

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DIANA'S LEGACY

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention an editorial written by our colleague, Rep. JIM MCGOVERN of the Third District of Massachusetts, regarding Princess Diana's role in the fight against landmines. I think that Congressman MCGOVERN's piece eloquently depicts Princess Diana's compassionate commitment to banning these terrible killing devices, and highlights the importance of our continuing the effort to ban landmines forever.

At this time I would like to place Congressman MCGOVERN's words in today's RECORD.

[From the Boston Globe, Sept. 5, 1997]

DIANA'S LEGACY—SHE REACHED OUT TO LAND MINE VICTIMS

(By James P. McGovern)

This week, at a conference in Oslo convened to forge an international agreement banning land mines, delegates from more than 100 nations rose and stood silent for one minute to remember the work that Princess Diana had done on behalf of victims of land mines.

Like the rest of the world, they had awakened Sunday to learn the terrible news of her death. And like all of us engaged in the international campaign to ban land mines, we felt the grievous loss of one of our most effective and compassionate champions.

In the space of 22 minutes—about the amount of time it took to read and absorb the details of Princess Diana's tragic accident—someone is killed or maimed by a land mine: more than 26,000 men, women, and children each year. In at least 68 countries there are more than 110 million unexploded land mines lying in fields, deserts, roads, along rivers and streams, in forests, and on footpaths.

In June Princess Diana attended a benefit organized by the American Red Cross in Washington that raised more than \$650,000 for victims of land mines. Later that month, she traveled to Boston to raise funds on behalf of land mine survivors and declare support for the international movement to ban these terrible weapons.

Unlike many others of her social standing and celebrity, Princess Diana was not content to limit her work to appearing at posh charity events for causes she supported. She felt compelled to reach out and literally touch those individuals confronting life's greatest challenges.

Never satisfied to learn about issues solely from news accounts, Diana cared to witness firsthand the stories of those most affected by land mines: children injured and in pain from land mine explosions; families who had lost loved ones; and those unable to return to their ancestral homes because the land was sown with the death, destruction, and danger of antipersonnel land mines.

In the field she learned how these weapons do not distinguish between the foot of a soldier and the foot of a child at play. In the field she saw how land mines are designed to

kill or badly maim anyone who triggers them and that they keep on killing long after hostilities are ended. The average lifespan of an antipersonnel land mine is 50 to 100 years. At the current rate, it would take more than a thousand years to rid the world of all the land mines in place.

That is why Princess Diana declared her support for an immediate ban on these terrible and indiscriminate weapons. This is why she traveled to Angola and Bosnia to bring comfort, support, and hope to the families of victims and survivors. And this is why she used her celebrity—and the horde of video cameras and photographers who shadowed her every move—to bring human faces into the living rooms of families across the world.

Just three weeks ago, Princess Diana visited Bosnia to hear personal stories from families of victims and survivors. She was determined that their stories would galvanize the international community to embrace a worldwide ban on these weapons.

Princess Diana clearly stated that her interests were humanitarian, not political. While international experts like General Norman Schwarzkopf can thoughtfully address how banning land mines makes for effective foreign policy, Diana understood that no one could express the human tragedy of these weapons to an international audience better than the victims themselves.

This June, legislation was introduced in the Senate calling for an international ban on land mines; similar legislation will be introduced in the House. In December, representatives from more than 100 nations will gather in Ottawa to sign a binding treaty to ban the use, manufacture, export, and stockpiling of these weapons. I hope that the United States will join this effort.

Princess Diana was perhaps the jewel in the crown of the international movement to ban land mines; her compassion and involvement helped to focus the world's attention on this issue. But no one acknowledged more gratefully than she that the crown itself is constructed from the lives and work of millions of people.

When the nations of the world gather in December to sign the international treaty, Diana will be remembered. And decades—perhaps centuries—from now, when the last land mine is cleared from the earth, her legacy and work will be complete.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today we bring to close the first week of our final legislative session this year. It has been a productive week, with the passage of several important appropriations bills. I have been pleased with the tone and demeanor of the bipartisan debate this week. Now is the perfect time to bring a bipartisan campaign finance reform bill to the floor for a vote. In the next several weeks we will have the time and opportunity to vote for campaign finance reform, if the leadership of

this Congress is willing to let a bill come forward.

There are those who have begun to follow through on their threats to shut down the House and delay the normal work that we must get done before the end of the year. We can avoid all of this if we are given the opportunity to vote on a reform bill. I have been an active member of the Bipartisan Freshman Campaign Finance Reform Task Force, I am an original cosponsor of the Shays-Meehan bill, these two bills offer members the opportunity to let their constituents know where they stand on this issue. There are over 70 campaign finance bills pending this Congress. Not a single campaign finance reform bill has been given a hearing in this Congress. Whether you support or oppose campaign finance reform every Member should be given the opportunity to vote on this issue, and we must do it before the end of the year.

I hope that in the next several weeks the leadership of this House will give the Members an opportunity to vote on campaign finance reform. We will have the time to debate and vote on a bill and we have many bills that can be considered. Failure to act now will be a failure to serve the people we represent.

THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE REPEAL ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Military Selective Service Repeal Act, to repeal in its entirety what I believe to be a wasteful cold war relic that should be extinct.

From 1948 until 1973, during both peacetime and periods of conflict, men were drafted to fill vacancies in the Armed Forces which could not be filled through voluntary means. Suspended in April 1975, it was resumed in 1980 by President Carter in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. However, as any American knows, the conditions for the draft have changed since the days of Vietnam and the threat of Soviet invasion. Still, registration continues as a supposed hedge against underestimating the number of servicemen needed in a future conflict.

The Department of Defense has concluded that we live in a time that projects no war—not even the worst case scenario of two simultaneous regional conflicts—that would require drafting combat troop replacements. Suspension of peacetime registration could be accomplished with little risk to national security, considering the low probability of the need for conscription. The fact is that peacetime draft registration could be suspended with no effect on military mobilization requirements, little effect on the time it would take to mobilize, and no measurable effect on military recruitment,

• 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.

according to the Secretary of Defense in his 1993 report to the President and Congress.

In addition, ample alternatives to peacetime draft registration are already in place. The Selective Service System maintains an on-the-shelf system which would provide for a post-mobilization registration of up to 3.5 million health care personnel in more than 60 specialties. The Pentagon reports that mass registration would occur in 13 days after notice to mobilize, with induction orders to follow 3 weeks later. Likewise, we have stockpiled our Armed Forces, so that over 1 million trained Selected Reserve units and another 750,000 individual Ready Reserve personnel exist to augment Active Forces during the early days of a major conflict. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, we've no shortfall of resources.

More importantly, the draft registration fails to provide legal relief measures to conscientious objectors who cannot register, thus violating our freedom of religion. For 17 years now, youth have been required to register for a military draft that does not exist. The penalties for nonregistration, such as the denial of admission to colleges and universities and disqualification for student loans and grants, are an unjustifiable limitation on the civil rights of our youth.

If that's not enough to convince my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, they should consider the bottom line. Peacetime draft registration has cost taxpayers over \$400 million since its reinstatement in 1980. According to present budget estimates, Selective Service registration will cost an additional \$75 million by the year 2000. As we rest on the laurels of what many consider to be a successful budget deal, let's remember the children and legal immigrants we've deserted to allow the Selective Service System to continue.

Finally, the real impetus for terminating draft registration comes from the Selective Service System itself. A scathing evaluation was recently released by the U.S. Army Force Integration and Support Agency [USAFISA] documenting severe problems of waste and mismanagement within the Selective Service System. The problems discovered—a grossly overpaid staff and duplication of services—revealed the Selective Service System to be a bloated, inept Federal bureaucracy.

Current registrants and volunteers are abundant and stand ready to defend our country should the need arise. The time has come to do away with our outdated and unnecessary system. Clearly, if there is no need for draftees, there is no need for a Federal agency to conscript them—and certainly not one that costs over \$23 million a year.

IN HONOR OF CARL ZACK

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carl Zack, to honor his 24-year commitment and dedication to the health of the Somerville, MA, community through his leadership at Somerville Hospital.

Since receiving his education from Brandeis University and the Yale School of Public Health, Carl returned to his native Massachu-

setts to establish a career in hospital administration. He has served with great distinction and a longevity of commitment rarely matched. From his beginning as a Yale graduate student intern on February 5, 1973, he rose to become vice president, executive vice president, and then president of Somerville Hospital in November 1994.

Under Carl's leadership, Somerville Hospital took important strides to provide comprehensive health care services that were responsive to the community's needs. Among these accomplishments are the establishment of a home care department, a transitional care unit, and an occupational health program. Together with its sister hospital network, the Cambridge Hospital, the Somerville Hospital has promoted an innovative community initiative called the Somerville Community Health Partnership—to improve the health of the joint Somerville and Cambridge communities.

Carl has also served as an inspirational and valued leader to the employees of Somerville Hospital. Amid the current dynamic health care environment, Carl Zack achieved goals set out to assure the preservation of essential health care services in the city of Somerville while maintaining employment opportunities within the hospital network.

His work has been recognized by many organizations, including being selected as Humanitarian of the Year by the Visiting Nurses Association of Eastern Massachusetts, and an honoree of the HomeFirst Charitable Corp. of Somerville. He has been an active force with many community organizations, such as his longstanding tenure on the board of trustees of the Somerville Chamber of Commerce. He has also demonstrated his commitment to future generations of health care professionals on the faculties of the University of Massachusetts School of Medicine, the University of New Hampshire, and Northeastern University.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in celebrating Carl Zack's tremendous contributions. Again, I congratulate Carl Zack, along with his family—his wife, Andrea Cohen, and daughters, Emma and Hannah—for his hard work and as an outstanding leader.

TRIBUTE TO DICK PICKENS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a final tribute to a close friend and fellow east Texas, R.W. "Dick" Pickens of my hometown of Rockwall, TX, who died earlier this year at the age of 84. Dick Pickens was an extraordinary man who leaves behind a legacy of professional and personal accomplishment, and he will be greatly missed by those of us who were fortunate enough to know him.

