

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NOAA  
CORPS

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 80th anniversary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Corps, one of the seven uniformed services of the United States. Under the auspices of the Department of Commerce, the officers of the NOAA Corps are an integral part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and serve with distinction throughout this multidisciplinary scientific organization.

Dating back to 1807, the heritage of the NOAA Corps began when President Thomas Jefferson created the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Directed by the Congress, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy provided commissioned officers to the survey to chart the U.S. coastlines and for shoreside mapping, thus opening the United States to expanded maritime commerce. Congress, by the act of May 22, 1917, formally established a separate uniformed service, patterned after the military, to meet the survey's growing responsibilities and unique needs. This commissioned service of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey [C&GS] served with distinction in the world wars of this century. Hydrographic and geodetic surveying operations transitioned to the Environmental Science Service Administration in 1965 and in 1970, these responsibilities were incorporated into the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The NOAA Corps was designed to allow for continued flexibility in the assignment of professionals to remote, hazardous, or otherwise arduous duties throughout the wide range of environmental measurement and stewardship activities encompassed by the new NOAA, and so vital to the Nation. Corps officers today combine unique qualifications as research ship and aircraft operators; as technical experts with advanced academic backgrounds in hydrography, geodesy, fisheries sciences, meteorology, and oceanography; and as leaders in technical program and data management contributing to the coherence, integrity, and effectiveness of the administrative structure of NOAA.

The NOAA Corps today continues to provide NOAA with a highly effective interface with counterparts in the Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Army Corps of Engineers, military branches with which NOAA has a continuing need to interact in order to discharge its responsibilities. The Corps houses the Nation's expertise and capabilities in nautical charting, and performs a principal mission of hydrographic surveying vital to our national interest of ensuring the safe navigation of foreign trade, 98 percent of which travels in U.S. coastal waters. NOAA Corps pilots are unique in their ability to conduct low-altitude penetration of hurricanes in tropical storm research

missions and snow cover measurement flights for flood predictions in the upper mid-western United States. Corps officers provide the data collection and management that are requisite to ensuring accurate fisheries stock, turtle, and marine mammal assessments.

The Corps has contributed on many occasions over the recent decades in providing valuable scientific and engineering skills to the armed services and the Nation, especially in times of national emergencies. A very recent example is the NOAA ship *Rude*, which swiftly located the wreckage of TWA Flight 800. The *Rude* and a shore component composed of NOAA Corps officers also created highly detailed map products which greatly facilitated the retrieval of wreckage by Navy divers. Their effort was recently recognized by Secretary Peña of the Department of Transportation at the U.S. Coast Guard Awards Ceremony and by NOAA's parent bureau, the Department of Commerce, with the Department's highest award, the Commerce Gold Medal.

Iraq's destructive actions during the gulf war created one of the worst oil-based environmental catastrophes known to man. NOAA provided ship, aircraft, and technical expertise for environmental appraisal, and the first comprehensive study of the Persian Gulf. Shore personnel provided scientific expertise in hazardous materials management, while the NOAA Ship *Mt. Mitchell* carried a contingent of world-class scientists to the gulf to evaluate and determine the extent of the environmental damage. Sailing as a commissioned survey ship with warship status she easily bypassed many of the administrative restrictions placed upon commercial vessels by Iran and surrounding countries. In addition, *Mt. Mitchell* was able to work more closely with the other services to obtain necessary information and logistic support such as mine and weather reports, fuel and supplies. The NOAA Corps provided instant credibility not only to U.S. services, but to Saudi Arabian, Kuwait, and Iranian authorities and observers. Most important, the skills and knowledge of the NOAA Corps officers maximized the productivity of this scientific expedition by providing a safe, effective research platform. The captain and crew of this expedition received a Commerce Gold and Silver Medal respectively, for their service.

A similar response was made by the officers and crew of the NOAA Ship *Rainier* in 1989 to one of this Nation's largest environmental catastrophes, when the tanker *Exxon Valdez* spilled 11 million gallons of crude oil in Prince William Sound, Alaska. The vessel was on scene immediately in support of critical Federal spill management decisions and a wide variety of environmental studies, which allowed scientists to better understand the effects of a hazardous material spill of that magnitude in such a remote, environmentally sensitive area.

Today the NOAA Corps continues to perform its missions whether in charting our Nation's coastline, assessing its fisheries stocks, or flying into hurricanes for science and the

humanitarian need to produce better warnings for saving of life and property. Today's NOAA Corps officer might be found virtually anywhere on the surface of the Earth, in or on the sea, or in our atmosphere. These officers remain ready to apply their science and service skills to the many problems facing the United States in the management of its oceanic and atmospheric resources.

Most all of us have benefited from the dedicated service of these officers to our Nation, and I ask that you join me in a salute to the men and women of the Corps on this, their 80th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
ARIZONA RATTLERS

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to congratulate the Arizona Rattlers who for the second time in 4 years are the Arena Football champions.

The Rattlers wrapped up the Arena Bowl XI last month with an unforgettable 55-33 victory over the Iowa Barnstormers.

The fans who have watched the Rattlers in the Snake Pit are especially proud because they are the only professional sports team in the Valley of the Sun with a league championship. And now they have two. All this despite a season-ending fractured leg suffered by quarterback Sherdrick Bonner during the semifinal against Tampa Bay that left the team going into the championship game as the underdog.

But those who doubted the Rattlers were proved wrong when, with the leadership of Coach Danny White and with touchdowns by Hunkie Cooper and rookie Donnie Davis, the Rattlers kept lowa at bay and came through with its second championship crown.

I want to not only congratulate the team, but the coach, staff, and all the fans who have made this a memorable season.

As team president, Bryan Colangelo said the excitement levels that were displayed in the championship game were unprecedented in the league and unprecedented in local pro sports.

I think the Arizona Rattlers for their win, because as Colangelo also said, "It's such a great experience to win a championship." And the Rattlers have provided a great experience for fans in Arizona and the Valley of the Sun.

I also wish to draw attention to this win because, as true football fans will attest, this is a wonderful sport and victory. Some might say arena football is not the real thing, but I would have to disagree. This sport has come a long way in 11 years and I'm proud to say is gaining more attention from sports fans.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Arizona Rattlers and extending the warmest of wishes for continued success.

• 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.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. "JIMMY"  
WILSON; SPIRIT OF AMERICA  
AWARD WINNER

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer tribute today to an outstanding member of the Alabama business community whose labors have distinguished him before a national audience.

I am speaking of Mr. John E. "Jimmy" Wilson of Luverne, AL, who was honored with the Spirit of America Award presented by the National Grocers Association of July 29, 1997.

Mr. Wilson is in good company, joining the likes of President George Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle, and some 350 others who have all received the Spirit of America Award for support of America's independent grocers.

Mr. Wilson has given much to this country. He served honorably in World War II, flying 65 bombing missions in the European theater with the 416 Bombardment Group, 9th Air Force, U.S. Army. His many military honors include the Distinguished Flying Cross for saving a fellow airman's life, the Air Medal with 11 Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Presidential Citation for Outstanding Work in Support of Ground Forces.

His war service, combined with strong merchandising skills acquired as a part-time stock boy at T.W. Woolworth's in the early 1930's, served to propel Mr. Wilson toward a lifelong career as a successful businessman.

Beginning in Pensacola and then moving to Montgomery, Mr. Wilson steadily climbed the ladder of the retail grocery business eventually acquiring his own store in Luverne, AL, in 1971. He branched out to include grocery businesses in Greenville in 1977 and in Ozark in 1985.

I not only congratulate Mr. Jimmy Wilson on receiving the Spirit of America Award for 1997, but for inspiring so many by his example as a great American.

HONORING MOTHER TERESA OF  
CALCUTTA

**HON. JON D. FOX**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor, Mother Teresa of Calcutta, the closet person to a living saint we may ever know, a woman who transcended religious and political differences wherever her presence was felt. Whether she was opening an AIDS hospice or, as she did in my own district, establishing a homeless shelter, she reached out to all people.

When Mother Teresa died on Friday, the heart of a world already in mourning for Diana, Princess of Wales, broke in grief over the death of this humble Indian woman and for the passing of what many have called a "living saint."

Mr. Speaker, I was personally deeply saddened by the announcement from the Missionaries of Charity that Mother Teresa, the founder of the order, had died. For the past 50 years, Mother Teresa defined compassion as

she devoted her life entirely to poor, the homeless, the disenfranchised, and the sick.

This woman who, during her lifetime, walked with Popes, Presidents, royalty and the most powerful individuals on Earth, clothed in the simple blue and white habit of her order, was happiest when she was attending to the needs of the destitute and ill dying in the gutters of Calcutta, India. She and the sisters of her order literally rescued abandoned children from trash heaps and gave them a lifetime of care and love. She bathed the wounds of lepers and those wracked with AIDS who most would not even touch and she brought peace to those suffering the agony of mental illness. To her, compassion was a vocation—her gift to mankind which she offered as part of her devotion to God.

This tiny, frail woman, whose own body was bent with arthritis and wracked with pain, put her own physical suffering aside as she worked to bring comfort to others. She said "I see God in every human being. When I wash the lepers wounds, I feel I am nursing the Lord himself. Is it not a beautiful experience?" There is much we all could learn from this simple woman of God.

Born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhu on August 27, 1910, in Skopje in what is now Macedonia, she was the youngest of three girls of Albanian parents. In 1928, she became a novitiate in the Loretto Order which runs mission schools in India. She chooses the name Teresa after a French nun, Thésèse Martin who was canonized in 1927.

In 1929, Sister Teresa arrived in Calcutta, India and began to teach at St. Mary's High School. However, teaching was not to be the fulfillment of her life of religious service. In 1946, while riding a train to the mountain town of Darjeeling to recover from suspected tuberculosis, she received a calling from God "to serve Him among the poorest of the poor." In 1947, she was permitted to leave her order and she moves to the slums of Calcutta to establish her first school. In 1949, a former student, Sister Agnes, becomes her first follower and within a year, Sister Teresa has papal approval to form an order called "Missionaries of Charity." It was founded on October 7, the Feast of the Holy Rosary. Mother Teresa chose for her habit a plain, white sari with a blue border and a simple cross pinned to the left shoulder. This same year, she becomes a citizen of India.

In 1952, Mother Teresa received permission from India to use an abandoned Temple to Kali, the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. There she opened the Kalighat Home for the Dying. That same year, she opens Nirmal Hriday ("Pure Heart"), a second home for the dying followed the next year by her first orphanage.

The Indian Government gave Mother Teresa a 34-acre plot of land near the city of Asansol in the mid-1950's. There she opened a leper colony called Shanti Nagar ("Town of Peace").

Mother Teresa won her first prize for her humanitarian work in 1962 when she was given the Padma Shri Award for Distinguished Service. It was at this time that she began her tradition of giving the money from such prizes to the poor.

In 1965, His Holiness, Pope Paul VI places the Missionaries of Charity under direct papal authority and directs Mother Teresa to expand her calling beyond India. In 1971, Pope Paul honored her by awarding Mother Teresa the

first Pope John XXIII Peace Prize. The Government of India honored her in 1972 with the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

In 1979, Mother Teresa's tireless efforts on behalf of world peace brought her the Nobel Prize for Peace. Even as the world honored her, the poor were never far from her thoughts saying that such honors were important only if they helped the world's needy. Unlike most Nobel ceremonies, for Mother Teresa there was no lavish banquet and she insisted that the monetary award be given to the poor. When accepting her Nobel Prize she said, "I choose the poverty of our poor people but I am grateful to receive it (the Nobel Prize) in the name of the hungry, the naked, the homeless, of the crippled, of the blind, of the lepers, of all those who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone."

She once said that "The poor give us much more than we give them. They are such strong people, living day-to-day with no food. And they never curse and complain. We don't have to give them pity or sympathy. We have so much to learn from them."

As if to prove her influence on the peace process, in 1982 she persuades Israelis and Palestinians to stop shooting at each other long enough so she and her sisters could rescue 37 mentally-handicapped children from a hospital in besieged Beirut.

What a sight it must have been for the combatants, watching this tiny woman leading a group of children through the rubble of war to safety. The courage it must have taken her and her followers to walk that path, knowing that weapons of all kinds were trained on her and her charges. Yet, it was what God told her to do. She had to save those children and she later said that she knew God would not let her be killed until she saw them to safety.

In 1983, while at the Vatican visiting with His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, Mother Teresa suffered a heart attack. In 1989, she suffered a second, nearly fatal heart attack and was given a pacemaker—the beginning of a long list of personal illnesses which never slowed her pace.

Mother Teresa traveled to the United States in 1985 where President Ronald Reagan awarded her the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award given by the United States. A frequent visitor to the United States, Mother Teresa returned in November 1996 when this 105th Congress authorized that she be granted honorary American citizenship—a rare honor.

I had the distinct honor of meeting Mother Teresa at that time and it was one of the most memorable moments I have ever experienced. I have never felt such a presence of compassion, faith, and charity in my life. I had previously worked with her followers and saw their good work at a homeless shelter in my district run by members of her order.

The day she visited our Nation's capital and Congress paid tribute to her with honorary citizenship, I will never forget the sight of her. Clad in her simple robe and sandals she stood there among the ornate surroundings of the Capitol Building. This symbol of American freedom and liberty which had seen the like of Jefferson, Lincoln, Kennedy, and Roosevelt had never seen the likes of her. She accepted the honor but took the opportunity to remind

us of all the gifts we as Americans sometimes take for granted and urged us to use our position as a world power to strive for peace and recognize the beauty of the human spirit.

She devoted her soul to God and dedicated her life to His children and while I believe her contributions are so enormous that she may be irreplaceable, her humility led her to believe otherwise. In 1989 Mother Teresa announced her retirement saying, "God will find another person, more humble, more devoted, more obedient to Him, and the society will go on." But her devotion to her order and the need to continue her missionary work let her to withdraw her resignation the following year. "I was expecting to be free but God has his own plan," she said.

