discovered that others felt the same way. Volunteers surfaced by the dozens and ideas flowed.

Dow staff quietly backed off their plans and let the community take charge of the party.

"We hoped that we didn't interfere too much with what they wanted to do, but we felt strongly that it had to be something the community gave to them," Bartos said.

About 60 core volunteers brainstormed in late 1995 and came up with some 50 ideas for the "Celebration of the Century."

"We voted, and seven of them really rose to the top," he said.

More than 300 volunteers helped coordinate events, said Caludia A. Wallin, manager of community and employee programs at the Midland Cogeneration Venture.

Field Day alone needed 15 subcommittees to organize, said Wallin, the day's overall coordinator.

While neither Bartos nor Wallin would reveal how much the party is costing, they call it a "significant amount." All funds were donated.

Dow officials say they are touched by all the work.

"We at Dow feel quite humbled by the efforts of the community organizers and volunteers working on the Celebration of the Century," said Rick Gross, vice president and director of Michigan Operations and global core technologies research and development.

"I am so impressed by the organizing group and I am very proud to have these people as my Midland neighbors."

THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF
RIGHTS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues and I are introducing the Sportsmen's Bill of Rights in the House of Representatives. Our goal is to assure the same kind of access to Federal public lands and waters for tomorrow's hunters and anglers, that present and past generations of hunters and anglers have known.

Over the past 200 years, fishing and hunting have become intertwined in America's culture and should be protected where the activities are compatible with other uses. Fishing and hunting are part of a traditional way of life that has been preserved for present generations and we want to make sure these activities are preserved for future generations. America's 37 million anglers and 15 million hunters represent the largest single group of contributors to the conservation of our fisheries and wildlife species and continue to play a critical role in the sound management of them. And they spend billions every year that create thousands of jobs for our citizens. Indeed, through two trust funds known as Pittman-Robertson and Wallop-Breaux, America's sports men and women and the relevant manufacturers have contributed \$6 billion to conservation and education initiatives over the past 60 years.

No where is that more important than where I was raised. In Tennessee and, indeed, across the South, angling and hunting is a way of life. It's a part of our culture. Last year's BASS Anglers Classic held in North Carolina drew 28,000 people demonstrating the popularity of angling. Because of our sports men and women and the work of people like Gary Myers of the Tennessee Wildlife

Resources Agency, white-tailed deer populations as well as turkey populations, migratory waterfowl, and many other wildlife species, are strong in large measure because of hunters who value the resource. In Tennessee, alone hunters, anglers, and boaters, spend nearly \$1 billion a year on their sports, and some have estimated that economic activity is responsible for at least 26,000 jobs across the State.

Considering all of that, it is important to protect the kind of access present and past generations have had to hunt and fish on Federal public lands and waters for our children and the generations that follow them. I look forward to passing these traditions to my grandchildren. That is the overarching goal of this legislation and as a cochairman of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus I believe that is a positive thing.

The bill would preserve access to Federal public lands for hunting and fishing, but also leaves intact the authority of Federal agencies managing those lands to prohibit these and other activities where they are not compatible with public safety, national security, or other ongoing activities on a particular section of land or water. The bill is narrowly focused to address land and water owned and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

The bill is supported in principle by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. It also has the support of organizations including the Delta Wildlife Foundation, Safari Club International, Quail Unlimited, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and the National Rifle Association.

A companion bill has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator RICHARD SHELBY of Alabama, and we look forward to moving the measure through the legislative process in a bipartisan fashion.

COMMEMORATING DAY OF
PORTUGAL

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the Day of Portugal celebrations taking place in the First Congressional District of Connecticut and throughout the world.

Every year on June 10, the date of the birth of Portugal's greatest poet, Luis de Camoes, who lived from 1524 to 1580, people of Portuguese descent around the world honor their heritage on Day of Portugal. It is a time to pause and reflect on the many achievements of that great nation over the centuries and to celebrate the strong friendship between the United States and Portugal.

Thousands of Connecticut residents are proud of their Portuguese heritage and share their cultural traditions with their neighbors and communities in which they live. The example of family unity, pursuit of education and respect for the elderly set by the Portuguese are profound lessons for all of us. Many Portuguese-Americans have contributed significantly to the development of the United States, including Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, navigator Pedro Cabrillo, and Marine Corp band director John Philip Sousa.

As one of the founding members of NATO, Portugal is a highly valued ally and close friend. Portugal is a vital link of security for Europe and the Mediterranean Sea, and a longtime host of the United States Air Force base on Lajes, Terceira, and Azores. Additionally, trade between our two nations is active and continues to grow.

I congratulate the organizations from the First Congressional District that are dedicated to promoting Portuguese cultural heritage and expanding educational opportunities throughout the State of Connecticut: the Holy Ghost Portuguese Society, Our Lady of Fatima Church and School, the Portuguese Club of Hartford, and the Portuguese Foundation of Connecticut. I support the efforts to expand the opportunities for cultural and trade exchanges between the United States and Portugal and the continuation of this historical relationship.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE RESOLUTION
SUPPORTING THE
JUMPSTART COALITION FOR
PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY

HON. DAVID DRIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. DRIER. Mr. Speaker, we all know the statistics on the general state of educational achievement among high school graduates in America. Poor school performance and student achievement are leaving young adults ill-equipped to function in today's increasingly competitive world. This is particularly true when it comes to basic financial management skills. Increasingly, the lack of basic money management skills among young adults is a major cause of consumer bankruptcies and family crises.

To reverse this trend and help students to become financially competent upon graduation from high school, a group of business associations, government agencies, and universities have formed a partnership known as the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy. The goal of the JumpStart Coalition is to provide every student with the skills to be financially competent upon graduation from high school. By dramatically improving the ability of adults to manage their finances, the Coalition hopes to bring about a reduction in credit card delinquencies and bankruptcy filings which undermine the health and welfare of families.

To accomplish these goals, JumpStart is establishing major initiatives to evaluate the current and future levels of financial literacy of young adults, disseminate teaching guidelines for grades K-12; and operate a national clearinghouse to serve as a one-stop information source for high-quality teaching materials.

Given the current concern over the state of education in America, we need to promote more public-private partnerships dedicated to high academic standards, improved school performance and greater student achievement. That is why today, I have introduced House Resolution 658. It expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the goal of having young adults who can enter the mainstream of an increasingly complex financial world with confidence and prudence is one

which can be advanced through coordinated efforts such as the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the JumpStart Coalition and its efforts to promote personal finance education by co-sponsoring this resolution. The following is the text of the resolution, a fact sheet on the JumpStart Coalition and the summary of a summary of a recent financial survey of high school seniors.

H. RES. 158

Whereas at a time when more consumers are using credit than ever before, the financial skills of young adults are not adequate to cope with the rapid, technologically driven development of new financial products and new ways to deliver those products;

Whereas lack of financial management skills is a major cause of rising consumer bankruptcies and family crises, and generally impairs the health and welfare of the general public;

Whereas it is critical that students and young adults develop functional skills in money management, including basic budgeting, savings, investing, spending, and income;

Whereas the House of Representatives commends the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy for its effort to promote personal financial literacy; and

Whereas the House of Representatives supports the Coalition's objective of promoting education to ensure that basic personal management skills are attained during the kindergarten through 12th grade educational experience: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the goal of having young adults who can enter the mainstream of an increasingly complex financial world with confidence and prudence is one which can be advanced through coordinated efforts such as the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy.

JUMPSTART COALITION FOR PERSONAL
FINANCIAL LITERACY FACT SHEET
ABOUT JUMPSTART

Q. What is the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy?

A. The JumpStart Coalition consists of a wide range of organizations, including federal agencies, universities and non-profit associations which have formed a partnership to launch a national effort geared toward improving personal finance literacy among young adults.

The newly formed coalition, a non-profit based in Washington, D.C., currently has about 20 members and expects to add more over time.

Q. What does the coalition want to see happen?

A. In ten years (by the year 2007), JumpStart would like to see every student have skills to be financially competent upon graduation from high school. Specifically, these young adults will have an understanding of a wide range of skills and concepts falling within four core areas: income; money management; saving and investment; and spending.

The coalition also wants to increase public awareness that personal finance management—like reading, math or driver education—is a fundamental life skill which needs to be taught to the nation's 50 million students in grades K-12 to give them a "jumpstart" on their future.

Ultimately, what the coalition wants to see happen is a dramatic improvement in adults' ability to manage their finances. The impact will likely be a reduction in credit card delinquencies and bankruptcy filings.

Q. How does the Coalition plan to achieve these goals?

A. JumpStart's major initiatives fall into three broad categories:

(1) Evaluation of the current and future levels of financial literacy of young adults. The survey results released today provide a baseline measurement by which to gauge progress toward the coalition's goal of financial competency among 12th graders by the year 2007. JumpStart plans to conduct such measurement surveys on a two-year basis over the next ten years.

(2) Dissemination of teaching guidelines for grades K-12. JumpStart's educator guidelines—which received input from a panel of elementary, secondary and high school teachers as well as numerous other educators throughout the country—provide a recommended scope of personal finance topics and concepts to be taught in the nation's classrooms. The coalition will seek the support of state and local officials in adopting these guidelines for use within their own jurisdictions.

Dissemination of these guidelines to the education community will take place through a variety of methods: for example, the coalition's home page on the internet, educator networks available through individual members of JumpStart and presentations at appropriate conferences.

(3) Operation of a national clearinghouse. JumpStart's clearinghouse will serve as a one-stop information source for high-quality teaching materials that help educators teach the competencies covered by the coalition's guidelines.

More details about the survey and guidelines follow in this fact sheet.

Q. What makes the coalition think there's a problem in the first place?

A. The survey results released today show a lack of personal finance knowledge among high school seniors that is very disturbing. On average, survey participants answered 57.9% of the questions correctly—a failing grade based upon the typical grade scale used by schools (90-100%=A, 80-89%=B, etc.)

For another indicator, just take a look at today's adult consumers. Recent measures of financial distress indicate that many of them lack the financial literacy skills to make informed decisions. Rising consumer credit delinquencies, sharp increases in personal bankruptcies, and inadequate saving for retirement during a period of general economic prosperity lead to this conclusion. We need to increase understanding of personal finance issues to prevent these problems in the next generation.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Q. Why did JumpStart conduct this survey?

A. To provide a benchmark on the existing level of personal finance knowledge among America's youth. Now that these national survey results are available, the coalition and the country have a basis to measure progress in this area.

Q. What criteria did you use to determine which questions to include in the survey?

A. Most of the survey's questions related to four areas identified by the coalition's guidelines as key components for personal finance literacy: income, money management, saving and investment; and spending. The survey examined the respondents' present knowledge level in these areas, as well as their ability to apply this knowledge, solve problems, define basic terms and understand basic financial relationships—for example, how taxes affect disposable income; how lifestyle and career choices affect future financial goals.

Q. What about the survey's design?

A. The survey, conducted by Lewis Mandell, Ph.D., an economist and researcher

who is Dean of Business at Marquette University, consisted of a written 40-minute examination administered to 1,509 12th graders. The survey's sample consisted of 149 high schools, out of which 64 (43%) actually participated. The schools were representative of geographic region and size of school, guaranteeing the inclusion of schools within each region from central cities, suburbs and rural areas. The survey took place in March and April, 1997.

ABOUT THE GUIDELINES

Q. How were the coalition's personal finance teaching guidelines developed?

A. The guidelines underwent a rigorous development and review process to ensure a high-level of credibility, based on input from the education community. Written input was sought from over 20 representatives from elementary schools, middle schools, business education, family and consumer science and several other relevant areas. In addition, a panel of five teachers from across the U.S. met with JumpStart representatives for a two-day session, during which the teachers provided additional input for the guidelines based upon their classroom experiences.

Q. What types of personal finance topics are covered by the guidelines?

A. The guidelines cover four key areas: income; money management; saving and investment; and spending. Within each area are specific skills and concepts that the coalition believes students should be taught before their graduation from high school. For example, under "money management," the guidelines call for students being able to develop, analyze and revise a budget and to know how to use checking and savings accounts.

Q. Aren't JumpStart's guidelines already covered by other existing standards?

A. Some aspects of personal finance are covered within existing standards. But no set has focused on personal finance in a comprehensive and exclusive manner.

OTHER QUESTIONS

Q. What about JumpStart's clearinghouse?

A. While still in the developmental stages, the clearinghouse should be up and running during the 1997-98 school year.

The primary vehicle for dissemination of information is expected to be the World Wide Web. For users who may not have access to the Web, print copies of the resource list will be available via traditional distribution channels, including mail, telephone and direct contact at exhibits, seminars and conferences.

Q. How will JumpStart measure the success of its efforts?

A. JumpStart plans to conduct surveys every two years to determine if students' knowledge levels of personal finance are increasing. The ultimate indicator, however, will be if adult consumers' management of their finances improves.

Q. Many organizations have been in the business of personal finance education for years. How is your work different, and what makes you think you'll make an impact?

A. Perhaps the two things that set JumpStart apart are timing and the urgent need for this information. As we approach the year 2000, education reform is on the minds of many; consumers are being offered an array of revolutionary new financial services products; and economic indicators point to an inability among households to manage their finances.

Our belief is that the current "social mood" will manifest itself into strong support—from the public, Washington policy makers, the education community and parents—for the coalition's initiatives.

1997 PERSONAL FINANCIAL SURVEY OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS EXECUTIVE—SUMMARY

America's young adults are leaving schools without the ability to make critical decisions affecting their lives. This finding, from an historic benchmark study of graduating high school seniors, may help explain a number of distressing recent phenomena including record numbers of personal bankruptcies. Moreover, those high school seniors with lower income and educational aspirations know substantially less than the dismal amount known by their college-bound counterparts.

These findings come from the 1997 Personal Financial Survey which was administered to 1509 high school seniors from 64 high schools throughout the United States. Overall students averaged 57 percent on the 31 question multiple choice examination which was designed by a team of educators to test basic financial survival skills. Since there were just 4 multiple choice answers to each question, random responses would have yielded a score of 25 percent.

The fact that students were able to choose correct answers, on average, more than half the time was due in large part to a number of questions that tested terminology rather than reasoning ability. For example, 88.7% knew that salaries, wages and tips constituted primary sources of income for most people age 20-35, but fewer than half suspected that if a person's income doubled (from \$12,000 to \$24,000 per year) income taxes would double, at least. The inability to apply the concept of income tax progressivity hinders the decision making ability of young labor force entrants who may tend to overextend themselves in terms of consumption and debt in anticipation of inflated future take home pay.

The decision to test high school seniors was made because many graduates do not go on to college and formal education ends for them in the 12th grade. In addition, relatively few college students study personal finances, making primary and secondary schools the only place where the vast majority of young Americans can acquire financial survival skills. However, according to the survey results, fewer than 11 percent of students replied that they learned about managing money primarily at school and their average score was 54.7% compared to the majority of students who learned most at home from their families and who had a higher average score (57.5%). This implies that the schools that are teaching tools of money management may need some strengthening of their curricula.

Questions were divided into four categories: income, money management, savings and investment, and spending. By far the weakest area of knowledge was savings and investment where students answered only 47.3 percent of questions correctly. For example, only 14.4% of students felt that stocks would have a higher rate of growth over 18 years than savings accounts, checking accounts or U.S. Government savings bonds. In addition, 51 percent said that a certificate of deposit at the bank is not protected against loss by the Federal Government. Finally, fewer than a third knew that interest earned on a bank savings account may be taxable if total income is high enough.

Women, on average, scored slightly more than men (57.8% compared to 56.6%) although differences in knowledge were far more pronounced among the male respondents. For example, 30.2 percent of men scored in the top quartile as compared with 26 percent of women while 33.2 percent of men scored in the bottom profile in contrast to just 26.4 percent of women.

Differences also existed for students of different racial backgrounds. The study was carefully designed to reflect the diversity of American 12th graders and, in fact, only 60 percent of the sample were whites who answered, on average, 60.7 percent of the questions correctly. Native Americans averaged 48.8, African Americans 50.3, Hispanic Americans 55.1 and Asian-Americans 55.7.

Contrary to expectations, differences in scores were not very dependent upon family income. Students with family incomes below \$20,000 per year averaged 55.2% in contrast to the 58.6% of families in the over \$80,000 bracket. In fact, average scores were slightly lower for students in the top income bracket than for those in the bracket below (\$40,000 to \$79,999) indicating, perhaps, that more affluent, college-bound students were not as concerned than their less affluent counterparts with personal survival skills. However, the 2 percent of students who planned no education beyond high school did nakedly worse on the exam (43.8%) than did others.

Students were asked to name the most difficult money management problems faced by people their age and also by adults who have families. The most frequently mentioned problem for their age cohort was spending on things that they really didn't need. This was followed by the problems of being able to save, particularly for college. For adults, problems of paying bills, budgeting and supporting children were identified as being most severe.

The magnitude of the problems of financial literacy uncovered by this study greatly understates the true extent of the problem nationally for two reasons. First, the sample included only high school seniors who will shortly become high school graduates and did not include those who dropped out. Second, even among high school seniors, the sample picked up only 2 percent who planned no additional education. This may relate to the request that high schools administer the test to 12th grade classes in English or social studies other than economics to avoid biasing study results. Since students who were not college bound did substantially worse than the others, the study may have omitted as many as a third of all 18 year olds who will not graduate from high school or who plan no additional education and who would have caused a substantial decrease in the overall results. For this reason, the plan of the JumpStart Coalition to encourage the teaching of financial literacy in all grade levels is critical.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Retirement income received from a company is called
 - (a) Social Security.
 - (b) pension.
 - (c) 401k plan.
 - (d) rents and profits.
2. Ralph worked his way through college earning \$12,000 per year. After graduation, his first job pays \$24,000. The total dollar amount Ralph will have to pay in federal income taxes in his new job will
 - (a) be lower than when he was in college.
 - (b) stay the same as when he was in college.
 - (c) go up a little from when he was in college.
 - (d) double, at least, from when he was in college.
3. Many young people receive health insurance benefits through their parents. Which of the following statements is true about health insurance coverage:
 - (a) You are covered by your parents' insurance until you marry, regardless of your age.
 - (b) You continue to be covered by your parents' insurance as long as you live at home, regardless of your age.

(c) If your parents become unemployed, your insurance coverage must stop, regardless of your age.

(d) Young people don't need health insurance because they are so healthy.

4. Paulo and Susanna just had a baby. They received money as baby gifts and want to put it away for the baby's education. Which of the following is likely to have the highest growth over the next 18 months:

- (a) A savings account.
- (b) A checking account.
- (c) A U.S. government bond.
- (d) Stocks.

5. If your credit card is stolen and the thief runs up a total of \$1,000, you will be responsible for the following amount after notifying the credit card issuers:

- (a) None.
- (b) \$500.
- (c) \$1,000.
- (d) \$50.

Answers: 1. (b); 2. (d), 3. (c); 4. (d) and 5. (d).

HONORING WAKE EDEN COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to honor the Wake Eden Community Baptist Church which is celebrating its 25th anniversary as a center of worship in the northeast Bronx.

The establishing of a mission in the community was borne out of an idea by the Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Simpson who, when driving through the area, saw the closed church. Instead of driving on, he wondered why, when he felt that the neighborhood needed a mission. That was in 1969. Three years later, on the second Sunday of May, 1972, an inaugural service was held. Present at the service were representatives of the Bronx Baptist Church and the Greenwich Baptist Church, two churches whose contributions made Wake Eden possible. Also at that historic service were local and denominational leaders as well as civic and community representatives.

In the 25 years that followed, many programs were established to bring the ministry of the church into the neighborhood. A Sunday school and a youth group were established to teach and minister to the youth of the area, a medical fellowship composed of hospital workers makes their services available to the needy, a prison ministry carries the word to the imprisoned with a follow up for released inmates, the summer day camp and vacation Bible school cater to scores of community children, and the Wake-Eden Christian Academy, which started with 5 students, now has more than 80.

These are a few of the programs with which Wake-Eden makes its community a better place. I congratulate the Rev. Dr. Simpson and his church for their continuing good works.

IN MEMORY OF OFFICER HERNAN
SABATH

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to hear about the unfortunate death of Officer Hernan Sabath in an automobile accident on Monday. Officer Sabath leaves his wife, Norah, and two children. I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Officer Sabath through his service as a desk officer at one of the entrances to the Cannon House Office Building. He was unfailingly courteous, professional, and good humored—not only in his interactions with Members of Congress but, from my observations, with all visitors to the Capitol.

I will personally miss his presence here at the Capitol and the many opportunities we had to converse in Spanish. He was a patient teacher who always endured my less than polished accent and poor vocabulary with a smile.

Much more important, though, he'll be sorely missed by his family and many friends in the Capitol Police. He served honorably as an officer in the Capitol Police for almost 11 years, and touched the lives of so many members of the Capitol Hill community. We all offer our prayers and condolences to his family. Officer Sabath will be greatly missed.

THE CHURCH INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT OF 1997—NOT ALL THREATS HAVE BEEN EXTINGUISHED

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Congresswoman CYNTHIA MCKINNEY of Georgia in defense of our Nation's sacred houses of worship to reintroduce the Church Insurance Protection Act [CIPA].

In the 104th Congress, the gentlelady from Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY and I first introduced this legislation, H.R. 3830, to prohibit insurance companies from canceling, over-pricing, or refusing to renew fire insurance policies for any house of worship.