Born May 28, 1912, in Frankfort, OH, Dick lived in my hometown of Rockwall for the better part of his life. After earning a degree in mechanical engineering in 1935 from Ohio State University, he went to work for the Alcoa Aluminum Co. as staff engineer. He later worked for Reynolds Metals Co. and then organized the Texas Aluminum Co. in 1942, over which he presided for more than 20 years. Because of him, Texas Aluminum won

the prestigious Lockheed Zero Defects Award—a tribute to the standard of excellence he set. At one time he had an interests in facilities that stretched from Rockwall to Commerce, CA, to Puerto Rico and Australia. After a 60-year distinguished career, Dick retired from the Aluminum industry that he had served so well.

Dick's professional accomplishments, however, are just part of who he was. Dick cared about everyone he met and knew. He was devoted to his community and gave his support wherever it was needed. He was particularly interested in helping young people and at one time, he was sponsoring as many as 12 students in college.

Dick is survived by his wife, Louise Pickens of Rockwall; daughter and son-in-law, Patti and David Canup of Rockwall; daughter and son-in-law, Francie and Ross Oliver of Austin, TX; daughter Mayre Springer of Phoenix, AR; and step-son Mike Barringer of Rockwall; numerous grandchildren and a great grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, Dick Pickens was a true giant among us. He will be remembered by his family and many friends for his kindness and generosity—and he will be greatly missed. As we adjourn today, it is a privilege for me to honor this great man who also was my close friend.

IN HONOR OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE SICK

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly the outstanding entities of our communities.

It is not easy to find someone who does something for nothing these days. No person is willing to give something away if it won't benefit him directly. That is why the gift of blood is so commendable: it is literally a selfless donation of one's own life source to save someone else's life.

Today I applaud the achievements of the Guardians of the Sick Blood Drive. This Brooklyn-based blood donor organization, the largest in New York State, has achieved record numbers of blood donations through its tireless public outreach, under the outstanding leadership of its chairman, Rabbi Gershon Tannenbaum. In an effort to encourage the members of the Orthodox community to donate blood, Guardians has championed the act as a mitzvah, a moral obligation to contribute to the life-saving efforts of the larger community. The Orthodox Jewish community's prolific service to the general public is unmatched in its monumental pace: last year alone the Guardians collected thousands of pints of blood, at scores of locations throughout Brooklyn. Each of those thousands of times, an Orthodox Jew performed the mitzvah of donating blood to save another human being's life.

The Guardians of the Sick has an honored tradition of community service, alleviating the discomfort of the sick and hospitalized members of the community for many years. Now it has another credit to its exemplary record: it has extended the boundaries of its benevolence to benefit every citizen of the State of

New York and beyond. The immediate success of the blood drive attests to the great need it serves: bolstering the available blood bank for all emergency situations of life and death.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani selected the Guardians of the Sick for the New York City Community Development Agency's 1996 Most Outstanding community-based organization award. Today I select the Guardians' Blood Drive and its chairman, Rabbi Gershon Tannenbaum, for special recognition in light of their remarkable achievements in serving humanity. Also I would like to commend Mr. Louis Glueck for his aggressive leadership, Rabbi Shmuel Steinharter, executive director for his masterly administration, and Mrs. Esther Schoenblum, its blood drive coordinator for her dynamic zeal in making it all come together.

I hereby proclaim my incessant support and encouragement for the heroic goals of the Guardians of the Sick Blood Drive.

A TRIBUTE TO C. WILLIAM JONES

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor C. William Jones of Firebaugh, CA, who served a distinguished 20 years with the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

Mr. Jones is a well-known farming leader in the San Joaquin Valley, which is the richest agricultural-production region in the country. Twenty years ago, Mr. Jones founded the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Users Association and in 1992, he oversaw the transformation of the association to the San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority. The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority is comprised of 32 water agencies representing approximately 2,100,000 acres of Federal and exchange water service contractors within the western San Joaquin Valley, San Benito, and Santa Clara Counties.

During his tenure as chairman of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, Mr. Jones ran the operations and maintenance activities of all Federal Central Valley project facilities south of the Delta, including: Tracy pumping plant, Delta-Mendota Canal, O'Neill pumping plant and the San Luis drain. He also provided leadership for the agricultural community's participation in Delta issues resulting in the Bay-Delta accord, Proposition 204, and the CALFED process.

Mr. Jones' involvement in water and agricultural issues has extended far beyond his duties as chairman of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority. He has also found time to be active in the California State Water Commission, the Western Cotton Growers Association, the California Chamber of Commerce, and the California Water Control Resource Board.

Mr. Jones is also a devoted family man. He and his wife, Cornelia, have three grown children, including California Secretary of State Bill Jones, who have blessed him with seven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, please join me in wishing C. William Jones, devoted hus-

band, father, and grandfather and active community member, the best of luck during his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY S. YARDE

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Kelly S. Yarde, a charitable and compassionate soldier from the Eighth District of Indiana.

Sergeant Kelly Yarde is a dedicated soldier, a loving father, and a committed husband. And Kelly gives, and he gives abundantly, even in times of personal hardship. In short, Kelly is unusually charitable.

While serving under the command of the U.S. Army in Bosnia, Kelly witnessed firsthand an often overlooked result of war—clothless, toyless, penniless children—while at the same time living in less than luxurious conditions himself. Yet Kelly looked beyond his own needs and did something for the children of the war-torn land where he serves. With the help of his brother Anthony, an Evansville, IN, newspaper reporter, and a hometown radio station, Kelly made a public appeal to his fellow Americans to come to the children's aid.

Citizens from the Eighth District of Indiana and neighboring States answered his call, and they gave abundantly. From new basketballs and hundreds of new crayons and pens to the establishment of new friends via pen pal relationships, Americans gladly spent their time and treasure for kids they may never meet.

I'm sure Kelly would humbly wave off these praises, directing our attention to who he recognizes as the true heroes, the people who generously responded to his pleas. Yet it is fitting to commend Kelly Yarde, a catalyst for giving, an example of charity, and an exemplary U.S. soldier serving his Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I wish the RECORD to state that during rollcall vote 364, on H.R. 2159, the foreign operations appropriations bill, I was on the floor of the House, I inserted my voting card into the electronic voting machine and voted for passage of the bill. For some reason my vote was not recorded and therefore I am listed as having not voted.

Please let the RECORD reflect that I was present for the vote, as evidenced by my votes on all of the preceding amendments, and I voted in favor of passage of H.R. 2159, the foreign operations appropriations bill.

A TRIBUTE TO JEROME TOWNSHIP FIRE CHIEF ALLEN COLE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, the poet T.S. Eliot wrote that "water and fire shall rot the marred

foundations we forgot, of sanctuary and choir; this is the death of water and fire." For 50 years, the foundations and sanctuaries of Jerome Township were not forgotten, and because of one man's work, far fewer have suffered the death of water and fire.

Today we honor a man who has not only protected our sanctuaries, but our homes and hearths as well; who stood by the foundations of his community and in doing so, fortified its stones. Fire Chief Allen Cole built the Jerome Township Fire Department stone by stone, starting 50 years ago with little more than a converted fire truck Cole kept as his wrecker service he'd opened in 1935. With his wife, Lydia, acting as a dispatcher, citizens reporting a fire could call Cole's garage and know that help was on the way.

In an era when fire was a community's greatest enemy, and was ravaging America's towns and cities, Allen Cole stood watch over Jerome Township, protecting property and citizens from an enemy known for launching deadly, surprise attacks under cover of darkness.

Allen Cole was no stranger to the surprise attacks of fire. Once, while fighting a house fire in Homer Township, he fell through the roof of a burning home, only to slide down the hose—still battling the flames—and emerge through the front door unscathed. Allen Cole today enters retirement, but his commitment and heroism will remain.

He also bestows to the community a fire department that has grown and nourished generations of firefighters to carry on his legacy. For protecting the families of Jerome Township from the destructive power of fire for a half-century, we thank Chief Allen Cole for his service and dedication, and bestow upon him our highest esteem.

SALUTE TO ROCKWALL ACADEMIC BOOSTER CLUB

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation's young people return to school for the beginning of a new year, we are reminded of the importance of education in their lives and our responsibility not only to provide a quality education for them but also to encourage their efforts, build their self-esteem, and motivate them to aspire to a standard of excellence in all that they do.

This is a responsibility shared by all of us—by parents, teachers, school administrators, Government, and the community at large. Today it is my privilege to pay tribute to a community organization in my home town of Rockwall, TX, the Rockwall Academic Booster Club, that was recently formed with these goals in mind.

Beginning this year, the Academic Booster Club will present a letter jacket patch to those students who received straight A's for two consecutive semesters of the previous academic year. The first awards ceremony will take place on Tuesday, September 9, when some 40 students from two middle schools will receive a jacket patch. The letter program is being underwritten by Rockwall Women's League and Rockwall Newcomers Club.

The Academic Booster Club also will present awards to students whose grades improve, honorable mention awards to those who came close, and awards to inspirational teachers. Additional club activities include providing volunteers for school mentoring programs and raising scholarship funds for teacher endowments.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the quality of our students' education is the key to both their future success and to America's future in the global environment. We know that we must do all we can to prepare our young people for the challenges of the 21st century and to promote academic excellence in our schools. I am proud of these efforts in my hometown, and I ask my colleagues today to join me in saluting the Rockwall Academic Booster Club and the outstanding students in Rockwall, TX, whose dedication to academic excellence deserves our recognition.

PRESUMPTIVE DISABILITY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that incorporates the Supplemental Security Income's presumptive disability system into the Social Security Disability Insurance [SSDI] program.