Combined with the recent death of Princess Diana, we have lost two of our most compassionate souls. Very different in style and appearance, they found an affinity of each other by fulfilling the needs of the forgotten. They became friends. Diana raised millions for people with AIDS, lepers, the homeless and the forgotten by selling the designer gowns she no longer needed. Mother Teresa owned only two outfits, both of them the simple habit she designed. It is proof positive that it really doesn't matter if you wear designer clothes or wrap yourself in a simple sari. What lies in your heart is what will ultimately define your humanity. While Princess Diana was a master of loosening our purse strings, Mother Teresa spent a lifetime opening our hearts. Princess Diana called Mother Teresa her role model and this simple nun from Calcutta accepted the Princess into the family of man and asked her to be nothing but herself. The Princess and the nun, glamour and simplicity, royalty and humility and yet somehow, the partnership worked.

The world grieved the loss of Diana, Princess of Wales at the highest levels of society. The depth of Mother Teresa's loss might be felt most in the gutters of Calcutta where an abandoned child first felt the touch of human kindness and the love of God all through this tiny vessel—a simple nun from Calcutta.

The loss of Mother Teresa who has dedicated herself to the service of others forces us to examine our own lives and rededicate ourselves to helping those who are in need. I will never forget Mother Teresa and the way she lived her life, never seeking a spotlight except that which God chose to shine on her. Her faith guided her actions and her kindness sparked the humanity in each of us.

In 1996, Mother Teresa showed that she also possesses a sense of humor when she told Prince Michael of Greece, "The other day I dreamed that I was at the gates of heaven and St. Peter said, 'Go back to Earth, there are no slums here.'" She toiled on behalf of others for half a century. I believed she has earned her place in heaven with God.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be included as a member of the official delegation from the United States to the State Funeral for Mother Teresa of Calcutta. The power of her faith and the strength of her will must become our own as we honor Mother Teresa who I believe is the single, most-loved human being of our times. The goodness, humanity, and faith she possessed must also guide our actions as we legislate. Like her, no one can be excluded. We must be willing to cradle the least among us if we are to be worthy of the positions we hold.

## THE CELLULAR PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

**HON. SAM JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Cellular Protection Act of 1997. This bill takes a serious step forward in helping our law enforcement combat a growing type of crime, cellular cloning.

For those who are not familiar with cellular cloning, the process is simple. It usually involves criminals seated in parked cars outside of airports or along busy roadways to harvest electronic serial numbers [ESN's] from legitimate cell phone users. Special software and equipment are used to insert the stolen numbers into other cell phones, the clones. The cloned phones charge their calls to the account of the lawful, unsuspecting user. Like me. For instance, my phone was cloned while coming out of Dallas/Fort Worth Airport. I was faced with over \$6,000 in illegal charges on my bill.

As you may know, it is estimated that the cellular industry lost \$650 million due to fraud in 1995, much of it as a result of cloning fraud. I have talked with many people in the telecommunications industry about this problem. My district is home to the largest concentration of telecommunications companies in the Nation.

The Secret Service has doubled the number of arrests in the area of wireless telecommunications fraud every year since 1991, with 800 individuals charged for their part in the cloning of cellular phones last year.

The sad thing is they probably could have caught a lot more of them. However, current law requires prosecutors to prove that a cloner acted with the intent to defraud. The Cellular Telephone Protection Act of 1997, removes this burden.

This legislation clarifies, that—except for law enforcement and telecommunications carriers—there is no lawful purpose for which to possess, produce, or sell hardware or software configured for cloning a wireless telephone or its ESN.

This is good commonsense legislation that is supported on both sides of the aisle, the Department of Justice, U.S. Secret Service, and the wireless industry.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day and still no campaign finance reform vote. We have now been back in session for a week, we will have at the most 8 weeks left. If we don't begin the process of consideration of these bills then we will run out of time and will have once again let the public down.

This does not have to be a partisan issue. Yesterday Members of the Republican party joined Democrats in calling for a vote on campaign reform. There are a number of bipartisan reform bills pending before this House, in-

cluding H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, and the Shays-Meehan bipartisan reform bill, both of which I am a cosponsor. I am confident that we can work together as Republicans and Democrats to make meaningful changes to the system that do not unfairly benefit either political party.

Unfortunately, we read today that the Government Reform and Oversight Committee is about to engage in an expensive series of hearings investigating campaign abuses in the 1996 election year. An exhaustive investigation is being conducted on the same issue in the Senate. Rather than hold hearings on campaign finance reform the Government Reform and Oversight Committee is using our taxpayer's time and money to duplicate the Senate hearing. This is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this House to get serious about campaign reform. We can no longer accept "no" as an answer.

## IN HONOR OF HOPE CENTRAL ACADEMY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize HOPE Central Academy in Cleveland, OH, for its outstanding record of educating Cleveland's young people.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Education and the Workforce has selected HOPE Central Academy as the site for their hearings tomorrow on What Works? And What's Wasted in Education. HOPE Academy is 1 of 57 schools participating in a pilot program testing the efficacy of school choice in Ohio. The nearly 2,000 inner-city children from low income families who enrolled in 1996 saw test scores rise an incredible 15-percentile points in mathematics and 5-percentile points in reading, while national test scores for inner-city children of the same age (K-3) usually decline. More than 3,000 children are expected to take advantage of this exceptional program next year.

I am confident that the panelists at Friday's What Works? And What's Wasted hearing will realize that HOPE Central Academy shows "What really Works" in education when parents, teachers, and the community work together to give our children a chance to learn in a positive environment. The only thing wasted in the case of HOPE Central Academy is time, as in we should have done this a long time ago.

## TRIBUTE TO THE PHOENIX MERCURY

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, the Mercury is rising in Phoenix and it's not due to the weather.

I'm referring to the Phoenix Mercury, my hometown's WNBA Western Conference Champions.

I know that Phoenicians and Arizonans alike join me in congratulating the Phoenix Mercury for their successful inaugural season, for which we are very proud. Through the energetic leadership of Coach Cheryl Miller, former Olympian and a winner of the WNBA Coach of the Year Award, the Mercury games led the league in attendance and drew 16,751 fans for the playoff game.

As you may know, the Mercury players quickly captured the heart and following of many sports fans throughout the country, but especially in Arizona. With the team's spark plug, Michele Timms, and the great performance of honor roll players such as Bridget Pettis, Jennifer Gillom, and Toni Foster, the Mercury had screaming fans with their arms outstretched above their heads to raise the roof off the America West Arena at every game. This excitement and fever spread throughout the Valley of the Sun and the Nation and caught the attention of hundreds of young girls and women who themselves now aspire to WNBA careers. Through the Mercury players, they have seen that women too can partake in professional basketball career opportunities in addition to other athletic careers.

From the beginning of the season, Cheryl Miller promised to give fans the championship. While we were disappointed in the loss to New York, the fans have not been disappointed in the coach or the players or their overall performance.

Through the ups and downs of the season, they gave it their all and we are very proud of them. I want to thank the team, Coach Miller and the players, for their fantastic effort and I look forward to a great future for the Phoenix Mercury.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BISHOP  
BOOTKOSKI

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Msgr. Paul G. Bootkoski on being named auxiliary bishop of the Newark Archdiocese. Bishop Bootkoski is a devout, learned priest with impeccable credentials for this important post. He is also a kind, caring, compassionate man who parishioners regard as a comforting, trusted friend and uplifting spiritual leader. He is always there to help families in distress. Archbishop Theodore McCarrick has made an excellent choice.

Bishop Bootkoski was born July 4, 1940, in Newark, the son of Peter G. Bootkoski and Antoinette R. Klimek Bootkoski of Westwood. His Catholic education began early as he attended Queen of Peace Grammar School in North Arlington, run by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill. He attended St. Benedict's Preparatory High School in Newark and in 1962 received his bachelor of arts degree from Seton Hall University. He received a master's degree from Manhattan College in 1975 and his Master's of Divinity degree from Immaculate Conception Seminary in 1976.

Ordained at Sacred Heart Cathedral in Newark on May 28, 1966, by Archbishop Thomas A. Boland, Bishop Bootkoski first served as parochial vicar at Sacred Heart Church in Bloomfield. In 1969, he was reassigned to

Holy Spirit Church in Orange and also served at its mission church, St. Peter Claver in Montclair. He was assigned to St. Michael's in Cranford in 1970 before becoming Catholic chaplain at Rutgers University's Newark campus in 1972. He became archdiocesan director of campus ministry in 1975.

In 1980, Bishop Bootkoski returned to his alma mater as assistant vice president of student affairs at Seton Hall. He held that post for 4 years before being named pastor of St. Mary of the Assumption Church in Elizabeth. In 1990 he became pastor of St. Gabriel the Archangel Parish in Saddle River and also resumed the post of archdiocesan director of campus ministry. He was named vicar for priests by Archbishop McCarrick in July 1996.

Bishop Bootkoski has been a member of the Presbyterial Council, the College of Consultors, the National Federation of Presbyterial Councils and the Catholic Campus Ministry Association. In 1991 he was named prelate of honor.

Bishop Bootkoski should know that our prayers are with him as he faces the challenges of his new responsibilities. And we stand with him. We are assured that he will follow in the steps of those who have gone before in seeking wisdom and guidance from above.

SARATOGA CHAPTER NO. 131,  
ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater tradition of charitable works in America than that of the various Masonic lodges across the country.

Mr. Speaker, to illustrate why I am so proud of my own affiliation with the Masons, allow me to list the civic involvement of just one such organization, Saratoga Chapter No. 131, Order of the Eastern Star.

The chapter supports the Eastern Star Home at Oriskany, the Veteran's Hospital in Albany, the Children's Day Care Center in Oriskany, the Empty Stocking Project in Saratoga Springs, and the Red Cross, American Cancer Society, and Saratoga Hospital. There work with the hospital includes knitting caps for newborns.

The chapter has also established the Morgan Bloodgood Horseman's Scholarship at BOCES, the area vocational school, and every year contributes a scholarship to a worthy student.

Mr. Speaker, this is a record to be proud of as the chapter celebrates its 100th anniversary this month.

It's a record typical of the order, which is dedicated to serving people in need, to social enjoyment, and to promoting civic interests.

I would ask all Members to join me in saluting the officers, patrons, and 100 members of Saratoga Chapter No. 131, Order of the Eastern Star and wish them all the best as they enter their second century of service to a grateful community and Nation.

SECRETARY OF STATE ALBRIGHT  
VISITS THE MIDDLE EAST—CRITICAL  
MISSION FOR REGIONAL  
PEACE

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, our Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright began her first visit to the Middle East since she assumed the position of Secretary of State earlier this year. The timing of her visit is particularly critical. In just the past 6 weeks, we have seen two terrorist bombing attacks in the streets and the market of Jerusalem. In these dastardly attacks, scores of people were killed and hundreds more were injured. These terrorist assaults are nothing more than an effort to destroy the peace process.

I commend Secretary Albright for her determination and willingness to undertake the extremely precarious peace mission. She is going to that difficult region of the world with no pre-arranged outcome. There is always considerable risk in undertaking diplomatic efforts in this area. She is brave and courageous to make this trip under these difficult conditions.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I introduced a resolution which notes the significance of Secretary Albright's mission and expresses the support of the Congress for her efforts to bring peace to that region. I urge my colleagues to join me in approving this statement of encouragement and support for our Secretary of State at this critical time.

I ask that the full text of my resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 149—be placed in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 149

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the visit of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to the Middle East.

Whereas Madeleine Albright is currently making her first official visit to the Middle East since her appointment as Secretary of State, and

Whereas the Middle East peace process is in danger of total collapse,

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress fully supports the efforts of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to bring a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace to the Middle East, and expresses its full confidence in her demonstrated ability and motivation to achieve that end.*

CONGRATULATIONS TO MICHELLE  
FORTIER

**HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a constituent of mine, Michelle Fortier, who won the Veterans of Foreign Wars 1997 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest for Louisiana. This is tremendous accomplishment which deserves recognition. I applaud Michelle for her hard work and wish her all the best in future endeavors.

I am happy to share with my colleagues Michelle's outstanding winning script by entering it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND

(By Michelle Fortier)

Ever since I was a little girl, I can remember being told exciting accounts in American history, but it wasn't until recently that I began contemplating how these long and inevitable struggles have influenced my own life. Democracy must be the most powerful word in the English language, and so often I have taken it for granted. This word affects everything that I do, but I hardly ever noticed it. To the citizens of these United States, democracy is a way of life, but to people of foreign lands, it is a hope, a dream.

Now that I've almost reached voting age, I realize how much Democracy has meant to my life. In just one short year, I will take on the awesome responsibility of making decisions affecting my country. That is truly a wondrous privilege.

I used to wonder why people would be willing to fight and die for the principles we hold so dear today. It wasn't until I was older that I realized exactly what those people had been fighting for. Those early Americans were fighting for the rights of future generations to not have to live in fear. They fought for me, and I realized how much I had not acknowledged. All the choices and privileges I have come with a price, and it was paid through the blood and sweat of Americans, past and present. Americans who have gone above and beyond the call to duty. This preservation of rights has been the basis for all of America's conflicts ever since the footprints of pilgrims imprinted the sandy shores of Plymouth, Massachusetts because democracy is a never-ending process. Every decision we make or every right we engage in is a continuation of the ideals expressed so long ago.