We introduced this legislation in the spirit of H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, which passed the House of Representatives in a rare unanimous vote. It was our obligation to deter the flames of bigotry and ignorance which set these churches ablaze, and the House's efforts served to deter the epidemic assault on our Nation's houses of worship.

However, while the embers of the destroyed churches were still smoldering, certain unscrupulous insurers were threatening to cancel or not renew the fire insurance policies of some churches simply because of the perceived "increased risk" of arson.

One year later little has changed, and our churches continue to face the real threat of losing their fire insurance policies.

While we must continue our efforts to prevent future arson fires and to rebuild the

churches destroyed by the fires, we must also be certain to protect their ability to insure themselves against this violence in the future. We cannot allow the insurer's fear of a claim to remove a congregation's ability to adequately protect its house of worship and support buildings. Our churches must be held harmless and not subject to punitive measures from the insurance companies.

By prohibiting policy cancellations, the Church Insurance Protection Act will extinguish the final smoldering ember that continues to threaten our churches long after the fires were put out.

We are currently joined in our efforts by 18 of our colleagues and we are confident that this number will grow as more become familiar with the continued need for this important legislation. We urge our colleagues to act promptly to bring this important legislation to the full House for consideration.

America's houses of prayer are sacred places, and they deserve this protection.

A TRIBUTE TO MY GOOD FRIEND
LARRY CHANEY, FAREWELL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, April 20, 1997, marked a sad day in the history of southern Illinois. A good man, who served as mayor of Pana, IL, and my good friend, Larry Chaney passed away from an unexpected heart attack.

Larry was just recently reelected mayor and he was a man most comfortable serving his constituents. During his early tenure in office, he brought a new water treatment plant and convinced two businesses to relocate in Pana's Industrial Park, stirring new business and encouraging new economic growth in the area. Larry also helped developed this beautiful region of Illinois with a bicycle-hiking trail along an old railroad pass between Pana and Taylorville. Before he was mayor he served 10 years as alderman in Pana's Second Ward.

Larry's success can be attributed to his dedication and hard work, as well as the support he received from his family. They were the backbone to his career and his family's togetherness is an inspiration to all of us in southern Illinois. He is survived by his wife, Janet Koontz; son, Larry Sean Chaney; daughter, Michelle Lebon; grandchildren, Adam, Amy, Chelsy, Brittany, and Zachary; and two sisters, Marilyn Uteg and Shirley Campbell. Mr. Speaker, southern Illinois is mourning a great loss. No one could ever replace Larry Chaney. I wish to express my condolences to the family—we know that his predecessor has big shoes to fill. It has been an honor to represent Larry and the city of Pana in the U.S. Congress.

GOVERNOR'S ART MEDALLION FOR
ART SCHOLARS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional group of young individ-

uals from my community who are being awarded the Governors Arts Scholars Medallion. This is the highest distinction awarded to high school students for their work in the arts. Receipt of this award represents a culmination of years of dedication, hard work, and a love of the arts.

The young artists receiving this award are students in the California State School for the Arts. This school is made up of 500 students recommended by their schools and selected from a rigorous competition. The school represents a unique blend of the private and public sectors working together and the results over the last decade have been fantastic. Through this school's programs, student's natural artistic gifts are cultivated by experts in fields ranging from sculpture to dance. Students come from across the State and for the month, they study together, all geographic, economic, and social barriers are brought down and replaced by a mutual love of the arts.

I would like to recognize the students from my district, Steven Goldin, Sharon Fatoorechi, Tiffany Braun, Destiny Wood, Adriana McPhee, Sarah Nehamen, Julia Katz, Victoria Keen, Andrasta VanGaea, Kendelle Hoyer, Kiwana Johnston, Gena Rabinowitz, Janelle Sutherland, Karen Velas, Maureen Shampine, David Guillen, and Javier Serrato. I look forward to meeting these young men and women, and enjoying the fruit of their talents for years to come.

The California Summer School for the Arts is an exceptional program bringing together professional artists and talented young people into a synergistic relationship. The importance of maintaining a thriving legacy of art can not be undervalued, as Henry James wrote, "It is art that makes life, makes interest, makes importance, for our consideration and application of these things, and I know of no substitute whatever for the force and beauty of its process."

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent such outstanding young people, as they are truly the future of this great nation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO INCREASE THE STANDARD
MILEAGE RATE DEDUCTION FOR
CHARITABLE USE OF AUTO-
MOBILES

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, because voluntarism plays so important a role in this country, I rise today to introduce legislation that will, in a small way, assist people who give their time and efforts to charitable organizations.

Americans are a giving people, Mr. Speaker. Whether volunteering at a veterans nursing home, helping to deliver meals to the homebound elderly, helping a child learn to read, or helping entire nations ravaged by famine or strife, I think it speaks well of our society that we are so readily willing and able to help our neighbors in need.

There are ways in which the Federal Government can help promote voluntarism, including the use of the Tax Code. In 1984, Congress passed legislation that set a standard

mileage deduction rate of 12 cents per mile for persons who use their own automobiles in the course of supporting the work of charitable organizations. This was an important step to offset the out-of-pocket costs of those who use their cars for volunteer work.

Over a decade later, however, the mileage deduction rate remains at 12 cents per mile, despite the fact that the deductibility of mileage expenses for the business use of automobiles has risen over the years to 31.5 cents per mile. The legislation that I introduce today corrects this oversight and raises the deduction for volunteers to 18 cents per mile, the same ratio between the charitable and business deductions which existed in 1984. My bill also takes the next step by giving the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to adjust the deduction for volunteers each year to reflect changes in costs, authority which is lacking under current law.

Mr. Speaker, it should be the policy of our Government to support and promote voluntarism, and this legislation does just that. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

HONORING WAKEFIELD GRACE
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that churches are often not only the spiritual centers of communities but also the centers of gravity which hold them together. For 110 years the Wakefield Grace United Methodist Church has been such a center for the Wakefield section of the Bronx.

The church was founded in 1875 when that small community was known as Washingtonville. The neighborhood worshippers decided that the only Methodist churches in the area were too far away to walk to with children and started to meet in the first floor of a dwelling at 241st Street and Richardson Avenue. When the Sunday school reached an enrollment of 91 it was decided to erect a building for the church.

The pragmatism of the neighborhood showed itself again when they disassembled a church building in Mount Vernon, where that congregation was building a new church, and reassembled it on land donated for their worship. And in 1887 the cornerstone of the rebuilt church was laid.

The present parsonage was built in 1911 and 2 years later a neighboring building was bought and turned into the social hall. The church has also had adversity; one tower was struck by lightning in 1927, setting it on fire, and in 1989, only 2 days before Christmas, a fire destroyed the stained glass windows and the organ. Despite this, the church has served as an anchor to the people of the area.

The church today, under the guidance of Bishop Ernest S. Lyght and the Rev. Allen N. Pinckney, Pastor, continues to serve as a beacon to the area, allowing the spiritual and temporal values of the neighborhood to grow and prosper.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1703, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION PREVENTION ACT

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the problem of sexual harassment is not new to our society, let alone our Federal work force. It has been only in the past decade or so, however, that we in Congress have begun to truly recognize the depths of the problem and attempted to eliminate it from the workplace—even if such harassment comes from the highest levels of management.

As recent testimony before the House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has revealed, sexual harassment has been no stranger to the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] over the past few years. Despite what I consider the sincere efforts of VA Secretary Jesse Brown, the VA's zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment has failed.

In one highly publicized case brought to light during hearings last month, several VA employees had the courage to raise serious, substantiated allegations of sexual harassment against their boss, the Director of the Fayetteville, NC, facility. One employee was demoted after she rejected the Director's advances. When the filed charges of harassment with her immediate supervisor she was told she had little chance of succeeding on her claim because the accused was a powerful hospital director. In open testimony before our committee, she testified under oath that life had become so difficult for her at the facility that she was literally afraid to go to work each day, and ultimately transferred at her own expense to another VA hospital to get away from the Fayetteville Director.

Other employees testified that the same Director commonly made references to various parts of their female anatomy, commonly used profanity, and made sexually suggestive comments toward them, and in one case grabbed an employee's breasts at a Christmas party. Still, when some of these women attempted to file charges of harassment against the Director, local and regional VA counsels discouraged them from pursuing such claims and provided incorrect information concerning how and when to file discrimination charges.

Even amidst substantiated allegations of harassment and abusive treatment of women in the Fayetteville, NC, facility, the VA's solution was to transfer the Fayetteville Director to sunny Bay Pines, FL—the Director's planned retirement destination—with a pay increase and lessened responsibilities. The VA also paid his moving expenses, and specifically allowed him to be considered for a return to the Senior Executive Service [SES] in 3 years. The female victims of the Director's abuse, meanwhile, continue to suffer the lingering traumatic effects of his harassment.

Unfortunately, little has changed in the VA workplace since 1992, when I first chaired oversight subcommittee hearings on this issue. At that time, we heard equally compelling testimony from a legion of women who also were subjected to abusive and hostile treatment by senior level managers in the VA

workplace. Incredibly, one woman who testified during the 1992 hearing presently remains on disability leave from the VA, still unable to return to work because of the emotional trauma she suffered at the hands of her senior level VA harasser.

That is why today I am pleased to join as an original cosponsor of the Department of Veterans Affairs Employment Discrimination Prevention Act. This bipartisan legislation, introduced today in the House, revamps the way VA investigates internal allegations of sexual harassment by, and against, its own employees and seeks to bring confidence and trust to the EEO process at the VA.

Boiled down to its essence, this legislation changes the way charges of harassment and other discrimination claims are handled within the VA; instead of allowing claims to be investigated by poorly trained collateral duty employees at the very facility where the harassment or discrimination is said to exist, our bill requires that all such claims be investigated and reviewed by well-trained central office employment law experts with no direct ties to the VA facility where the discrimination has allegedly occurred. In addition, the bill calls for the final agency determination to be made by independent administrative law judges [ALJ's] rather than VA bureaucrats.

This bill will help ensure that well-trained specialists investigate such claims, and will directly address the all-too-familiar scenario where a poorly trained, lower level VA employee is asked to investigate harassment or discrimination charges against a senior official who may have everything to say about his or her continued employment with the agency.

I sponsored a nearly identical version of this legislation which overwhelmingly passed the House in the 103d Congress, but was never acted on in the Senate. At that time, the VA believed that a proposed Government-wide reform of the equal employment opportunity [EEO] processes at all Federal agencies would occur. The VA opposed the legislation on that basis, and also indicated that many of the changes called for in the bill could be made administratively.

Nearly 5 years later there has been no Government-wide reform of the EEO process, there has been no major overhaul of the VA EEO administrative process, and the VA's well-intentioned zero tolerance policy has proven to be ineffective.

We cannot be expected to wait any longer for meaningful reform of the VA EEO process to occur. More importantly, this Nation's veterans and the VA employees dedicated to serving them cannot be expected to wait any longer for meaningful action and honest reform.

By enacting this legislation, we in Congress can help put the VA back on the path toward eradicating discrimination at the work place. Our veterans and VA employees deserve no less.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADERS SPEAK OUT—IT'S TIME FOR A NATIONAL HOLIDAY TO HONOR WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise to give voice to the views of Sheila LeCompte's fifth and sixth grade students at Clear View Charter School in Chula Vista, CA, who have argued forcefully for a national holiday to honor 1 of 10 women whom they believe are worthy of this recognition.

One of the students, Diana Camacho, has it right when she says: "Not one woman has been celebrated with a holiday, even when they have accomplished just as much as the men. Considering that now we are all treated equal, I believe famous women who changed the world need credit."

Diana suggests that Marie Curie should be honored with a holiday: "She changed the world dramatically through her medical discoveries. She was the first person to win two Nobel prizes."

The 11- to 12-year-old children's nominations for a national holiday run from the well-known to more obscure, but nevertheless very deserving, women. Former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was picked by Taylor Barnes and Paul Hernandez. Ernest Joseph Z. Castillo nominated Susan B. Anthony who fought for woman's right to vote.

Brian P. Trick suggests that the "mother of modern computers," Grace Hopper, be nominated. He feels strongly about a honor: "Women are important in making our society a better place for many generations to come. . . She was the one that said that computers could understand English and worked to prove it. Because of her work, we are able to have personal computers and other tools without special training."

Jean-Marc Apalategui and Alen Cabandong nominate 19th Century suffragist, anti-slavery activist, and former slave Sojourner Truth for a national holiday.

Christopher Del Rio would like Harriet Tubman's birthday to be declared a national holiday. He called her the "mother of the civil rights movement."

Singer Ella Fitzgerald gets Reuben Felizardo's vote, and Juliette Lowe, the founder of the Girl Scouts of America, is Andy Castiglione's nomination. Aviator Amelia Earhart was the pick of Kevin Han and Jennifer Olsen.

These women are all worthy role models and national heroes.

I agree with these students. A national holiday for one of this Nation's outstanding women will motivate girls and young women. They can stand on the shoulders of these great women. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, listen again to Diana Camacho's convincing reasons to honor Madam Curie—her choice for a national holiday: "When I read about her, I got inspired to do better in everything I do. So with a holiday, just think of the influence it could have on young girls who learned about her! If we did this, it would change the way people look at women, because it would send the message that women can do great things just like men can—and be noticed. It would change the world just like Marie Curie did."

It's time for a national holiday to honor one of our women of achievement.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
GOVERNOR PETER TALII COLEMAN
OF AMERICAN SAMOA

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a distinguished Pacific leader, the late Uifa'atali Peter Coleman, former Governor of American Samoa, who passed away last month after a long battle with cancer. A dedicated public servant with more than 50 years of public service, Governor Coleman was our first American Samoan statesman, a Pacific American with a truly regional vision. It is that vision for which he will always be remembered by our people.

He was someone important for whom I had tremendous respect. Governor Coleman was always cordial and courteous to me and always extended the hand of friendship. Although we disagreed on certain issues, we agreed on many others, and among them the importance of a strong American presence in the Pacific region.

I learned from him how to handle the stress of political life, how to take the storms in stride and never make a disagreement into a personal matter. He was the kind of individual of whom political opponents like former Governor A.P. Lutali could say, "Uifa'atali and I may have been adversaries in politics, but in life we were always friends."

Mr. Speaker, Governor Coleman exemplified all the traits of a true Samoan leader. He was a soldier and a warrior, a pioneer and a man of vision, a statesman and a man of wisdom. He possessed that quality which Samoans value most in our leaders, that of tofa mamao, which denotes a leader with a sense of vision or understanding and anticipating future events. Above all, Governor Coleman was a humble person who thought less of how he would be remembered in the future than of what he could accomplish today.

Uifa'atali Peter Coleman was born on December 8, 1919, in Pago Pago, American Samoa. He received his elementary school education in Tutuila and graduated from St. Louis High School in Honolulu, where he joined the National Guard and enlisted in the U.S. Army at the beginning of World War II. Assigned to the Pacific theater, he was stationed in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Hawaii. By the end of the war, he had risen to the rank of captain. In 1982, for his military service, he was inducted into the U.S. Army Officers' Candidate School Hall of Fame in Fort Benning, GA.

After the war, Governor Coleman enrolled in Georgetown University, and in 1949 he received a bachelor of science degree in economics from that institution. While in college he worked as a staff secretary to a Member of Congress, became a member of the U.S. Capitol Police Force and in what was then the Office of Territories at the U.S. Department of

the Interior. He became the first Samoan to my knowledge to receive a law degree from a major U.S. university. After that, he returned to American Samoa, where he became the first Samoan to serve as public defender and later became attorney general.

In 1956, he was appointed Governor of American Samoa by President Eisenhower, one of the first Pacific Islanders to serve as governor in the Pacific. He held that position until 1961.

During those years he chaired the Convention which drafted American Samoa's Constitution and his administration laid the foundation for what has later become known as the American Samoa Government. To properly understand his achievements, Mr. Speaker, we must remember that at that time he had limited resources and hardly any staff to speak of—i.e., there were no younger, educated American Samoans to fill the positions in government. All that came later.

From 1961 until 1965, Governor Coleman served as Administrator of what is now the Republic of the Marshall Islands. So great was the regard in which he was held that he became, by special act of the Nitijela (the Marshallese Parliament) the first U.S. citizen ever accorded an honorary Marshall Islands citizenship.

During his subsequent 17 years in the northern Pacific, Governor Coleman served as Deputy High Commissioner of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and, subsequently, as Acting High Commissioner, which position he held until 1977. His performance firmly established him as a regional statesman.

When American Samoa held its first gubernatorial election in 1977, he ran for office and became the first elected Governor, a position which he held three times. During his elected years in office, he continued to forge close ties between the territory government and Washington DC and with Federal and State agencies and institutions. He was responsible for American Samoa's membership in both the National Governors Association and the Regional Western Governors Association. In 1980 he became the first territorial Governor to serve as chairman of the Western Governors Conference. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the NGA in 1990.

As a regional leader, Mr. Speaker, Governor Coleman's record is equally distinguished. He co-founded the Pacific Basin Development Council in 1980 and was its first elected President in 1982. In 1982 he hosted and chaired the South Pacific Commission's annual conference in Pago Pago, American Samoa. At a special SPC meeting in 1983 and later in a conference in Saipan, he argued strenuously for equal membership in SPC for Pacific territories. This he ultimately was successful in obtaining for the territories.

He was two times a member of the standing committee of the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders. He was on the founding board of the Pan-Pacific Alliance for Trade and Development and a founding member of the Offshore Governor's Forum, which he chaired from 1992 to 1993.

Governor Coleman was loved and respected by the people he served—both in

American Samoa and in the region. I know that everyone who ever had the privilege of working with him had tremendous respect for his common sense, his intelligence, and his decency.

His generosity of spirit was well-known. He was a role model and a mentor to many young people, myself included. As he gained political stature, he helped younger aspiring leaders—he opened up windows of opportunity and it is as a mentor that many of us will remember him best. From the "teaching stories" he shared to the examples of achievement which his own life offered, he inspired many of us to consider public service. As my distinguished colleague from Guam, Congressman ROBERT UNDERWOOD, has said, "He accurately saw himself as a developer of indigenous governments, bringing Pacific islanders to full recognition of their right to self-government and their capacity to implement the same."

His regional stature was widely acknowledged, Mr. Speaker. In 1970 he was granted an honorary degree by the University of Guam, who cited him as a "Man of the Pacific." In 1978, he received an honorary doctorate from Chaminade College in Hawaii, Pacific Magazine called him, "a man who is probably on a first name basis with everybody from the heart of the Pacific islands to their most distant corners."

This stature as a regional leader led to a number of special assignments. He was a member of numerous U.S. delegations to treaty negotiations, observances and regional conferences, among them the U.S. delegation which negotiated the 1981 Treaties of Friendship with Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tokelau and the Cook Islands, the second Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders in Rarotonga in 1985, the Pacific Democrat Union Conference in Fiji in 1987, the centenary observance of the U.S. Tonga Treaty of Friendship in 1988, and the American Samoa delegation to the Wellington Conference which banned driftnet fishing in the South Pacific in 1989.

In the words of his longtime political rival, former Governor A.P. Lutali, "I am proud that my friend Uifa'atali earned a place in history for his devotion and service to our people and the peoples of the Pacific." Whether we remember the dedicated public servant, the leader, the regional statesman, the role model for Pacific youth, the good friend whose personal warmth was always evident—or any of his other remarkable aspects, we all mourn his loss.

What stands out in my mind is Governor Coleman's regional stature. Here was a man, a Pacific islander, who saw beyond the shores of his own island—a man who clearly saw the link between the welfare of American Samoa and the welfare of other Pacific islanders. He fought for a responsible U.S. presence in the region, he cofounded, encouraged, and nurtured regional organizations and he inspired a whole generation of young Pacific islanders to strive to better themselves by following his example and his vision.

Mr. Speaker, I recently attended the funeral services which were held for Governor Coleman in Honolulu, HI. I am very glad to also note that our Governor Tauese P. Sunia and his lovely wife, Faga, were in attendance at the services. Additionally, the President of the Senate, High Chief Lutu Tenari Fuimaono and his wife Sinira, the Speaker of the House, High Chief Mailo Sao Nua, the Commissioner of Public Safety, High Chief Te'o Fuavai, plus a special honor guard from the Department of Public Safety in American Samoa were present.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my condolences to Governor Coleman's wife, Nora, and his children and grandchildren. I am sure that the proud legacy which he left them will live on in their hearts and in the hearts of all the people of the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I recently attended the funeral services which were held for Governor Coleman in Hawaii. I am very glad to note that our Governor Tauese P. Sunia and his lovely wife Faga were in attendance at the services. Additionally, the President of the Senate, High Chief Lutu Tenari Fuimaono and his wife Sinira, the Speaker of the House, High Chief Mailo Sao Nua.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my condolences to Governor Coleman's dear wife Nora and his children. I am sure that the proud legacy which he left them will live on in their hearts and in the hearts of all the peoples of the Pacific.

PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor of American Samoa, under the flag code prescribed by the Congress of the United States of America shall be flown at half staff as a mark of respect and a tribute to the memory of Uifatali Peter Coleman, former Governor of American Samoa, and one of the fathers of the government and the territory of American Samoa from April 28, 1997, until May 28, 1997.

Furthermore, by the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of American Samoa, as executive head of this territory, I hereby order the flag of American Samoa to be flown also at half staff. I would also like to ask all the departments, agencies, and offices of the American Samoa to observe in the most appropriate manner and custom befitting the occasion of the passing of this great leader.