The Social Security Administration [SSA] is still confronted with a backlog of nearly 1 million cases waiting for disability determination. In fiscal years 1994-96, administration requested additional funds for disability investment funding in order to help SSA handle the exorbitant amount of disability claims. The administration requested \$534 million for disability investment funding as part of the regular administrative budget for fiscal year 1996. These funds were specifically earmarked for processing disability related workloads. Congress appropriated disability investment funding in the amount of \$387.5 million for fiscal year 1996. I supported these past efforts, but we must do more to help these people in their time of urgent need.

Social Security currently has over almost 1 million pending applications for disability benefits. Social Security realizes the challenge it faces in processing an overwhelming number of disability cases. It has made efforts within the past 2 years to reengineer the disability determination process. In 1995, a disability applicant had to wait an average of 5 months to get an initial decision. Today, a disability applicant can expect to wait an average of 3.5 months. I commend the Social Security Administration for their work in reducing the time a needy person must wait for a determination. However, there is still the need to deliver assistance quickly.

In recent years, Congress has heard complaints of deserving applicants waiting months before receiving desperately needed funds, and in some cases, dying before a decision is made. For example, in Arizona a disability applicant was forced to leave her secretarial job due to injuries resulting from a serious auto accident. She applied to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits to offset the loss of her income. She did not realize that she was venturing into an understaffed,

underfunded Federal program that often forces disabled people to wait months to learn whether they qualify for benefits. After a year wait, she was successful in obtaining the benefits to which she was entitled only after hiring an attorney who specialized in such cases. These kinds of long delays are repeated in anecdote after anecdote.

The SSI Program makes an initial determination that presumes a person to be disabled if they fit certain severe disability criteria. These people begin to receive SSI benefits immediately and the SSA then has a 6-month period to make the final determination of eligibility using the SSA's definition of disability.

Being able to receive SSI benefits on the basis of a presumptive disability determination provides the disabled person with much needed money immediately. However, for a worker who has paid into Social Security and becomes disabled, there is no comparable process to identify the people that would most likely qualify for DI benefits. My legislation would remedy this problem by providing for determinations of presumptive disability under Title II of the Social Security Act in the same manner and to the same extent as is currently applicable under title XVI of such act.

This means that if a person is found to be presumptively disabled under title II and meets the requirements for entitlement benefits, the person will begin to receive benefits, after the initial 5 month waiting period required before DI benefits can be paid, for up to 6 months while the final determination is being made. If the person is presumed eligible to receive DI benefits, then their dependents shall also begin to receive benefits.

If however, in the final determination, a claimant's impairment does not meet SSA's definition of disability, they and their dependents shall not be responsible for returning the money they received during the presumptive eligibility determination period.

In some instances, a person may be presumed eligible for SSI benefits before being found to be presumptively disabled under title II. In this case, the person will still be entitled to only 6 months of presumptive disability benefits. In most States, while receiving SSI benefits, a person is eligible for Medicaid. Under this proposal, claimants who would have been eligible for SSI benefits, were it not for their receipt of DI presumptive disability benefits, would be deemed eligible for SSI, making them eligible for Medicaid in those States where SSI eligibility triggers Medicaid eligibility. When the final determination for DI benefits is made, the claimant loses the Medicaid eligibility. Medicare will be provided to disabled workers and their dependents after they have been receiving disability benefits for 24 months, including the time they were receiving presumptive disability payments.

IN MEMORIAM OF MELINE KASPARIAN

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful woman who dedicated her life to edu-

cating children in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Ms. Meline Kasparian, president of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, former member of the Amherst Town Meeting, past president of the Springfield Education Association, and teacher of literature, writing, and drama in Springfield for 25 years was lost to the people of Massachusetts during the recent August recess. Though she spent 2 years battling cancer, her death was nonetheless sudden and shocking to us all.

Meline strove to ensure educational opportunities for all students, without regard to their socio-economic background. She had a profound belief in the public school system. She knew that for thousands of children it was their best opportunity to succeed in life and she was determined to make sure that they were given the best education possible.

Meline spearheaded reforms in her own school system—initiating the Team Approach to Better Schools in Springfield. She was also a vocal advocate during the legislative battle for the Massachusetts Education Reform Act, which is today helping to improve the standards in every public school across the State.

As the representative for the teachers, Meline also showed an enormous amount of strength. She fought for better working conditions for teachers—knowing that those were the same conditions that our children are learning in. Meline knew that we need to invest more in our public schools in order for our children to succeed.

During my tenure in the House of Representatives I had the opportunity and privilege to work with Meline. Her unwavering devotion to improving public education never ceased to impress me. I will always remember Meline as a tireless advocate for public education. Her energy and drive will be sorely missed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUPPORT MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1119

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last night the House debated a motion I offered to instruct House conferees on H.R. 1119, the fiscal year 1998 Defense authorization bill, to retain the amendment I had passed to the bill authorizing the use of United States troops on our border with Mexico. I urge all Members to support this motion and support this important provision. I would like to share with Members some compelling reasons to support the Traficant amendment.

The Traficant amendment authorizes the Secretary of Defense—at the expressed request of the Attorney General and/or the Secretary of the Treasury—to redeploy up to 10,000 U.S. troops to assist the Border Patrol, the INS, or the Customs Service in preventing illegal aliens, drug traffickers, terrorists, and narcotics from entering the United States. The Traficant amendment merely gives the Pentagon the authority to transfer troops—it does not require them to do anything. The transfer of troops could only be made if the Attorney General or Treasury Secretary requests such assistance.

The troops would only be providing support and assistance—they would not be directly involved in any arrests or civil law enforcement actions. Once again, the Traficant amendment does not mandate the redeployment of troops—it simply provides the President with that option. Under the Traficant amendment, if the President decides to deploy troops to the border, the Pentagon would work with Federal law enforcement to decide how and where to deploy troops.

The Border Patrol has only 6,800 personnel to guard the two longest borders of one of the largest countries of the world. The Federal drug czar, Gen. Barry McCaffrey, recently said that, to do the job right, the Border Patrol needs 25,000 agents. It will take years to even come close to that level. The Traficant amendment represents a prudent stop-gap measure to bolster the Border Patrol and Customs Service—until they have enough personnel to get the job done. But keep in mind that Congress and the President may never have the political will to fund that level of personnel for the Border Patrol and Customs Service.

We have United States troops currently being paid by the United States taxpayer that are defending Haiti, Bosnia, Europe, and Japan. Why not bring a small number of those troops with specific skills home to protect America from drugs and narcoterrorists? That's what the Traficant amendment is all about.

Over the past year, Border Patrol agents have been shot at from the Mexican border. General McCaffrey has been threatened by the drug cartel. Most disturbingly, cocaine and heroin continue to pour into this country through Mexico. Our children are being poisoned by these narcotics. Communities are being destroyed by drugs. Whole generations of Americans are being lost to gangs and drug-related violence. Our prisons are overflowing with young Americans convicted of drug-related crimes. We are under siege.

In my view, drugs pose more of a threat to national security than the situation in Haiti, Bosnia, or Japan. Yet have thousands of troops deployed overseas—supposedly to protect our national security. Some have argued that deploying troops along our border will detract from military readiness. I don't buy that argument, especially when we have United States troops in Haiti giving dog vaccinations, building homes, and directing traffic. How does that add to readiness. We recently had United States troops in Bosnia retreat from a bridge because of a rock throwing mob. How does forcing U.S. combat troops to retreat from mobs contribute to military readiness?

The military claims that they do not support the Traficant amendment. Let me remind Members that in this country we have civilian control of the military. The military executes the will of the people through the Congress of the United States and the President. The truth is, if the military can build houses, direct traffic, and give rabies shots in Haiti, they can provide some assistance to Federal law enforcement in patrolling our border.

I want to emphasize that the Traficant amendment in no shape or form changes *Posse Comitatus*. Under the Traficant amendment, if troops are used to assist the Border Patrol and Customs Service they would not have arrest powers and they would not have the authority to engage in law enforcement functions.

However, there are within the U.S. military certain units and personnel that have the type of training and equipment that would be of great help to Federal law enforcement along the border. Let's take a look at the types of things the U.S. military could do: transport Border Patrol agents to points of penetration, aerial reconnaissance; surveillance, intelligence sharing, and inspection.

Many Members have decried the potential cost of deploying up to 10,000 troops to our border. Let me make a couple of points. First, my amendment authorizes up to 10,000. The real number, should we have a President that decides to deploy troops to the border, could be 10, it could be 100, it could be 1,000. Second, whether or not United States troops are deployed on the United States-Mexican border, or deployed to Haiti, South Korea, Japan, or Italy—the United States taxpayers still have to pay their salaries, pay their benefits, pay for their food, and pay to move them.

If Members and the Pentagon are concerned about the cost or concerned about diverting troops from other missions, then the Congress should work out a program whereby we transfer troops from less pressing missions—such as Haiti and Bosnia and bring them home to America. Right now, the troops we have in Haiti and Bosnia—more than 7,000—would be unavailable for deployment in the event of a conflict on the Korean Peninsula or the Persian Gulf. All I am saying is, why not transfer troops currently stationed in Haiti, and places like Bosnia to our own border?

It's time for Congress to stop talking about the war on drugs and start doing something to win it. I urge Members to support the Traficant amendment and the motion to instruct conferees.

RECOGNIZING FRED GRAY: A CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a good friend, Mr. Charlie Black. In his letter, Charlie reminded me about the life and contributions of an extremely dedicated and talented civil rights attorney, Fred D. Gray.

When people pause to reflect on the civil rights movement, many remember the contributions of people like Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr. But few realize the contributions of countless others, who were, and continue to be, instrumental in the movement for racial justice and equality.

Fred Gray is one of these figures. Throughout his life, Mr. Gray has always taken an active role in the advancement of the civil rights movement. Of his many notable contributions, some may remember the work of Fred Gray when he served as council for Rosa Parks. As her attorney, Gray helped Parks defend her right to sit where she wanted to on a publicly segregated Alabama bus.

Still others may remember meeting attorney Fred Gray when they met the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Gray was present when Reverend King, then a young man, was chosen to lead civil rights initiatives in Alabama. Later,

he served as council for both King and Dr. Ralph Abernathy.