Every time I turn on the news I hear stories of people of foreign nations struggling to gain their independence or even a single basic right, and I think, "Would I be willing to die for the sake of freedom for future generations? Would I fight to keep my country free? Would I go above and beyond what was dutifully expected of me? I'm sure all Americans who have seen war or conflicting times, such as depression or civil strife, have contemplated these questions. But to live in a country whose basis was founded on the dreams and visions of the brave men and women who came searching for more than their own personal gain and has been kept alive through the sacrifices of those willing to risk life and limb to preserve our nation's freedom is to have a proud heritage. We've seen endless accounts of this throughout this great nation's history. The horrors of Gettysburg, the friendliness of the World Wars, to the struggles of the immigrants who came to America searching for opportunity and independence. They have all contributed to the dignified heritage I display as my own. It is truly an honor to have been born in a land that serves as a beacon of modern democracy.

From the recent free elections in Bosnia to the new democratic societies of the former, Soviet Union, we can see that democracy is growing like a virus. It infiltrates a group of people with such fury that it spreads to anyone close enough to experience it. More and more each day I realize that the voice of democracy can be silenced no longer. It screams in the souls of imprisoned people, and it's echoes can be heard all over the earth. People are standing up for their inalienable right to be free. People are finally going above and beyond.

IN HONOR OF THE HARMONIA-  
CHOPIN SINGING SOCIETY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the 95th anniversary of the Harmonia-Chopin Singing Society. Since its inception in 1902, this organization has interacted with leading artists and performers and has participated in countless significant musical events. Among many other significant contributions to the city of Cleveland's cultural scene, in 1946, the society used concert proceeds to purchase and install a bust of Frederic Chopin in the Polish garden of Cleveland's Cultural Garden.

The Harmonia-Chopin Singing Society has remained committed to Cleveland's "Warswaza" community through participation in numerous events and through continued investment in the community as a whole. The dedicated members of the society have kept Polish culture and tradition alive and celebrated in the Cleveland area.

Once again, I salute and congratulate the Harmonia-Chopin Singing Society for 95 years of preserving, promoting, and sharing the Polish culture to people of all nationalities and races in the Cleveland area. I wish the group continued success.

MARY CHALFANT: DEDICATED TO  
PRESERVING MORRIS COUNTY'S  
HERITAGE

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to my constituent and friend Mary Chalfant. Mary recently retired after 21 years of dedicated service to preserving the heritage of one of our Nation's most historically important counties, through her work on the Morris County Heritage Commission.

Mary first became involved with the Morris County Heritage Commission when she became interested in one of the county's many Revolutionary War Era historical sites, the Lewis Condit House—home to the Women's Club of Morristown. She quickly became indispensable, serving as executive secretary of the commission. As current Heritage Commission Chairperson Nancy Knapp noted, "They don't make them like Mary any more." "She has been the heart and soul of the commission", added Frances Pigeon, a former chairperson of the commission. Mary's total dedication and deft communications skills made her an irreplaceable asset.

Throughout her years of service, Mary was instrumental in the Heritage Commission's most important projects. These include the commission's historic marker program, the wonderful tour brochures of Morris County municipalities, the 39 volume "Morris County Historic Sites Survey," and the "Highlights of History: 300 Years in Morris County" slide show, not to mention the many other brochures and annual publications on Morris County's rich history and fascinating historical sites.

A resident of Morristown since 1950, Mary Chalfant has devoted her efforts to other organizations as well, including Morristown Memorial Hospital, the Morris County bicentennial committee, and the Morris County Historical Society. Mary remains involved in the Woman's Club of Morristown and Saint Peter's Episcopal Church, also in Morristown. Anyone who has worked alongside Mary knows how her enthusiasm and warmth have touched thousands of people in Morris County and New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Mary Chalfant for all her efforts with the commission and so many other organizations. She is a tireless worker, dedicated, compassionate and so very loyal to all she serves. I wish Mary all the best in her retirement from the Heritage Commission knowing that her work there with so many commissioners has assured that Morris County's rich heritage will be better preserved.

GARY KARNOPP: DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE AWARD, SAN DIEGO  
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION  
TRADES COUNCIL

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gary Karnopp, an exemplary representative of the San Diego region. Mr. Karnopp is being honored with the Distinguished Service Award by the San Diego Building & Trades Council for his dedication to working Americans.

Mr. Karnopp is a carpenter and skilled tradesman, and as such has represented his brothers and sisters of the Carpenter's Union in a wide variety of positions, always working to promote higher standards of employment for building trades workers.

He has been a member and leader of his union during his entire career. For the past 24 years, he has been a business representative and office in a local union. He served 17 years as financial secretary for Carpenters Local 2398, and earlier this year was elected financial secretary of local 547. He has been a delegate to the San Diego District Council of Carpenters for 15 years. He has served both as a delegate to the Southern California Conference of Carpenters and to the Southern California-Nevada Regional Council of Carpenters. He is currently business representative for the southern California-Nevada region.

In addition, Mr. Karnopp is a long-time member of the East County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, the San Diego County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and the Southern California Carpenters Overall Joint Apprenticeship Committee. He has served for two decades as a delegate to the San Diego Building Trades Council, 10 years on the executive board. He is also a 20-year delegate to the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council.

His service extends to the greater community, as chairman of the personnel commission for the city of El Cajon, the east county advisory board for United Way, and a member of Masonic Lodge No. 576.

I want to sincerely congratulate Gary Karnopp, his wife Cynthia and their two children, Lindsey and Alyssa—and I want to recognize his contributions to San Diego County and his achievement in receiving the Distinguished Service Award from the San Diego Building & Construction Trades Council.

BECTON DICKINSON & CO. 100TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Becton Dickinson & Co.—along with all of its employees and their families—on the 100th anniversary of the founding of this global medical technology company. Becton Dickinson is one of the largest and most important employers in my district. It is more than just a major economic force, however. It is a company whose products have saved the lives and improved the health of millions of people around the world. It is also a shining example of the proverbial good corporate citizen, playing an active role and making important contributions to all the communities in which it does business.

Becton Dickinson was founded after Maxwell W. Becton—a medical supplies salesman—and Fairleigh S. Dickinson—a stationery salesman—met on a sales trip in 1897. The two traveled together, became friends, and decided that fall to form their own company to import medical devices from Europe. The choice of medical devices as their line of business was simple—Dickinson realized that Becton's small satchel of thermometers was easier to carry than his heavy sample cases of stationery.

From those early days up to the present, Becton Dickinson has built a reputation for quality. Dissatisfied with the reliability and quality of imports, the partners soon began to manufacture their own syringes and clinical thermometers. The company quickly outgrew its New York City home and, in 1907, moved to a new factory in East Rutherford, N.J., beginning its long association with the Garden State. When World War I halted medical imports from Europe, Becton Dickinson began to set the standard for all-glass syringes.

During World War II, the company geared up for war production and produced innovative new products such as the first sterile disposable blood donor kits for the Red Cross and a new device to collect blood in glass tubes. Other Becton Dickinson innovations included machines to manufacture syringe needles automatically rather than by hand, syringes with interchangeable parts, and the ACE bandage.

Following the war, control of the company passed to the founders' sons, Fairleigh S. Dickinson Jr. and Henry P. Becton. On a personal note, I can testify to the high standards of personal character and integrity that Dick and Betty Dickinson and Henry "Hank" Becton brought to the business community and philanthropic and civic communities of northern New Jersey. Product lines were broadened and new businesses acquired as the company expanded nationally and internationally. The sons took the company public in 1962 to ob-

tain financing for huge investments in equipment to produce sterile disposable medical products as part of the "disposable revolution" in medicine.

Becton Dickinson grew rapidly, diversifying from the 1950's through the 1980's to enter many aspects of the health care industry, including diagnostics, while continuing to lead the medical device market.

Over the years, Becton Dickinson has demonstrated a strong commitment to corporate social responsibility, funding basic research and higher education, health care assistance in developing nations, and support of community based health, social service, civic and cultural organizations. Its products have played major roles in the fight to end polio and the development of crash test "dummies" to improve the safety of automobiles.

Sales for the company have grown dramatically, from \$2,639 in the first year of business to \$2.8 billion last year. Approximately 18,000 workers are employed in 80 locations in 40 countries. Research and development in 1996 amounted to \$154 million while the company made \$3.6 million in contributions to charitable organizations, not including significant product donations to disaster and humanitarian relief both in the United States and overseas.

Throughout a century of growth, Becton Dickinson's commitment to raising the quality of health care worldwide has remained constant. Its founders' passion for excellence is still reflected in the dedication and hard work of its employees. Becton Dickinson brings the miracles of modern medicine to millions of people around the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank this leading company for the contributions it has made to the world of medicine and to our community in northern New Jersey. Under the leadership of Chairman Clateo Castellini, we can rest assured that this dedication and commitment will continue. I wish Becton Dickinson many years of continued success.

WEBSTER HOSE, HOOK AND  
LADDER COMPANY HONORED

**HON. JAMES H. MALONEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to the outstanding and courageous service of past and present Ansonia Webster Hose, Hook and Ladder Company firefighters. Since 1897, generations of Webster volunteer firefighters have put their lives on the line, time and time again, on behalf of the Ansonia community. They've responded with only a seconds notice to save the lives of others without even contemplating the threatening dangers awaiting them. This kind of selfless and courageous work on behalf of the fellow citizens must be honored to the highest degree.

Knowing that during this anniversary year many will focus on the factual history of the Webster Hose Company, I want to honor each and every firefighter who has so generously given of his or her body and heart to the city of Ansonia. The historical collective effort by which the company was started is the best demonstration of the tremendous dedication

Ansonia residents have always had toward their community. At that time, buildings were illuminated and heated in ways that dangerously exposed families and businesses to fires. Residents wisely recognized the need for more firefighters and signed petitions actually offering themselves as volunteers for this new company. Because of the people's true commitment and dedication, the Webster Company was officially incorporated on January 7, 1897.

Since responding to their first fire on Factory Street that August with only one 550 hose cart, the company has since extinguished hundreds of fires, including the massive blaze at the Blake Bus Co. in the 1950's and the arson of the Arnold Building in 1987 and 5-7 Jewitt Street in 1995. They've had tremendous success at saving people's homes, retrieving thousands of irreplaceable belongings, and most important, rescuing hundreds of Ansonia residents.

Mr. Speaker, as a State and a nation, we can truly learn a lot from past and present Webster volunteers. Their dedication and selflessness on behalf of the greater Ansonia community is symbolic of an older time, when cities and towns were more rooted and people knew their neighbors. We must learn from their example, embrace volunteerism, and in turn create stronger communities across our State and Nation.

THE RETIREMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN STATESMAN F.W. DE KLERK AND THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF USIA'S INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAM

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just yesterday, the South African National Party elected a successor to F.W. de Klerk, who has served for many years as the head of the party. Mr. de Klerk is the former President of South Africa. In 1990, he rejected his party's policy and his country's laws which established the vicious apartheid system, freed Nelson Mandela, and began negotiations which led to the generally peaceful transformation of South Africa from a racist society to one that is moving toward a pluralistic, multiethnic, open society. In 1993, Mr. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize—an award that was an appropriate honor to Mr. de Klerk's statesmanship, foresight, and commitment to principle.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to Mr. de Klerk's role in the transformation of South Africa. He now retires from public life to have the time to chronicle the significant changes that he has both witnessed and helped to bring about. Mr. de Klerk gave his farewell address to the South African parliament on Tuesday, and I join his colleagues in the parliament in paying tribute to him.

Commentators around the world have reacted to Mr. de Klerk's announcement by taking note of the key role he played in ending apartheid and moving his country toward democracy. I have no doubt that change eventually would have come to South Africa, even without Mr. de Klerk's efforts; justice cannot

be denied forever. There is general agreement, however, that without Mr. de Klerk the transition to democracy would have been a much longer, much more painful, and certainly a much bloodier process.

It is exceedingly rare that a political leader helps dismantle the system within which he has risen to power. And yet that is exactly what F.W. de Klerk did. He grew up in the world of apartheid, and he was tremendously successful in that world. But in spite of all the connections linking him to the status quo, he came to the realization that apartheid had to end. For a man so steeped in the old system and its ways of thinking, that realization represented an extraordinary conceptual leap. And, I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that leap occurred at least in part because of experiences and insights gathered by Mr. de Klerk during a trip to the United States. What he saw here helped him envisage a new and better path for South Africa.

Mr. de Klerk and his wife visited our country in 1976 thanks to the U.S. Information Agency's International Visitor Program. That program—in place since 1940—gives carefully selected individuals from foreign countries a chance to come to the United States and confer with professional counterparts and experience firsthand our institutions and society. Participants in the program are up-and-coming figures in key fields such as government, politics, the media, and education. More than 130 of them—including Mr. de Klerk—have eventually achieved positions of chief of state or head of government, and some 600 have been named to cabinet-level jobs. Margaret Thatcher, Anwar Sadat, and Willy Brandt were all participants in the program before they rose to leadership positions. The same is true of the new Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair.

In many cases, participants may think they already know our country based on the flood of images they have received from the mass media and popular culture. But in almost every instance, they discover that those images provide an incomplete or even distorted sense of who we are. The 3- to 4-week tours of the United States provided by the International Visitor Program—a carefully structured blend of briefings, meetings, discussion sessions, and hands-on experience—give participants a much richer and more nuanced view of our Nation.

This experience makes an indelible impression on most participants. That certainly was the case with Mr. de Klerk. In 1991—15 years after his trip—he stated:

[My wife and I] toured the United States in 1976 on an International Visitor Exchange Program. We saw the vibrant magnificence of New York City, nature's artistry in the majestic formations of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the cultural diversity of New Orleans, Louisiana; Miami, Florida; the excitement of Las Vegas, Nevada; the serene beauty of San Francisco, California; but most of all, we experienced the vitality and warmth of the American people.