In witness whereof I set my hand and seal on the 28th day of April, 1997, at Utulei, American Samoa.

TAUESE P.F. SUNIA,
Governor of American Samoa.

[From the Hawaii Star-Bulletin, Apr. 29, 1997]

PETER COLEMAN, "MAN OF THE PACIFIC"
(By Mary Adamski)

HONOLULU.—Peter Tali Coleman was called "a man of the Pacific" in one of the many honorary degrees he was awarded, but that was not a fanciful title. It would serve as a summary of his life.

He was the first Samoan to be appointed governor of American Samoa, a US territory and later the first elected governor there.

His service as governor bridged five decades, first from the appointment in 1956-61, to three elected terms, the most recent ending in 1993.

He spent nearly 17 years as an American appointee in administrative roles in the former U.N. Trust Territories of Micronesia. Then he served as an advisor to the govern-

ment and the emerging Western Pacific nations as they gained independence. He founded PTC Inc., a government relations firm specializing in Pacific island matters, was the Republican national committeeman from American Samoa, and an attorney.

Coleman, 77 died yesterday (Monday) at his Honolulu home after a two-year struggle with cancer.

"He was early recognized as a leader and will be remembered as one of the forerunners in the Pacific among native-born leaders who helped their nations chart their own destinies," said Hawaiian Governor Ben Cayetano.

"His contribution will be long and recalled with respect and affection."

Governor Tauese P.F. Sunia of American Samoa ordered the United States and American Samoa flags to be flown at half-staff for 30 days in Coleman's home islands. Sunia will attend services in Honolulu next week, according to his Chief of Staff.

"There is no question of Peter Coleman's place in history, not only in American Samoa, but throughout the Pacific," said Sunia in a message to the Coleman family "I am proud to say I knew him, that I worked for and with him, and that I witnessed the progress and change he brought to American Samoa."

Kitty Simonds, Executive director of the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management said: "He really knew the heart of the Pacific people." She recalled Coleman's effort to affirm native islanders' fishing rights, a move not popular with the American fishing industry or the tuna packing firms in Pago Pago.

City Councilman Mufi Hannerman said: "He was definitely a role model for many Samoans. Through his example, he embodied the best ideals and value of a public statesman."

D.E. "Rags" Scanlan, president of Royal Guard Security, said Coleman was "distinguished by his work for the betterment of all in the South Pacific." Scanlan whom Coleman tapped to coordinate relief efforts after a 1981 hurricane devastated Samoa, said the man was "very unpolitical. He was in politics but wasn't a politician, he worked behind the scenes."

J.E. Tihati Thompson of Tihati Productions said: "I will always respect him for the assistance he gave not only to the people of Samoa, but also to the Tokelau people of Swains Island Atoll while in office. He grew into a very gracious statesman who many would consult for political advice."

[From the Samoa News, May 15, 1997]
A EULOGY IN MEMORY OF PETER TALII
COLEMAN

(The following eulogy was presented by William Patrick "Dyke" Coleman at the recent funeral of his father, former Governor Peter Tali Coleman. Dyke was Governor Coleman's chief of staff in his most recent administration (1989-1993).)

Dad introduced as to Samoa during the summer of 1952 when we first arrived in Pago Pago Harbor on board the Navy transport vessel the USS Jackson. We kids were just overwhelmed and excited by the beauty of the Harbor and the majesty of the surrounding mountains on that July morning.

Grandma Amata had accompanied us on the trip from Honolulu and Chief Tali, Aunt Mabel and Snookie and other family members were there to welcome us.

The living quarters we were assigned to was the old nurses' quarters at Malaloa, the house was spacious, wide open and structurally sound and we kids loved it. Mom and Dad learned later that these quarters had been condemned but that really never both-

ered us because we didn't know what that meant and didn't care anyway.

To Dad, as long as the family's safety and health were not being compromised, the label was of no consequence and the condemned house he viewed as a minor, temporary inconvenience that was not worth complaining about.

The house, for now, served our purposes. He adapted and taught us to do the same. Don't get hung up on the minor things. He never lost focus of his larger destiny.

Things that would bother many of us never seemed to bother him. He handled criticism the same way. Those who knew him well can attest to that. He reserved his energies for life's larger problems.

Only he knew that, very soon thereafter, he would occupy the best house on the island, the governor's mansion. Occupying the governor's house itself was not the goal. He aspired to lead his people and never lost focus of that objective.

Dad practiced law during these early days and his clients would often instead of cash pay him with live chickens and pigs. The house was the perfect place in which to learn and develop responsibility to raise and care for them.

Of course some of these animals soon became pets. We had a pet pig named Porky that we let into the house all the time, and Grandma Amata would get angry and chase the pig out with a broom. On school days Porky would always greet us when we got home. One day Porky didn't meet us. We combed the entire area around the house and the mountainside. We couldn't find him.

Dad had now become Attorney General and we kids had become so upset and distraught that Dad called the police force to help look for our pig. We never found Porky. We knew he ended up in someone else's umu. It took a long time for us to get over that loss.

Dad used to cut our hair, even after he became Governor. His haircuts made us very sad and we cried every time we had to get one. We wanted to look like Elvis but ended up looking like Fred Flintstone. The hairline was almost always uneven and so we would get teased and slapped in the head by the other kids.

One time my brother Milton ran away from home because he didn't want his hair cut. Anyway he finally returned home when he got too hungry. And of course the rest of us promptly reported him to Dad. Misery loves company. Milton got his spanking, which made us gleeful and after his haircut, lost his appetite.

As kids we didn't fully appreciate that those haircuts showed Dad to be a true visionary. Today these haircuts are considered fashionable and quite stylish with the younger crowd. Dad was ahead of his time.

Mom was always behind the scene, providing her strengths to support Dad and the family. For all this intelligence, strength of character and self-discipline, his sense of humor was how he kept life in perspective, everything in balance.

He used humor to fend off criticism, to laugh with others, to tolerate the inflated egos his line of work brought, and even to laugh at himself. His sense of humor was his way of remaining within himself.

One day when he was still at Queen's Hospital I went to visit with him. He had just awakened and I sat there making loose talk and joking with him. I told him casually that Amata had called earlier from Washington.

He asked what she had wanted. I told him she asked how he was doing and that he should start thinking about the governor's race for the year 2000. He laughed so hard he cried.

God bless you.

A TRIBUTE TO SHIMON EREM

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to recognize Shimon Erem as the recipient of the Lawrence J. Weinberg Distinguished Service Award. This award recognizes Shimon for his outstanding grassroots political service which has helped to strengthen relations between the United States and Israel.

Shimon Erem has been a tireless leader of our community and our Nation recognizing the necessity of open dialog, particularly over difficult issues which jeopardize freedom and peace. He has personally arranged meetings among the leaders of France, Norway, Poland, Israel, and the United States, as well as conferences between Christian and Jewish pastors to better Judo-Christian relations.

In addition to his national leadership Shimon has served our local community by participating in California statewide politics, while personally forging relationships between State officials and party activists. Shimon is a true champion of democracy locally in California and throughout the world.

Shimon understands the basis of democracy and the need for strong leadership. He has headed several organizations including B'nai B'rith, the World Alliance of Christians and Jews, Center for Strategic Studies in Los Angeles, and countless others. The Los Angeles community and I thank Shimon for his exceptional service and dedication to the preservation of democracy throughout the world.

Alexis de Tocqueville once said that:

A people among whom individuals lost the power of achieving great things single-handed would soon relapse into barbarism.

Tocqueville meant that democracy would not survive without people like Shimon sacrificing time and energy for the benefit of this Nation. I honor Shimon Erem for his work toward peace and congratulate him as the recipient of the Lawrence J. Weinberg Distinguished Service Award.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE OF REGULATORY ANALYSIS CREATION ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that will greatly assist this body in obtaining information that it can use to fulfill its responsibilities under the Congressional Review Act. My legislation would create a Congressional Office of Regulatory Analysis, or CORA, whose sole purpose would be to provide Congress substantive information on the potential impact of new regulations on our Nation's small business.

In March 1996, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act [SBREFA]

was enacted. Contained within this legislation is an often overlooked, but nevertheless significant, provision that gives Congress the authority to prevent new Federal regulations from taking effect. This new regulatory disapproval authority is designed to allow Congress to become a more active participant in the regulatory process.

Members of Congress have often protested that Federal agencies routinely promulgate regulations that exceed their legal authority. Given these complaints, and the fact that the regulatory burden has become unbearably large, one would expect that Congress would be vigorously employing its powers under the Congressional Review Act. However, in practice, the exact opposite is true. As of May 21, 1997, roughly 14 months after the Congressional Review Act became effective, 4,574 nonmajor final rules have been submitted to GAO and Congress, and 72 major rules, on which GAO is required to submit a statement to Congress, have been issued. Yet, not a single resolution of disapproval has been passed. The House of Representatives has failed even to consider one such resolution.

In my opinion, this is not how the Congressional Review Act was designed to operate. Congress must use its authority to exercise stronger oversight of the regulatory state. Before I describe the responsibilities of CORA, however, I would like to make one point very clear: this initiative is not based on the assumption that all regulations are bad. Some regulations have been instrumental in protecting our environment and ensuring the safety of millions of American workers. These efforts should not be weakened, and it is not the intent of this legislation to do so.

Having said that, let me explain more fully what CORA is designed to do. Under my bill, a new legislative support office, called the Congressional Office of Regulatory Analysis, would be created. Why is such an office needed? As discussed above, the Congressional Review Act is simply not being implemented. The executive branch continues to churn out new regulations at a staggering pace. In most cases, the only information that Members of Congress have available to them regarding a regulation is that which is provided by the promulgating agency. As we all know, Federal agencies are required to complete a number of reports and analyses on rules that they are promulgating. A problem exists, however, because agencies often ignore these requirements, or fail to thoroughly comply with them. Aside from what an agency may provide, there is no other source of information that Congress can rely upon. CORA's sole purpose would be to analyze new agency regulations to help Congress determine whether the use of its disapproval authority under the Congressional Review Act would be warranted.

How would the Office operate? Under current law, virtually all new regulations are required to be filed with Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office and each House of Congress. The Comptroller General has unique responsibilities if these regulations are determined to be major. A major rule, whose determination is made by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, is defined as a rule that will likely have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. In these instances, GAO is required to submit a report to the committees of jurisdiction by the end of 15 calendar

days containing an assessment of the agency's compliance with the procedural steps required by various statutes and executive orders relating to the regulatory process. The usefulness of these reports, however, is minimal because they simply assess procedural steps taken by an agency, and do not at all address the substance of the regulation. As a result, they do little to assist Members of Congress determine the merits of the rule itself.

This would change under my legislation. Initially, the functions now designated to the General Accounting Office would be transferred to CORA. In addition to the report on an agency's compliance with procedural steps, CORA would also perform its own regulatory impact analysis of major rules. Such an analysis would provide a second opinion on the agency's actions and provide Members with a substantive assessment of the impact the regulation is likely to have. This information could then be used to facilitate use of the Congressional Review Act.

In addition, CORA could also conduct regulatory impact analyses of nonmajor rules. Currently, there is no type of review of these regulations by GAO or anyone else. CORA would undertake these analyses at the request of a committee or individual Member, based on a priority system established within the legislation and the discretion of the Director of the Office. Under such a system, CORA could analyze important nonmajor rules using limited budgetary resources.

Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, the Congressional Budget Office also has certain regulatory analysis functions. CBO is required to estimate the costs of regulations that may be needed to implement a particular piece of legislation. Upon request, CBO is also required to compare its estimate with that of the agency promulgating the rule. Because CORA would be the repository of regulatory information for Congress, it would be appropriate for CORA to assume this function.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs accurate, reliable, nonpartisan information that it can use to assess new regulations. A source for such information does not currently exist. My legislation would create a small, inexpensive, and focused office within the legislative branch that could provide such information. It would consolidate and centralize such a function, and greatly facilitate effective implementation of the Congressional Review Act. With the annual cost to our economy of Federal regulations estimated at roughly \$700 billion and growing, how can we afford not to have such an office?

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

HONORING LINDA VISTA SCHOOL

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today and salute Principal Schara and the teachers and students of Linda Vista Elementary School in Yorba Linda, CA for having been awarded the Blue Ribbon School Award by the U.S. Secretary of Education. I am proud to represent such a fine institution in Congress.

Blue Ribbon awards honor 263 secondary, middle and junior high schools around the

country for showing exceptional dedication to providing a top notch education to its students and preparing them for the next century. Linda Vista was the only school in the 41st District to receive this highly sought-after award. Blue Ribbon schools must show strong leadership, a clear vision, and sense of mission that is shared by all connected with the school, high quality teaching, a challenging up-to-date curriculum, policies, and practices that ensure a safe environment conducive to learning, a solid commitment to parental involvement and evidence that the school helps all students achieve high standards.

Linda Vista School was selected through a highly competitive process in which state education departments, the Department of Defense dependent schools, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Council for American Private Education nominate schools which best meet the superior standards of the award. The selected schools are then visited and reviewed by a panel of 100 outstanding members of the education community. This panel then makes final recommendations to the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Linda Vista will be honored next fall at a national ceremony in Washington DC where the school will be given a plaque and a special flag to fly.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Linda Vista School for its dedication to preparing its students for the challenges they will face growing up in and around Orange County. Behind this Blue Ribbon school is a dedicated group of faculty, students, and staff whose commitment to education is an example for schools around the country to follow.

TAIWAN'S PRESIDENT LEE DESERVES PRAISE FOR SUCCESS DURING HIS FIRST YEAR

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note that Monday, May 20, 1997, marked the first anniversary of the administration of President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chen of Taiwan.

A few weeks ago, several Members of Congress and I stopped briefly, too briefly, in Taipei on our return to the United States from a congressional trade development trip to Asia and the Pacific rim.

During our stopover, we had the opportunity to visit with President Lee and Vice President Lien. President Lee impressed me, and I believe other members of the delegation, with his commitment to instituting full democracy in Taiwan. I was equally impressed by President Lee's commitment to provide a higher standard of living in Taiwan and to improve relations with both the United States and China.

The first-year record of President Lee and Vice President Chen offers promise for future progress. Taiwan has maintained a steady economic growth with a per capita income of \$13,000—U.S.—that is equivalent of many Western European countries. Taiwan has expanded relations with several countries and has sought a continuing dialog with the People's Republic of China about eventual unifica-

tion with a more democratic and open government in China.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, President Lee deserves congratulations on the many accomplishments during his first year in office and best wishes for continued success and progress. I hope that I will be able to visit Taiwan again and to stay longer than just a few hours.

ARTHRITIS AWARENESS MONTH

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I come before this body today in honor of Arthritis Awareness Month. This month is set aside to increase the public's knowledge about arthritis, and the many related diseases which affect the joints, bones, muscles, skin, and other connective tissues.

Arthritis and its related diseases are among the most common causes of chronic pain, disability, and disfigurement in Americans today. These diseases occur at all ages, impair the quality of life, and many require medical care and attention over long periods of time.

Health experts estimate that by the year 2020, when the Baby Boom generation approaches the prime years for the onset of chronic illnesses, 60 million Americans will have arthritis, a 50 percent increase over today's estimate.

Currently, the combined cost to society of medical care and lost wages for arthritis and related diseases is estimated to be at least \$143 billion a year.

Arthritis is the No. 1 cause of disability in America. It can limit everyday activities, such as dressing, climbing stairs, and getting in and out of bed, for approximately 7 million Americans. This figure is expected to increase to 12 million by the year 2020.

Though these figures are astounding, they do not truly make an impact until arthritis touches your family. That is what has happened to me. In early 1990, my wife of 31 years, Joe Anne, was experiencing pain in her hands.

After repeated visits to our family doctor, we discovered she has arthritis in her hands. My wife is a very active, determined, and energetic woman. For example, when she was pregnant with our daughter Ashley, Joe Anne delivered calves on her father's farm. For years she was a high school teacher in our hometown. Now she devotes her time and energy to the horses she has bred and trained for years.

Though she has not allowed her arthritis to stop her activities, she is in constant pain and has difficulty doing some things that many of us take for granted.

Joe Anne and I are fortunate enough to reside in the great State of North Carolina. Our State's many opportunities have attracted some of the best and brightest minds in the medical field. In fact, there is a research center in my home State that is one of the leaders in the fight against arthritis.

The Thurston Arthritis Research Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has joined the National Institute of Arthritis, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Ar-

thritis Foundation to bring together a superior medical research team. They have dedicated their facilities to achieve their mission: to eradicate arthritis and ease the suffering of arthritis victims.

The work these facilities have already done speaks to their skill and determination. Their recent breakthroughs are bringing us closer to preventing—and curing—some of the most crippling and costly diseases that affect our Nation.

For example, researchers believe that treatments involving adequate calcium and nutrients, coupled with an exercise program, may provide the most practical approach to the prevention of osteoporosis.

There is also an exciting new avenue of research which indicates that lupus may involve abnormalities in the body's ability to eliminate unnecessary, damaged, or potentially harmful cells. This process is known as programmed cell death. A better understanding of programmed cell death may lead to new treatments for arthritis.

In addition, the studies currently being conducted which examine the causes of cartilage breakdown, and ways to stimulate growth of cartilage, will lead to new treatments in osteoarthritis.

I support the ongoing search for a cure to arthritis. As we work on the fiscal year 1998 budget, I urge my colleagues in the House to consider the thousands of people, present and future, who suffer from arthritis and related disorders.

The Thurston Arthritis Research Center and organizations like it are very close to a breakthrough in their research. Please join me in lending these researchers all the support you can. Your health, or the health of someone you love, could depend on it.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE A. SEYMORE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Mr. Bruce Seymore as he retires after thirty-one years of service with the city of Port Huron as the director of finance. His colleagues will be honoring him with a dinner on June 27, 1997.

Mr. Seymore began his career with the city of Port Huron in 1966 as director of finance. Under his leadership and guidance, for twenty-one years, the department received the Certificate for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada. The department has received this distinction longer than any other unit of government in Michigan.

Along side his success with the city of Port Huron, Mr. Seymore has been an incredible asset to his community. Throughout the years, Mr. Seymore has served on the Michigan Waterways Council of Girl Scouts Board and as president of Goodwill Industries. His compassion and devotion to those in need prompted the board of directors at Goodwill to give Mr. Seymore the Scotty Hanton Award in 1979. The Scotty Hanton Award is granted yearly to a person who personifies the essence of Goodwill. The nominees are picked based on their time of service, time investment, personal contributions, and spirit.

I would like to congratulate Bruce Seymore as he retires and wish him and his family all the best.

WALTER CAPPS "IN OUR HEARTS"
MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this Monday is Memorial Day. Members of Congress will be home in joining with our constituents at many important ceremonies honoring the memory of those who sacrificed their life in the service of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, one of our new Members, WALTER CAPPS, of California, will be giving the keynote address as a major Memorial Day gathering in Los Osos, CA. Congressman CAPPS is a true friend of those currently serving in the military and a staunch advocate on behalf of our veterans and their families.

Representative CAPPS has shared his planned remarks with me. I am pleased to submit a copy of Representative CAPPS' remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD moving speech and I urge my colleagues to read and reflect on his remarks.

IN OUR HEARTS
(By Walter Capps)

Corporal Haley, Father Kozancki, Master Sergeant Martin, Supervisor Laurent, Reverend Ford, esteemed Veterans, ladies, and gentlemen.

It is a humbling and awesome task to stand before 1,000 people this morning in this breathtaking location to help observe Memorial Day.

Today, all over this great nation, Americans from every walk of life are taking time to honor the memory and reflect on the sacrifices of those who gave their lives so that we can live our lives in peace and freedom. Today more than any day, they are in our hearts.

And just as importantly, we pay tribute to those—like the hundreds in this gathering today—who served in our military forces. You may not have given your lives, but you certainly gave of your bodies and souls in defense of your country and the cherished principles which make our nation so great. You too are in our hearts.

From the first shot fired of the Revolutionary War to the scud missile casualties in the Persian Gulf, nearly 1.2 million Americans have been killed at war.

This statistic is staggering. Simply uttering it and moving on threatens to obscure the individuality of each fallen man or woman, and to dim the historic lessons of each American conflict.

The first Memorial Day was observed on May 30, 1868, three years after the Civil War set our nation against itself and claimed the lives of half a million people from the Union and the Confederacy.

Nearly 130 years later, these deaths must remind us of the urgency to settle our own differences under the rule of law and with the decency of a civil society. We must never resort to the internal warfare that has killed countless people across the globe—from Zaire to Chechnya—even this year. And the lesson of the Civil War about the cruelties and degradation of racial bigotry are sadly those that still have not been fully realized by our society.

Many of you fought in World War II. In fact, some have made their home in this

beautiful county because you trained here before shipping out overseas.

To you, and your 400,000 comrades in arms who perished in Europe and in the Pacific, the world will forever owe a priceless debt of gratitude for vanquishing tyrants who committed unspeakable crimes against innocent people and who threatened the very existence of civilized life on earth. The lessons of World War II, of course, are that we can never tolerate the unchecked genocidal passions of ruthless dictators and expansionist military campaigns which threaten fellow democracies and even our own shores.

I see many Vietnam vets here today. I have known and worked with some of you since I first came to California 32 years ago and began teaching a university course on the Vietnam War.