During his lifetime, Fred Gray consistently sought to right the wrongs of society. When America continued to maintain the notion that "separate but equal" was fair and just, Fred Gray fought to prove that segregation was inherently wrong. He traveled around the country representing school children who needed the assistance of a skilled lawyer, and sometimes a few soldiers, to take advantage of the same educational opportunities enjoyed by white school children.

At a time when the voting power of African-Americans was being diluted due to the gerrymandering of voting districts, Fred Gray fought to prevent racially motivated realignment of municipal boundaries. His fight would take him all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where he argued the famous *Gomillion versus Lightfoot* case.

The critical feature of the *Gomillion* case is that it established, in the words of the Supreme Court, that "even the broad power of a state to fix the boundaries of its municipalities is limited by the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids a state to deprive any citizen of the right to vote because of [their] race." Therefore, the *Gomillion* case set a precedent for all others, and not only affected the State of Alabama, but also every State in the Union. Essentially, the case protected the rights and effectiveness of African-American voters.

Further, Fred Gray actively participated in overcoming other significant challenges facing African-Americans. He was an integral component of the civil rights movement, fighting courtroom battles that would impact the lives of all African-Americans. Such a battle manifested itself in the form of the *Tuskegee Syphilis Study* case in the summer of 1973.

From 1932 to 1972, the Government unethically studied the effects of untreated syphilis on African-American males in Tuskegee, AL. In July 1972, the *New York Times* exposed the study, which subsequently was halted by Federal order. However, the damage was already done.

The Government had used 399 black men as guinea pigs in order to study the effects of syphilis. The men did not know they were infected, nor did they realize that the treatment which could have cured them was intentionally withheld. When the men from the *Tuskegee Syphilis Study* needed an attorney, they went to Fred Gray. Gray brought the case to trial and eventually gained a \$9 million settlement for the survivors and their families.

Moreover, the *Tuskegee* case changed research practices on human subjects in the United States. As a direct consequence of Fred Gray's efforts, the *National Research Act* was signed into law in 1974. The act created the national Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical Behavioral Research. From this, basic principles of research conduct were established and the informed consent of those participating in federally funded research was made a requirement.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I remember and share the life of Fred Gray. Mr. Gray is an outstanding man who remains active in his church, his community, and the law. Currently, Fred Gray works with his two sons and acts as managing partner of the *Tuskegee law firm Gray, Langford, Sapp, McGowan, Gray & Nathanson*. In addition, he is also involved in facing new challenges

which threaten the accomplishments of the civil rights movement. I encourage my colleagues and everyone across the Nation to learn more about this attorney who spent his life fighting for equality in America.

STATEMENT FROM THE NEW YORK
STATE CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the following was forwarded to me by Joseph R. Farina of New Windsor, who is the New York State chairman of the American-Catholic War Veterans. I am inserting his statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I wish to compliment the Congressional members of this committee (Congresswoman Kelly, Congressman Gilman, Congressman Hinchey and Congressman Shays) for their sincere concern and probing questions in extracting the truth from those who are testifying at this hearing.

The reduction of the Castle Point VA facility from a hospital to an outpatient clinic has devastated the veterans of the Hudson Valley who depend so much on the health care supplied by this facility.

The statements made by Mr. James Farsetta, Director of Veterans Integrated Service Network 3, were very disturbing to say the least.

Farsetta, who at first denied that his reduction in staffing and services were tied to cuts in spending, later amended his statement confirming that he received an annual bonus based in part on reductions in spending and direct patient care to veterans. This entire incentive procedure designed by the VA and implemented by Farsetta placed greed of the almighty dollar at the expense of veterans who gave the prime years of their lives in selfless devotion and pride to their country.

The bonus induced, costs cutting procedures implemented by the VA has resulted in patient neglect, errors in treatment, staff and service reductions, and failure to respond to veterans concerns.

I compliment Congresswoman Kelly for extracting the truth from James Farsetta and having him admit to his bonus arrangement.

Congressman Christopher Shays had every right to read into the Record a statement recognizing James Farsetta's 29 years of devoted service to the VA. But, I take exception to his statement. I condemn Farsetta's action in accepting a bonus based on reduction in services and medical assistance to veterans. A bonus which was earned at the expense of the health of veterans who have already suffered so much hardship and pain in their lifetime.

All we ask if to stop hurting the veterans, we have been hurt enough. Be a little considerate and let us go out with some compassion and dignity.

TRIBUTE TO THE NIAGARA
SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 11, 1997, the Niagara Senior Com-

panion program in Niagara County, NY, will honor 160 senior companion volunteers for giving 110,000 hours of service to their fellow seniors during the past year. They will also be celebrating their 17th anniversary of volunteer service to the residents of Niagara County. This outstanding program is sponsored by the Health Association of Niagara County, Inc. [HANC] and is a program of the Corporation for National Service with additional funding from the New York State Office for the Aging and the United Way.

Senior Companions deserve our applause, respect, and recognition for the countless hours of love, compassion, and dedicated service to the frail elderly and their families in our community. Whether by kind deed or word, they brighten the lives of so many individuals as they help to ease the burden of illness or loneliness through their outreach.

Therefore, I am proud to have this opportunity to acknowledge this special group of senior citizens in the 29th Congressional District of New York in honor of Senior Companion Day, September 11, 1997, in Niagara County, NY.

TRIBUTE TO ROCKY MOUNT'S
BUCK LEONARD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I cannot be there all in person today for these special events in Rocky Mount wishing Buck Leonard a happy 90th birthday and unveiling a historical marker in his honor.

Everyone in Rocky Mount knows of the many talents of Hall of Famer Buck Leonard. I recently read a description of Buck Leonard. It said that "trying to sneak a fastball by Buck was like trying to sneak a sunrise past a rooster." Buck Leonard began his baseball career as a semipro star right there in Rocky Mount, but was soon forced to leave Rocky Mount during the Depression to chase his dream of playing professionally.

What he accomplished is truly amazing. Buck Leonard led his team to nine consecutive Negro National League championships from 1937 to 1945. Buck led the Cum Posey Grays to back-to-back World Series Championships in 1943 and 1944. In 1947, he batted .410, and in 1948, he led the league in batting and tied for the lead in home runs while leading his team to yet another World Series title. He was always a fan favorite and became a fixture in the annual East-West All-Star classic, setting yet another record by playing in 11 All-Star games.

I only wish that the whole world could have seen the talents of Buck Leonard in the major leagues. Although that national recognition came too late for Buck Leonard, he is enshrined today in the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown. There is no player more deserving of that great honor than Rocky Mount's own Buck Leonard.

Though Buck was forced to leave Rocky Mount to pursue his professional career, he never forgot his beloved hometown. It is only fitting that today, the city of Rocky Mount honors Buck Leonard not merely for his many baseball talents and accomplishments, but

also for what he has done for this fine community.

Buck, I wish you a happy birthday. Though I missed this celebration, reserve me a seat for your 100th birthday celebration.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 1119, NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FIS-
CAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this motion to recommit. It is crucial that the conference report retain the Traficant language authorizing the use of our military forces to protect our Nation's borders from illegal immigration and drug trafficking.

It's time to face the fact that we are losing the war against drug infiltration into this country and that our Border Patrol is too few in numbers to guard our borders. We have 6,600 Border Patrol personnel to do the work of 20,000. Congress has mandated hiring 1,000 Border Patrol agents a year, but the Immigration and Naturalization Service is having a tough time hiring that number—and it will take another 10 years to reach the level of border support that we need.

If we can send our troops to Europe, Haiti, and to Bosnia, we can certainly send them to help protect our own country against criminal encroachment. Our troops would provide the support and assistance that we need—a visible presence that would have tangible results.

Critics of this language argue that it would raise all sorts of questions about jurisdiction and personal liability. These are issues that can be resolved by the Department of Defense, Justice, and INS. They are small problems compared to the seemingly insurmountable flow of illegal drugs into this country—a problem that costs lives and money and livelihoods and threatens the safety and security of our families.

We also should not be misled by the issue of funding. We are already paying our military for food and shelter and salaries. We might as well use this valuable resource here at home and focus as much effort on protecting our borders against criminal activity as we do in protecting other countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit with instructions.

A TRIBUTE TO RALPH W. MCBANE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues.

Ralph W. McBane, of Bergholz, OH, has been a pillar of the community for over 50 years. Born and raised in Bergholz, Mr. McBane returned to his hometown after attending Mount Union College to work in his family's insurance business, McBane Insurance Agency. He has led this company for

more than 50 years, and has been integral to the agency's substantial growth and success. Mr. McBane's efforts in the insurance industry have been rewarded with commendations from Buckeye Union Insurance Company, Cincinnati Insurance Company, Westfield Companies, and Mennonite Mutual.

Ralph McBane's leadership in the insurance and banking industries is matched by his leadership and dedication to the Bergholz community. He has been active in the Bergholz Civic Club and is also a founding member of the Bergholz Ruritan Club, Bergholz Community Improvement Corp., and the Bergholz Community Foundation. In addition, he has served his church, Trinity United Presbyterian, as an elder, trustee, and Sunday school teacher. McBane has proven his commitment to improving the Bergholz community by serving as president of each organization. Whether it be through his insurance company or his civic duties, Ralph McBane has worked consistently to make Bergholz a better place to live.

Mr. McBane has taught Bergholz and Carroll County about the importance of volunteering and dedication to one's community. He leads by example.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Ralph McBane for his service to Bergholz, OH, and to congratulate him as he is honored by the Bergholz Community Foundation with a "Hats Off To Ralph" evening. I wish Ralph McBane continued success, health, and prosperity.

OCEAN RESEARCHER LINKS GLOBAL WARMING WITH DEGRADATION OF VITAL ANTARCTIC ECOSYSTEM

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to applaud the research efforts of the many marine researchers in the Monterey Bay area and around the world, who are dedicating themselves to the task of exploring and understanding the ocean environment, and the critical links between marine ecosystem health and human activities. In particular, I would like to recognize the work of a scientist from my district, Dr. Valerie Loeb.