The International Visitor Program not only affected Mr. de Klerk's view of the United States, it also had a profound impact on the way he regarded his own country and its future. A profile of Mr. de Klerk published in the New York Times Sunday Magazine of November 19, 1989, includes the following statement: "As de Klerk tells it, a 1976 visit to the United States as a guest of the United States Infor-

mation Agency convinced him that race relations could not be left to run their course."

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, that was a vitally important moment in the development of Mr. de Klerk's thinking—and we as Americans can be proud that we helped make it possible. It is no exaggeration to say that the insights that F.W. de Klerk achieved while visiting the United States as a participant in the International Visitor Program were an important factor in his decision to break with the past and help his nation in its movement toward justice and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, it is significant that our country's exchange programs may be just as important a weapon in the fight to encourage democratic development as other more traditional diplomatic weapons that we use. The International Visitors Program may have been as important in bringing about the transformation of South Africa as the economic sanctions that were imposed by the Congress, over the veto and strenuous objections of then-President Ronald Reagan.

I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying tribute to the former President of South Africa F.W. de Klerk, and at the same time also to join me in paying tribute to the critically important programs of the U.S. Information Agency which have also played a key role in influencing positively Mr. de Klerk's thinking about race relations, and thus affecting the course of history.

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TRIBUTE TO DON "THE BEAR"  
HASKINS

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man of great talent and rare humility; a man who has challenged young people to excel and reach beyond their dreams; a man whose steady guidance has influenced the lives of many over the course of a long and distinguished career. I am speaking of Don "The Bear" Haskins who has been the head basketball coach for the University of Texas at El Paso for more than 36 years.

Don's teams have won 691 games, a historic national championship, 7 WAC titles, and made 14 NCAA tournament appearances. In 1987, Don was inducted into the Texas Sports Hall of Fame. Don Haskins ranks ninth among the all-time winningest coaches.

But beyond his obvious success on the court, Don Haskins is most proud of the fact that he opened doors for minority players. Don Haskins won the 1966 National Championship over heavily favored Kentucky with an all black starting five, an NCAA first.

Later this month, Don Haskins will be inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, joining other sports legends—former Princeton coach Pete Carril, former NBA stars Alex English and Bailey Howell, women stars Denise Curry and Joan Crawford and Spain's Antonio Diaz-Miguel.

A native of Enid, OK, Don is married to the former Mary Gorman of Bartlesville, OK. The couple has three sons, Brent, Steve, and David, and two grandchildren. I want to congratulate Don not only for being inducted into the Hall of Fame but for the contributions he

has made to UTEP and the community of El Paso, and indeed, for the advancement of race relations in this country. He has inspired us all and I am proud to honor him today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives as a man of great integrity, courage, and honor.

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IN HONOR OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR LADY OF MERCY CHURCH

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Our Lady of Mercy Church for 75 years of service to its dedicated and faithful parishioners.

Over the past 75 years, Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Church has grown and flourished from a small, isolated Slovak community, to a modern thriving parish. The original name of the church was St. John the Baptist. Early parishioners converted a store into a frame church, and remodeled nearby houses into a two-room schoolhouse and a rectory. After going heavily into debt and being abandoned by the Polish National Church, these parishioners were finally received into the Roman Catholic Church by a public Act of Faith in 1921. The church was blessed and renamed Our Lady of Mercy.

In 1948, construction on a much needed, larger, and more modern building began. The new building is built in the Slovakian Church Architecture style and boasts a 56-foot bell tower and unique artwork. The church used to host an annual Slovak Cultural Day to celebrate its rich traditional history. It still offers parishioners a Catholic Parish Credit Union, the second in the Cleveland Diocese; a weekly bulletin, "Our Lady of Mercy News," and is highly involved in the Cleveland community.

This summer, after 24 dormant years, the school building at Our Lady of Mercy Church was renovated and is once again in full use. The new Hope Academy, a private noncatholic school, serves students in the greater Cleveland area and is the crown jewel of the recent accomplishments of Our Lady of Mercy Church.

Our Lady of Mercy Church has served its community well for 75 years. My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring this exceptional parish as its dedicated members and other prominent dignitaries of the community celebrate this landmark anniversary on September 14, 1997. I wish them continued success.

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INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION ACT OF 1997

**HON. HELEN CHENOWETH**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Community Protection and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Act of 1997. Last year, wildfires burned over 6 million acres

and cost nearly \$1 billion to fight. Although not the biggest fire season ever, that was 1930 when over 52 million acres were scorched, the 1996 fire season is regarded by many fire experts as the most severe. The reason is population growth and distribution, and the intensity of many of the fires occurring throughout the United States.

These intense fires are now frequently occurring in America's back yards. In the early part of the century, a clear delineation existed between the urban center and what was considered rural America. This no longer exists. Over time, cities have grown into suburbs, and suburbs have blended in to what was once considered rural. The complex landscape has come to be known as the wildland-urban interface. Forests and grasslands are intermixed with housing, businesses, farms, and other developments, posing new challenges for fire management and suppression.

The intensity of many of the wildfires witnessed in recent years are of a magnitude seldom seen before. These intense fires are the result of unnaturally high fuel loads, caused from years of aggressive suppression, forest disease, and grossly overstocked stands. This is an unhealthy condition that must be properly dealt with now.

Wildfires resulting from these unnatural fuels buildup not only threaten the destruction of communities, putting human life and property at risk, they also damage water supplies, destroy fish and wildlife habitat, and damage ambient air quality. The damage to the soil also substantially reduces the ability of the land to support future stands of trees and greatly increases the potential for massive soil erosion.

Regarding the importance of protecting our forests, President Teddy Roosevelt, one of our greatest conservationists said this, "If there is any one duty which more than any other we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of this country."

The costs levied on society from wildfire are enormous. Loss of life is the ultimate price that we pay, but the human price paid does not end there. A lifetime of memories and cherished possessions can be incinerated in a matter of minutes. Over 25,000 Californians alone were left homeless before the fire season of 1993 had calmed. And in my own district, the 8th Street fire burned the foothills of Boise last year, causing devastation to human life and property.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Forest and Forest Health, I have had the opportunity to tour many of our Nation's forests. Several weeks ago, Speaker GINGRICH, Majority Leader ARMEY and Majority Whip DELAY had the opportunity to witness the devastation that these intense wildfires cause due to unnatural levels of fuel.

I rise today to introduce the Community Protection and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Act of 1997 to help mitigate these problems. This bill will allow the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] to issue timber sale contracts in the urban-wildland interface to reduce hazardous wildfire fuel buildup. It will also provide the Forest Service and BLM with the ability to use revenue generated from these sales to reduce noncommercial fuels buildup and conduct other forest management projects in the sale area to improve forest

health, wildlife and fish habitat, riparian areas, streams and water quality, or achieve other forest objectives.

To deal with special problems associated with grass buildup around communities, the legislation provides authority so that a country or unit of local government can work with the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture to properly deal with the potential fire danger from excessive levels of grasses and forbs in the wildland-urban interface.

This bill helps protect forests, fish and wildlife habitat, air quality, water quality, as well as its main objective of human life and property. In addition to taking care of the fire danger around communities, the bill also improves forest health and water quality by allowing the use of revenue generated from the authorized sales to be used for projects to achieve their objectives.

I urge my colleague's support for this measure that I am introducing today. In light of last year's severe fire season, now is the time to properly deal with the unnaturally high fuel loads that lead to fires that create most of the environmental damage and expenditures each year as well as the loss of human life and property.

**JACK WARD: LABOR LEADER OF THE YEAR SAN DIEGO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL**

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jack Ward, a labor leader, community activist, humanitarian, sportsman, and patriot. Mr. Ward is being recognized by the San Diego Building and Trades Council as Labor Leader of the Year.

His more-than-full-time job is secretary-treasurer and principal executive officer of Teamsters Local 36. Before he was elected to this top position in his local union, Mr. Ward was president, vice president, trustee, and shop steward while employed by Bechtel Construction Co. He has also been on staff as a business representative since 1984.

He has served in several capacities with the Teamsters—as delegate to Joint Council 42 and the Southwest Building Material and Construction Council. He has also been a delegate and committee member at conventions of the Teamsters International Union. In addition, he is delegate and officer of the San Diego Building and Construction Trades Council and an executive board member of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

His activities in the wider community include volunteering in political campaigns, serving on the board of the United Way, helping collect and distribute food for needy families with the letter carriers, giving of his time at Children's Hospital and at the Polinsky Center. He has been president of Pop Warner and Little League.

As a Member of the House of Representatives Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I would like to especially acknowledge his service as a marine veteran of Vietnam. I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Ward for his hard work, dedication, and contributions to the San

Diego region. I am also pleased to recognize his selection as Labor Leader of the Year by the San Diego Building and Construction Trades Council. My sincere congratulations go to him, his wife, Janet, and their two sons, Jack Jr. and Jeff.

**SISTER MARGHERITA MARCHIONE: HONORED AS ACADEMIAN AND HUMANITARIAN**

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Sister Margherita Marchione on being the 1997 recipient of the Religious Teachers Filippini Humanitarian Award at the Villa Walsh Academy Gala this Saturday evening hosted by comedian Joe Piscopo. I have spoken before the House floor about the work of Sister Margherita, she is one of New Jersey's great academic and humanitarian treasures. Although academia is her calling, her special talent is building bridges between different peoples through greater understanding and knowledge.

Born in the town of Little Ferry, NJ, in 1922, Sister Margherita became a member of the Filippini Sisters teaching order in 1941. A Fulbright Scholar, she received her own schooling at Georgian Court College in Lakewood, where she earned a B.A. and continued her education at Columbia University where she gained her M.A. and a Ph.D. Aside from the numerous books she has authored, including the acclaimed "L' imagine testa" and the 1986 biography of Lucy Filippini, "From the Land of the Etruscans," Sister Margherita serves as treasurer of the Villa Walsh Academy in Morris Township and is professor emerita of Italian Language and Literature at Farleigh Dickinson University in Madison. She also lectures throughout the United States and abroad, including numerous radio and television appearances.

During the past few years, Sister Margherita has devoted much of her time to illuminating the efforts of Pope Pius XII and thousands of Italian Catholics to save Italian Jews and other persecuted peoples from Nazi concentration camps during World War II. In 1995, she organized an event to mark Holocaust Rescuers in Italy Day, held at Villa Walsh, which debuted the documentary film "Debt of Honor" narrated by New Jersey resident Alan Alda. Sister Margherita assisted "Debt of Honor" producer Sy Rotter in collecting the memories of Italy's Jewish survivors.

Her latest literary effort, "Yours Is a Precious Witness: Memoirs of Jews and Catholics in Wartime Italy," recognizes the extraordinary acts of courage exhibited by ordinary people during the Second World War. It is a little known fact that, although 67 percent of European Jews were killed by the Axis Powers during the war, more than 80 percent of Italy's Jews were saved. As the New World Press wrote, "Yours Is a Precious Witness" is helping to promote "better understanding and deeper relations between Catholics and Jews." In addition, the editors of the Association of Jewish Libraries Newsletter praised her book for reversing their previously derogatory view of Pope Pius XII.

As a member of the World Who's Who of Women, Sister Margherita Marchione's associations, accomplishments, awards and honors are too numerous to mention. However, I do want to personally congratulate Sister Margherita on receiving the Religious Teachers Filippini Humanitarian Award and have this House join me in honoring her collective work on behalf of promoting greater understanding among the human race.

TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH BATTALION  
DURING THE KOREAN WAR

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a very important event that is taking place on September 16, 17, and 18 in Atlantic City, NJ.

On that day, about 80 members of the 50th Battalion—veterans of the Korean war—will reunite to commemorate the tremendous contribution of the 50th Battalion from 1950 to 1955 and honor the soldiers who were injured and who died in many critical offensives of the Korean war.

I am pleased to call as a friend the coordinator of the event, Peter A. Marone, and wish him great success for this reunion of Korean war heroes. These wishes also go out to the cocoordinator, Donald Sullivan of Absecon, NJ.

Mr. Marone, former mayor of St. Pleasant, NJ, has reminded me of the tremendous contribution made by the 50th Battalion and I want to share a brief account with you.

The goal of the initial invasion by our troops at Inchon in September, 1950, was to seize the vital rail and communications center of Seoul, seal off the main areas of escape to the north, and secure the port at Inchon and the airfields at Kimpo and Seoul.

This incredible series of battles and troop movements was followed shortly by what was called "The Christmas Miracle." By November 1950 the Korean war seemed all but over. The North Koreans were squeezed back to the Yalu River on the Manchurian border. It seemed the war was coming to an end.

But on November 27, Communist China sent 120,000 troops into North Korea and pitted them against 15,000 U.N. forces in the East. There were many casualties among Marines and Army troops. In the following days, of the 15,000 U.N. troops encircled by the Communist Chinese, 12,000 became casualties.

It was then that the chosen fighters of the 50th Battalion made their greatest contribution. By checking the Chinese forces in the mountains as part of a perimeter established around the besieged Hamhung, they enabled the escape of 100,000 North Korean men, women, and children to safety.

I would like to recognize the courage of the participants in the Christmas Miracle, as well as all those who nobly served in the battalion in the following years. It is so important that current and future generations never forget the sacrifices and the bravery of the soldiers of

the 50th Battalion as well as all the veterans of our wars.

THE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID  
RECOVERY ACT OF 1997

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicare and Medicaid Recovery Act of 1997.

Under current law, providers and suppliers are using the Bankruptcy Code as a vehicle to defeat the Secretary's efforts to battle fraud and abuse involving Medicare and Medicaid payments. Specifically, providers and suppliers who have acted improperly or have been overpaid by Medicare, are using the protections afforded by the Bankruptcy Code to stop short the imposition of administrative sanctions or recoupment of Medicare overpayments. Providers can make strategic use of two devices—the automatic stay and the discharge of all pre-bankruptcy obligations.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, the provider can respond to the threat or imposition of an administrative sanction by filing a petition in bankruptcy and then asserting that the automatic stay bars any further sanction activity. Regarding discharge, the provider can assert that any overpayment or civil monetary penalty due to the Medicare program is discharged and does not survive the bankruptcy proceeding.