The lessons of the Vietnam war are profound. From this war, we learned that we must never blame the war on the warriors. The sad fact that more Vietnam vets have killed themselves than died on the battlefield teaches us that when we send soldiers to war, we must, as a nation, support them when they return.

And from the Vietnam war, we must resolve only to send U.S. troops into harm's way when critical American strategic or moral interests demand our engagement, and never make this decision out of a sense of ideological zealotry.

Those who join us today who served in World War I, Korea, the Gulf War, and other conflicts and peacekeeping missions have, of course, made their own special contributions in defense of American security and values.

My friends, I have participated in Memorial Day exercises for many years, but this is the first year that I have been honored to do so as your Congressman.

It is an unparalleled honor and high privilege to represent our communities and its people in our nation's capital. And as your Representative, I have new challenges and responsibilities.

As a Congressman, I have no higher duty than to preserve the security of our nation by ensuring that our military remains the best trained, best equipped, and most prepared in the world. Yes, even in the age of budget cuts and downsizing, we can and must maintain an efficient and cost-effective military skilled not only in conventional warfare, but at combating the new enemies of terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

As a Congressman, and a Member of the International Relations Committee, I am doing all I can to rid the world of the most horrifying weaponry of past and potential wars. I am active in the efforts to ban anti-personnel land mines and am pushing for swift action on the critical chemical weapons treaty.

As a Congressman, I am committed to maintaining the highest level of Federal benefits for our veterans and their families. In this effort, I will continue my previous work as a private citizen, when I helped bring the first ever Vet Center to Santa Barbara.

I am, for example, cosponsoring legislation to ensure that veterans receive substantial health benefits and that they are never shortchanged on retirement pay. And I am proud to say that my office has been able to help a number of veterans secure medals to which they were entitled but never received.

As a Congressman, I will keep pushing our government and the governments of Vietnam and other former adversaries to leave no stone unturned in our sacred battle to determine the final status of all the brave combatants who are still missing in action.

And as a Congressman, I will honor the memory of those who died in service of our nation by trying to preserve the unique

American values for which they fought. Today is the day when all of us should pledge to redouble our fight to ensure that the basic rights we all enjoy—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the freedoms afforded by our democratic political system are never, ever, diminished.

My friends, some of you know that I was born in Omaha, Nebraska. That's why I'm particularly proud to quote the inscription that many of you have read for yourselves at the Omaha Beach Cemetery in Normandy:

"To these we owe our highest resolve, that the cause for which they died shall live."

Freedom, peace, justice, dignity, and prosperity. These are the qualities of life all of us here on the Central Coast and across America enjoy. We must never take them for granted. And we must forever remember and honor those who fought and died for the cherished causes that will endure for generations to come.

Today, and every day, they are in our hearts.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. HAL GEER—
MILITARY ORDER OF THE
WORLD WARS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me today to rise and pay tribute to an exemplary American, Maj. Hal Geer, who is being honored by his peers with the Military Order of the World Wars for his extraordinary devotion to our country. The order symbolizes distinguished service within the Armed Forces and is awarded to one who embodies the highest degree of honor, duty, and patriotism.

Hal's life story exemplifies those virtues that make a true hero. The tenderfoot oath that he swore when he was 12—"On my Honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my Country,"—became the creed by which he lived his life. Just 1 week after the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, Hal heeded the call of duty to his country and voluntarily enlisted in the Army, leaving behind his wife, to fight for democracy abroad. Hal also passed up officer candidate school to become a combat photographer and he actively sought front-line assignments.

Gen. George Patton once said, "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men." We can stand here free today because of men like Hal Geer who went beyond the call of duty.

Hal's courage and valor place him among the pantheon of true American heroes. He flew more than 85 air combat missions in China, risking his own life to show the American people the courage of our troops in action. Hal later volunteered to work behind enemy lines in China where he stood under constant fire. That heroism has brought Major Geer countless decorations and commendations, and has made him World War II's most highly decorated combat photographer.

However, Hal showed his devotion not just in war but also in peace time. In addition to serving as president of the Congregational Church of North Hollywood, he has also devoted countless hours to teaching religious education classes. Furthermore, Hal has produced Memorial Day services to ensure that

those who died for our country are never forgotten, and that we never forget that the price for democracy is eternal vigilance.

Today, I join those who have devoted their lives to defending our country in honoring Maj. Hal Geer with the Military Order of the World Wars.

HONORING GILBERT AND SALLY
KERLIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I speak today in praise of two people who for more than 50 years have worked in environmental and community causes. Gil and Sally Kerlin have both been important elements in the cultural and social life of Riverdale.

As a volunteer Gil Kerlin led the Riverdale Community Planning Association in the early 1950's to propel the rezoning of the northwest Bronx and spearhead the creation of the Natural Area District. He was a founder of Wave Hill, a prototype of preservation in the New York City area and chairman of its board until 1991. He was active in establishing the Riverdale Historic District and has chaired the Riverdale Nature Preservancy which is dedicated to preserving and enhancing the quality of life in Riverdale.

Mr. Kerlin is a graduate of Harvard University, Trinity College in Cambridge, England, and Harvard Law School. Sally Kerlin is a graduate of Radcliffe College and attended the Bank Street College of Education. She is a member of the Society of Women Geographers and created a series of maps used in teaching the relationships between the U.S. topography and man's use of it. She also worked on the creation of Wave Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerlin are being honored by the Riverdale Senior Services, an organization dedicated to working with seniors and celebrating its 23d anniversary. This wonderful organization and this marvelous couple epitomize the contribution of caring people for their neighborhood. They deserve our praise for all the good work they have done to improve life in their community.

A TRIBUTE TO MY GOOD FRIENDS
TINA AND GARTH COONCE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding couple from my hometown, Marion, IL. Tina and Garth Coonce are wonderful people who are working in the service of the Lord. They are the founders and president of the Tri-State Christian Television Broadcast station, and this year they are celebrating their 20th anniversary on the air.

I have had the pleasure of being a guest on their show from time to time and have enjoyed sharing with many viewers the role of spiritual-

ity in the public arena. I was able to share the lessons I have learned as an elected official and as a cofounder of a group known as Faith in Politics.

The good Lord has given Garth many talents. He is an excellent writer and is the renowned author of "How To Keep Your Life in Focus." Garth also is quite a scholar and has earned a bachelor of science in business administration, a masters of business administration, a doctorate in humanities, and an honorary doctorate of divinity. To say the least, Garth is a learned man.

Mr. Speaker, Garth's past corporate experience has helped him run the hugely successful Christian Radio Broadcast Flagship. He has a marketing background and has managed an accounting practice, in addition to serving on the International Task Force for Artificial Sweeteners, the National Association of Accountants, the Chemical Management Advisory Board, and the National Religious Broadcasters. He is also a U.S. Air Force veteran and an multiengine pilot with instrument rating.

Garth's family has always been this backbone. His wife, Christina, an integral part of Garth's ministry, has been this partner through every endeavor and also ministers as a noted Christian leader herself. Garth has been known to say, "One of my great sources of joy is the tremendous family God has given me." His eldest daughter, Victoria, and son-in-law, Curt Clark, are both proud alumni of Oral Roberts University. Victoria now is an instructor of communications, while Curt is a successful executive with Pepsi Corp. His younger daughter, Julie, also a graduate of Oral Roberts University, married Thomas Connor Nolan III, who is now executive director of the Tri-State Christian Television Broadcast station.

Mr. Speaker, the Coonces are an inspiration. They are a rare family that does not feel ashamed to show their faith to others and to witness the good news of Christ. Through their Christian Television Broadcast station they have touched thousands of viewers who are in need of the Gospel, and I applaud them for their outstanding efforts. God speed.

IN HONOR OF THE FRITZ REUTER
ALTENHEIM LIFE CARE COMMUNITY:
CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
OF SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS
OF THE NORTH JERSEY AREA

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Fritz Reuter Altenheim Life Care Community on the occasion of its centennial anniversary. For 100 years, this organization has been committed to the notion that our aged population deserves the help of our whole community. This momentous occasion will be celebrated at a gala dinner dance on Sunday June 1, 1997, in the grand ballroom of Schuetzen Park, in North Bergen, NJ.

Founded in 1897 as a continuous care retirement community, the Fritz Reuter Altenheim home has impacted the lives of

many. Originally designed to accommodate aging German immigrants, the home contained a chapel, furnished living quarters, a dining room, and a kitchen. The cornerstone of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim home was laid in 1898 and 1 year later, on June 15, 1889, the first occupants moved in.

Due to dedicated and caring individuals, the Fritz Reuter Altenheim home has expanded tremendously, now housing a fully staffed nursing unit, a residential facility, as well as independent living apartments, with all facilities open to all seniors.

Since its incorporation as a nonprofit organization in 1897, it has been funded in large part by donations, voluntary efforts, and bequests. It is kindness and selflessness that keeps this home alive and enables it to grow.

I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the Fritz Reuter Altenheim Life Care Community for its outstanding work and commitment. I applaud their expansion of care to the seniors in my district. I expect that the Fritz Reuter Altenheim staff and administrators will continue to serve the community in the same noble fashion for another 100 years.

TRIBUTE TO AL GRIMSON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Mr. Al Grimson as he retires from his job as accounting manager from the Macomb County Finance Department. His colleagues will honor him with a dinner and reception at the end of this month.

For 23 years, Al has been a dedicated and committed accountant for Macomb County. In 1974, Al began working as an auditor for Macomb County Community Mental Health. Al later went on to serve Macomb County in a variety of positions. He became the administrative assistant for the budget and finance department, an audit officer for the internal audit department before becoming the accounting manager. His participation in accounting associations, his background, and experience, made him a valuable member and leader in the financial departments within Macomb County.

In an era when community service has become so important, Al is a shining example of a dedicated volunteer. As a Berville Lion and a member of the Elks Club, Al has been committed to improving the lives of people throughout the community. He has also been on the Selfridge base community council, Fraternal Order of Police, and a marine safety officer. As a father, he also knows how important children are and became a football and little league coach. Al has touched the lives of many people in the community through his participation in so many activities.

Over the years, Al's experience, leadership, and knowledge have made him an incredible asset to Macomb County and Macomb County's Finance Department. I would like to thank Al for all of his contributions and wish him and his family all of the best.

THE MEDICAL DEVICE REGULATORY MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to join with my colleague from Texas, Mr. BARTON, to introduce the Medical Device Regulatory Modernization Act of 1997.

Since coming to Congress over 4 years ago, I have heard a consistent message from medical device companies in my district—the Food and Drug Administration is not keeping up with innovation. Companies were asking for congressional action to help modernize FDA's regulatory process.

The bipartisan legislation we are introducing today accomplishes that goal.

We've had testimony before the Commerce Committee that the agency lacks the resources to keep up with its workload and as a result reviews were taking too long.

The Barton/Eshoo bill frees up FDA resources by allowing for independent review for class I and class II devices that are not implantable or likely to cause serious harm if they fail. Class I and class II devices are relatively less complex, ranging from surgical gloves and syringes to MRI machines. By increasing the use of third parties for lower risk devices, the agency will be able to focus their attention on higher risk, more complicated products that demand greater resources and time.

We were told that a chasm of communication exists between medical device companies and the FDA.

Under our legislation, FDA will be required to meet with applicants at their request both during the investigational device exemption phase and early on in the product review stage. It is hoped that through this increased communication, there will be a greater understanding on the part of the applicant as to what the agency will require for approval, and a greater understanding by the agency of the technology being employed by the applicant.

We heard that the FDA needs to recognize national and international performance standards to cut down on paperwork and redundant reporting requirements.

The bill allows the FDA to recognize national and international standards and allows companies to self-certify to these standards. There are penalties for the falsification of data and all certification information is available at FDA's request.

Last, companies have raised concerns that in reviewing applications, FDA has, in the past, required information from companies that is outside the scope of the application.

The bill makes clear that it is FDA's job to review applications for substantial equivalence, for lower risk devices, or safety and effectiveness, for higher risk devices. The agency is not charged with reviewing relative effectiveness, which should be determined by the marketplace, or for reviewing items outside the proposed intent of the device; as long as the public health is not at risk.

These are some of the key provisions of the legislation, but they are by no means the only important provisions in this bill. There are 22 sections to the legislation that address issues

including cost market surveillance, dispute resolution, humanitarian use of devices, device tracking and regulatory harmonization to name a few. It is a comprehensive approach to modernizing the way the FDA regulates medical devices.

Representative BARTON and I have worked very hard to ensure that this bill moves the agency forward. It's a positive blueprint to strengthen the FDA's oversight of the public health. I believe it will help the agency review products more efficiently and improve communications between FDA and industry, bringing new products to market and to the patients that urgently need them.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

IN MEMORY OF HAZEL SCHWEIRKING GRAFFEO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman from my district. Hazel Schweirking Graffeo of Oregon, OH passed away on Tuesday, April 29, 1997. Mrs. Graffeo fought a very courageous 8 year battle with cancer. Although that battle cost her dearly, she never lost her spirit.

Mrs. Graffeo was devoted to her husband and family, and enjoyed cooking for them. She also loved entertaining for others. She was a fan of big band music and enjoyed dancing. She loved reunions and other family activities.

Mrs. Graffeo's generous heart extended beyond her family and friends. She was an active member in the Alba Club, the Oregon Democratic Club, St. Charles Hospital Auxiliary, VFW Post 9816, and St. John Lutheran Church in Williston, OH. Everywhere, she exuded good cheer, strong values, and made others feel welcome.

Mrs. Graffeo is survived by her husband Joe and daughters Sharon, Janet, Janice, and Carolyn, as well as 12 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. Our sympathies and prayers are with them, but we know that the memory and example set by Hazel Graffeo will give them a measure of comfort. Even as they mourn their loss, may they celebrate her life.

SUPPORT FOR THE DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997, legislation which supports communities across the Nation in their efforts to reduce rising teenage drug abuse. Studies show that teenage use of marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, LSD, heroine, and other drugs is on the increase—and it is among children that we are seeing the greatest increase in use. The Drug Free Communities Act of 1997 is an important step toward empowering communities to fight the growing phenomenon of drug abuse among our Nation's youth.

I would like to add that I very much appreciate that the original cosponsors of this bill,

Mr. PORTMAN, Subcommittee Chairman HASTERT, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. RANGEL, as well as the subcommittee ranking member, Mr. BARRETT, were very willing to work with me to mold this legislation so that rural communities, as well as urban communities, are given the same chance to benefit from this Federal program. Because of our discussions, this bill now provides that antidrug coalitions in rural communities, communities under 30,000 people, will be given the opportunity to receive up to \$100,000 in Federal matching funds. This puts rural communities at the same level as urban communities for receiving Federal matching funds.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize that drug abuse is not only an urban problem, but is also a problem in the rural communities of this country. Drug pushers find a market for their drugs, not only in the schools of urban areas, but also in the schools of our rural areas. We are beginning to see gang activity in our rural communities and these gangs are largely centered around drug use. Presently, it is our rural areas which are ill-equipped to handle an influx of drugs because rural areas do not have access to the local resources which urban areas enjoy. Because of bipartisan cooperation which has taken place, rural anti-drug coalitions will be better able to deal with drug abuse problems.

Again, I thank the gentlemen for their cooperation and willingness to accept my input on this bill, and I urge passage of this important legislation.

SMALL BUSINESS REMEDIATION ACT

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill which will help improve the environment while protecting small businesses. This bill, the Small Business Remediation Act, will enable the Nation's 30,000 dry cleaners, their employees, neighbors, and customers to improve the local environment while preserving the dry cleaners' ability to preserve businesses and remain vital contributors to their communities. The bill has bipartisan support in Congress and tremendous nationwide support from the dry cleaning industry, and I urge the House to pass the legislation.

For the last few years dry cleaners, one of the largest groups of small businesspeople in America, have faced substantial potential liability associated with the remediation of soil surrounding some dry cleaning businesses. This potential liability has resulted in the small business owners in the industry having trouble obtaining or renewing leases and borrowing money, or even risk bankruptcy.

This potential liability is being greatly compounded by the misapplication of the Federal drinking water standard to soil remediation projects. This makes no sense, of course, but this standard is being used by States which are overseeing the remediation of some dry cleaning sites mostly because there is no other standard readily available.

The Federal drinking water standard for the relevant compound—perchloroethylene or

perc—is set at 5 parts per billion. Unfortunately, while that level might be appropriate for drinking water, it can hardly be considered necessary for protection from perchlorethylene in dirt.

As a result of the arbitrary, illogical situation of applying the drinking water standard in other cases, dry cleaners increasingly face clean-ups requiring staggering sums of money. In many cases, the dry cleaner may simply be forced to declare bankruptcy and walk away penniless. In such cases, the soil is not remediated, the environment is not improved, and the community is weakened.

Last fall, the House Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which I chair, held hearings on this issue. We heard witnesses who testified that they had lost businesses built over a lifetime, suffered terrible emotional distress, spent millions of dollars chasing illusory risks, and been prevented from expanding their businesses because of this mismatched regulatory approach. Most disturbing, we repeatedly heard that many dry cleaners fear to pass their business along to their children, all because of the possibility of being caught in this bureaucratic web. This is not healthy for our communities or our environment.

To remedy this problem, the Small Business Remediation Act would like the soil remediation standard for perc to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard, which is currently set at 100 parts per million. This is the standard which OSHA has found to be protective of workers who are exposed to perc in the workplace everyday for their entire working lives.

The bill I am introducing today would set the remediation standard 10 times stricter than the OSHA standard. If OSHA strengthened its standard in the future, the soil remediation standard would be strengthened automatically. Therefore, it does not freeze science, and allows changes in new evidence dictates.

The bill does not change the Federal drinking water standard and does not prevent States or EPA from cleaning up dry cleaning sites.

Our approach will provide certainty to dry cleaners, their neighbors, surrounding businesses, banks, and the entire community. At the same time, by setting an achievable goal, the Small Business Remediation Act will lead to more efficient and timely improvements of the environment. By providing certainty, it will help focus resources on clean-ups, not lawyers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to join us in this commonsense approach to a problem that affects all American communities. By supporting the Small Business Remediation Act, Members can help improve the environment, strengthen small business, and promote the prosperity of our neighborhoods and towns.

THE MANAGED CARE PLAN
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, together with Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MILLER of California,

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. DELUMS, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. TAUSCHER, I am proud to introduce the Managed Care Plan Accountability Act of 1997, a bill which amends ERISA to provide equality and fairness to the millions of Americans whose health benefits are regulated by the Federal Government.

ERISA was enacted in 1974 to uniformly govern employee benefit plans. To this end, ERISA includes a wide-ranging preemption provision that supersedes any and all State laws insofar as they relate to an employee benefit plan, including health insurance.

Under current law, ERISA managed care plans are often completely exempt from liability for any medical decision made as a result of plan policy. If a patient is injured as a direct result of a plan's cost-containment policy, for example, the patient is entitled to sue only for the value of the denied treatment. Patients in ERISA plans are not entitled to other compensation, such as lost wages or pain and suffering, as is currently available to patients in non-ERISA plans.

For example, Newsweek magazine recently reported a case in which a managed care plan denied a heart attack victim's request for surgery because the only hospital qualified to perform the needed procedure was located outside of the plan's service area. By the time the patient appealed the decision and received the necessary approval, it was too late. The patient's heart was damaged beyond repair, and he died shortly thereafter while awaiting a heart transplant. In this case, the patient's health insurance was part of an employer-sponsored benefits package and therefore, regulated by ERISA.

Under current law, the family was entitled only to the cost of the denied procedure. In other words, the most damaging thing that could happen to the HMO responsible for the loss of their loved one is the cost of the procedure that could have saved the person's life.

While a price tag should never be put on a human life, there should be some reasonable compensation paid to patients and their families who are victims of medical malpractice. This is especially true when victims suffer life-altering, if not fatal injuries due directly to the negligence of a plan executive attempting to save money.

Imagine if your child died of leukemia because your HMO would not authorize an early blood test. The twisted irony is that you could recover no more than approximately \$130—the cost of the test. A child's life is surely worth more than \$130. This is a travesty.

This bill would create a new cause of action under ERISA which would allow consumers to seek additional damages from employer-sponsored health plans. The new cause of action would have concurrent jurisdiction, allowing the action to be brought either in Federal or State court. Additionally, this legislation would protect physicians from unfair lawsuits by making the health plan responsible for constraints they place on providers.

Our legislation is fair and long overdue. Plans that actively manage the care of their enrollees must be held accountable for their decisions. Employees of ERISA-regulated health plans deserve the same rights and protections as people in non-ERISA plans.

HONORING DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, DeWitt Clinton High School, in my congressional district, opened its doors for the first time in 1897 with about 500 boys and 21 faculty assembled to hear from the principal. Since that time the school has moved several times and its enrollment has grown to 3,850.

The school has also grown in stature and this year it was named one of the five most improved high schools in the United States. DeWitt Clinton was also praised because of its outstanding peer mediation and negotiation program.

The school meets or exceeds all of the chancellor's standards. Its college admission rate was 91.1 percent last June while its dropout rate was only 2.8 percent. Its attendance rate is 90.8 percent. The students have also shown consistent improvement in the State regents exams over the past 4 years. Perhaps most significantly, it is one of only 11 New York City high schools, out of 136, given the highest 5-star rating by the New York Times.