This summer, Dr. Loeb, an adjunct professor at Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, had her research featured on the front cover of the British scientific journal, *Nature*. For the past 10 years Dr. Loeb, her students and colleagues, have been studying the link between environmental variations and the dynamics of the Antarctic food chain, particularly changes in abundance of krill and other zooplankton. Krill, which are small, herbivorous, shrimp-like crustaceans, provide the basis for the animal food web in the southern ocean, and are a vital food source for many whale, fish, penguin, and other vertebrate species in the seasonal sea-ice zone. Another abundant planktonic herbivore, salps, are jelly-fish-like organisms which, in contrast, have few known predators, and are associated with open water habitats. Dr. Loeb and her coworkers have identified patterns of abundance of krill and salps as they relate to environmental changes in the area.

Salps are associated with open water habitat, unobstructed with ice, while krill's reproductive success is linked to increased ice coverage. In the past 50 years, atmospheric warming over the Antarctic Peninsula region has resulted in a decrease in sea-ice formation during winter months. Because of this, krill abundance since the mid-1980's has been greatly reduced compared to earlier years, while the springs and summers following these warmer winters have seen massive salp swarms. Since these salps compete with krill for phytoplankton, there is a further negative feedback from warmer winters affecting krill populations. This regional warming may be significantly altering the Antarctic food chain from one dominated by krill, supporting a variety of vertebrate predators, to one dominated by salps, effectively breaking the food chain.

This research is extremely valuable, not only in providing information important to the management of krill harvesting, which is currently conducted by Japanese, Polish, and Ukraine trawlers, but also as insight into the possible devastating effects of global warming on the oceans that may occur in addition to decreased ice development and sea level rise. The fact is that krill populations are already affected by ocean warming, making them, and the species that rely on them, further susceptible to human perturbations.

This research, and the hundreds of other marine research projects conducted in my district and around the world, are of great importance for us to understand and properly conserve the health of our planet, 71 percent of which is covered by oceans. We can no longer live in ignorance of the important links between ourselves and the oceans. I urge my colleagues to support America's leading role in ocean research and conservation, and to recognize and give credit to researchers such as Dr. Loeb for their great efforts in improving our understanding of the magnificent oceans, and clarifying how humans impact vital ocean resources.

HONORING THE CARLOW COLLEGE WOMEN OF SPIRIT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor women that surpass all with their splendor and grace. They are the Carlow College Women of Spirit.

Founded in 1929, Carlow College has dedicated itself to the spirit of involvement and making a difference. The Women of Spirit Award highlights the achievements of Pittsburgh area women who exemplify competence and compassion in their communities, professions, and personal lives. The Women of Spirit Award recipients can be found in almost every profession in the region. Both the Women of Spirit Award recipients and Carlow College embody the values that we wish to foster in our children, and they provide admirable role models for young women in Allegheny County and around the world. The year culminates in an annual gala to honor the award recipients of the previous year. This year's gala will be held on Saturday, September 27, 1997. I wish to speak about each of these remarkable women today.

The October 1996 recipient of the Women of Spirit Award is Beth Berkebile. After graduating from Carlow College, Ms. Berkebile went on to become coowner of Randall's Restaurant in Perryopolis. Graced with one beautiful daughter of their own, Ms. Berkebile and her husband adopted two children from the former Soviet Union. Ms. Berkebile ensured that her new children would learn English by teaching them herself. Her son Sergey, just 1 year out of Russia, is making A's in reading.

Tradition dictates that there be one Women of Spirit for each month of the year. Joan Brest Friedberg and Elizabeth Segel are an exception because of their innovative program Beginning with Books. Beginning with Books is an early intervention program that works hand in hand with the Carnegie Library and is targeted at low-income families with young children. Ms. Friedberg has worked with other authors on the subject of quality books, has written "Super Storytimes: A Guide for Care Givers," has served on many boards, and has presented at the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Ms. Segel has coauthored a book, published several articles, served on various committees—including the Hans Christian Andersen Award Committee and the Altruistic Projects Committee of the International Reading Association—and taught children's literature at the University of Pittsburgh.

The Leukemia Society of America is extremely fortunate to have Jeanne Caliguiri, winner of the December 1996 spirit award, serve as the director of Major Gifts. Her direction and service on various Pittsburgh boards, including the Pittsburgh Opera and the Salvation Army, shows her interest in the region and its community. Ms. Caliguiri is also interested in promoting the safety and well-being of children throughout southwestern Pennsylvania as a founding member of Girl's Hope and a board member of the George Junior Republic for boys. Her most impressive achievement to date is the foundation of the Richard S. Caliguiri Amyloidosis Research Fund, for which she has raised \$600,000.

American Law is the centerpiece of the Honorable Kate Food Elliott's life. A member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and the January 1997 Woman of Spirit winner, Ms. Elliott serves as cochair of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Women in the Profession Conference. She is on the board of advisors for Successful Women, Lawyers Concerned for Lawyers of Pennsylvania, and Step-by-Step, a community-based mental health organization.

Shampoo and psychotherapy go hand in hand for February, 1997 Women of Spirit winner, Dr. Lois Dabney-Smith. In 1975, Dr. Smith had just given birth to twins and decided that she needed to return to work. Her husband fashioned a small room in the rear of their home as a minisalon and Lois began to style hair. She explains her successful transition from beauty shop owner to psychotherapist as a natural. Women would walk into her salon and talk about the horrific behavior of their husbands who drank too much or couldn't keep a job. She enrolled full time at the University of Pittsburgh and received her doctorate in 1980. Today, Dr. Dabney-Smith is a nationally recognized expert on intervention.

Sister Michelle O'Leary embodies Carlow College's spirit and is the March 1997, winner of the Women of Spirit Award. As a Sister of

Mercy, Michelle O'Leary is part of a proud tradition of holy women that have served Pittsburgh for 150 years through the Mercy Health System and at Carlow College. Sister O'Leary is president of the Ireland Institute of Pittsburgh, which was founded in 1989 to promote western Pennsylvania interaction in the political, economic, and social stability of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Selflessness is a quality that embodies a Woman of Spirit and Lucille Rawson demonstrates this with her service to Pittsburgh and the world. That is the reason she has been named the April 1997, recipient of the Woman of Spirit Award. For years, Ms. Rawson has served as owner and operator of Hospital Albert Schweitzer that serves the poor in Haiti. She also served as host to Haitians in the United States. One of her more notable services was as treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Vassar Book Club, which provides scholarships to needy students.

Mary Molyneux is the Carlow College Woman of Spirit for May 1997. After the death of her husband, Ms. Molyneux kept up the family business of Molyneux Tile and Carpet Store and expanded it to three locations. Ms. Molyneux also owns a religious gift and book store. She earned her certificate in pastoral ministry at Carlow College and has performed her ministry at St. Margaret Memorial Hospital in Pittsburgh. She has also created a volunteer group at that hospital. Moreover, she has done all this and raised four children.

The June 1997, Woman of Spirit is Sandra McLaughlin, a senior vice president of Mellon Corp. Ms. McLaughlin heads Mellon's Cooperative Affairs Department and she chairs the board of the Mellon Bank Foundation and the Corporate Contributions Committee. Over the years, Ms. McLaughlin has moved from a teller to a very senior position in this company. She is also very involved in a number of community organizations.

Kay Snyder, July 1997's award recipient, earned her masters degree in social work from the University of Pittsburgh. A widow who raised three daughters, Ms. Snyder is known as one of the most gentle and warm people at Allegheny General Hospital. Ms. Snyder had a knack for trauma social work, and she rapidly became a valued member of the hospital staff. Today she operates the injury prevention program at Allegheny General. She is an inspiration to us all and a true woman of spirit.

August 1997 is highlighted with Women of Spirit Award winner Dorothy Davis of Dickie, McCamey & Chilcote, a Pittsburgh-based law firm. She is an accomplished professional who still works time into her day for volunteer activities as director of the Mt. Lebanon Extended Day Program and as a volunteer for the Girl Scouts of southwestern Pennsylvania. A graduate of Carlow College and the University of Pittsburgh Law School, Ms. Davis has continued to be active in these institutions.

September 1997's Women of Spirit Award winner serves the public interest. Karen Wolk Feinstein has served on the faculty of major universities across the country including Boston College and Carnegie-Mellon University. In addition to the boards she sits on at National City Bank, Shadyside Hospital, and Carlow College, Ms. Feinstein is also a member of the University of Pittsburgh Health Science Wide Panel on Medical Ethics. Her last position was a senior VP of the United Way, Allegheny County. She currently serves as president of

the Jewish Healthcare Foundation of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Speaker, all of these women are modern day role models, and their contribution to our community helps to make Pittsburgh a wonderful place to live. Women of Spirit can be found every day, but Carlow College allows them to shine. Each and every individual that I have spoken about has energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, compassion, and competence that is unmatched. I salute this year's Woman of Spirit Award recipients and wish them the best at this year's gala.

TRIBUTE TO THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEISURE MANOR HOUSING COMPLEX

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, on October 1, 1972, Leisure Manor, in the city of St. Clair Shores, began opening its 120 doors to residents. The residents and the community are proud to recognize the anniversary of the opening on September 11. They will honor this happy occasion with an afternoon celebration on the Leisure Manor grounds.

In 1965, the St. Clair Shores Housing Commission was organized to administer federally subsidized rental assistance programs. Their goal was to provide affordable housing for families, senior citizens, and those who are handicapped or disabled. Until the commission constructed Leisure Manor, the city of St. Clair Shores did not offer subsidized rental assistance programs for senior citizens.

Leisure Manor is more than an apartment complex, it is a community. The residents enjoy the social atmosphere and community environment. Leisure Manor allows tenants to share with neighbors a community room with kitchen facilities, laundry rooms, library, card shop, and lounges. The complex also encourages residents to take part in social activities such as bingo, card games, catered dinners, and trips.