The Federal Government has long enjoyed a priority for taxes, duties and related penalties. However, it does not have a priority for nontax claims, such as Medicare and Medicaid overpayments to providers. The Government's priority for nontax claims was abolished in 1979.

A 1992 report issued by the Office of Inspector General (OIG), entitled "Federal Recovery of Overpayments from Bankrupt Providers," found that as of March 1991, the Medicare Trust Fund lost \$109 million due to the ability of providers and suppliers to discharge their outstanding overpayments. While the report recommends giving Medicare claims a priority status in bankruptcy, better cost savings would be achieved by excepting these claims from discharge. Surely, we should favor the path that leads to greater cost savings.

The U.S. taxpayer spends \$191 billion each year to fund Medicare programs. However, an estimated \$20 billion, or 10 percent, is lost to fraud. Too many health providers are putting their hands into the public trough.

Mr. Speaker, this bill holds fraudulent providers accountable. It would amend the Social Security Act to specify that an administrative sanction imposed by the OIG on a health care provider, whether a civil monetary penalty or program exclusion, is not subject to the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Second, this bill would also amend the Social Security Act to specify that any overpayment or civil monetary penalty amounts due to the Medicare program are not dischargeable under the Bankruptcy Code.

The Medicare Trust Fund has suffered losses from the bankruptcy discharge of pro-

viders' obligations to repay Medicare overpayments. The drafters of the Bankruptcy Code could not have foreseen or intended that the protections they afforded under the Code would be used to support and sustain Medicare fraud and abuse. Allowing medical professionals to use such loopholes as those discussed above only makes it more difficult for the Government to provide the types of programs that Americans deserve. With this bill we can force providers and suppliers to take responsibility for their actions while putting money back into the Medicare Trust Fund where it is desperately needed.

JERUSALEM TERRORISM

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly condemn the most recent terrorist attacks in Jerusalem's Rehov Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall. I was deeply saddened to learn, once again, of such a horrible act carried out by a group so willing to claim responsibility. My heart goes out to the families of the victims.

At this critical point in the Middle East peace process we must do all that we can to promote this fragile initiative and move forward. This week, Secretary of State Albright will travel to the Middle East and will hold important meetings with leaders in that region. She needs to carry a strong message, backed by both the administration and the U.S. Congress, that the terror must stop. There is an end to our patience; we will not forever call for continuation of a process that is flawed and dangerous.

Those who are using terrorism as a tool must learn that it is not the way, and there is no excuse. Terrorism is not the way to accomplish any goal. Innocent people deserve to live their lives in peace, without the constant threat of terrorist attack. The responsibility for this falls on chairman Arafat. Simply put, Chairman Arafat must live up to the promises that he has already made as part of the Oslo accords.

In the Oslo accords, signed in 1993, the Palestinians committed to fighting terrorism and searching out those who commit acts of terrorism and punishing them accordingly. They have been negligent at fulfilling this promise, the most fundamental of the Oslo accords. Mr. Arafat has allowed these acts to go on, has allowed known terrorists to continue to operate, and has completely failed to live up to these promises. The United States must keep an even closer eye on the situation than it has in the past.

The time for Mr. Arafat to fulfill his commitments is now. The most recent tragedy in Jerusalem will only be repeated if he continues to operate as he has done in the past. I promise my colleagues that I will do all that I can to assure that the United States keeps a most watchful eye on Mr. Arafat, and that our aid to the Palestinians is carefully scrutinized based on his actions.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN CIVIL  
WAR MEMORIAL COMMEMORATIVE  
COIN ACT INTRODUCED

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will establish a commemorative coin for the African-American soldiers that fought in the Civil War. Several years ago, the release of the movie "Glory" brought national attention to the role played by African-American soldiers during the Civil War. This movie told the story of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment which distinguished itself at the historic battle of Fort Wagner in July 1863. These soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment and those African-Americans who served with the Union Army did so as volunteers. At first they were barred from combat and made to contribute only as members of service and labor battalions. The number of African-American troops that were in the Union Army was larger than the entire Confederate Army in the final months of war. Ultimately, their determination, courage, and love for their country and for the cause of freedom, enabled them to transcend this barrier.

The 185,000 African-American troops who served in the Civil War never received the recognition they deserved for fighting so bravely for our country. Following the end of the Civil War, The Grand Army of the Republic paraded 200,000 Union soldiers for 2 days down Pennsylvania Avenue in the District of Columbia, but not one of the units representing the African-American soldiers was invited to attend the celebration. They never received a thank you for their service. Not only is it fitting for the memorial in their honor to be located in our Nation's Capital, but they too deserve a commemorative coin to memorialize their sacrifice to our country.

This coin would be of no net cost to the Government and it is for an outstanding cause. It is my hope that this legislation serves as a reminder of the contribution that these brave men gave for this country.

TRIBUTE TO DAN SAIN

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has worked to improve the quality of life in my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. Dan Sain. On September 14, 1997, Dan Sain will be the guest of honor as many of his family and friends gather to celebrate over 40 years of dedicated service to our community.

It has been over four decades since Dan Sain moved to Flint from his home of Leachville, AR. When he first arrived, Dan supported his family by working several jobs, including working during the day at Standard Cotton Products, and at Fisher Body plant at nights. In 1953, Dan accepted a position with Buick, and with that, he began a long partnership with the UAW. In his service with the union, Dan served as committeeman, trustee,

shop committeeman, newspaper editor, and vice-president. In 1972, Dan was elected president of the UAW Community Action Council, a position he held until 1996.

Danny was the ultimate political organizer. He worked endlessly to elect people who were pro-union. Under his leadership, the UAW attained the highest standards of political and community awareness. There are very few political officeholders in Genesee County who have not benefitted from the work of Danny Sain. Whether it was organizing the county effort for a Presidential campaign, or if it involved an election in a small local town, Dan always knew what was going on, and more often than not, he knew who was going to win.

We in Genesee County have been extremely fortunate to have someone like Dan Sain live in our community. Dan always believed that the UAW must play a role in the larger community and he has made a positive impact with his work. Dan has served on a number of boards and commissions including chairing the Bishop International Airport board, serving on the Genesee County Parks and Recreation Commission, the Genesee County Planning Commission, Healthplus of Michigan, and the local board of the Federal Emergency Management Association. He has also been a active supporter of the United Way for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Speaker, this year, the labor movement celebrated the 60th anniversary of the famous Sitdown Strike that took place in Flint. I ask my colleagues in joining me in honoring a man who, although too young to have been a sitdowner himself, through his thoughts, deeds, and actions has proven himself time and again as a living legacy to the perseverance and courage shown by a group of determined young men in February of 1937, and their quest for equity and equality for all.

IN MEMORY OF DR. ROBERTO  
OLIVARES

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today is the funeral of one of the kindest and most compassionate men I have ever known and one of the most gifted, most respected and most beloved physicians in Sherman, TX—Dr. Roberto Olivares, who died Sunday at the age of 57.

Dr. Olivares was born in Puebla, Puebla Mexico, studied at UNAM, the national university in Mexico City, and received his medical degree in 1962. He moved to the United States in 1966 and after completing his internship at Kettering Memorial Hospital in Dayton, OH, he spent 4 years as urology resident at The Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, IN. While there he was named chief resident and received the Pediatric Fellowship from Riley Children's Hospital.

After a brief return to Mexico, Dr. Olivares moved to Sherman in 1974 to begin what would be a 23-year practice. He was a beloved and highly respected physician and was only the second urologist in the United States to receive the Distinguished T. Leon Award from the American Urological Association four times for significant achievement in the field of urology.

Dr. Olivares was a member of the AUA Terminology and Health Policy Committee from 1992 to 1997 and served on the board of directors for the South Central Region and as the Texas delegate to the national organization. He was past president and board member of the Texas Urological Society and was a selected member of the International Andrology Society, the Society of Laparoscopy Surgery, the Endourological Society and Lithotripsy Society. He was dedicated to the local medical community and served as president of Medical Plaza Hospital for 2 years, chief surgeon at Wilson N. Jones and past president of the Grayson County Medical Society.

Dr. Olivares was a dedicated and prominent figure in the community. He served as president of the Parks and Recreation Board, was a basketball and soccer coach for many years for the Boys and Girls Club and was a proud member of the Sherman Bearcat Booster Club. He could always be seen sitting at the 50-yard line cheering for the Bearcats. He and his wife, Gayle, hosted numerous fundraising events for local charities.

But more than any of these achievements, his kindness, his compassion, and his faith distinguished him among his patients and his friends. I never heard him utter an unkind statement, and I never heard an unkind statement uttered about him. He took both a professional and personal interest in his patients and was concerned about both their physical and emotional well-being. His faith sustained his own struggles with leukemia, which eventually claimed his life, and with other family tragedies and other challenges that he endured with eternal optimism. His faith was a powerful example for all who knew him and were inspired by him, and he demonstrated his faith in all that he did and with all those he touched—through his words, his deeds and his daily interactions with people from every walk of life.

Dr. Olivares is survived by his wonderful wife, Gayle; his sons, Roberto III and Ricardo; his daughters, Rebecca and Raquel; his mother, Minerva; sisters, Minerva and Elsa; brother, Sergio; and grandsons, Roberto IV, Julian and Austin. I am saddened to lose such a dear friend and constituent, and I share the grief of his family and many friends in the Sherman community.

But I know that this great man would want us to carry on with the same optimism that he demonstrated so well, and we will carry him with us in our hearts and in our memories. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today in the House of Representatives, I ask that we do so in honor of and in memory of this great America, great physician, and great man—Dr. Roberto Olivares.

CENTRAL AMERICA: INDEPENDENCE,  
PEACE AND PROGRESS

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 11, 1997*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 15, five of the nations of Central America will celebrate their respective independence days. As chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, I want to congratulate the nations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

on the occasion of this day and to call to the attention of the Members of the House the great progress which the region as a whole has made toward peace, stability, and democracy.

The historic signing of the Guatemala Peace Accords last December 29 ushered in a period in which for the first time in almost 40 years, the entire Central American region is at peace. Even more significant is the fact that democracy is taking hold as evidenced by the fact that every current government in the region has been elected in what have been determined to be free and fair elections by both domestic and international observers. The economies of these nations seem to be making solid progress as growth, albeit slow, is being achieved through a combination of liberalization, modernization, and privatization. Further, it would appear that in general, an awareness and respect for human rights is on the increase and that the militaries of several of these nations are accepting their new roles under civilian leadership.

Nowhere are these last two issues more evident than in Guatemala. A recent subcommittee staff visit there found very encouraging signs that the peace process is taking hold thanks to the total commitment of President Arzu and the representatives of the URNG. And, the Guatemalan Congress is about to begin a historic debate on amending their Constitution to accommodate the political and economic reforms mandated by the accords. In the 9 months since the peace accords were signed, more than 3,000 former URNG combatants have been reintegrated into Guatemalan society. A Historical Clarification Commission has begun looking into 36 years of human rights abuses and atrocities committed against the general populace during the conflict years. And, the U.N. Verification Mission, MINUGUA, has stepped up its work in helping to strengthen organizations dealing with human rights issues. The significant U.S. financial commitment to this process as well as to programs we are funding in Nicaragua and El Salvador are clearly helping make these efforts successful.

This is not to say that there are not problems. Drug use and crime seem to be on the increase everywhere and nagging problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and infant mortality persist. But on the whole, Central America has moved beyond the crisis period of the past 15 years and has given us great cause for optimism.

So, Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the celebration of the independence of these nations, I want to congratulate each of these nations for the progress they are making and to express my hope that they continue on this impressive path.

#### TAX RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, no one ever said that running a business was supposed to be easy. But Washington seems to want to make it more difficult. Small businesses need a break. And for the first time in 16 years, they

will get this long-awaited and much-deserved relief—a serious tax cut. The Taxpayer Relief Act is looking out for small businesses across the Nation.

Higher taxes and burdensome regulations are hurting America's small business community. Our Taxpayer Relief Act will relieve the tax burden on working Americans while simplifying the small business tax code. By offering estate tax relief as well as capital gains tax relief, we will ensure that businesses grow and prosper, while providing jobs and opportunities to many.

Mr. Speaker, not only do small businesses need a real break, they deserve one. They employ 53 percent of the private work force, contribute 47 percent of all sales in the country, and create millions of jobs each year. But yet Washington tax-and-spend values have led to the demise of many small businesses across the Nation. It doesn't have to be this way. Our plan ensure that this will not be the case in the future.

We want to see as many small businesses succeed as possible. They are critical to our economy. The Taxpayer Relief Act is good for small businesses and self-employed entrepreneurs. Under our plan, businesses will not only succeed, but will thrive and prosper for many years to come. Hard-working, tax-paying citizens have finally won a major victory. Relief is becoming a reality because the American people have spoken loudly and we have listened.

#### CONGRATULATING MICAH MORGAN, PACIFIC AREAS WINNER, VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY BROADCAST SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Entries for this year's theme, "Democracy—Above and Beyond," were received from more than 109,000 secondary school students. Fifty-four national scholarships were distributed among the 54 national winners.

Mr. Micah Morgan is this year's Pacific areas winner. He is the recipient of a \$1,000 USS Battleship Maine Memorial Scholarship Award. Micah is a senior at Morrison Academy in Taichung, Taiwan. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Morgan and he plans a career in architecture.