A measure of a school's success is a list of its graduates and DeWitt Clinton's is most impressive with such alumni as James Baldwin, Burt Lancaster, Richard Rodgers, Neil Simon, A.M. Rosenthal, Paddy Chayefsky, Daniel Schorr, Arthur Gelb, Fats Waller, Jan Peerce, Nate Archibald, Bernard Kalb, and Stan Lee. These are people who have given to the country and to the world. The students at DeWitt Clinton have a strong tradition to uphold and show every indication of doing it.

I join my colleagues in congratulating the school, its faculty, its students, and their parents as representatives of a century of higher education.

TRIBUTE TO AARON HENRY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 19 a wonderful human being and a truly great American passed away in Clarksdale, MS—Aaron Henry.

I mention first his human qualities because of the unusual warmth of his personality and capacity for friendship. Had he only been a friend, as he was for so many of us from many walks of life, he would remain indelibly etched in our thoughts and memories. Of course, his life went far beyond private relationships and friendships. He dedicated so much of his time to the public arena, pursuing the American Dream of equal opportunity for all Americans.

He started in this pursuit, in the Army during World War II where he fought for integration and next as he obtained a degree in pharmacy under the GI bill. He then set up shop on Fourth Street in Clarksdale, which became his source of livelihood and a major hub for those working with him to bring equal opportunity and justice to Mississippi. I first saw

Aaron Henry in action at the 1964 Democratic Convention. The Michigan delegation was seated near that of Mississippi, and we witnessed his valiant efforts with Fannie Lou Hamer and others to end segregation in the Democratic Party of his home State.

He failed then, but never lost hope. A few years later I saw that first hand when I spent a week with Aaron Henry and his coworkers in Clarksdale in a project—the Mississippi-Michigan Alliance—which he and I had set up to obtain help in efforts to register voters in his hometown. It was a grassroot endeavor, succeeding in registering hundreds of new voters though failing to break down other barriers. There was an election held while I was there and I remember visiting one precinct where there were no minority voters and a minority candidate for the State legislature did not receive a single vote from that particular precinct. I had never before visited a precinct in a contested election where a unanimous vote had been cast for one of the candidates, whatever the nature of the contest.

But though personally involved in the election, Aaron Henry refused to give up or lose hope. Indeed, one reason he was such a great American was because he believed America's greatness would ultimately lead to the realization of the dreams of all of its people. So I left Clarksdale a few pounds heavier from all of the ice cream consumed at the old-fashioned soda fountain in his Fourth Street Pharmacy but also many degrees uplifted by the spirit and determination of Aaron Henry. As we met and talked now and then over the years, none of this ever ebbed.

Aaron Henry's death will be deeply mourned by the many of us privileged to be his friend and blessed by his example of fighting hard, with good will. Hopefully, his native State will mourn him across its cities and farms. He was born in its rural land, toiled in one of its important towns and journeyed it throughout, from border to border. His legacy is his hopefulness. The task now of his beloved State, of his beloved Nation and of all of us who loved him is to keep his faith and continue his battle.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JOEL R. PRICE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me today to rise and pay tribute to police officer, Joel R. Price, who has dedicated the last 20 years to serving our community and helping others. This esteemed officer and citizen truly embodies exceptional qualities of duty, sacrifice, and dedication, making him a model for fellow officers and the people of Los Angeles. For these reasons, Joel R. Price is being honored by the Reseda Chamber of Commerce as the 1997 Police Officer of the Year.

This award was achieved by Joel's long, distinguished career which he began by serving our community in 1977 as a station officer for the city of Los Angeles. His commitment and hard work quickly found an even higher calling after he graduated from the Police Academy and began working in the southwest and Van Nuys areas as a detective. His perseverance and distinguished service enabled

him to rise quickly through the ranks. Joel put in long hours as a detective where his reputation as a dedicated and skilled member of the force were quickly recognized.

Additionally, Joel patrolled Los Angeles during the 1984 Olympic games to ensure the safety of the participants. Thanks to people like Joel the games were a success.

An important aspect of our community is bridging racial gaps. Through his bilingual abilities, Joel has reached out to the Spanish-speaking community to ensure all Americans have an equal voice.

Joel remains ever vigilant in trying to help the youth in our community. He has worked extensively on antigang task forces to bring those who have committed crimes to justice and sought to provide a positive role for those young people at risk everyday.

Here Sergeant Price's activities transcend mere prevention. He has provided our young people in California an alternative to the violence which plagues our streets. Joel has also been a role model to the community, devoting countless hours to the Police Athletic League and the West Valley youth Center. Additionally, Joel took it upon himself to help the less fortunate during the holidays by collecting food during Thanksgiving and toys during the Christmas season for the police department's giveaway.

I am proud to honor Joel R. Price as Police Officer of the Year and thank him for his outstanding contributions both on the force and to our community.

TRIBUTE TO BOB LENT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in rising today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Bob Lent, UAW Region 1 director, who will be honored by UAW Local 909 on June 29, 1997.

Through the years, Bob Lent has been a fighter. His tireless efforts have improved the lives of the working families throughout southeastern Michigan. Bob is a man who has dedicated his life to securing dignity and respect for all people. He has been a champion of civil rights and civil liberties, and has helped create a stronger, more united community.

In 1949, Bob Lent began a career with the UAW that has spanned 48 years. He started as a spray painter at the Dodge main plant of Local 3 in Hamtramck, MI. After serving his country as an Army paratrooper from 1951 to 1953, Bob returned to Michigan to become a millwright apprentice and a skilled tradesman at the Chrysler 9-Mile Road Press Plant, Local 869.

While at UAW Local 869, Bob's strong leadership and vision were recognized and he was chosen by his colleagues to serve in a distinguished list of appointed and elected positions. He was an alternate chief steward, trustee chairman, vice president, president, education representative, and assistant director. His vast knowledge and experience made him a logical choice for director.

Bob was first elected to the UAW executive board as a regional director at the UAW's 27th Constitutional Convention in May 1983, at Dal-

las, TX. After his re-election to a third term, Bob was elected director of UAW Region 1 which covers Detroit's East Side, Pontiac, Macomb, and St. Clair Counties and part of the "Thumb" area of southeastern Michigan, and including Canada.

Bob is not only an active union leader, but a community leader as well. He served on the labor advisory committee at both Oakland and Wayne State University. He has been a Democratic precinct delegate. He is a lifetime member of the NAACP. He also serves on the board of directors of the United Way of Pontiac-Oakland County and Detroit Area United Foundation.

Few people have given to their community with the vision and commitment that Bob Lent has given to his. He is a person who has inspired the admiration of many. I am honored to call him a friend. I want to congratulate Bob on his very distinguished career and I wish him and his family all of the best.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. FREDERICK EID: 50 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A MISSIONARY OF CHANGE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly exceptional gentleman, Rev. Frederick Eid, on the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. This momentous occasion will be recognized during a mass to be celebrated on May 31, 1997 at Our Lady of Grace Church in Hoboken, NJ.

The story of Father Eid began 80 years ago on May 23, 1917, in my hometown of Union City, NJ. It was here that his desire to educate others was born. He was educated at local Catholic schools and subsequently attended Seton Hall University, after which he entered Holy Name Seminary. Father Eid was joyfully ordained into the priesthood on May 31, 1947.

Father Eid began his life's journey of service to others while on a mission to Latin America. He started out in Mexico and traveled to El Salvador and Honduras, where he ministered to the local communities. Father Eid gained his deep appreciation of Hispanic culture and learned to speak Spanish. Upon his return to the United States, Father Eid expanded his focus with both an African-American mission in Essex County and St. Mary's Parish in Jersey City.

The lives of the residents of Hoboken took a fortunate turn with Father Eid's arrival at Our Lady of Grace Church in December 1968. During his tenure at Our Lady of Grace Church, Father Eid has become a member of many families in the area. He has had a special affinity for those less fortunate than himself. Father Eid has worked tirelessly with the local court system, and the Division of Youth and Family Services in particular, to care for the needs of the children in the area. Additionally, Father Eid serves as chaplain to those charged with protecting and saving lives: the Hoboken Ambulance, Police, and Fire Departments.

It is an honor to have such a caring and dedicated individual work on behalf of the residents of my district. Father Frederick Eid's extraordinary efforts will be remembered for

many generations. I ask that my colleagues rise with me and applaud this remarkable missionary of change.

HONORING FALLEN VOLUNTEER
FIREMEN AT THE ELWOOD CITY
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of volunteer firefighters across the country and to pay special tribute to two courageous members of the Ellwood City Volunteer Fire Department, Paul K. Frederick and David E. Martino, who lost their lives in a tragic blaze 8 years ago.

Volunteer firefighters bring peace of mind to the communities they protect. These courageous, civic-minded individuals have recognized a need and have pledged to serve. They risk their own lives to protect our communities from the devastation and destruction that fire causes.

Paul Frederick and David Martino were two individuals who risked their lives and expected nothing in return. While their passing devastated Ellwood City, it united a small town and allowed their family, friends, and loved ones to reflect upon the lives of these fallen heroes.

Emergency personnel volunteers provide an invaluable service. No price can be put upon the feeling of security that accompanies their presence. We honor men such as Paul Frederick and David Martino for the glory they achieved, but did not seek. We remember those who have sacrificed their lives to save others.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and pay tribute to the memory of Paul K. Frederick and David E. Martino. Furthermore, I commend the Ellwood City Volunteer and Auxiliary Fire Department for their bravery, dedication, and commitment to their community.

IN MEMORY OF MSGR. JEROME E.
SCHMIT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the people of northwest Ohio lost a great man, a giant oak, this past week. Msgr. Jerome E. Schmit, who passed away on Thursday, April 10, 1997. Monsignor was born on December 4, 1910, the youngest of five children. He graduated from St. John's High School in Toledo in 1982, St. John's College in 1932, and attended the Pontifical Josephinum in Worthington, OH, where he studied theology and the Scriptures. He received his masters in social work degree from Catholic University of America in 1941.

Overcoming prejudice about a congenital disability which impaired his speaking ability, Monsignor Schmit overcame his cross and was finally ordained a Catholic priest on June 7, 1941. He received his ordination from Bish-

op Karl J. Alter and, over the years, gained not only the respect but love of his flock.

Early in his career, Monsignor was appointed to Catholic Charities in Toledo, and it was there that he truly made his mark—ministering to the legion of children of our community. Guiding the CYO [Catholic Youth Organization] program, Monsignor Schmit developed an entire youth program under which Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 600 basketball teams flourished. His leadership made the CYO program a proud institution of the Toledo Catholic Diocese. Property was purchased and developed, programs were expanded ever further, and thousands upon thousands of children have now been served by his ministry. He became the cherished relative to every family whose lives he touched.

In 1942, Monsignor Schmit was asked to take over the Catholic Club, a recreational facility, and was soon named director of Catholic Charities and director of the diocesan youth department. He served the Catholic Club until retiring from the position in 1980.

Not content to limit development of local youth sports and recreation, Monsignor Schmit was a part of the Lucas County rec committee which developed the Lucas County Rec Center. Through the committee's work, the recreation center added baseball diamonds and a pool. During the 1950's, a baseball franchise was purchased, and Monsignor Schmit became the secretary-treasurer of the Toledo Mud Hens Triple A baseball team. Until his death, he was secretary-treasurer of the Lucas County Rec Center.

Elevated to papal chamberlain, he was entitled to the title Monsignor in 1954. In 1963, he was elevated to domestic prelate. Associate pastor at St. Patrick's Historic Church from 1951 until 1968, Monsignor Schmit was named the church's pastor in 1968. He retired—but only officially—from those duties in 1981.

Monsignor Schmit's achievements and recognitions are too numerous to mention. In addition to those described above, a few of these include: founder of the council of Catholic men in 1945; awarded the city of Toledo Recreation Award in 1954 for his outstanding contributions to amateur athletics; awarded the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America, whom he served as chaplain, in 1952; member of the Old Newsboys Goodfellows; receipt of the American Red Cross Distinguished Service Award in 1963; St. John's Alumni 1975 Man of the Year; awarded outstanding service as chaplain of the Toledo police department for 25 years in 1980; induction into the Toledo City Athletic League Hall of Fame in 1984; board member of the Toledo Legal Aid Society; founder of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Maumee, OH; founder of the Shoe Bowl football competition; charter member of the Catholic Better Community Development Corp. which provides housing for elderly, disabled, and low-income people; and chaplain of the Catholic War Vet's Logsdon Walla Post.

A man of quiet dignity yet truly profound inspiration and with a wry sense of humor, Monsignor Schmit will be greatly missed. He left our community a magnificent legacy, perhaps best described in his obituary; "Monsignor Schmit's energy, inventiveness, and dedication to the ideal of service has touched virtually every facet of our community's life." He "inspired hundreds of young people to lead wholesome, Christian lives."

Monsignor Schmit was preceded in death by his family: parents Henry and Minnie Schmit; brothers Rev. John Schmit, Rev. George Schmit, and Dr. Bernard Schmit; and sister Ursula Schmit. However, he leaves behind the family of our community, and we will miss his effervescence, his devout faithfulness, his humble manner. Monsignor Schmit epitomized a life well-spent. Godspeed, good and faithful servant.

IN HONOR OF WAYNE STATE UNI-
VERSITY'S PRESIDENT, DAVID
ADAMANY

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute, honor, and dedication to the work and devotion of Dr. David Adamany, of Wayne State University. Wayne State University, located in the city of Detroit, MI, and in the 15th Congressional District, has produced many illustrious graduates serving our Nation in all aspects, large and small. Dr. Adamany will soon retire as president of Wayne State University. I wanted to take this opportunity to let my colleagues, the people of the great State of Michigan and the citizens of our country, to know of but a few of the stellar advances that Wayne State University have made under the skilled leadership of Dr. Adamany. Dr. Adamany has devoted 15 years of his life serving as president of Wayne State University—the longest serving president at Wayne State University. His retirement will be a significant loss to the university.

Under Dr. Adamany's leadership, Wayne State University joined the ranks of the Carnegie Foundation's top rank of national research universities. At the same time, Wayne State University remained committed to promoting racial equality, ranking with nine historically black colleges and universities among the 10 institutions that award the largest number of bachelor's degrees to African-Americans. Such achievements were largely made possible by the dedication of President Adamany. He is a person of diverse talents, extraordinary intelligence, profound vision, and boundless energy for turning that vision into reality. That reality is embodied in Wayne State University—a university that has succeeded in providing quality education at an affordable price to women and men of every class, station, race, religion, nationality, age, and personal lifestyle who would otherwise have no such opportunity. This commitment to providing the greatest possible access to all individuals seeking higher learning has been driven by Dr. Adamany's deeply held belief in opportunity and democracy.

In addition to his leadership in academic excellence, he has established Wayne State University as an important contributor to the economic revitalization of the city of Detroit and its residents. Indeed, with over \$62 million in service programs and over \$250 million in campus development, Dr. Adamany has led Wayne State University in pursuing policies that have served broader community interests as well as the university's own interests.

It is my honor and privilege to congratulate Dr. David Adamany, president of Wayne State

University, for his tremendous accomplishments and many years of dedicated service, both to Wayne State University and to the larger community. I wish him much good fortune in his future endeavors, and hope that Wayne State University may find a new president who can build upon the legacy that David Adamany leaves behind.

A TRIBUTE TO DENTON WAITE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Denton Waite for his extraordinary bravery and distinguished service to our community. It is a great honor to recognize him as the Fire Fighter of the Year.

Denton comes from a family of firefighters where saving lives is a honor-held tradition passed down from generation to generation. Every day for the last 16 years Denton has gone into our community fighting fires from South Central Los Angeles to the San Fernando Valley, mastering high-rise fires and brush fires alike, at times putting himself at risk. It is for these selfless acts that our community comes together to honor Denton Waite.

In addition to excelling as an apparatus operator, Denton recognizes when it is necessary to go beyond the call of duty to control dangerous situations. During the 1992 Los Angeles riots he earned the Medal of Valor for his quick thinking and selfless actions extinguishing a major fire before it blew out of control.

It is because of Denton's heroic performances that the younger members of the department look up to him as a mentor. Denton utilizes his experience to teach other firefighters to react calmly to emergency situations so that they will not unnecessarily put their lives in danger. His experience combined with his well-crafted sense of teamwork undoubtedly influences younger firefighters and ultimately reflects well upon the Los Angeles Fire Department.

Today I join Denton's friends, family, and the city of Reseda in honoring him as the Fire Fighter of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1997 GRADUATES
RECOGNIZED BY THE CHALDEAN
FEDERATION OF AMERICA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all the students being recognized by the Chaldean Federation of America at their annual commencement and scholarship program. The program will be held June 10 at the Mother of God Chaldean Church in Southfield, MI.

An umbrella organization of Chaldean churches and civic organizations, the Chaldean Federation of America devotes the majority of its efforts to education. The federation encourages Chaldean youth not only to remain in school, but to strive for academic

excellence and achievement. Almost 400 Chaldean students graduating from southeast Michigan high schools or colleges and universities will be recognized.

Individual success and the prosperity of America depend on education. It is truly encouraging to know that so many of these students, who in many cases are first generation Americans, are learning this lesson early. Because of their success, the Chaldean community, Michigan and the United States will all benefit.

I commend the graduating class of 1997 and encourage all the individuals involved to remain students for life. I wish all the graduates—our future leaders—continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WELFARE
FLEXIBILITY ACT

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I along with several of my colleagues are introducing the Welfare Flexibility Act.

During the 104th Congress, we passed and the President signed legislation "ending welfare as we know it." The principle of this legislation is to enable States to offer creative and innovative means for providing aid to citizens in need. Unfortunately, the President has blocked Texas' efforts to move forward with their reform proposal. A proposal that Deputy Secretary-Designate of Health and Human Services Kevin Thurme called innovative.

Therefore, I have introduced legislation that will permit any State to privately contract for the delivery of welfare benefits. In Texas, this legislation will have dramatic implications. Instead of beneficiaries traveling from agency to agency to enroll in various programs, they will now be able to "one-stop-shop" for all benefits.

Additionally, it is my understanding from Governor Bush that the Texas welfare proposal will save the State nearly \$10 million a month by eliminating unneeded and duplicative services. The Governor has committed these funds for providing health care to poor children; a goal I'm certain we all recognize as commendable.

I also believe that this legislation will benefit many other States that are seeking the opportunity to design a welfare system that will best serve their needs. Among them, Florida, Arizona, and Wisconsin are all attempting to move forward with innovative proposals. This legislation will give them the foundation they need to help their citizens in need.

In closing, I am disappointed that statutory change is required to give these States the ability to implement what I thought was the intent of the last Congress' actions. However, I am certain that we will be successful in passing this important bill and I look forward to having my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, join me in support.

This legislation has been scored by the Congressional Budget Office as revenue neutral, and I submit a letter from CBO Director June E. O'Neill for the RECORD.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 22, 1997.

Hon. BILL ARCHER,

Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At your request, CBO has reviewed a draft bill that would allow any state to use nongovernmental personnel in the determination of eligibility under the Medicaid, Food Stamp, and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs. Although the bill could either increase or decrease spending for these programs, CBO estimates that it would have no net effect on federal spending compared with current law. Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

CONGRATULATING KENNETH
BURROUGH ON HIS INDUCTION
INTO THE SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC
CONFERENCE HALL OF FAME

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Mr. Kenneth Burrough, who will be inducted tomorrow into the Southwestern Athletic Conference [SWAC] Hall of Fame.

A native of Jacksonville, FL, Kenny graduated from William Raines High School in 1966. In every sport he participated, he excelled. In his senior year alone, Kenny received All-State honors in every sport and received 85 4-year college scholarships in football, basketball, and track. His teachers also remember him as a successful and hard working student. Kenny was a true student-athlete.

In the Fall of 1966, Kenny travelled to Houston, TX, to attend Texas Southern University [TSU] on scholarships for football and track and field. Playing for the Tiger football team, Kenny—also known as double zero ["00"]—won the team's most valuable freshman award.

His skill and talent as a wide receiver earned him the all-SWAC outstanding back and all-SWAC football awards as a sophomore as he led the conference in receptions and receiving yards. Later that same year, Kenny won all-conference honors in track and field as a member of the 440-meter relay team and the 100-meter dash.

In 1968, Kenny was honored as Texas Southern University's most valuable player by leading the football conference again in receptions and receiving yards and winning all-SWAC honors in the 440-meter relay and 100-meter dash. For his outstanding track and field efforts, Kenny received an invitation to the 1968 U.S. Track and Field Olympic Trials.

By Kenny's senior year, he was voted TSU's most valuable player, had earned All-SWAC honors, and received the All-American Award by the Sporting News and the Pittsburgh Courier. To finish off his incredible college career, Kenny played in the senior bowl and in the all-stars game against the Super Bowl Champion Kansas City Chiefs.

By 1970, Kenny had become one of the most coveted football players in America. Later that year, Kenny was selected by the

New Orleans Saints as one of National Football League's first round drafts picks. After 1 year with the Saints and being selected to the all rookie team, Kenny was traded to the Houston Oilers in exchange for 5 players.

While in Houston, he left the league in receptions for 7 years and yards gained for 5. As he concluded his 13-year NFL career, Kenny's success with Houston had earned him four trips to the Pro Bowl.

Currently, Mr. Burroughs lives in the Houston, TX area where he works as a motivational speaker with an emphasis on public relations and sales. In his spare time, Mr. Burroughs speaks at local schools and recruits major corporations to sponsor community development programs.