During the past two and a half decades, Leisure Manor has provided senior citizens with a safe and happy community. I hope that in the future, more subsidized housing developments will follow Leisure Manor's lead. I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the tenants, employees, and all the people who have made the Leisure Manor experience possible and enjoyable.

IN MEMORY OF OFFICER PAUL DEGUCH

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sorrow over the tragic loss of Officer Paul Deguch, a good friend and an outstanding public servant from South Bend, IN. I know Paul from when we worked together on the Impala sports program for children in public housing in South Bend. This is truly a sad

time for the citizens of northern Indiana. While serving on duty during the evening of Monday, August 25, Officer Deguch made a self-initiated stop to investigate something he found suspicious. Suddenly and without warning, Paul was shot several times. Sadly, he died at St. Joseph County Medical Center shortly thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, Paul was a great family man and a talented police officer. He was a devoted husband and father, and it was very clear to all who knew Paul that his family was always his No. 1 priority. He enjoyed playing with his children, building their treehouse, tending his garden, enjoying his other hobbies including wine making, and exercising at Lynch's Gym in South Bend. Having been a star high school and college athlete, he enjoyed taking his family to "The Cove" for a baseball game, and teaching his three young children how to play T-ball. Additionally, Paul attended St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church and was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge No. 36.

Paul's wife, Annette, his family, friends, and coworkers will miss his infectious smile, his laugh, and his ability to bring sunshine to the most cloudy day. He was a role model as a police officer and as a public servant, and a role model for adults and children alike. Our hearts and spirits are burdened by the loss of a true and dedicated friend. Paul's death reminds us of the dangers that all law enforcement officers bravely and constantly encounter.

Mr. Speaker, Paul's 5-year-old son, David, summed up our feelings best, "At my Daddy's funeral, everyone will be sad." I want his entire family and friends to know that we share their loss and their grief. We will remember Paul Deguch as a kind and caring community leader, an irreplaceable member of our city, whose memory will inspire us forever.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2159 and to share my thoughts and observations with my colleagues concerning various aspects of this important legislation. As my colleagues know, numerous articles in the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, and other leading newspapers recently reported the retreat of some large American companies from Ukraine. I am pleased to know that the fiscal year 1998 foreign operations appropriations bill moves to address this problem by conditioning United States foreign assistance to Ukraine to economic reform

and the elimination of corruption, allowing American companies to compete on a more level playing field.

As the representative from Florida's Third Congressional District, it is important for me to know that north Florida's international businesses can flourish without unnecessary interference. Some 2 years ago, when a north Florida company, Itera International Energy Corp. needed Ukraine to honor business contracts worth many millions of dollars, I wrote to then Secretary of State Christopher requesting his assistance, met with Ukraine's Ambassador in Washington, and wrote several letters to Ukraine President Kuchma.

Later, in December 1996, I traveled to the former Soviet Union to personally examine the business climate for American businesses in the region. It was a tremendously informative and educational experience, meeting with our U.S. Ambassadors, foreign government officials, and U.S. business leaders. I was particularly interested in the energy sectors of these countries because Itera, headquartered in Jacksonville, is actively engaged in the marketing of natural gas to Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union. I also was interested in other areas of trade and development for northern Florida, particularly transportation, agriculture, and tourism. Further, as a representative of the American taxpayer, I wanted to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance was the most cost effective and was used for the purpose for which it was provided.

I learned that the same problems that have plagued Itera have plagued many other American companies. Contractual agreements, accounting methods, and political attitudes are some of the many areas where there is room for differences of opinion, corrupt practices, and a difficult dialog.

All of this made me realize what is most important in the former Soviet Union: for old government institutions to give way to young, private companies that can create new global markets. In the process, business contracts must be fulfilled. When private enterprise is not allowed to flourish, government corruption is often a primary reason.

Itera, for example, despite the odds against it, is an adaptable, entrepreneurial company which has been able to market natural gas to the former Soviet Union by establishing business and personal relationships so necessary for business in the region. I am informed that Itera is not actively engaged in a joint venture with the Government of Armenia and Russia's largest gas company, to provide enhanced natural gas transportation and distribution facilities in Armenia. This will provide strong support for the economic well being for the people of Armenia and the region.

I will continue to work with my constituents to expand commerce around the world—to the benefit of all citizens. This will, I believe, contribute to peace in our time and to peace for future generations.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF BETTY SHABAZZ

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentle lady from the District of Columbia, Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for hosting this special order. We join ELEANOR as she pauses to pay tribute to her special friend and one of this Nation's great leaders, the late Dr. Betty Shabazz. It is more than fitting that we acknowledge the passing of this distinguished and gifted individual.

The passing of Dr. Betty Shabazz leaves us to mourn a mother, educator, and human rights leader. Betty was a young mother when she witnessed the brutal assassination of her husband, Malcolm X, in 1965. She moved from the shadows of her husband's life to become a leader in her own right. At a memorial service which was held in her honor, Dr. Betty Shabazz was remembered as an educator, college administrator, child advocate, civil rights leader, keeper of Malcolm X's legacy, and nurturing mother. These words describe an individual who rose above every challenge which confronted her. By doing so, she taught us a valuable lesson about courage, compassion and dignity.

I also had the opportunity to know this great lady during her lifetime. She was intelligent, personable, and someone whom I deeply admired. My wife, Jay, and I both always enjoyed seeing and talking with her, usually at the annual Congressional Black Caucus Annual Weekend here in Washington, DC. Her devotion to her family and the legacy of Malcolm X was something we admired. We also admired the manner in which she persevered and acquired her education and became distinguished in her own right.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton praised Dr. Shabazz as an extraordinary woman whose life is an inspiration to all of us. We are saddened to lose the remarkable gift and vision of Dr. Shabazz. We also recognize the fact that Betty's family is in need of our prayers in the days ahead. I express my sympathy to her family, ELEANOR, and many others who shared a close personal friendship with Dr. Betty Shabazz. While her death leaves a void, we know that Dr. Shabazz has left a legacy that will stand the test of time.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN E. BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export fi-

nancing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the fiscal year 1998 foreign operations appropriations bill, especially the \$3.1 billion in aid to Israel.

Especially at this critical juncture of the peace process, the United States must continue to support Israel and help assure its security as it takes the very difficult steps needed to secure peace. Any cuts in foreign aid to Israel now could damage Israel's security, its negotiating posture, and the peace process, as well as other United States interests in the region. As one of the United States strongest allies and the only true democracy in the Middle East, Israel is certainly deserving of this support. This is especially true as Israel faces renewed threats of terrorist attacks such as those on the Mahane Yehuda market place on July 30, 1997 and on the Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall just yesterday. I condemn these cowardly attacks, which underscore the need for continued United States assistance and cooperation in ensuring Israel's security.

I want to emphasize that foreign aid to Israel is in the United States' strategic and economic best interest. Israel is the most reliable ally of the United States in the Middle East and continued foreign aid funding will maintain a solid partnership with the United States. Because of the depth of the United States-Israel relationship and the permanence of Israel's democracy, the United States knows we can depend on Israel in a crisis. By its continued support of Israel, the United States honors a historic commitment to a fellow democracy with which we share unique security, economic, and cultural ties.

I am especially pleased by the growing relationship between Israel and my State of Texas. Texas and Israel are substantial trading partners, sharing economic interests in telecommunications, medical technology, high-technology computers, and agriculture. In 1996, Texas exports to Israel totaled nearly \$580 million in goods and services, which represented an 89 percent increase since 1995. With regard to medical technology, Israel and Texas have established many joint research programs. For example, the Texas-Israel Telemedicine Exchange has brought together the Texas Children's Hospital in Houston and the Rabin Medical Center in Petach Tikvah in developing a telemedicine framework for Israel's hospitals and health care clinics. As this partnership continues to develop, new business opportunities will make the economies of Texas and Israel stronger and more competitive in the 21st century.

The United States has a strong national interest in bringing peace, stability, and economic growth to one of the most strategic and potentially destabilizing regions of the world. The United States can best achieve these goals by continuing its commitment to ensuring Israel's security. I urge my colleagues to continue a proud tradition of support for Israel and to recognize that our Nation's national interests will be reinforced by voting for this appropriation.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO
MIKEL RYAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mikel Ryan for his contribution to the national defense and economic health of the United States. Mr. Ryan has displayed outstanding leadership in a wide ranging civil service career that culminated as Chairman of the Department of Defense Range Commander's Council Frequency Management Group.

Mr. Ryan received a B.A. in telecommunications from the University of Northern Colorado in 1981, and has done graduate work in telecommunications at Colorado State University.

On August 26, 1997, Mr. Mikel Ryan completed his 2-year tenure as Chairman of the Department of the Defense Range Commander's Council Frequency Management Group [FMG]. Under Mr. Ryan's leadership, the FMG greatly enhanced its role assisting the development of national spectrum policy that affects the test range spectrum requirements and issues to senior level DOD personnel. In addition, he enhanced the links between the DOD and the civil aerospace industry, a key component of the national economy. Mr. Ryan's leadership of the FMG minimized negative effects of recent losses of Federal spectrum access on the entire DOD test range structure.

Currently, Mr. Ryan heads the Mid-Atlantic Area Frequency Coordination Office at the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division at Patuxent River, MD. He is responsible for frequency management for the entire division. Mr. Ryan is also the executive coordinator for the automated spectrum planning, engineering, coordination, and tracking system. This system is the frequency management software with over 2,300 users worldwide.

Mr. Ryan has over 23 years of experience in the U.S. Government in communications. He joined the U.S. Army in October 1973, and served as a paratrooper/radioman in the 82d Airborne Division for 3 years. After earning his special forces qualification in September 1977, Mr. Ryan served as a senior communications sergeant on an operational detachment in the 19th Special Forces Group Airborne, Aurora CO. In August 1982, Mr. Ryan joined the 11th Special Forces Group Airborne.