As I congratulate Micah for being this year's Pacific areas winner, I would like to submit his speech for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"DEMOCRACY-ABOVE AND BEYOND"

Deep in the jungle, a soldier fights. But he is not the first. He is the newest warrior in a battle that men have been fighting for centuries. Just as those soldiers did long ago, he fights against tyranny and oppression backed by brothers in his own country, as well as sympathizers around the world. He is not fighting in their name, however, nor is he fighting for any kingdom or revered leader, nor even his own comrades in arms. He is fighting for himself. He is fighting for the opportunity to provide for his family. He is

fighting so his children won't have to grow up in fear. He is fighting so that he and his wife will be able to express their opinions openly. He is fighting so that he can have a voice in who governs him. He is fighting for his right to be a man. He is fighting for an idea which began centuries ago, but one which has survived while so many other great ideas have passed away. He is fighting for Democracy. The only government in the world that will give him and his family the hope to keep going, the freedom to express their opinions and the opportunities to do something about it.

Democracy gives people hope because it listens to them and helps them and allows them to succeed. Hope: something that everyone wants and needs to keep going. It can come through a baby's smile, an encouraging word from a friend, or even just a beautiful day. Not much to ask, really, but still people in many countries don't even have hope. Millions of immigrants fled to America during the 1820's and 1830's because it gave them this hope. In their own countries, no matter how hard they worked, they could never overcome the lot that they have been dealt in life. But, in America, their work would be rewarded and they could see that their children started off better in life than they had. The hope of a brighter future is one factor which makes democracy a step ahead of the rest.

Freedom, something which many take for granted, but something for which many people are willing to give their lives. Hope is a wonderful thing but is a short-lived thing if there is no freedom in which to enjoy it. People can experience life more when they have freedom because they can develop their own thoughts, express their own opinions, and pick their own direction in life without worrying about somebody looking over their shoulder. Freedom is something people respond well to, but most governments in the world haven't realized this. They don't realize that allowing people to make their own choices can only aid the government, because people work better when they know that they are doing it for themselves. Democracy, on the other hand, gives people freedom and it takes advantage of the work that people are doing for their own sakes. Freedom unlocks spirit and, by giving its people freedom, Democracy takes one more giant leap ahead of the rest.

Opportunities are essential to a good government. Hope and freedom are wonderful but they only breed discontentment if the people are not given the opportunities to do something about it. Giving people hope and freedom without opportunities is like grooming, encouraging, and aiding a pitcher to become amazing, but then never putting him into a game. People with hope and freedom will exercise their opportunities to improve government, technology, society, and countless other things. No other form of government is willing, however, to give up the little bit of power that it takes to give people opportunities, in order to gain the great advancements that they will bring to the nation.

#### BLACK LUNG COMPENSATION

### HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition to regulations proposed by the Department of Labor regarding black lung compensation.

I strongly believe injured parties should be compensated, and the current black lung program has provided much needed relief to many coal miners. However, the regulations proposed by the Department of Labor go far beyond necessary retribution and would effectively eliminate the coal mining industry in my State of Kentucky and other States that are home to small coal operators.

As a member of the Kentucky State Assembly, I participated in a special session in December where we revamped the workers compensation system to ensure the solvency of a program that was bankrupt. Now the Labor Department is proposing changes to the Federal Black Lung Program that are moving directly in the opposite direction.

On January 22, 1997, the Department of Labor—Employment Standards Administration—issued proposed changes to the Black Lung Benefits Program. These regulations would change the legal definition of pneumoconiosis—black lung—to include other lung abnormalities. The regulations would also declare the disorder progressive, so if someone who worked in coal mines for even a short time and was a smoker and developed lung cancer, the cause of the cancer would be job related, even if the prevailing medical information concluded it was smoking related. Furthermore, there would be the presumption that any sign of lung problem, even an x ray that showed a shadow on the lung of a smoker, would be progressive and eventually result in disability and death. This is true even in cases where there is no current physical limitation. Such a presumption is simply inaccurate.

In addition, the Department would allow all cases to be reopened and reconsidered under the new guidelines. In some cases, even the widow or survivors of the claimant would be entitled to reopen cases. This is about 80,000 cases.

About 230,000 miners, survivors, or dependents receive either compensation and/or medical benefits under the Federal Black Lung Program. To date, more than \$32 billion have been spent providing black lung benefits to miners and their survivors. The current program is supported by Congress. I am not arguing that this program should be cut or eliminated. Rather, I believe the program should be left alone.

The authorizing committee agrees that the Department of Labor should not implement the proposed changes to this program. In fact, the committee wrote Secretary Herman with their concerns earlier this year. Summarizing, the committee believes that the regulation changes go directly against the will of the Congress, which considered similar changes in the 103d Congress—but did not pass.

What's more, thorough economic impact studies have not been performed. As such, information on the costs of the proposed changes to the Federal Government and the coal companies is insufficient to allow these regulations to be implemented. While the Department of Labor concludes that the proposed regulations will result in an increased cost of only \$28 to \$40 million to the Federal Government, this conclusion is based on an inaccurate assumption that the claims approval rate will increase only from 7.5 to 9 percent. The conclusion does not account for any change in the initial filing rate or refiling rate and ignores the fact that many lawyers are

waiting for a chance to refile their clients' claims. Analyses of the legislation considered in the 103d Congress—which was similar to the proposed regulations—indicated that as many as 80,000 previously denied claims could be refilled and could cost as much as an additional \$30 billion.

In addition, the proposed regulations will not only directly cost taxpayers through costs to the Black Lung Program. They also will severely impact small coal operators. These costs could effectively eliminate small coal operators in such States as Kentucky and have an enormous impact on rural communities that depend on the coal industry.

The Department of Labor failed to provide appropriate information to substantiate the basis for the claim that the proposed rules will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses. In fact, the Small Business Administration [SBA] Office of Advocacy has filed formal complaint regarding the failure of the Department of Labor to comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act [RFA] as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act [SBREFA]. The goal of these laws is to require agencies during consideration of regulations to analyze the impact on small businesses. The Department of Labor has failed to follow the guidelines set in law and consider the impact of these proposed regulations on small businesses.

The proposed regulations have also been opposed by the American Bar Association [ABA], which adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to any principle in the new regulations.

I am submitting documents by both SBA and ABA for the RECORD.

In short, the new regulations would have a terrible impact on Kentucky and other States which are home to small coal operators. While I strongly believe injured parties should be compensated, these proposed regulations go far beyond necessary retribution and would effectively eliminate the coal mining industry in my State of Kentucky at huge economic cost to taxpayers nationally.

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL  
FOR ADVOCACY,

Washington, DC, August 21, 1997.

Hon. BERNARD E. ANDERSON,  
Assistant Secretary, Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor, Washington, DC.

Re: RIN 1215-AA99: Regulations Implementing the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as Amended.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: This letter is the official comments of the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Office of Advocacy on the Employment Standards Administration's (ESA) rule for implementing the Black Lung Benefits Act.<sup>1</sup> These comments are to be placed on the public docket.

The Office of Advocacy was established by Congress under Public Law No. 94-305 to represent the views of small businesses before Federal agencies and Congress. Advocacy is required by §612 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)<sup>2</sup> to monitor agencies' compliance with the RFA.

Advocacy has two primary concerns with the proposal. (1) Advocacy will address the ESA's failure to use established SBA size standards. The ESA is required by the RFA to use the SBA definitions when determining the economic impact of the rule or to follow

the appropriate statutory process for selecting an alternative size standard. (2) Advocacy will also address the agency's economic impact analysis. Advocacy believes that the ESA's RFA certification<sup>3</sup> is inadequate because the agency has failed to provide appropriate data to substantiate a factual basis for this certification.<sup>4</sup> Based on a preliminary assessment and information received from mining industry employers, Advocacy is convinced that the proposed changes to the black lung regulations may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The agency should complete an initial regulatory flexibility analysis detailing the potential impact of this rule on small businesses.

#### SMALL BUSINESS DEFINITION

When determining if a proposed rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities,<sup>5</sup> the RFA requires that agencies comply with the size standards established by the SBA.<sup>6</sup> If an agency decides to deviate from the pre-established size standard for the purposes of a particular rule, the agency must consult with the SBA prior to publishing the proposed rule. The agency also must publish the alternative size standard for public comment.

For the purposes of the proposed rule, ESA defines a small mine as a mine with a net worth of less than \$10 million or has been in operation for less than three years. The SBA defines a small mine as a mine which employs less than 500 employees. Although the preamble discusses the use of SBA and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) definitions, there is no indication that ESA contacted SBA to discuss alternatives. For the purposes of determining the economic impact of the proposed rule on small businesses, ESA must use the SBA definition or follow the statutory procedure for developing an alternative. ESA's decision to deviate from SBA's standards for the economic analysis was made independent of any consultation with the Office of Advocacy. Such a decision, without consultation with Advocacy, is a violation of the law.

#### QUANTITATIVE DATA ON THE MINING INDUSTRY

Advocacy contends that the agency has not provided the quantitative data necessary to substantiate the agency's certification that this rule will not have a substantial impact on small businesses. In fact, the agency has not provided the public with estimates on the number of small mines which will be affected by this rule, either as a whole or by mining sector (e.g., surface and underground bituminous and anthracite). Data available to Advocacy indicate that the coal mining industry includes 1,811 small firms, 95 percent of the mines in the industry.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, Advocacy maintains that there are a substantial number of small firms affected by this rule and an initial regulatory flexibility analysis must be completed.

#### ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Determining a rule's impact on small businesses and other small entities is an important part of the rulemaking process.<sup>8</sup> It is the burden of the agency to conduct a complete analysis of the affected industry and publish its findings for public comment. The analysis should provide a detailed breakdown of the economic impact proposed changes by various sizes, types of operations, and practices within the small mining industry.

The economic impact data provided by the ESA on small coal mining firms is not sufficient to substantiate the agency's assertion that "small firms are not expected to be disproportionately affected by these changes."<sup>9</sup> First, the criteria for RFA is a significant impact (not a "disproportionate" burden).

See footnotes at end of article.

After evaluating the preliminary information provided by ESA in the preamble, the Office of Advocacy concludes that the impact on small firms likely would be both significant and disproportionate.

For instance:

The agency predicts that in a maximum impact scenario, the total costs for the coal industry would be an additional \$3.65 per \$100 of payroll. This would be an 84 percent increase over current costs (\$4.33 per \$100 of payroll).<sup>10</sup>

The agency projects that approval rates for claims will increase and result in an increase in the premium rate of less than 75 cents per \$100 of payroll for underground bituminous miners. Using ESA estimates of the average annual per employee wage cost of \$38,355, the increase in premium rates for this industry sector would be \$287 per employee each year. This would be a 17 percent increase in insurance costs.

Advocacy examined just one sector of this industry to demonstrate just how significant the cost of this rule will be for small firms. For an anthracite mine with 20 employees, the costs of labor represents 37 percent of revenue value. ESA indicates that average labor costs in the industry equal less than one fourth of the value of its product output. Assuming that receipts are equal to output, this size and type of mine does not enjoy the economies of scale and higher productivity per employee of larger mines. Therefore, the insurance costs based on payroll will be significantly greater. We estimate that similar costs will be discovered for many or all of the small mines affected by this rule.<sup>11</sup>

Given the rule's potential economic impact on small mines, Advocacy is making several suggestions for improving the agency's economic data. Generally, the process of preparing an economic analysis requires an ample amount of due diligence on the part of the agency. In order to provide the public with the necessary economic information to solicit constructive public comment, the ESA's process of analyzing the impact of the black lung regulations should be transparent, clearly illustrating the cost of implementing the rule on the various segments which comprise the small mining industry. Economic assumptions and methodologies should be made known so that the analysis can be reviewed actuarially. If costs are determined to be significant in a particular industry sector and/or in a particular small business size range, this would justify a full analysis with regulatory alternatives for small entities.

The following are specific recommendations to improve the data to determine economic impact more realistically.

The agency is using the criteria of one percent of payroll as the threshold for determining "significant." However, Advocacy believes that this threshold is inappropriate and essentially meaningless. First, small firms' costs may be concentrated in payroll and not other operating costs. Therefore, the percentage of costs will be much greater for small mines relative to larger, mechanized mines. Second, with payroll cost increases, there is no indication of correlating revenue or profit increases. Our preliminary investigation of the industry shows that the product prices are fixed, established by long-term contract. Larger firms may be able to absorb the costs in the short term with some measure of profitability. Smaller firms, however, may not be able to assume the added costs and remain competitive. Sector specific profit margins and standard industry practices, like long-term contracting, must be discussed in the analysis.

The analysis should use SBA size standards to determine the impact of the proposed changes by various size ranges. Cost projections by size range is fundamental to deter-

mining economic impact. An example of how economic impact can vary by size is illustrated by the anthracite industry. Based on 1994 U.S. Census data, anthracite mines with fewer than 20 employees had estimated annual receipts of \$821,000, mines with 20-24 employees had estimated receipts of \$2.07 million and mines with 25-29 employees had estimated receipts of \$2.99 million. Clearly, increased insurance premiums would have a significantly different economic impact depending on the size of the anthracite firm.

The rule is anticipated to have a \$40 million<sup>12</sup> impact on the entire coal mining industry. The agency's use of aggregate numbers to determine anticipated economic impact is not particularly useful. The analysis should explore how the regulation will impact specific sectors (e.g., anthracite and bituminous) within the industry by various sized firms. The analysis should also examine the rule's impact on different mining practices, e.g. surface and underground mining.

The agency's economic data has concentrated on the rule's impact to commercially-insured coal mines. The agency should also estimate the impact of the rule on self-insured mines. In addition, the analysis should compare the potential impact of the rule between self-insured and commercial-insured firms.

To assist the agency, Advocacy has provided 1994 U.S. Census Bureau data detailing industry specific firm size by number of employees and company receipts. (The ESA indicated that the lack of such data was a reason not to use established SBA size standards in its economic impact study.<sup>13</sup>) For future reference, this information can be easily retrieved from Advocacy's homepage at <http://www.sba.gov/ADVO/>.