It is a true honor for Mr. Burroughs to be one of nine former collegiate and professional stars inducted. Mr. Burroughs' accomplishments, present and past, clearly demonstrate why he is so special and deserves to be a member of the Southwestern Athletic Conference Hall of Fame. Congratulations to Mr. Burroughs and to his family on this most special of occasions.

HONORING THE TRUE VINE
BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the True Vine Baptist Church of Houston, as they celebrate their 58th anniversary. This church has dedicated itself not only to the enlightenment of its parishioners, but to providing guidance and leadership to the young people of our community.

The True Vine Baptist Church has for years drawn parishioners from across the State with inspired sermons, but is now recognized also for its dedication to providing discipline and support for our young people. Pastors Jesse Johnson, Jr. and Harry Jackson well know how simple instruction and guidance from the church can make a huge difference in young people's lives. Mr. Johnson likes to tell the story of a young boy who told him of his dream to become a doctor. When pastor Johnson asked what field he wanted to study, the boy was unsure. Johnson told the young boy that vagueness and lack of direction would not get him far in the field of medicine. Only with focus and sense of purpose can you achieve success in life.

Pastors Johnson, Jackson, and the people of the True Vine Baptist Church are building a better future for Houston because they are instilling in these young people a sense of purpose and duty to their community. The church works with those who fear they cannot make anything of their lives and gives them a better sense of self and a stake in the future of their community. Pastors Johnson and Jackson use their hands-on approach to build a congregation of good citizens, one parishioner at a time.

Pastors Johnson and Jackson know it is not enough just to talk to young people and tell them to feel better about themselves. To build a sense of self-worth and duty, they know that opportunities and activities must be available to our young people, to keep them off the

streets. To this end, they hope to purchase property adjoining their church to build a gymnasium so that they can sponsor more activities for the neighborhood and provide more kids with a place to enjoy themselves in safety. They hope to establish a true vine scholarship program to give more youth the opportunity to get the education they need to succeed in life. By working so hard to build a brighter future of young people, the True Vine Baptist Church is showing us all what it takes to build better communities.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the True Vine Baptist Church as they celebrate their 58th anniversary. I wish them further success in providing the young people of Houston the leadership and spiritual guidance they need to build a better future.

SISTER VIANNEY RETIRING

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a beloved educator and religious leader from my district in Pennsylvania, Sister M. Vianney, O.S.F. Sister Vianney is retiring from her position as principal of Holy Rosary School in Duryea, PA. Sister Vianney has served in this position for almost half of her religious life.

A native of Altoona, PA, Sister Vianney began her career as a first-grade teacher. Before coming to Holy Rosary she worked in several other schools in the Northeast. Of all the schools, she considers the staff and children of the Holy Rosary School her family. Beloved by all, Sister Vianney can frequently be found tossing a ball in the playground or engaging in a game of jump rope with the students.

Along with being a friend and role model to the students Sister Vianney has led the school through two major expansion projects in 1989 and 1991 to accommodate preschoolers and a kindergarten.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Vianney has made caring a concern and quality education a tradition at Holy Rosary. We all know how important the role of a good teacher is in providing a strong education to our children. Sister Vianney personifies these important core values. When area residents offer praise to a well-mannered child, they often say "Oh you are so good, you must go to Holy Rosary."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to join with her many friends, colleagues and the children and parents of Holy Rosary in thanking Sister Vianney for her years of service and congratulating her on a job well done. I wish her continued success in her retirement.

BEST WISHES TO TAIWAN
PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1997, the people of Taiwan celebrated President Lee Teng-hui's first anniversary in office.

Lee Teng-hui, the ninth President of the Republic of China on Taiwan, is a Cornell-educated statesman, who strongly believes in economic and political growth. During his years in office, first as the appointed President and later as the first elected President in the history of the Republic of China, he has given the people of Taiwan confidence in themselves and the hope of an even better tomorrow.

President Lee is a leader with vision. Thanks to him, the people of Taiwan are able to enjoy high standards of living and personal freedoms, privileges unknown to their brethren on the Chinese mainland.

Congratulations to the people of Taiwan.

IN HONOR OF FATHER LEO L.
MARCIL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great man and a great community leader, Father Leo L. Marcil, who will have served in the priesthood for an incredible 50 years this May 31, 1997. Father Marcil will be celebrating his years of service at a public ceremony on Sunday, June 1, 1997, in Hudson Falls, NY, of my congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Leo Marcil is a product of beautiful upstate New York where he has resided virtually his entire life. From his birth in Cohoes, to his being ordained by the revered Bishop Edmund Gibbons in Albany, to his first assignment in June 1947 at St. Alphonsus Church in my hometown of Glens Falls, NY, where he served until 1963, to his amazing 28 years of service at St. Paul's in Hudson Falls, Father Marcil has been a mainstay in each and every community. Currently, Father Marcil makes his home at the now joint St. Mary's/St. Paul's rectory in Hudson Falls where he continues his activities on behalf of that community and nearby Glens Falls even after his retirement in 1992. And I use the word retirement loosely, Mr. Speaker. That's because the good Father can't help but keep a busy schedule, celebrating daily mass, twice on Tuesday, visiting the Glens Falls Hospital twice a week, and delivering communion to the home bound.

Mr. Speaker, that's what makes Father Marcil so special to those whose lives he has touched over his 50 years in the cloth. And believe me, he has impacted countless people in those times and does to this very day. People who go out of their way to share a kind word, flash a loving smile, and help those without expecting anything in return always do make a lasting impression. That's why I have always admired people like Father Leo Marcil who offer their services to neighbors in the community, especially to those who may not have the privilege of hearing his words of wisdom regularly.

Actions like these are what makes Father Marcil a pillar of the Hudson Falls and Glens Falls communities. We would all do well to emulate his brand of respect for one another and public service. On that note, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members of the House rise and join me in tribute to Father Marcil's living legacy and in wishing him many more years of happiness and success.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JERRY
LINENGER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on January 12, Capt. Jerry Linenger flew into orbit on the space shuttle *Atlantis* to begin a 5-month stay aboard the Russian Space Station Mir. This weekend, more than 130 days later, *Atlantis* is bringing Jerry Linenger home.

It is with no small amount of hometown pride that we note that Captain Linenger was born and raised in Eastpointe, MI, which is split between our two congressional districts. He attended East Detroit High School and went on to receive a bachelor's degree from the U.S. Naval Academy. Thereafter, he earned a number of advanced degrees, including a doctorate in medicine from Wayne State University in Detroit. He joined NASA in 1992 and flew a mission on the space shuttle *Discovery* 2 years later.

Captain Linenger is the fourth U.S. astronaut to live aboard the Mir station. All of these missions are important, both in terms of their contributions to science as well as to the advancement of United States/Russian cooperation in space. This particular mission has resonated with many people because of a series of letters Captain Linenger wrote to his 1-year-old son John, for him to read when he's older. Some of these letters have been published on NASA's Internet site with Captain Linenger's permission so the public could get a feel for his experience.

These letters describe Captain Linenger's day-to-day activities aboard Mir, his early memories of his grandparents and his own experience growing up in Michigan, his fondness for geography, and his enthusiasm concerning the exploration of space. The constant theme through all these letters is his affection for his wife and son. We would like to highlight one of these letters:

DEAR JOHN: Just received a note from Mommy—who said you've really been a great little boy lately. Says that you are at the age where you try to mimic everything anyone does. And that you're laughing lots. And everyone thinks you are so cute. Mommy agrees. Me too. You're the best, John.

But the big news was that you had [your] first trip to the corner park. Mommy says that the rocking horse was your favorite, but you also did okay on your first swing ride.

Alright, John. I can help you some on this. Some tips from your Dad.

Never get on a teeter totter with someone bigger than you.

No matter how hard you try, you will never succeed at doing a loop-the-loop on the swing.

For added speed down the slide, find an old waxed potato chip bag lying around (they are always blown against the fence nearby), sit on the bag, and then slide down. After a few times you'll really be moving, and all the girls will hold you in awe.

And talk about speed—your Daddy was really flying today! Whizzed across Isla de Chiloe, the crest of the Andes (three or four of the taller peaks still snowcapped), across Patagonia and out Golfo San Jorge in two minutes flat. Del Fuego in the distance. Clear. Spectacular.

Maybe someday you'll be a geography nut like your father. For now, just make sure you can find your way home from the park.

And John, pay serious attention to those books Mommy always reads you at night. Keep those eyes open—don't go fading off half way through the story like you usually do. If some day you go on a trip like I'm on, you'll be trying to draw on every bit of information, every bit of training, every morsel of practical stuff you've ever learned in your whole life in order to succeed.

Now that I think about it, they don't make waxed potato chip bags anymore. Scratch that idea, John. Maybe it'll be better to start off slowly and savor the ride all the way down. . . .

Love you John. Tell Mommy that Daddy sure was happy to get her note. And that I'm just fine.

DAD.

The last 5 months have been eventful and challenging ones for the crew of Mir as they have confronted a series of equipment breakdowns aboard the space station, including a fire, high temperatures due to a carbon dioxide removal system that overheated, leaking fumes, and broken oxygen generators. Even so, from these letters, there is little doubt that the biggest challenge Captain Linenger faced was being absent from his 14-month-old son.

We want to congratulate Captain Linenger on the successful completion of his mission and express our best wishes to him and his family.

THE CHINA MARKET ACCESS AND
EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES ACT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a combination of legislation individually sponsored by myself (H.R. 35, the Fair Trade Opportunities Act) and Representative EWING (H.R. 941).

Removes China from the annual Most-Favored Nation [MFN] process when that country accedes to the World Trade Organization under an accession process that is supported by the United States.

After China's accession to the World Trade Organization, the President would no longer have to waive or certify that China meet Jackson-Vanik requirements. China would receive normal tariff status routinely unless either the Congress or the President used other existing authority to raise tariffs on China's goods.

Requires the President to utilize a strategic and flexible "snap-back" tariff if China either denies United States adequate trade benefits or fails to take adequate steps to become a member of the WTO.

On a one-time basis and within 6-months of the enactment of the legislation, the President would be required to determine if China is "not according adequate trade benefits"—defined in existing law—to the United States or if China is not taking adequate steps to become a WTO member. If the President makes such a finding, then the President shall impose snap-back tariffs on China 6-months after that determination. In imposing snap-back tariffs, the President has wide discretion to determine both the amount of the tariff and on which categories of products the snap-back tariffs will

be imposed. However, under no circumstances can the President exceed the legislation's snap-back tariff ceiling which is the pre-Uruguay round MFN tariff rates, for example, the column No. 1 tariff rates in effect on December 31, 1994.

A study by the Congressional Research Service estimates that if the President were to utilize his full snap-back authority, for example, on the top 25 Chinese exports to the United States—based on 1995 figures—an additional \$325 million in tariff revenue would be generated for the United States Treasury.— This estimate is not adjusted to reflect any downward demand for the product due to the increased tariff.

The President would be required to terminate the imposed snap-back tariffs on China on the date China becomes a WTO member or on the date the President determines that China is according adequate trade benefits to the United States or making taking significant steps to become a WTO member, whichever is earlier. The President would also be able to modify the snap-back tariffs for any reason as long as the appropriate congressional committees are notified.

INTRODUCTION OF TWO
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce two bills, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Accessibility Act of 1997 and a proposal to establish the St. Helena Island National Scenic Area.

It was President John F. Kennedy who had the infinite wisdom to propose legislation to create a land and water conservation fund. In 1964, Congress established, with bipartisan support, the land and water conservation fund [LWCF] for public acquisition of park and recreation lands for recreation planning, acquisition and development.

To assure that the LWCF received sufficient funds to carry out the original intent of the law, in 1968, Congress decided to set aside the revenue received from oil and gas leasing on the outer continental shelf [OCS] to fund conservation efforts. The idea was simple. One resource, oil and gas, would be exploited, but the revenues generated would be invested in another resource, the purchase of lands and waters. Up to \$900 million is collected for the use of the LWCF each year but Congress must first appropriate the money before it can be spent. Funds appropriated for the LWCF have been declining rapidly in recent years, with only \$138 million being spent for the program last year. The State grant portion of the LWCF was not funded at all in fiscal year 1996 or 1997. Furthermore, the House Budget Committee in the last Congress proposed a 5-year moratorium on land acquisition and a phase out of the entire LWCF program.

My legislation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Accessibility Act, would remedy the funding problem by taking the entire LWCF off-budget thus ensuring that its funds will be spent for the purpose it was created. By doing this, the Federal land agencies would have more funds to better manage fragile habitat and endangered lands. This would

also provide funds for States to improve parks for inter-cities, and other vital recreational areas. Furthermore, I want to point out that this bill leaves intact the current authority of Congress to make funding decisions about LWCF projects, as part of the annual Interior appropriations bill.

Because the appropriations have been dwindling, it has been debated whether the funds from LWCF should be taken from Federal projects and moved to State initiatives. If my bill were passed, we would not have this decade. The LWCF affects every geographic region in America, from a small park or bike trail in Flint, MI, to a wilderness area in northern Michigan. Like myself, the National Audubon Society, the Nation Recreation and Park Association, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Wilderness Society, the Defenders of Wildlife, the Trust for Public Land, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club and many more organizations who represent various interests across our country agree that the real issue here is that we are not spending enough money on the State and Federal level to conserve our Nation's heritage. As the population increases, land is quickly being developed. We must have the foresight, as our predecessors did in 1964, to realize that we must act now so that future generations will also have the opportunity to enjoy our precious public resources.

Mr. Speaker, the second bill I am introducing is the establishment of the St. Helena Island Scenic Area. St. Helena Island is a 241-acre island located in Lake Michigan about 6 miles west of the Mackinac Bridge. The island has been put up for sale by private landowners who are willing to sell it to the Federal Government. The island is contiguous to the Hiawatha National Forest.

For the last 10 years, the Michigan Lighthouse Association and the Boy Scouts of America have been restoring a lighthouse on the island that was originally built in 1873. This beautiful lighthouse and its grounds are the only development on the entire island.

St. Helena Island provides habitat for several endangered plants and animals, including the Pileated Woodpecker and the Bald Eagle. At the western end of the island, there is a 17-acre Great Blue Heron rookery which has been designated by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources as a refuge.

In designating this island as a National Scenic Area, we will ensure that it is given permanent protection for the enjoyment of future generations. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of these environmental initiatives.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the newly formed Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus of which I am a founding member. This caucus was formed in response to the rise of kidnapping and murder of young

children in this country. Each year hundreds of thousands of American families are confronted with this unique tragedy—a missing child. In the last 30 days in Texas alone, four children have been abducted and brutally murdered. This caucus has been organized to increase the awareness of these tragic occurrences and to introduce legislation to combat these heinous crimes.

I became painfully aware of the problem of repeat sex offenders who target children when a tragic situation occurred in Arlington, TX, which is part of my congressional district. On January 13, 1996, little Amber Hagerman, an innocent 9-year-old girl, was abducted and murdered. Amber was bright and pretty and was riding her bike on January 13 when someone came along and took her away.

We don't know who took her, but we do know that a little girl, just a child, was brutally murdered and her body left to be found. This case occurred in my congressional district, but I am sure that events like this have happened—sadly—in every corner of our country, in our cities, and in the heartlands.

Whoever took Amber didn't know and didn't care that she was an honor student who made all A's and B's. They didn't care that she was a Brownie who had lots of friends and who loved her little brother dearly. They didn't care that her whole life was ahead of her and that her parents wanted to watch her grow into the lovely young woman she promised to be.

This tragedy has focused public attention on the need to toughen laws for sex offenders, particularly offenders who victimize young children.

In response to this tragedy, I introduced the Amber Hagerman Protection Act and portions of this bill were attached to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, which was signed into law on September 30, 1996. The Amber Hagerman Child Protection Act expands Federal court jurisdiction over repeat child sex molesters who cross State lines and creates a two-strikes law which mandates life in prison after a second offense. The act also expands the death penalty. Prior to the enactment of the Amber Hagerman Act, Federal law provided for the death penalty on the first offense when a child is killed on Federal property or is kidnapped and taken across State lines. The Amber bill adds the death penalty when the person who murders the child has cross State lines with the intent of committing a sex offense.

I was very pleased that portions of this bill were signed into law last year; however, this is just the beginning. Clearly, the safety of our neighborhoods requires that additional laws be passed by Congress to keep sex offenders off the streets and it is my hope that this new caucus will learn what we can do on a legislative level.

As a caucus, we need to look at where the Justice Department is in terms of implementing a national registry system for sex offenders. Local enforcement agencies tell me that the best help they could get from the Federal Government is a national registry system for sex offenders, and we ought to make sure that this system is up and running in the near future.

Last year, the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996 was signed into law. This bill establishes, by law, a national registry system and will improve the minimum system the FBI is now establishing under the President's order. Prior or

the passage of the Pam Lychner Act, the President directed the Justice Department to develop within 60 days a plan for a national sex offender registry. It's imperative that an interim system be operational in the near future in order to assist the local law enforcement agencies.

This coming Sunday, May 25, is National Missing Children's Day. Back in 1983, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 25 National Missing Children's Day. And today, all across the country, groups will be holding candlelight vigils, memorials, and other events to increase public understanding and awareness of this national tragedy. We all need to get involved—parents, relatives, politicians, police, and other enforcement agencies—to direct attention to the problem of missing children.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that someday we will not need a National Missing Children's Day or caucus in Congress to combat the growing epidemic of missing and exploited children. It is my hope that someday every child in America will feel safe. It is my hope that someday every child will feel secure while riding his or her bicycle in the neighborhood. It is my hope that someday no parent will ever have to face the tragedy that Amber Hagerman's parents had to face last year. But until that day comes, we need to work together to protect this country's greatest asset—our children.

THE CRISPELL MIDDLE SCHOOL PAYS TRIBUTE AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, next week about 50 students from the Crispell Middle School in Pine Bush, NY, will be touring our Nation's Capital. The high point of their visit will be a wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. The three students who will be presenting the wreath were chosen by means of an essay contest.

I found these essays to be so inspirational and informative for all of us that I ask that they be inserted in their entirety at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(By Cass Bazelow)

"My only goal is when you leave for the highschool, you can pat yourself on the back and say your proud to be in the United States", a teacher said the first day of 8th grade. It totally slipped my mind until The Vietnam War was being discussed and it was said how many men and women gave their lives, for their country. A team. We are all a team and each give our part; some greater than others but all involved, to make us the great nation that we are. Giving one's life is the greatest contribution to any team and it deserves to be honored.

He was young, 18 to 19 years of age. He just got a girl-friend and a car and was planning what to do with the rest of his life. The political parties and situations in Vietnam were of no concern to him. That was the biggest mistake in his life because a few days later, he was drafted to save a country he didn't even live in—South Vietnam. The boy couldn't even vote on righteous things in his

own country, let alone stop communism in another but he went willingly because he believed what his country believed. All this came in an insane package at one time and his life was havoc. He went, for his country, and fought, for his country, and died, for his country.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is important to this nation not because of the name or the location but because of the honor and symbolism. Some may think that it is such a trifling way to give thanks to those who gave their lives to this country. It's not the tomb that gives thanks but the people who visit it and the honor one feels as they place a wreath at the foot of the monument because of what it stands for. The people visiting it is more of an honor than any marker could be. Our country is made up of symbols and monuments of freedom and love. The tomb is a symbol of life, not death, because the people who visit it keep the memory, of ones who died, alive.

I believe I should present the wreath at The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to honor that young boy 18 to 19 years of age. To honor all the people in situations different or similar as this. They went, for their country, and fought, for their country, and died, for their country. I go, for their honor, and cry, for their honor, and remember, for their honor.

When June rolls around, I will thank that boy. Who is this boy? It doesn't matter who this boy is, if he is from rural America or Urban America, from mountains or sea. It matters not if he was a farmer or an iron worker; He is our nation's son. That boy made me realize what a great country we live in. The USA is not the country because of the land; the people make the country. When I leave, I will pat myself on the back and be proud because of that boy.

TOMB ESSAY

(By Athanasia A. Anagnostou)

Why is it that I'd like to lay a wreath down at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier? Truthfully, I'm not sure. It may possibly be the chill which runs down my spine when I contemplate about how many citizens of America have lost their lives, fighting for what they believe in. Laying a wreath at the Tomb is an important way to commemorate them, no matter how small it may seem.

Even though my parents weren't born here, they came to America for the same reasons as everyone else—to live a better life. America, "The melting pot, land of opportunity" is what it's called. And why? Because we fought to make America into a symbol for all of these things. From the Revolutionary war to Vietnam, soldiers have all lost their lives for the "American Dream." Since I've had family members fighting in American Wars, I've often wondered how they and others summoned up the courage to risk their lives so that things may be better for everyone. I've imagined how crushing it must have been for parents to bid their beloved children farewell when they went off to battle, never to see them again. However, I've also pondered about the amount of lives that inevitably will be lost in the future wars with people still striving to make this country fit for the "Life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" of its citizens.

So in conclusion, I say that it is not important as to who lays down the wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, but that deceased soldiers are commemorated by all of us, even if only in our hearts and minds.

TOMB ESSAY

(By Michael Nickerson, Jr.)

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier represents patriots who fought bravely for this

country and their bodies were never found. It would be a great honor to place the wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This tomb honors the thousands of people, who fought bravely and died to preserve the rights of the next generations, but their bodies were never found or identified.