Mr. Ryan's greatest contribution has been his exceptional leadership and support to the entire spectrum of the Nation's wide variety of policies, including support for the test and operation of highly complex National defense systems, and the civil aerospace industry. He has played a key role in assuring that there is spectrum available to support the test and operation of highly complex National defense systems, and the economic health of the United States. Thanks in large part to Mr. Ryan's diligence and committed hours of persistent and effective coordination, the National Test Range spectrum requirements has become an integral part of the daily defense operations. His support for defense and economic health will have a long lasting impact. Mr. Ryan's development of new range policies and increased cooperation is the cornerstone of a growing 21st century.

The United States is indeed indebted to Mr. Mikel Ryan for his selfless and distinguished

service. Mr. Ryan, your outstanding leadership and ceaseless efforts have laid a solid foundation for the development of range policies. We offer our thanks and appreciation for a job well done and wish you continued success in the future.

UNITED STATES AIRMEN HELD IN
GERMANY'S BUCHENWALD CON-
CENTRATION CAMP DURING
WORLD WAR II

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on June 10 Representative PETER DEUTSCH and I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 95, a resolution that would officially honor United States airmen held in Germany's Buchenwald concentration camp during World War II. Senators TIM HUTCHINSON and JOSEPH LIEBERMAN introduced an identical resolution in the Senate the same week. Our bill recognizes the service and bravery of 82 U.S. airmen, who were the only U.S. soldiers ever held in a concentration camp.

At the time I introduced the bill, I submitted a list of U.S. military prisoners that had been held in Buchenwald, but inadvertently left off some of those names. The list I have included below is a complete list and corrects that earlier mistake. I would appreciate your inclusion of this new list in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LIST OF WW II AMERICAN AIRMEN HELD AT
BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

UPDATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1997

Not located (5)

Freeman, E.C.; Hanson, J.T.; Horrigan, R.J.; Scharf, B.T.; and Scott, G.W.

Deceased (33)

Alexander, William; Allen, Roy W.; Appleman, S.M.; Beck, Levit C.; Bozarth, J.W.; Chapman, Park; Crouch, M.E.; Dearey, R.W.; Duncan, James H.; Edge, W.L.; Fix, E.E.; Granberry, W.L.; Heimerman, L.A.; Hoffman, R.B.; Horwege, G.L.; and MacLenahan, J.H.

Martini, F.; Masters, L.O.; Mauk, W.E.; Mikel, G.; Pecus, Steve; Pederson, J.W.; Pennel, Sam; Salo, L.H.; Smith, J.W.; Stralka, P.A., Jr.; Suddock, D.E.; Vallee, E.; Vance, Ira E.; Vincent, E.H.; Wilson, P.J.; Wojnick, R.J.; and Zeiser, J.

Still living (44)

Bauder, W.F.; Bedford, R.L.; Bowen, C.E.; Brown, R.H.; Carr, F.W.; Chalot, J.A.; Chessir, D.; Coats, B.A.; Cowan, F.K.; Coffman, J.D.; Dauteul, D.F.; Denaro, Joe; Fore, J.W.; Hastin, J.D.; Hilding, R.D.; Hunter, H.F.; Johnson, R.T.; King, Myles A.; Larson, M.E.; Little, B.S.; Ludwig, E.F.; and McLaughlin, D.G.

Mitchell, G.E.; Moser, J.F.; Pacha, A.M.; Paxton, S.K.; Powell, W.; Reynolds, N.L.; Richey, G.T., Sr.; Ritter, E.W.; Roberson, C.W.; Ryherd, W.H.; Shearer, D.R.; Sypher, L.H.; Thompson, W.A.; Vratney, Frank; Watson, J.P.; Ward, Robert; Williams, W.J.; Zander, A.E.; Phelps, B.F.; Pelletier, A.J.; Friel, Edward J.; and Petrich, M.R.

HIGHER EDUCATION MADE MORE
AFFORDABLE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, with global technology and competition what it is today, a quality education is more important than ever. Middle-class families work hard day-in-and-day-out in order to save enough money to afford college for their children. They should not be punished by a perverse Washington tax system that demands more and more money from families. They should be allowed to keep more of their money. After all, it is their money.

Fortunately, furthering one's education after high school has just been made more affordable and accessible with the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act. Various education tax incentives, such as the \$1,500 HOPE tax credit and the Lifetime Learning credit, will bring the dream of a college education more within reach than ever before.

But while it is important to make higher education more accessible, we must also ensure that future college students are prepared to enter the halls of higher learning. We need to focus on providing the best possible education system at the elementary and secondary levels. Money should go directly into the classroom and be spent wisely on classroom instruction, not wasted on education bureaucracy.

As a father, grandfather, and former member of the Carlsbad, California School Board, I take a personal interest in providing quality education for our children. Parents and local school boards know best what their children's educational needs are—not bureaucrats in Washington. Families should not only have the opportunity to choose the educational path that is best-suited for their kids' needs, but education should be affordable and accessible for all. The education tax incentives in the Taxpayer Relief Act do exactly that.

SALUTE TO CHARLES
WILLOUGHBY

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. BERMAN, and I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Charles Willoughby who, after 7 years of loyal service to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, is leaving to become senior associate general counsel at Howard University. We wish Chuck well in this new endeavor.

We join past committee members in expressing gratitude to Chuck for his dedicated service to the committee. Chuck came to the committee from the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia. He served the committee in both its investigation function as well as its education function. He has served the committee in difficult times yet always with

dignity and grace, with a spirit of bipartisanship, and a deep respect for the House of Representatives.

Chuck has served the committee under four different chairmen. We speak for all of them in thanking him for his dedication to the committee and a job well done. In saying goodbye to Chuck, we say goodbye to someone universally liked and respected—a very difficult compliment to obtain in our business.

We wish our friend Godspeed in his new position and will remember his excellent service to the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO PHIL HOLLYWOOD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 23, one of the races at Monmouth Park in Oceanport, NJ, was dedicated to Mr. Phil Hollywood, a native of my hometown of Long Branch, NJ, who has distinguished himself as a business leader in our Nation's Capital. It is an honor for me to join in paying tribute to this good friend and great citizen.

Phil Hollywood was born in Long Branch, attended grade school at the Lyceum, and served as an altar boy at Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church. While attending Red Bank Catholic High School, he worked as a stockboy at the local Woolworth's and as a part-time caddie at the Old Orchard Country Club in Eatontown, NJ. After high school, he enlisted in the Navy, serving on a destroyer in the South Pacific during World War II. After the war, he took a job as a desk clerk at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, a venerable Washington landmark. He stayed there for 47 years, rising to the position of vice president and managing director, while also serving in various capacities for the Hotel Association of Washington.

During this storied and distinguished career, he had the honor of greeting many Presidents of the United States as well as many foreign leaders. Mr. Hollywood was Inaugural housing director for three Presidential Inaugurations. While he was always extremely attentive to the needs of the eminent visitors to the Shoreham, Phil Hollywood extended special care to guests from Monmouth County and especially Long Branch.

Phil retired in 1991, and he resides in Washington with his wife Brinda. Their two daughters and three grandchildren all live nearby.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join with the many friends of Phil Hollywood in paying tribute to the many accomplishments of this Long Branch boy who made for himself a great career in Washington but never forgot his native roots.

NURSING HOME PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT OF 1997

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, when millions of Americans must make the difficult decision to

put an aging relative in a nursing home, we trust the institution to care properly for our loved ones. But as a recent General Accounting Office [GAO] study points out, nursing homes across the United States don't always treat the 1.8 million residents like family.

At a time when the nursing home industry is undergoing explosive growth as a result of an aging population, my recently introduced Nursing Home Public Information Act of 1997 would allow families to make an informed choice when choosing a nursing home. By directing HHS to publicly disseminate information currently compiled in databases maintained or available to HHS concerning nursing homes, this bill takes a step in the right direction toward educating the public.

While most nursing homes adhere to Federal and State regulations, each year billions of dollars are lost to fraud and abuse. According to the GAO, Federal Medicare and Federal/State Medicaid programs paid nursing home providers more than \$35 billion in 1995. The Department of Justice estimates that as much as 10 percent is lost to fraud and abuse.

By aggressively targeting five States, the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], through Operation Restore Trust, has obtained 74 criminal convictions and recovered \$67.3 million for Medicare. More than four dozen civil suits have collected \$72.8 million in fines and settlements, and companies have returned another \$47.4 million.

Convicting abusive providers, levying fines, recovering overpayments, negotiating settlements—all these actions are necessary to reduce fraud and abuse. But they will never be more than the second best way to do this. The best way is to prevent fraud, abuse, and waste from occurring in the first place. This requires informing the public. As a recent Government Reform and Oversight Human Resources Subcommittee hearing revealed, the public receives little or no information relating to fraud, abuse, and quality of care in nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join my efforts to assist millions of families across the Nation by supporting the Nursing Home Public Information Act of 1997.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHEAST COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an organization in my district that serves as a unified voice of senior citizens.

It was 25 years ago this week—on September 13, 1972—that six senior citizen clubs gathered for a meeting in which they formed the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., also known as the Region V, Archdiocesan Senior Citizen Council.

An ecumenical, nonpartisan, organization for senior citizens, their mission was simple: to develop programs which would promote the health, welfare, spiritual growth, safety and protection of senior citizens in northeast Philadelphia.

Over the past 25 years, the Northeast Council has grown to include 52 senior citizen

clubs with a membership of over 10,000 elderly citizens. Its commitment to improving the quality of life for seniors in Philadelphia grows stronger each day.

Mr. Speaker, the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens, Inc. serves as a positive role model for older Americans across the country. It consistently demonstrates that seniors can gather together, share common interests and ideas, and speak in a powerful, unified voice on issues important to this large segment of our population.

The council regularly holds meetings, seminars, brainstorming sessions, dinners, picnics, and social events. In addition, the council supplies knowledgeable speakers and distributes literature, keeping seniors well informed of current issues which directly affect their lives. In many ways, the members serve as the eyes, ears and powerful voice of the senior community—a voice I listen to frequently.

The Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which I represent, is the 20th oldest district, by population, in the country. Over 100,000 constituents—1 of every 5—is over the age of 65. Issues like Social Security, Medicare, nursing homes, and long-term health care are of great concern to them and their families.

An organization like the Northeast Council of Seniors brings our elderly citizens together to discuss these crucial issues. Their passionate opinions also remind me of the responsibility I have to ensure that their concerns are addressed.

The Northeast Council of Senior Citizens brings together the most dedicated and energetic members of our senior community. By uniting the most active and energetic seniors who are dedicated to improving the quality of life for their fellow men and women, these individuals are doing much to dispel stereotypes of the aging community, and encouraging people of all ages to be active and involved.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent the men and women who belong to the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens. I ask you and my colleagues to support this commendation and congratulate the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens as they observe their 25th anniversary as an organization, and join me in wishing them many more years as a positive and active force in Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2264) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Istook amendment and in support of the Porter substitute.

This legislative body needs to wake up and realize that, whether we like it or not, teens across America from all types of families—dysfunctional and solid—are having sex. Now, do we ignore the facts in adherence to our utopian principles of parental guidance and abstinence sacrificing our children and their future in the process? Or do we accept the facts and work to educate our children in hopes of encouraging abstinence, preventing devastating sexually transmitted diseases, preventing abortion, and preventing unintended pregnancies.

There is another fact being overlooked here as well. Family planning clinics already are required to encourage teens to talk with their parents about reproductive health issues—but guess what—some parents aren't talking. In fact, some parents treat sex as such a taboo that their children are left to learn on their own with no guidance at all, when poor decisions can prove deadly. Other parents are abusive, leaving teens to take care of themselves. This is not a perfect world.

Members in favor of the Istook amendment cite a tragedy in Illinois where a 37-year-old teacher took a 13-year-old student, with whom he was having a sexual relationship, to a federally funded clinic for contraceptives. This is indeed a tragedy and that teacher needs to be put away for a very long time. But to claim that his relationship is the result of the existence of title X clinics is dishonest and misleading.

This relationship was going on prior to their visit to a title X clinic and, had the girl disclosed that her partner was an adult authority figure, by law he would have been reported. This crime was committed by this perverted teacher, not the family planning clinic.

I do not stand here today to trivialize the seriousness of this appalling case. In fact, the substitute amendment being offered by Chairman PORTER requires that clinics provide counseling to minors in recognizing and resisting attempts of coercion by their partners.

Please open your eyes and support the Porter substitute. It is a matter of health. Don't let unrealistic ideology sacrifice the futures of our children.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, the recent release by the CIA of roughly 5 percent of the documents in its possession which pertain to its 40-year-old controversial role in Guatemala provides extraordinary insights into the lengths to which the U.S. Government was prepared to go in order to achieve its cold war antisubversion goals. The documents provide

a good argument for the need to close institutions like the School of the Americas [SOA], a product of an era in which a growing consensus of critics say Washington's paranoia was enshrined as its official Guatemalan policy. The following research memorandum, authored by Gretchen Oelsner, research associate for the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, demonstrates the need for the United States to end its support for the School of the Americas.

TORRES AMENDMENT

The School of the Americas was instrumental in providing the venue for covert liaisons with key Guatemalan army personnel, often resulting in longstanding relationships. By training their young officials, and subsequently recruiting some of them for the CIA's payroll, Washington was able to ensure cooperation with its anti-Communist policy, even at the eventual cost of a friendly country's sovereignty and democratic institutions. On Wednesday, July 9, Representative ESTEBAN TORRES introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid appropriations bill which would have limited funding for the School of the Americas, but it was defeated by a narrow margin (23–21). The tight vote suggests that there is hope that the School of the Americas eventually will be closed down. It is imperative that the amendment on the floor today succeed because its approval would be an important step in ending a legacy of human rights violations by U.S.-trained members of the Guatemalan armed forces.

CIA involvement in Guatemala began when the country's popularly elected president Jacobo Arbenz threatened in the early 1950's to nationalize mainly underutilized land holdings controlled by the United Fruit Co. and offered to remunerate the U.S. Goliath at the artificially low rate of assessment that the company itself had placed on its land for tax purposes. With strong personnel connections to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother, Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles, the company was able to arrange for the CIA to inaugurate an effective scenario in response to fast-breaking developments in the country. By backing Lt. Col. Castillo Armas, one of its contracts in the Guatemalan Army, the State Department, along with the CIA, orchestrated a successful coup against Arbenz in 1954. Forty years of terror, torture, and death squad activity followed, often in part funded and directed by Washington, which resulted in the deaths of more than 150,000 civilians.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS

The most recent instance of CIA activity in the country involved the suspicious deaths of Michael DeVine in 1990 and Efraín Bámaca Velásquez in 1992. DeVine, a U.S. citizen, was an innkeeper residing in the Peten, a heavily forested region of the country known for its Mayan antiquities and valuable hardwood. Later, it was established that he had been assassinated and beheaded by a Guatemalan military unit in June 1990, perhaps after he happened upon a smuggling operation being run out of the zone's military compound. In response to this grisly incident, and to the Guatemalan military's failure to comply with a promised vigorous investigation into the circumstances behind DeVine's death, Congress ceased aid shipments to the Central American country. However, the CIA was quick to replenish the funding gap. Both the Clinton and

Bush administrations admit that \$5 to \$7 million were secretly funneled annually to the Guatemalan Armed Forces, though Bush officials insist the funds were used to pay CIA sources and placate the armed forces, not for the purchase of weapons.

Another victim of the violence was Efraín Bámaca Velásquez, a leftist guerrilla leader married to Washington, DC lawyer Jennifer Harbury. Contrary to information provided at first by Guatemalan military reports as well as United States diplomats, a United States Defense Intelligence Agency document stated that "Bámaca was not killed during a firefight with army troops, but was captured, interrogated, and killed."

PUTATIVE MURDERER REMAINS A FREE MAN

Col. Julio Roberto Alpiéz, a senior intelligence officer and SOA alumnus, implicated in the murders of both Bámaca and DeVine, acknowledges that he "routinely exchanged information with CIA officials." White House officials also have conceded that Alpiéz received at least \$60,000 from the CIA during 1990–92. In July 1992, shortly after embarrassing details of Alpiéz's complicity in Bámaca's execution had surfaced, the agency terminated his contract, awarding him \$44,000 in severance pay. While a later report by the CIA's Intelligence Oversight Board found that its agents neither had ordered nor had prior knowledge of DeVine's death, and that there was no way to definitively determine responsibility for Bámaca's killing, Justice Department officials did admit Alpiéz was involved in DeVine's murder. Even though further evidence had indicated that the colonel ordered DeVine's death and supervised the torture and execution of Bámaca, he was later exonerated by Guatemalan officials. Outside observers maintain that it is astonishing that the agency claims to have had no knowledge of the murder of the U.S. citizen, even though one of its paid informers was involved in his death. This is especially so in the case of the guerrilla fighter Bámaca, whose cause the agency was spending millions of dollars annually to eliminate. Critics speculate that the CIA station chief felt it important that Bámaca be neutralized, so the agency sanctioned local Guatemalan authorities led by Alpiéz, to have him tortured and killed.

SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

Colonel Alpiéz received important training at the ill-reputed School of the Americas, located at Fort Benning, GA, but then based in Panama. In fact, he attended the school twice, once in the Combat, Arms and Support Services in 1970, and later at the Command and General Staff College in 1989, just before he was involved in the high-profile murders. This institution has earned the nicknames "School of Coups" and "School of Assassins" because of the activities of many of its alumni—some of whom later gained renown as the worst human rights abusers in Latin America. Former Panamanian President, Jorge Illueca, had no trouble terming the school the "biggest base for destabilization in Latin America."

The institution teaches combat skills, counterinsurgency operations, sniper fire, military intelligence, commando tactics and psychological warfare. When the Pentagon finally released the controversial training manuals used at the facility after their contents already had begun to leak, pages were found in them advocating such interrogation techniques as blackmail, detaining the innocent relatives of those being questioned, torture and murder.

The clandestine tactics promoted by the CIA coincided with some of the training being offered at the institution. Subsequently, many SOA graduates, after having been signed on by the CIA, almost routinely were responsible for the torture and disappearance of "subversives" during the region's civil wars. According to the advocacy group, School of the Americas Watch, the school's alumni have been responsible for choosing targets for assassination, fashioning genocidal strategies which essentially legalized military atrocities throughout the eighties, helped plan and implement ex-President Sermon's 1993 auto-coup and were the architects behind numerous extrajudicial executions. In addition, General Edgar Godoy Gaitán, Gen. Luis Francisco Ortega Menaldo, and Col. Otto Perez Molina were some of the

SOA Guatemalan alumni who were on the CIA payroll as well as implicated in right-wing death squad killings.

The Nation magazine, April 17, 1997, reported that U.S. undercover agents on the CIA payroll for decades had worked inside the Guatemalan G-2 army unit, one of the two brains behind the terror state, and which was known to have been responsible for the torture and murders of thousands of civilians. According to former military strongman Oscar Huberto Mejía Victores, Guatemala's death squads were initiated in the 1960's by the CIA. Ortega Menaldo and Perez Molina both served as leaders of the G-2 forces during the eighties and nineties, at a time when its death squad activities and drug trafficking roles already were established.

In the same way the U.S. Government denied knowledge of Bámaca's death, they did not admit some of the subject matter taught at the SOA. Only after then-Representative Torrecelli revealed the details of the rebel's death was the White House forced to confess its connections to the Guatemalan operations and its knowledge of the circumstances of Bámaca's death. It was not until a dirty tricks training manual was discovered and made public that Washington was forced to confess that it teaches terror tactics.

Final closure to Guatemala's endless civil war cannot occur until the School of the Americas is shut down and culpable military and political figures are held accountable for their actions in the murders of United States and Guatemalan citizens.