#### OUTREACH

As we have indicated, Advocacy is convinced that this rule could have significant impact on small mines. Therefore, Advocacy recommends that the agency conduct extensive outreach to small mines to solicit information on the economic impact of this rule. Within the U.S. Government, several sources of information are available. For instance, the ESA's sister agency, the MSHA, maintains detailed industry data and mining company mailing lists. This information could be used for outreach purposes. The Office of Advocacy is also available to assist ESA identify small mining business organizations.

The RFA suggests that direct communication with the regulated industry can be beneficial for complying with the law.<sup>14</sup> Advocacy encourages ESA to incorporate the expertise of the mining business community, input from the regulated community is crucial to the development of an analysis which accurately reflects the industry.

#### CONCLUSION

In 1996 Congress and the President enacted the SBREFA, thus, renewing a public policy commitment to small businesses by reminding agencies of RFA obligations and by allowing by small businesses (through judicial review) to challenge agencies that fail to comply with the law. Good public policy and the law dictate that agencies provide the public a factual basis for an agency determining whether a rulemaking will have "a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities."

Advocacy has been contacted by several organizations representing various sectors of small coal mines concerned that these proposed changes were substantially understated by the agency and would significantly increase the cost and availability of black lung workers' compensation insurance. Advocacy encourages the agency to review the record for small businesses comments made

on all aspects of the proposal. Aggressive outreach to the small mining industry will help determine the true economic impact of this proposed rule and any information on alternatives which would meet the agency's public policy objectives while mitigating the impact of the rule on small business.

In order for the ESA to meet its requirements under the RFA, the agency must develop a meaningful economic analysis which can be defended upon critical review. In the analysis, the agency also must use the SBA definition of small business or follow the statutory procedure for proposing an alternative definition.

If you have any questions about our comments, please contact me or Sarah Rice of my staff at (202) 205-6532.

Sincerely,

JERE W. GLOVER,  
Chief Counsel for Advocacy.

Enclosure.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,  
Chicago, IL, August 15, 1997.

Via Federal Express

The Honorable ALEXIS HERMAN,  
Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor,  
Washington, DC.

Re: Proposed Regulations to Restructure the  
Black Lung Program

DEAR SECRETARY HERMAN: As President of the American Bar Association, I am transmitting to you the enclosed resolution that was adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association during the ABA's Annual meeting in San Francisco last week. The resolution comments on the proposed regulations at 62 Federal Register 3337 et seq. that pertain to the Federal Black Lung compensation program. The resolution now constitutes the official policy of the ABA.

The ABA appreciates this opportunity to submit its views to you. If you should have any questions, please feel free to call me directly at 215-977-2290.

Sincerely,

JEROME J. SHESTACK,  
President, American Bar Association.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AUGUST 1997

Resolved, That the American Bar Association expresses its opposition in principle to any revisions of the Code of Federal Regulations (20 CFR Part 725) recommended by the United States Department of Labor on Wednesday, January 22, 1997 [62 Federal Register 3337 et seq.] pertaining to the Federal Black Lung compensation program which are contrary to the requirements of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act or the Black Lung Benefit Act.

Further resolved, That the American Bar Association expresses its opposition to the following proposed revisions of the Code of Federal Regulations (20 CFR Part 725) recommended by the United States Department of Labor on Wednesday, January 22, 1997 [62 Federal Register 3337 et seq.] which pertain to the Federal Black Lung compensation program:

Section 725.103—Burden of Proof: asserts authority to adopt burden-shifting presumptions.

Section 725.309—Additional Claims: revises the extent to which the common law concepts of res judicata, or claim preclusion, and collateral estoppel, or issue preclusion, apply to the adjudication of black lung benefits claims.

Section 725.401—Claims Development—General: transfers adjudicative functions from administrative law judges to district director.

Section 725.405—Development of Medical Evidence: fails to account for district director obligation to develop evidence other than medical evidence.

Section 725.405(c)—Medical Examination and Tests: limits the development of medical evidence.

Section 725.408—Operator's Response to Notification: requires potentially liable operators to respond to notification of its status within thirty days, research up to 27 years of employment data within sixty days of notification to submit evidence to claims examiner to support its position that it is not a potentially responsible operator.

Section 725.413(c)—Initial Adjudication by the District Director: transfers adjudication functions from the ALJ to the district director, limits development of medical evidence.

Section 725.414—Development of Evidence: defines the amount and type of medical evidence which each party may submit.

Section 725.415—Action by the District Director After Development of Operator's Evidence: provides for adjudication at an informal hearing before the district director that is not an on-the-record proceeding under oath.

Section 725.416—Conferences: permits sanctions, including abandonment or waiver of the right to contest issues, for failure to appear at an informal conference and permits the conference procedures to be within the discretion of the district director.

Section 725.454—Time and Place of Hearing: Transfer of Cases: deletes language permitting the ALJ to reopen the hearing or admit additional evidence for good cause shown.

Section 725.456—Introduction of Documentary Evidence: deletes authority of the ALJs to perform certain functions and denies all parties, rights to fully cross-examine adverse evidence and witnesses.

Section 725.457—Witnesses: denies all parties, rights to fully cross-examine adverse evidence and witnesses; denies full development of a record at the hearing; limits expert witness testimony.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p.p. 3338-3435.

<sup>2</sup>5 U.S.C. §§601 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p. 3373.

<sup>4</sup>5 U.S.C. §605(b).

<sup>5</sup>5 U.S.C. §601.

<sup>6</sup>13 C.F.R. part 121.

<sup>7</sup>See 13 C.F.R. part 121 and U.S. Bureau of the Census data 1994.

<sup>8</sup>In the preamble, the agency appears to indicate that economic impact to small business can be correlated to the \$100 million per year impact used for the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. The use of the \$100 million threshold is not relevant for determining the economic impact of the regulation to a particular size or a particular type of coal mine.

<sup>9</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p. 3373.

<sup>10</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p. 3372.

<sup>11</sup>Using data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census on firm revenues and the ESA. Advocacy calculated that an anthracite mine with 20 employees would have annual revenues of \$2,069,000. This amount divided by 20 employees indicates that the firm has revenues of \$103,450 per employee. With an average employee salary of \$38,355, the firm is incurring 37 percent labor costs. If the agency challenges this assertion, then ESA should provide additional information on industry salaries.

<sup>12</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p. 3373.

<sup>13</sup>Fed. Reg., Vol. 62, No. 14 (January 22, 1997), p. 3371.

<sup>14</sup>5 U.S.C. §609.

GEN. HUGH SHELTON'S APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise President Clinton's appointment of Army Gen. Hugh Shelton as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee's vote to confirm the nomination.

General Shelton's career is the embodiment of North Carolina values: hard work, service to country, respect, and commitment to excellence. He has earned the opportunity to serve as the highest ranking member of the U.S. Military, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Shelton grew up with his hand in the dirt as we say in North Carolina, and is head in the books. He comes from the small town of Speed, in Edgecombe County in eastern North Carolina, a county I have the honor of representing as the Representative of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina.

As a veteran myself of the U.S. Army and a farm boy from eastern North Carolina, I have the utmost respect for General Shelton, who grew up working tobacco as a school boy, days on end. He went on to earn his degree in textile engineering from North Carolina State University in Raleigh, and his commission through the University's ROTC program.

General Shelton is a leader, his distinguished career of leadership and service to our Nation began in 1963, when he joined the U.S. Army. He served with the 5th Special Forces Group from 1966 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1970 with the 173d Airborne Brigade. His service in the campaign against the Viet Cong and Communist North Vietnamese in the highly volatile back country of Vietnam won him the respect of his colleagues for his personal sacrifice and service to our Nation.

In the Persian Gulf war, our largest military confrontation since Vietnam, General Shelton served as assistant commander of the 101st Airborne Division (air assault) "when it made the largest, longest helicopter assault in history."

He has commanded Fort Bragg and the 18th Airborne Corps and the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC. Currently, he serves as commander of U.S. Special Forces at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, FL, which is home to the Army's Green Berets and the Navy's Seals.

One of his greatest attributes has been his experience and effectiveness in bringing together the Armed Forces as he did at the Pentagon and as the task force commander for Haiti.

He has sacrificed, served, and fought to keep our Nation free. God has blessed him with these great skills which will serve him and the United States well as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I commend the President for appointing General Shelton to this most important position, and I congratulate the general on this outstanding accomplishment. I urge the full Senate to complete his confirmation as soon as possible.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, who would not love to have been a fly on the wall when President Clinton, as the Wall Street Journal noted in its September 11 editorial, "unleashed John Huang at a meeting on September 13, 1995, approving his transfer from the Commerce Department to work as a fundraiser at the Democratic National Committee?"

Now that I think of it, Mr. Speaker, we also would like to know what in the first place Mr. Huang was doing at Commerce, where he had access to sensitive information he allegedly shared with a foreign government and a foreign company which once employed him. It would take a wall-sized chart to show the constellation of quid-pro-quo and money trails.

But that is another story, Mr. Speaker, and for right now we are concentrating on how so many bright, Ivy League educated lawyers could allegedly break the law, do so knowingly, and then suffer such memory lapses about it.

The Journal suggests that Vice President GORE is being set up as the administration's sacrificial lamb. It also suggests that justice would not be served if it went no further than the Vice President's office.

I proudly place the Journal editorial in today's RECORD.

TOSSING GORE

On the eve of new hearings by the Thompson committee, Attorney General Janet Reno felt forced to relax her hard-line stance against an independent counsel in the campaign contributions scandal, starting a review of phone calls by Vice President Al Gore. Conceivably Ms. Reno is edging toward facing the real issue, which is not the Vice President but the President. More likely this is another stall, reflecting a Martha's Vineyard decision by Bill Clinton to divert the pursuing wolves once again by throwing another child from the sled. Sorry, Al.

The Justice Department pre-hearing statement promised to review whether "allegations that the vice president illegally solicited campaign contributions on federal property should warrant a preliminary investigation under the independent counsel act." But the central issue is not whether Mr. Gore's phone calls broke some quaint statute. Nor whether he was sentient at the Hsi Lai Temple fund-raiser. Nor whether there is some metaphysical distinction, as in the latest collapsed excuse by Ms. Reno and her mysterious "career prosecutors," between "hard money" and "soft money." Nor whether Democratic National Chairman Don Fowler knew he was talking to the CIA when he talked to the CIA on behalf of Roger Tamraz, a rogue Mr. Fowler had already been warned shouldn't have White House access.

The issue that needs to be investigated is whether all of these various fund-raising outrages are the result of a conspiracy set in motion by the President of the United States. As detailed July 7 by our Micah Morrison, Mr. Clinton unleashed John Huang at a meeting on September 13, 1995, approving his transfer from the Commerce Department to work as a fundraiser at the Democratic National Committee. Also at this significant meeting were three members of Mr. Clinton's inner circle: senior aide Bruce Lindsey, Arkansas wheeler-dealer Joseph Giroir and Indonesian financier James Riady. White

House accounts of the meeting are full of stonewalls and half-truths. If Mr. Clinton agreed then to raise money by means he recognized as illegal, he would be party to a criminal conspiracy. This is what we need an independent counsel to investigate.

Under the Independent Counsel Statute, the Attorney General's 30-day review is followed by a "preliminary investigation" of up to 90 days, after which Ms. Reno could petition a special judicial panel for a counsel if there are "reasonable grounds." The Attorney General plays a large role in defining the independent counsel's prosecutorial jurisdiction. Whether Justice can somehow maintain a bright line between Al Gore and Bill Clinton here is open to much doubt. What both men appear to share is John Huang and his enterprises.

Thanks to Senator Fred Thompson's hearings, we know Mr. Huang was the key mover in the Hsi Lai Temple event, just one example of the deeds carried out on Mr. Clinton's behalf. The temple scam began around March 15, 1996, when Mr. Huang and fund-raiser Maria Hsia escorted the temple head, Venerable Master Hsing Yun, to a 10-minute meeting with Mr. Gore. Mr. Huang followed up with an April 11 memo discussing a "fund raising lunch." Meanwhile, a National Security Council aide had warned Mr. Gore's deputy chief of staff to take "great caution" with the event, presumably because of Chinese sensitivities to Vice Presidential utterances before the Taiwan-based organization. When the fund-raiser came up \$55,000 short of its goal, the Buddhist nuns testified last week, Mr. Huang initiated what clearly appears to be the laundering of 11 checks for \$5,000 each through temple adherents.

Meanwhile, even as more dots get connected, elements of the media have undertaken to exonerate China. "No smoking gun" to show a Chinese connection has become not a "shred of evidence," according to David Rosenbaum of the New York Times. John Judis in the September 22 New Republic called Mr. Thompson's inquiry into a China connection "a disastrous blunder."

But mounds of pretty compelling circumstantial evidence now exist that China connections played a role. Presidential money pal Charlie Trie has fled to Beijing. His patron, Macau-based Ng Lap Seng, has been linked by the FBI to some \$900,000 in funds wired to Mr. Trie from abroad; Mr. Ng has significant business interests in China and is a member of one of its rubber stamp provincial advisory boards.

The Riadys' Lippo Group, former employers of John Huang and longtime allies of the Clintons, have extensive interests in China, with a piece of that pie in the hands of Arkansas' Joseph Giroir. While Mr. Giroir was attempting to broker business deals for Lippo in China and the U.S., his Arkansas associate, former White House aide Mark Middleton, was in Taipei, allegedly shaking down public officials for campaign donations as tensions with China mounted and the Seventh Fleet steamed for the Taiwan Strait. Of course, everybody has now been lawyered up, issued denials and fled to the Fifth Amendment.