My father fought in the Vietnam War. This was never declared a war, and many of the soldiers that returned were shunned by their fellow country men, and even their own country. Many of the Vietnam vets didn't receive the same privileges as other war veterans. My dad doesn't talk a lot about the war. I know the memories bother him. He was one of the lucky ones that made it home with only a leg wound. Every now and then he mentions some of his friends that never made it home. It makes it even harder for friends and families when their loved one's are MIA's, POW's, or their bodies have never been identified or returned. The Vietnam Wall and The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier helped heal some of my father's wounds.

I would love the opportunity to place the wreath on the tomb site of these brave and unidentified soldiers. I would be saying good-bye and thank you, not only to my dad's friends, but to all the men and women who died from my freedom. I would also be honoring all the men and the women who fought for this country.

THE MEDICAL DEVICE REGULATORY MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medical Device Regulatory Modernization Act of 1997, along with my colleague, Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO. This legislation will improve and streamline the Food and Drug Administration's [FDA] regulation of medical devices. This is a bipartisan initiative to provide additional resources to the FDA for reviewing innovative devices and modernizing FDA regulation of the device industry.

Currently, the FDA limits choice, access, and opportunities for patients. As the rest of the country moves into the 21st century, we must make sure the FDA moves with us. When the lives of millions of people are hanging in the balance, inefficiency doesn't cut it. For example, if the FDA had approved the drug interleukin-2 as quickly as it had been approved in Europe, the lives of 3,500 kidney cancer patients might have been saved. If the FDA had approved the drug misoprostal, which helps to treat gastric ulcers, up to 15,000 deaths might have been prevented.

The Medical Device Regulatory Modernization Act of 1997 sets forth a formal mission statement to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness and to review devices in a manner that does not unduly impede innovation or product availability. In regards to investigational device exemptions [IDE's], the bill would require that the FDA set clear terms under which doctors could use devices in clinical trials for other compassionate purposes. It will require FDA officials to meet with medical device applicants early in the IDE process to clarify company goals and agency expectations.

This legislation would also allow the FDA to recognize national and international performance standards by publishing them in the Federal Register and allowing companies to self-certify to the standards. Penalties would be levied for falsification of data, and certification data would be available for FDA inspection.

Under our bill, the uses of a device specified by the FDA during clinical trials must be consistent with FDA expectations of uses during the premarket approval [PMA] process, unless the agency determines there could be harm to public health.

The bill also calls for independent review for most class I and II devices, except for permanently implantable or life-sustaining products. This frees FDA resources from reviewing less complex new devices so these products could reach consumers sooner, allowing the FDA to devote more personnel to reviewing cutting-edge technologies and get those devices to the market quicker.

The FDA was formed in 1972 to enforce the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act. Safety was important then and is just as important today. But delay does not mean safety. The current practices of the agency do not enable the FDA to benefit patients and consumers because decisions simply take too long. Congress needs to act, and as a result patients will receive much needed medication and medical devices more quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to join Congresswoman ESHOO and I in supporting this important piece of legislation to streamline and improve the Food and Drug Administration's regulation of medical devices.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding performance of New York University's 1997 National Champion women's basketball team. After compiling an incredible record of 29 wins and 1 loss, New York University went on to a heart-stopping, last-minute victory over Wisconsin-Eau Claire in the Division III National Championship game.

Led by Head Coach Janice Quinn, the winningest coach in New York University's women's basketball history, and team captains Jen Krolikowski and Marsha Harris, the Violets brought N.Y.U. its first basketball national championship ever. Marsha Harris' last-second layup to seal the Violets' come-from-behind victory also brought the city of New York its first basketball national champion in almost 20 years.

The players, coaches, and athletic staff were rewarded for their hard work and dedication with a momentous achievement. The Violets' championship is a great accomplishment for New York University athletics, the university itself, and the entire community. I am proud to have New York University within my district.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AMA
PRESIDENT DR. DAN "STORMY"
JOHNSON

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Dan "Stormy" Johnson who is currently serving as president of the American Medical Association. Dr. Johnson is only the fourth native Texan to hold this national position, and the first from my district. He is being honored tomorrow night at a recognition dinner in Port Arthur, TX. Dr. Johnson was born in Port Arthur and received his M.D. degree from the University of Texas at Galveston. He has been active in organized medicine for many years, and prior to his service as president of the AMA, Dr. Johnson served both as speaker and vice speaker of the AMA House of Delegates. It is a true honor to have such an outstanding individual and medical leader come from Port Arthur, TX, in my district.

Dr. Johnson's commitment to the medical field is legendary and his pursuits within this profession leave him worthy of our recognition. He was cofounder and president of the American Society of Head and Neck Radiology and he is also a past president and past chair of the board of the New Orleans Radiology Society. Dr. Johnson has also served in his community for many years on the boards of the Louisiana State Museum and its support group, the Friends of the Cabildo. He has lectured extensively throughout the United States on many issues of health care reform, most notably on financing the delivery of health care. Some of Dr. Johnson's ideas to improve the cost effectiveness of our health care system include using the concepts of pluralism and patient choice. These innovative ideas have helped in the debate on the importance of health care reform.

I applaud Dr. Johnson for his dedication to the medical profession and I send him my sincere congratulations for his achievements within this field. I look forward to attending the recognition dinner in his honor so that I may personally be able to congratulate Dr. Johnson on his special day.

THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO
KNOW WHO'S MONEY IS BEHIND
A CANDIDATE—THE CAMPAIGNS
IN THE SUNSHINE ACT WILL
SOLVE THAT PROBLEM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I add one more piece to the pile of legislative proposals related to reform of our campaign finance laws. In doing so, I recognize that this is the issue most frequently mentioned and, so far, least frequently addressed in this Congress. This seems to reflect the public's attitude that this is the one problem we most need to solve and that we are least likely to tackle.

My own views and my legislative efforts on campaign finance cover the proverbial water-

front. I support proposals ranging from immediate action under the Shays-Meehan comprehensive reform bill to the more protracted steps called for in the bipartisan blue ribbon commission bill. In short, I believe we here in Congress should overhaul a campaign finance system that has been riddled with loopholes from Supreme Court rulings and the ingenious schemes of legions of lawyers and consultants. But I am aware of the substantial and probably well-founded view that we will not do so.

There is, in fact, reasonable cause to think we should not take this job because there simply are too many agendas, too many self-interests, too many conflicts of interest when those of us who hold public office attempt to write rules for how others can unseat us. The popular view is that having politicians write campaign finance laws is like having sharks organize a swim meet. For that reason, I support the bipartisan bill to create a nonpartisan commission on this issue. The goal of this approach is to allow nonpoliticians with no specific, personal axes to grind to take a good look at this issue and try to come to practical, sound steps that will provide a level playing field for our election campaigns.

But I am aware that the commission approach also faces many objections and may never move from proposal to reality. For that reason, I am introducing a third approach that will allow us to immediately address what I believe to be the most serious problem in the campaign finance arena while we work out further steps toward comprehensive action. I would like to believe this bill will not face any opposition from any quarter—though on campaign finance I have learned that opposition needs no cause to exist.

The bill I am introducing today is the most basic step possible in campaign finance reform. This bill simply requires full disclosure of all sources of all campaign funds. That is all. It does not stop so-called soft money from being raised or spent. It simply requires that all soft money be identified by source. This bill does not ban or limit so-called independent expenditures which we all know are seldom independent in any real sense and which I believe are the most damaging and dangerous development in our political system in many years. Even so, I do not try to outlaw these expenditures. My bill simply requires that the sources of funds for the expenditure must be identified in the same way that we require disclosure by every candidate committee.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this bill is a straightforward statement that anyone can become involved in our campaigns, but everyone must come out into the sunshine and reveal their identities. In doing so, everyone is subject to the same scrutiny by the media and the voters as to their agenda and goals, their tactics and rhetoric and their influence on our elections.

Mr. Speaker, there has been great and legitimate concern about reports that some foreign governments may have secretly influenced last year's Presidential or congressional campaigns through covert campaign contributions to candidates. Our Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, on which I serve, has begun investigating these reports, as we should.

However, I would note the real impact of foreign money may never be known and can never be learned. The simple reality is that these activities could well be cloaked behind

so-called "independent expenditures" by some innocuous sounding organization like the Committee for Something or Other. Pick any name, pour any amount of money into it from any source on Earth and it can become a major player in our political campaigns. Our current campaign finance laws have no real prohibition on this kind of activity, no real way of policing such activity and no serious way to enforce any sanction we might want to impose for such activity. In short, the current laws are a joke, brought to us by a Supreme Court that seems convinced that freedom of speech can and should be equated with the ability to spend.

At a minimum, Mr. Speaker, at the absolute minimum, we must pass the kind of disclosure bill I am introducing today. At the very least, the people of this country deserve to know who is spending money to influence their vote. At the very least, our system must be protected from secret persuaders, whether foreign or domestic, who want to play the game but do not want to follow even the simplest rules of fair play and open debate.

Democracy rests on the firm foundation of open and free debate, where every viewpoint can be presented and every cause can be examined. To allow secret causes to be cloaked in anonymity is to allow democracy to be subverted from the shadows. That is the reality of our current laws and that is what we must change this year. It is time to enact legislation that creates campaigns where the identity of the attacker is revealed, where the merits of the attack can be examined and where the ability of the voters to decide for themselves is protected.

It is time to reverse the steady unraveling of our laws on campaign activity and to stop absurd and dangerous practices that destroy public trust and undermine democracy itself. It is time to require that our campaigns be conducted in the sunshine where the disinfectant of full disclosure can work its wonder.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and many other colleagues for joining in sponsoring this legislation and I commend these proposals to all Members of the House as a bill well deserving of their support.

We need to pass this legislation because the average voting citizens has a right to know what interests, if any, relate to a candidate for public office. Attached is the bill and its original cosponsors.

H.R. 1705

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Campaigns in the Sunshine Act of 1997."

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971 TO CERTAIN EXPENDITURES.

(a) SOFT MONEY EXPENDITURES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—Section 304(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(9) in the case of a reporting committee which is a political party committee, any information which would otherwise be required

to be reported under this subsection if the term 'expenditure' included any amount expended by the committee for the purpose of influencing an election for Federal office."

(b) INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES.—

(1) ADDITIONAL REPORT FOR PERSONS FIRST MAKING EXPENDITURES AFTER DEADLINE FOR PRE-ELECTION REPORT.—Section 304(c) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "Statements" and inserting "Except as provided in paragraph (4), statements"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) In addition to any statements required to be filed in accordance with subsection (a)(2), any person who first makes independent expenditures with respect to an election in an aggregate amount or value in excess of \$1,000 after the deadline for filing a pre-election report under subparagraph (A)(i) of such subsection shall file a statement containing the information described in paragraph (2) at the time the person makes independent expenditures in such aggregate amount or value."

(2) EXPANDING SCOPE OF EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO REPORTING.—Section 304(c) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(c)), as amended by paragraph (1), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'independent expenditure' means—

"(A) an independent expenditure described in section 301(17); or

"(B) any other payment (without regard to whether the payment is otherwise treated as an expenditure under this title) which is used to produce or distribute any broadcast material, newspaper, magazine, billboard, direct mail, phone bank operation, or similar type of public communication or political advertising which refers to a clearly identified candidate or political party, which is made without cooperation or consultation with any candidate or any authorized committee or agent of such candidate, and which is not made in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, any candidate, or any authorized committee or agent of such candidate (other than any payment which would be described in clause (i), (iii), or (v) of section 301(9)(B) if the payment were an expenditure under such section)."

(3) CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT TO REPORT PERSONS MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CERTAIN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES.—The second sentence of paragraph (2) of section 304(c) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(c)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ", together with the information described in subparagraph (C) of the previous sentence."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to expenditures made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO ACCESS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to let the American people know about a growing concern with the public's access to Government information. Throughout our country's great history, the Government Printing Office has been the source of all printing done by all Federal agencies. Under title 44 of the United States Code, all agencies are required to use

the Government Printing Office for their printing needs. However, over the years, more and more of the executive branch agencies have been doing their own in-house printing, circumventing the system and neglecting to make all Government documents available to the Depository Library System and thus breaking the channel of information to the American people.

At a recent hearing of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, it was stated that more than half of all Government documents printed by executive agencies were never sent to depository libraries. Well over 50,000 documents have not been made available in the public domain.

It is important that people know just how serious this problem is. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office recently issued a report on the extent of the problem which I am placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all to read. We must not allow this loss of public information to continue and must get all Government documents to our Depository Library System.

FUGITIVE DOCUMENTS: SCOPE AND SOLUTIONS
THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

According to 44 U.S.C. Sec. 1902, "Government publications, except for those determined by their issuing components to be required for official use only or for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security, shall be made available to depository libraries through the facilities of the Superintendent of Documents for public information." Depository libraries make these publications available for free use by the public. Traditionally, most Government publications of general interest, including legislative, regulatory, business, and consumer titles, as well as many scientific and technical reports and studies, have been distributed through the GPO's Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

Many publications produced by the Government fail to be included in the FDLP. Documents that belong in the Program, but which are excluded, are known as fugitive documents. Their absence from depository library collections impairs effective public access to Government information.

Although no study has resulted in a definitive answer, we estimate that more than 50 percent of all tangible Government information products are not being made available to the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Of these, we estimate that there are about 55,000 scientific and technical documents and reports which are neither printed through GPO nor furnished by the issuing agencies to the FDLP as required by law. The issuing agencies do, however, provide either a printed copy or an electronic image file of each of these documents to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

In FY 1996, NTIS took in about 160,000 scientific, technical, and business-related titles, most but not all of which were published by the Government. We estimate that about 70 percent, or 112,000, of NTIS's total intake belongs in the Program. Compared with the 57,000 titles in the FDLP in FY 1996, this leaves at least 55,000 fugitive titles which should have been provided to GPO by the publishing agencies. NTIS provides bibliographic access to the publications it takes in through its abstracting and indexing activities. This makes them available to the public and to depository libraries on an on-demand basis from NTIS, but at a significant cost.

In addition, there is an unknown number of fugitives which are primarily general,

public interest materials produced by agencies using avenues other than GPO. It is virtually impossible to estimate the total number of these titles, but they may well number in the thousands and include, but are not limited to, the publications of Federal District Courts and Courts of Appeal, Federal Election Commission financial disclosure statements, and Library of Congress Congressional Research Service reports.

Recently, four major factors have contributed to increasing losses of key general interest publications to the FDLP. These are: (1) electronic information dissemination via agency Web sites without notification to the FDLP; (2) the decreasing compliance with statutory requirements for agencies to print through GPO or to provide copies of publications not printed through GPO to the FDLP; (3) the increasing trend for agencies to establish exclusive arrangements with private sector entities that place copyright or copyright-like restrictions on the products involved in such agreements; and (4) increasing use by agencies of language in 44 U.S.C. Sec. 1903 that permits publications to be excluded if they are "so-called cooperative publications which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining."

Even in cases where the FDLP learns about such fugitive general interest publications, extensive negotiations and even Congressional intervention have proved necessary to ensure compliance with the depository library provisions of Title 44. The following list includes some particularly egregious examples of failure to comply with statutory requirements. It should be noted that OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has not provided any significant assistance to GPO in detecting or resolving these problems.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL STATISTICS

U.S. International Air Travel Statistics was published by the Department of Transportation using data derived from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and distributed to the FDLP. In FY 1996, Congress transferred the collection and dissemination of this data to the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA). According to ITA, this publication is available for sale from ITA's Tourism Industries office, a self-sustaining publication not fully funded by Federal monies, and is exempt from distribution to the FDLP.

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS

For many years, this publications was printed and published by the CIA as the Handbook of Economic Statistics, sold by the Superintendent of Documents Sales Program and distributed to the FDLP. After 1992, the CIA no longer made it available to the sales or depository programs. It is now sold by NTIS and paper copies are not being offered to the FDLP. The 1996 edition of the CIA's World Factbook CD-ROM includes an electronic version of the Handbook, but for such standard reference works, the preferred format for depository distribution is paper.

PRECURSOR SYSTEMS ANALYSES OF AUTOMATED HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

This CD-ROM product is being sold by the Department of Transportation and is not being provided to the FDLP. Although the FDLP may be receiving some of the printed reports that form the basis of the CD-ROM, it is probably not receiving all of the data included.

ORDER NOW CD-ROM

This NTIS CD-ROM product includes two years' worth of abstracts and indexes not available elsewhere. NTIS has expressed a willingness to make the CD-ROM available as a benefit to the public and as a promotional tool for their sales program, provided GPO paid the retrieval software fees,

but has stated that "[a]t no time did we consider this to be a question of compliance with Title 44," apparently based on the fact that the publication in question is electronic rather than print.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE ACT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE INVENTORY

The last material associated with this EPA product that was received by the Depository Program was the 1990 Supplement to the 1985 edition. It is now available exclusively through NTIS. When contacted, EPA said that it supplied data to NTIS, not a finished product, and for this reason was not responsible for depository copies. NTIS has not furnished copies for the Depository Library Program.

CREATING A GOVERNMENT THAT WORKS BETTER BUT COSTS LESS: STATUS REPORT CD-ROM

This series has been distributed by the Sales and Depository Programs in print but the CD-ROM, which includes additional information, is available only from NTIS. NTIS has not responded to requests for depository copies.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS

Despite a request in writing to the Bureau of Export Administration requesting a copy of this database for mounting on GPO Access, the agency has not responded. The agency has, however, entered into an exclusive distribution agreement for both print and electronic versions of the EAR with NTIS, and has paid NTIS to mount the database. A year ago, the Superintendent of Documents wrote to Bruce McConnell of OIRA to request an OMB review of the agreement between NTIS and the Office of Export Administration but did not receive a response. Several months of discussion with NTIS, as well as intervention by the Joint Committee on Printing, were required before NTIS agreed to provide print copies of this product.

BIG EMERGING MARKETS

Developed by the International Trade Administration and printed by a private firm in a joint venture with NTIS, this product was originally offered to the FDLP in microfiche format. This was unsuitable due to the presence of color charts in the product. Only after several months of discussion and Congressional pressure did NTIS provide print copies.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

This periodical is now published by Oxford University Press under the terms of a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRDA) with the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Initially the FDLP was told by NCI that this arrangement rendered the Journal a non-Government product, even though editorial work is still being performed by NCI employees. After NCI officials discussed the matter with the Joint Committee on Printing, Oxford University Press agreed to furnish depository copies. NCI has not, however, returned calls made by FDLP for the purpose of setting up a mechanism to accomplish this.

HISPANICS-LATINOS; DIVERSE PEOPLE IN A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

This title was first published by a private sector trade association based in Washington, DC. Although the data was gathered and prepared at public expense it was provided to this private group, which then copyrighted the publication and sold it for \$10 per copy. Because Hispanics-Latinos was not printed through GPO, it was not initially available to the Depository Program. When this situation was brought to the attention of the Census Bureau through Senate Rules Committee hearings, the Bureau reprinted the book through GPO so depository copies would be available.

A NATION OF OPPORTUNITY/KICKSTART INITIATIVE

The United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure issued two reports that were initially published by West Publishing, a major private sector seller of legal publications and databases, although they were prepared by the Commission at public expense. Initially these publications were not made available to either the Superintendent of Documents Sales or Depository Programs.

Once the Joint Committee on Printing was apprised of this situation it contacted the Commission. As a result, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce reprinted the publications through GPO in a much less elaborate black-and-white format and both the Sales and Depository Programs acquired copies.

POPULATION OF STATES AND COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790-1990

This Census publication was printed by NTIS rather than through GPO. Through what was described by Census as a "handshake agreement," NTIS asked that Census not make this publication available to either the Depository or Sales Programs for the first six months so as not to hurt its exclusive sale by NTIS. As a result of Senate Rules Committee hearings, GPO obtained a copy from Census shortly after its publication by NTIS. The Depository Program printed copies for its use and Sales acquired copies for sale to the public.

SOLUTIONS TO THE FUGITIVE DOCUMENTS PROBLEM

Since nearly all fugitives involve titles not printed or procured through GPO, the simplest and most cost-effective solution would be for agencies to obtain all of their tangible information products through GPO. This would afford the FDLP the opportunity to ride for depository copies. Any agencies not obtaining their information products through GPO would be in compliance with Sec. 1903 if:

The agency provides the requisite depository copies to the FDLP, free of any encumbrances such as software licensing fees or copyright-like restrictions

In the case of online services, the agency provides no-fee access to the FDLP

THE COSTS OF COMPLIANCE

If delivered to the Superintendent of Documents (SoD) in print format, these formerly fugitive titles would represent a significant new workload that neither the SoD or the libraries in the FDLP have adequate resources to handle. We estimate that, based on the current mix of paper, microfiche, and electronic formats being disseminated by the FDLP, providing these fugitives in a similar mix would increase costs by approximately \$8 million. This, however, is an unlikely scenario.

In our view, it is more plausible that the migration of printing of electronic publishing already in evidence will continue to grow. This scenario provides a unique opportunity to bring additional information into the FDLP for no-fee public use. When the source information is in electronic format, the agency can either make it available on their own Internet Web site, or can ask GPO to make it available via the GPO Access service. Either of these approaches would enable the FDLP to provide more information to the public, while limiting the increased costs to the Government. In this scenario, the projected decline in the amount of printed material would gradually reduce the costs to the Program.

When an agency publishes via the Web, the major SoD cost increases are for the provi-

sion of cataloging and locator services so users can find the information; and for permanent access services to ensure that the electronic content is maintained for use in the future. We believe that these costs should be funded out of the SoD appropriation. If an agency provides electronic content for disseminating via GPO Access, there will be costs associated with processing that information and mounting it on the system. These "developmental" costs may be borne by the originating agency, by the SoD, or by a combination of the parties. In any case, we would expect some cost savings to the Government and the SoD from this electronic approach when compared to the all-print scenario.

A low-cost solution for the FDLP may be at hand which would make the scientific and technical information held by NTIS available on a no-fee basis to depository libraries through the use of electronic imaging technology. We are presently participating in a pilot project whereby NTIS will provide depository libraries access to these image files at no cost. At issue that still needs to be resolved is that NTIS is considering restrictions on the redissemination of these files by depository libraries to prevent any adverse effect on NTIS sales. Before the NTIS solution can be viewed as a workable approach for large quantities of fugitive information, NTIS' copyright-like restriction on redissemination of the electronic version of the information must be eliminated.

In addition, it is critical that any revision of Title 44 make clear that an agency's obligation to provide their information to the FDLP is not overtaken by other requirements, including any mandate to operate on a self-sustaining or cost-recovery basis. For example, when an agency charges users for access to Government information at its Web site, there needs to be statutory language that clearly directs the agency to provide no-fee depository access.

Revisions to Chapter 19 of Title 44 must also provide for advance notification of the FDLP by agencies when information products are initiated, modified, or terminated on agency Web sites, define Government information products so as to include in the FDLP any publications produced under agreements with private sector entities, and delete the current exemption for "cooperative publications."

DEFANGING THE ESTATE TAX EMPIRE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to the attached Washington Times editorial from May 19, 1997—"Defanging the Estate Tax Vampire." This piece thoughtfully lays out the arguments for repealing the death tax.

As I often say, I do not believe that Americans should have to visit the IRS at the same time they must see the undertaker. Abolishing the death tax is one of the most important actions we can take on behalf of America's family owned businesses and farms.

Building a successful business to pass onto children and grandchildren is a part of the American dream that we should lift up—not squelch. It is vital that we use examples such as this piece to make our case and build support everywhere in America for abolishing the death tax.

[From the Washington Times, May 19, 1997]

DEFANGING THE ESTATE TAX VAMPIRE

(By Bruce Bartlett)

There is a growing support on Capitol Hill for abolishing the estate tax, which has been part of the federal tax system since 1916. A number of bills that would do so have been introduced, including H.R. 902 and S. 29, sponsored by Rep. Chris Cox and Sen. Richard Lugar, respectively. Hearings have already been held in both the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee.

One of the strongest arguments for repeal is that the estate tax is disproportionately burdensome relative to the revenue it raises. In no country is the estate tax a significant source of revenue. Even egalitarian Sweden raises just 0.1 percent of its revenue this way. And the average for all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the association of Western industrialized countries, is just 0.4 percent. In the United States, the estate tax raises about 1.1 percent of total revenue, which puts us at the upper end of the list.

With the estate tax raising such a small percentage of revenue, it would not be difficult to find alternative revenue sources that would raise the same amount. For example, taxing capital gains at death would raise as much revenue as the estate tax far more simply and at a lower rate. (Under current law, heirs pay capital gains tax only on the increase from the time of inheritance. Thus the estate itself pays no capital gains tax at all, no matter how much the assets may have appreciated.)

Supporters of repeal often point to Canada and Australia as examples of countries that have abolished their estate taxes in recent years. However, the number of countries with no estate tax is actually much longer. A review of Coopers & Lybrand's latest international tax guide found at least 46 countries with no estate or inheritance taxes. Although some are small countries known for being tax havens, many are not. These include Israel, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland, among others.

To be sure, the absence of an estate tax does not mean wealth transfers are entirely free of tax. Canada, Australia and Israel tax capital gains at death. Some countries treat inheritances as ordinary income for tax purposes, while others impose stamp duties and transfers. New Zealand and India tax gifts even though there is no tax on estates. And while Switzerland has no federal estate tax, 25 of the 26 cantons (states) impose such a tax. Nevertheless, this review shows that should the United States choose to eliminate its death taxes, we would have a good deal of company.

HEALTHSOURCE SAGINAW: CARING FOR THE COMMUNITY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, my colleague [Mr. CAMP] and I, rise today to recognize a facility that serves both of our districts, providing some of the best health care that people can find anywhere: HealthSource Saginaw. This facility has been in operation since 1930, when it was first known as Saginaw Community Hospital, and continues to be a vital provider of ongoing and emergency care in the Saginaw area.

The facility describes its mission as being "to restore persons we serve to meaningful lifestyles by providing select, innovative, efficient services in a coordinated continuum of care." From its Saginaw Township location, it offers behavioral medicine services, rehabilitation services, and subacute and extended care.

Mr. Speaker, an institution is only as good as its personnel, and it is our view that the 512 employees of HealthSource Saginaw are among the best. Their caring attitude conveyed to patients each and every day help this hospital to retain its reputation as a sought-after facility.

As we continue to expect our health care providers to use the best available technology, maintain the highest level of proficiency individually, and hold costs to reasonable levels, we believe that facilities like HealthSource Saginaw merit recognition. We urge all of our colleagues to join us in offering our thanks for, and recognition of, HealthSource Saginaw.

HEALTHSOURCE SAGINAW: CARING FOR THE COMMUNITY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, we have both worked closely with the leadership of this 319-bed facility on a range of issues vital to the people who depend upon HealthSource for their medical care. Lester Heyboer, the president and CEO of the facility, has done an outstanding job in leading this facility at a time when competition among care givers, including among nonprofit facilities, is intense and challenging. I am particularly supportive of the employees who have contributed so much to the success of the hospital. I am particularly proud of the quality of care provided to all patients and the compassionate and successful treatment of those residing in the psychiatric unit. HealthSource Saginaw's employees are of the highest caliber and deserve to be commended for their work.

NEW LIFE FOR PLANT AND EQUIPMENT LOANS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the life of the certified development company or 504 loan program. It is this guarantee program, operated by the Small Business Administration [SBA], which provides a major source of capital for small businesses which need long-term financing for plant and equipment purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to be able to claim authorship of this program. It is a direct descendent of legislation I introduced and which was enacted into law in 1980.

The development company program matches financing from a private lender for one-half of the project, with the owner providing 10 to 20 percent and private investors providing the balance with a guarantee from SBA.

It clearly is an example of encouraging privatization. During the initial years of the program, the Treasury provided the matching funds. But 1987 legislation changed the source of this portion of the funds from the U.S. Treasury to private investors, with an SBA guarantee. The program has operated superbly since then.

Since Wall Street Investors have become involved, the program has provided \$8.5 billion in SBA guarantees to 26,000 small firms.

Private lenders more than doubled the amount of this funding with their share of the project cost.

The result has been tremendous, both for the small firms and also for the Government. This funding has resulted in the creation of more than 338,000 jobs by these small business borrowers, along with the preservation of additional hundreds of thousands of private sector jobs.

Possibly of equal importance to those of us in Congress is that the program has been operating for the past several years at a zero subsidy rate. It pays for itself by user fees; no appropriated funds are needed to pay anticipated losses in the event a loan defaults.

But there is cause for alarm. The user fees paid under this program are sunset September 30. If they are not extended, the program will terminate October 1.

This should not be permitted to happen.

I urge my chairman, JIM TALENT, and his Senate counterpart, CHRISTOPHER BOND, to rectify this immediately and to move the necessary legislation through the legislative process without additional delay.

My bill is available as the vehicle or can be used as a guideline for the development of other legislation.

The legislation I have introduced provides the requisite extension of user fees for 3 years, although I would hope that we would seek another way to fund the program.

It also provides program authorizations for the same time-frame and makes changes in the authorizing legislation. These changes allow us to take advantage of the expertise which exists in the personnel employed by the certified development companies which deliver and act as loan servicing agents for the SBA in regard to loan approval and liquidation actions.

I believe that we need to expand the services these companies deliver. This will reduce the program cost and hopefully will allow us to reduce user fees reflecting these cost savings.

I urge favorable consideration of my proposal.

A detailed summary of my proposal, the Certified Development Company Enhancement and Improvement Act of 1997, is attached.

SUMMARY OF CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ENHANCEMENT & IMPROVEMENT ACT

1. AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

The bill would authorize continuation of the certified development company program for three years at the following levels:

1998: \$3.0 billion;

1999: \$3.5 billion;

2000: \$4.5 billion.

For comparison purposes, the 1997 appropriation level is \$2.6 billion, although usage is not expected to exceed \$2 billion.

2. FEES

1996 legislation increased fees under this program in order to reduce the subsidy rate of the program to zero:

.9375% or 15/16 of 1% payable annually by the small business borrower;

.125% or 1/8 of 1% payable annually by the certified development company; and

.50% or 1/2 of 1% payable by the first mortgage lender on the amount of its loan.

These fees are sunset September 30, 1997.

The bill would extend these fees for three additional years, but would expressly limit the amount to the amount necessary to continue the program at a zero subsidy level. If the subsidy rate declined in the future, SBA would be required to reduce the fee.

3. PREMIER CERTIFIED LENDERS PROGRAM

1994 legislation authorized SBA to establish a premier certified lenders program consisting of up to 15 certified development companies which would receive delegated authority from SBA to approve debentures on behalf of the Agency. In return, the CDC would agree to establish a loss reserve and be responsible for re-paying SBA for up to 10% of any loss on such debentures. The program was sunset September 30, 1997.

The bill would make this a permanent program and eliminate the ceiling on the number of participants. It would also modify the program by:

tightening eligibility standards by requiring that CDC applicants demonstrate their proficiency in closing and servicing loans over at least the last two years;

delegating authority to the CDC to liquidate loans which default;

allow the CDC to fund its reserve fund by deposits in a Federally insured institution or by an irrevocable letter of credit; and

Limit the amount of the required reserve fund to 10% of the CDC's exposure, but specifically require the CDC to replenish the reserve fund within 30 days of the payment of any loss or pay the loss from separate funds; and allow the CDC to withdraw the applicable deposit from the reserve fund when the loan is re-paid.

It also would direct SBA to separately determine both the default rate and the recovery rate on liquidated loans for premier CDCs and to compare it to the default and recovery rates on CDC loans by nonpremier companies. This data would be used to evaluate the adequacy of the reserve fund and to permit reductions, if appropriate.

4. MULTIPLE BORROWERS IN ONE PROJECT

The existing statute references SBA authority to a "small business concern" (singular), which SBA interprets as precluding several small businesses obtaining financing to participate and locate their businesses in one facility.

The bill would clarify that multiple small businesses can seek funding to participate in one project site (similar to the authority for multiple borrowers under the 7(a) program).

5. PARTIAL LEASES OF PROJECT PREMISES

Under current statute, a borrower cannot buy or construct the property unless the borrower will use all of the property (i.e., he cannot lease the property to another except partially for a limited time and only upon a showing of the need for future expansion). This is basically a reflection of policy that SBA does not make loans to landlords. It does, however, prohibit a growing legitimate business concept—lease of part of the property for an unrelated purpose, e.g., a mini-mart as part of a gasoline service station.

The bill would authorize a borrower to lease not more than 25% of the property.

6. PROJECT FINANCING AND COLLATERAL

1996 legislation is being interpreted to preclude the seller of property from providing the 15-20% down payment mandated to be made by the borrower/purchaser. Seller financing of the requisite amount, either solely or in combination with the buyer/bor-

rower, would provide the same safety to the SBA funding.

The bill would permit seller financing to provide the requisite down payment.

The bill would also specify that collateral be valued at the estimated sale price between a willing buyer and seller and that any decision to require the borrower to provide non-project property as collateral for the loan may be made only on a case by case basis.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF JAMES M. FOX

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today with deep regret, to talk about the death of one of America's finest public servants. James M. Fox, the former Deputy Director of the FBI with the responsibility for the New York office, died on the morning of Friday, May 15.

James Fox was a dedicated agent of the FBI, serving a distinguished career of 31 years. He served in Bureau offices in New Haven, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and in FBI headquarters in Washington, DC. He concluded his successful career heading up the FBI office in New York City.

As a renowned expert in terrorism, espionage, and organized crime, Mr. Fox played major roles in the investigation of the bombing of the World Trade Center and the conviction of Mafia boss, John Gotti.

Mr. Fox received a Man of the Year/Distinguished Public Service award from the Police Department's Finest Foundation, St. John's University, John Jay College, the Professional Investigators' Association, Detective Endowment's Association, National Father's Day Committee, and the Ellis Island Medal of Honor Society. In November 1992, New York Governor Mario Cuomo awarded Mr. Fox the State's Law Enforcement Executive of the Year award. Clearly, Mr. Fox contributed significantly to law enforcement throughout this Nation.

Mr. Fox was a consultant on terrorism matters for CBS news, and was frequently seen on network TV regarding espionage and organized crime, his other areas of expertise during his 31 years at the FBI. In further service to his community, Mr. Fox served on the board of directors for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the New York City Police Foundation, and the New York Citizens Crime Commission.

I want to send my condolences to the Fox family, including his widow, Elaine, and his two daughters. Mr. Fox exemplified the very best in public service, and did so much to ensure the safety and security of the citizens of this great Nation. He was dedicated to law enforcement, the Bureau, and the American people. We owe him and his family a debt of gratitude, and I urge my colleagues to join me in sending his family our best wishes.

MAINE LEGISLATURE SPEAKS ON A GLOBAL LANDMINE BAN

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a resolution passed by the Maine State Legislature last month on the subject of landmines. I am informed that this is the first time any State legislature in the country has gone on record calling for the elimination of antipersonnel landmines. The resolution calls on the President to negotiate an international ban on the production, use, and stockpiling of antipersonnel landmines, and to pursue an international treaty through the Ottawa process by this December. It also asks State agencies to help, as far as practicable, in the rehabilitation of landmine victims living in Maine.

I am pleased that the legislature from my State has sent this message, and I hope that it will encourage legislatures in other States to adopt similar measures. The U.S. Campaign to Ban Land Mines, a coalition of over 200 nongovernmental organizations, is taking this approach to generate attention at the State and local level for a global landmine ban. I appreciate the work of the mid-coast chapter of the American Red Cross, and Julie Groom-Thompson, director of the Brunswick office, in helping the effort to get the resolution through the legislature in Augusta.

An antipersonnel landmine ban is an urgent need. Each year, as many as 26,000 people are killed or maimed by these hidden weapons in the ground, and most are innocent civilians who stumble upon the mines as they are plowing a field or walking along a road, often many years after the mine was planted. This means one victim every 22 minutes. The numbers are astounding—Cambodia has some 10 million still in the ground; Angola, 15 million; and Bosnia, 3 to 6 million. While each small, plastic landmine costs only a few dollars to produce, each costs thousands of dollars to remove. The removal costs are daunting, but the related economic costs, in lost productivity and human lives—are incalculable.

Recognizing the scourge of landmines, several governments, along with diverse nongovernmental organizations in many countries, have mobilized to institute a global ban on the production and use of antipersonnel landmines. In May 1996, President Clinton announced his commitment to lead a global effort to ban landmines. Later in the year, the governments of 50 countries met in Ottawa to draft a plan to outlaw landmines through an international treaty, which would be ready for signature in December, 1997. This past January, the administration announced it would not support the Ottawa process, and instead decided to pursue a ban through the United Nations Conference on Disarmament. While the U.N. process is an appropriate international forum for this issue, the practical result of this option is to delay indefinitely an international agreement on a landmine, since recalcitrant countries like China are able to block action.

The resolution passed by the Maine Legislature calls on the President to endorse the Ottawa process, and I believe this is the right approach. We cannot afford to wait while dozens of innocent civilians are killed or injured

each day. I commend the Senator PAT LEAHY and Representative LANE EVANS for their leadership in advocating for a landmine ban, building support in Congress, and seeking funding for humanitarian aid and landmine clearance activities. I support their efforts. Again, I applaud the message sent by the legislature in my State, and hope those in other States can do the same.

I ask that a copy of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

JOINT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO NEGOTIATE A BAN ON ANTIPERSONNEL LAND MINES

We, your Memorialists, the Members of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Legislature of the State of Maine now assembled in the First Special Session, most respectfully present and petition the President of the United States, as follows:

Whereas, antipersonnel land mines are munitions placed by hand under, on or near the ground or other surface area or delivered by artillery, rocket, mortar or similar means or dropped from an aircraft and that are designed, constructed or adapted to be detonated or exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person; and

Whereas, an average of 71 people, the overwhelming majority of whom are civilians, are killed or maimed every day by antipersonnel land mines; and

Whereas, the estimated 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 antipersonnel land mines strewn across at least 64 countries cause havoc in the economies of developing nations: refugees can not return home, farmers can not till the fields, relief shipments can not be delivered, herd animals can not approach water holes, health care systems are overwhelmed by land mine victims and clearance costs are extraordinary; and

Whereas, the ecological and economic impact of antipersonnel land mines has yet to be fully calculated as they render arable land useless and contribute to over-farming of suitable land; and

Whereas, the United States has been a major producer and exporter of antipersonnel land mines for most of the past 25 years; and

Whereas, the cost, to the American taxpayers of salaries, equipment, transportation and other needs, of removing antipersonnel land mines was approximately \$17,000,000 from 1989 to 1996 and will continue to adversely affect the civilian sector of the United States economy; and

Whereas, despite international momentum for a global ban on antipersonnel land mines, a recent United Nations conference failed to negotiate a ban; and

Whereas, at the Ottawa International Strategy Conference in Ottawa, Canada in October 1996, the governments of 50 nations adopted the "Ottawa process" recognizing the urgent need for a ban on antipersonnel land mines and outlined actions for reaching a ban rapidly in the hope of signing a treaty to ban antipersonnel land mines in Ottawa in December 1997; and

Whereas, in Cambodia, approximately one of every 236 people is an amputee from a land mine injury and there are approximately 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 uncleared land mines or approximately one for each citizen of the country; and

Whereas, Maine is home to refugees from Southeast Asia, Afghanistan, Africa, Central America, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and elsewhere whose lives have been and continue to be directly affected by loss of life, maiming and economic havoc caused by antipersonnel land mines, including those that the United States implanted during warfare in Southeast Asia or exported to other countries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That We, your Memorialists, urge the President of the United States to fulfill his commitment to negotiate an international ban on the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and use of antipersonnel land mines, with a view to completing the negotiations as soon as possible, by active participation in the Ottawa process by which an international treaty banning antipersonnel land mines will be ready for signing in December 1997; and be it further

Resolved: That the appropriate bureaus, departments or agencies of the State of Maine coordinate with and assist, as far as practicable, community-based organizations or groups with rehabilitating victims of land mines who reside in Maine; and be it further

Resolved: That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented by the Secretary of State to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, each member of the Maine Congressional Delegation and United States Secretary of Defense, William S. Cohen.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE ON
MEMORIAL DAY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day, we remember those who died for our country.

There is something both haunting and mysterious about Memorial Day that makes it a special day every year. At the first commemoration of Memorial Day, May 30, 1868, Senator James Garfield delivered an oration at Arlington National Cemetery in which he said: "I am oppressed with a sense of impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must be here, beside the graves of 15 thousand men whose lives were more significant than a speech."

Our forefathers chose this day wisely knowing that during this time of year, we say goodbye to the spring season, as we embrace summer: the warm weather, the green grass and leaves of the trees, the freshness of the air and abundance of flowers, the crack of bats, the inevitable fireflies, the conclusion of the school year and the commencement of so many young people into new phases of their lives.

In fact, those high school seniors turning tassels best represent the youth of the heroes we remember today. When I reflect on wartime, the thing I most remember was that everyone who served with me was so incredibly young. Too often, we forget that wars are

fought by the young—men and women in the prime of their lives—18-, 19-, 20-years-old.

Our fallen heroes were young men and women just embarking on life's journey, with dreams of becoming doctors, lawyers, teachers, and owners of small businesses. They look risks. They played ball and danced until dawn. They were strong and seemingly immune to danger. But when their country called them, they went without question and without delay.

And they soon discovered, like many before them and after, that there is nothing glorious about war. Nothing is glorious about leaving a husband or wife to answer the call to serve one's country. There is no glory in a young child crying out for their mother or father who is serving in a faraway land. And it is real pain and sorrow—not glory—that parents feel when they say their final farewells to their children at military funerals.

The glory of youth has been cut short by many wars. Cut short by wars fought in places we had never heard of and surely against people we had never met. And sometimes for reasons we did not fully understand. But we supported them then and remember them now. And we must not become complacent in remembering the great cause for which they fought. These true patriots were our country's best and brightest and they deserve much more than a single holiday in spring.

There is glory in remembering their service, but it is their disappearance through death that forever changes our own lives and those that loved them. For families of those who've fallen, it may be an empty room at home, a faded family portrait, grandchildren never coming to visit, or a vacation never shared.

And so as we remember these blessed names on our memorials, admire the presentation of colors, recite the Pledge of Allegiance, sing our national anthem, and pray together, let us listen deeply to the playing of Taps and remember those men and women who died in service to our country.

At the end of World War I, John McCrae wrote a now-famous poem called In Flanders Field that manifests the challenge we have before us as we remember those who died for our freedom.

In Flanders Field the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; And in the sky,
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Field
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Field.

Let us all remember our brave warriors and hold their torch high. Thank you, God Bless You, and God Bless America.