Whatever Al Gore's legal exposure in this affair, he shouldn't be left to take the fall for someone else. We don't for a minute believe all this stuff was born in the office of the Vice President. Janet Reno shouldn't be allowed to pursue an independent counsel investigation that ignores the possibility of a conspiracy directed out of the Oval Office.

## TRIBUTE TO ANGENETTE MARTIN

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Angenette "Angie" Martin who died August 31 after a courageous battle with cancer. This past Saturday, September 6, in San Anselmo, CA, her family and friends gathered together to celebrate her life. She was remembered with tears and laughter, and I was honored to speak at this memorial on behalf of many of my colleagues in both the House and Senate who knew Angie.

Angie Martin's entire professional career was reflected in her profound commitment to citizen action and participation in advocating for progressive social issues and candidates. Her incredible energy and passion for her work are what set her apart and made Angie the best of the best.

My thoughts and prayers are with her husband, Gene Eidenberg, and daughters, Danielle and Elizabeth. I know my colleagues join with me in tribute to this remarkable woman who showed so many of us how to live well and with dignity.

The obituary which follows describes many of Angie's achievements and her important contributions on behalf of social issues confronting our society.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 2, 1997]

#### ANGENETTE MARTIN

Angenette "Angie" Martin, a founding partner in the Mill Valley-based Martin & Glantz, a social issues organizing and media strategies firm, died Sunday in Sausalito. Ms. Martin, 50, had been battling breast cancer for more than five years.

She pioneered grass-roots organizing techniques in the early 1970s when she ran field operations for the Connecticut Citizens Action Group, Ralph Nader's first statewide organizing effort. There she created the first ever "citizens lobby." The CCAG, which influenced many environmental and consumer issues, quickly became a model for grass-roots and political campaigns nationwide.

During the 1970s and early '80s, she was in tremendous demand as a political organizer, strategist and campaign manager. She worked to improve conditions for migrant workers in New York state and ran several successful congressional and gubernatorial campaigns. She ran several states for Senator Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential campaign, as well as the campaign's convention activities.

In 1981, she was named director of candidate services for the Democratic National Committee. In 1982, she became political director for Walter Mondale's political action committee and a year later, field director for his presidential campaign.

With a reputation as one of the nation's most innovative and sophisticated organizers, in 1985 she founded Martin & Glantz with Gina Glantz. In addition to their Mill Valley headquarters, the firm also has an office in Arlington, Va.

As a partner at Martin & Glantz, she shaped campaigns on a variety of social issues, including organizing the highly successful 1986 "Hands Across America" event that raised national consciousness of hunger and homelessness. She created effective grass-roots communications programs for the National Cable Television Association,

managed California-based child safety and educational reform campaigns and ran a multiyear attempt to strengthen community leadership for the American Association of Retired Persons.

She was born Nov. 8, 1946, in Hartford, Conn. In 1968, she graduated from Wells College in Aurora, N.Y., with a bachelor's degree in sociology. After college, she spent two years as a VISTA volunteer.

Ms. Martin is survived by her husband, Eugene Eidenberg; her mother, Angenette Vail Martin, of Hartford, Conn.; brothers Erie Martin, Jr., of Albany, Ga., and Steve T. Martin of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; and her stepchildren, Elizabeth Eidenberg of Los Angeles and Danielle Eidenberg Noppe of Seattle.

A memorial service will be conducted at 3 p.m. Saturday at the home of Gina Glantz.

## TRIBUTE TO CUSTOMS SENIOR INSPECTOR VIRGINIA C. RODRIGUEZ

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special law enforcement agent, who, by virtue of her quick-thinking and intuition, captured one of the most-wanted robbers in the United States and recovered a portion of the biggest heist in U.S. history.

As a former law enforcement officer myself, I have a unique understanding of the difficulties facing peace officers. I also know how important it is for law enforcement officers to follow their instincts. On August 30, 1997, customs senior inspector, Virginia C. Rodriguez, was spot checking passengers coming across the border, and her intuition told her that something just wasn't right about passenger Phillip Johnson traveling from Matamoros, Mexico, to Brownsville, TX.

Upon closer questioning, Johnson remained calm, but this law enforcement officer just felt like something was not right about this guy. So she went through his luggage and came across \$10,000 and several fake identification cards with various aliases. The agents at the port of entry soon realized that the quick work and level head of Ms. Rodriguez had snagged the man who pulled off the biggest robbery in U.S. history.

Phillip should have stayed in Mexico. Ms. Rodriguez, a former Border Patrol agent, represents the very finest in the law enforcement tradition. She used all her skills, including the most important, intuition, to go above and beyond the call of duty.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending and thanking this outstanding law enforcement agent who lives in Harlingen, TX.

## FOXBORO SUMMER PROGRAM DOES FIRST RATE JOB

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, during the congressional recess I visited a work site in the town of Foxboro MA where

the town human services program was employing young people through the JTPA program. The material I have included here describes the program. This was a chance for young people from the town to get a variety of work experiences in both profit and nonprofit entities. I visited an elderly center where I was delighted to see the young people and the older citizens who were using the center interacting in a very positive way. This is an excellent example of a creative use of Federal programs in a way that benefits both the direct participants, and other citizens who gain from their work. I believe that examples such as this of a good use of Federal programs are very instructive and I therefore ask that this material be printed here so that others may benefit from the experience of this first rate program in Foxboro.

[From the Foxboro Reporter, July 24, 1997]

WORK IT OUT: YOUTH PROGRAM IS NOW  
OFFERING JOB EXPERIENCE  
(By James Loewenstein)

Several town departments and local agencies are getting some helping hands from Foxboro teenagers this summer.

The youngsters are waxing fire engines for the fire department, answering phones for Foxboro Human Services, and serving as aides at a day care center at St. Mark's Church. Others are doing gardening at the Doolittle Home or helping clean out storage rooms at the Council on Aging.

The 20 teenagers who are helping out are learning job skills and collecting a government-funded paycheck under the Foxboro Human Services' newly revamped summer youth program.

While the program has existed in Foxboro for 11 years, this is the first year that participants have had to work at a job site, according to Valerie McKenney, executive director of both the program and Foxboro Human Services.

"The program is radically different from before," said Bill Breen, one of the staff members who run the program.

Students spend 2½ hours in the morning at their job site, and another 2½ hours in the afternoon at the Ahern Middle School where they learn math and reading and are coached on ways to improve their job performance, said Breen, who teaches the students job and career skills.

The students are "at-risk kids," said Breen, who works during the school year as a Spanish teacher in Taunton.

"We want them to stay in high school and give them good work habits," he said.

In the past, the students spent more time in class. However, the federal government, which funds the program, required that it be changed, said Breen's wife, Rosanne, who directs the program in Foxboro.

"They wanted the kids to do work and see what it's like," said Bill Breen.

Students are still paid for their efforts, earning \$131 a week, said Rosanne Breen. Those funds ultimately come from the federal government, said McKenney.

Now that the program includes a work component, the students "feel like they are earning their money," said Donna Breen.

The students are in the 8th, 9th, or 10th grades, said Bill Breen, adding that this is typically their first job experience.

As part of their afternoon session, the students are given coaching on good job habits and social skills on the job, Rosanne Breen said.

Some students in the program say it keeps them occupied and out of trouble.

"If I have nothing to do [during the summer], I always get yelled at," said Kevin Thomas, an eighth-grader.

Students say the program has also taught them good work habits.

Mike Robitaille, a ninth-grader, said he has learned "to be respectful to people you're working for."

And Lisa Kinney, an eighth-grader, said she has learned the importance of getting to work on time.

The five-week program is funded by a \$10,600 grant under the Job Training Partnership Act, said Bill Breen.

While the revamped program has been in effect in Foxboro only since July 14, "It seems to be working out really well," said Bill Breen. "Their employers have been very happy with what's going on," he said.

"A lot of the jobs are things the staff can't get to during the course of the year," he said. And some jobs, such as answering phones, "frees up staff [in the host departments or agencies] to do other things," he said.

McKenney said she is disappointed that due to the on-the-job component there is not enough time to offer as many classes for the students as in the past.

"It was an important part of the program," she said.

—  
FOXBOROUGH HUMAN SERVICES,  
*Foxborough, MA.*

The Foxboro Co., Personnel Department, Mail Room, Cocasset Copy Center, Blueprint Copy Room.

Kennedy Donovan Kiddie Kare, Inc.  
Foxboro School Department, John J. Ahern Middle School, Vincent M. Igo Elementary School, Foxboro High School.

Each job site supervisor was asked to fill out a work progress report for each participant that had worked at the site. All were very pleased with the work done by the participants and asked to be included in next year's summer programs.

This year we stressed the following SCANS: Working on teams, Teaching others, Serving customers, Working well with people, Interpreting and Communicating, Using a Computer to process information, Making good decisions, Allocating Time, Practical application on job site, Integrated learning of arithmetic operations, Reading comprehension using Cloze passages.

The two person team approach worked well. It gave the participants the security of having a partner who could help them learn the job when they came to the site for the first time. It also was a manageable number of students for the busy job site supervisors to work with. The "teaching others" aspect took some stress off of the on site supervisors and helped the participants take on some responsibility of helping their partner learn "the ropes". Participants learned many invaluable lessons in serving the customers whether it be the little child in Day Care or the elderly resident at the retirement home. In their journals they shared the lessons they learned. One is that it is not always easy to work well with people. It takes patience and understanding to accomplish this consistently. The journal writing was used as a way for the participants to reflect on their morning's experience and discover what they learned and what advice they would give another participant who would work at the site. Using computers helped those students with communication deficits overcome them to relate their thoughts and ideas without concerns about the tedious writing process. The Career Exploration session provided a platform to explore the world of work and discuss good job skills and habits. For many participants this was their first experience of receiving a substantial paycheck. The managing and budgeting money gave them insight about the need for

sensible money management. The Career Opportunities Preference test that was given at the orientation was followed up during the summer program with locating, understanding and interpreting of information and documents regarding careers and jobs. In order to prepare participants for their jobs in the world of work proper interview skills were practiced in simulated interviews. The remedial Math/Reading session kept the participant's skills sharp so that transition from summer break back to school would be smooth and successful.

There were many positive results from this summer program. Several participants stated they wanted to go back to a job site during the year and volunteer their services. Participants grew in self confidence and self esteem taking pride in the work they had done. This made them feel confident and competent. The group seem to grow together as a result of having experienced success at the same job sites. Members could see their strengths and other's strengths working in various jobs. As the summer progressed participants became not only aware of intergenerational differences but also their similarities. They came to genuinely care about the people they served. Finally there was created a bond of service to the community in which the participants learned about how they can help make their town a little better place and the community learned that young people even at this early age can contribute in positive ways by helping the community.

Janet Pineault did her customary excellent job with recruitment. We came to realize that the 14-15 year old age group was perfect for what we were trying to teach on the job site and in the classroom.

Our liaison Steve Rizzo did a superb job in supporting the program, its participants, and the director in many and various ways that helped make this a very successful summer. He was able to make himself so available that the participants came to think of him as a part of the Foxboro Summer Youth Program.

It has been a very busy summer, one in which all worked hard and felt a real sense of accomplishment. The low absentee rate attested to the participants' enthusiasm for the program. The sense that this was a job seemed more apparent to all and it is hoped that this experience will be of value when these participants enter the world of work. It was a great pleasure to continue to serve the youth of Foxborough and we look forward to working with Metro once again next year.

Best Regards,

ROSANNE M. BREEN,  
*Program Director.*

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The following are excerpts from the journals of 12 participants in the program.

JULY 14-18, 1997

I am working at the Council on Aging building. I moved heavy boxes. Mary is a lady that works at the Council on Aging building. She is very nice. I also put hard plastic cups away. Before and after I work I write down the time on a daily time card that I come in and when I leave. There was a tin of tasty cookies on a table. I moved a heavy copier that was on wheels. I did some tiresome but easy sorting of papers. After I did that I taped paper and stuff together. I took a few breaks so I didn't get too tired. All the people there are nice to me. I moved boxes of light wicker baskets. I like working

there!! It's fun. I like working because now I can make a difference.

JULY 21—AUGUST 5

I've started working at the Igo school moving boxes to different floors. I got a little tired. The best thing to do when you get tired is to take it easy don't rush to get things done. Work may be fun one day and dull the next but if you work the time will pass more quickly. I rummaged through boxes looking for books and other school supplies. Then I went in the elevator to get empty boxes to throw away on different floors. I can't wait to work again. I'm learning so much. Some times it's easy but not boring. Now I know how much work goes into cleaning schools. I used a vacuum to clean the rugs in the class room. By the time I got to the last class the vacuum broke down so I had to find a better one. If you're not sure what to do next or how to do something you should ask someone.

AUGUST 6, 1997

I work at a food stand this week and next. I moved big watermelons and left them on a table. Then I took bags of corn and propped them against the same table. One lady came over and said she wanted to buy some corn so I put some corn in a bag for her. You have to be careful not to hurt yourself when you move some thing. Then I picked cucumbers. It is easy. When picking cucumbers make sure they're ready to be picked.

JULY 30, 1997

Today at the Human Services Valerie told me to sort out forms and then copy numbers from the forms onto a piece of paper. During the job I found a couple mistakes. That was cool. I answered phones and they all said I was really professional how I did it and that I am a natural and that I would be a really good secretary. One person called and asked for Lorraine Garland. Because I worked with her last week I knew that she worked at the Council on Aging when I looked up in the rolodex the phone number there and asked Barbara and Valerie and they were both very impressed that was probably the best part of the day for me. It got a little busy in there today but I could handle it. Today I liked the job. It wasn't bad at all.

JULY 31, 1997

Today at the Human Services I started by stamping booklets. When I finished that I copied License numbers and Social Security numbers onto a piece of paper. It was—well what can I say—OK. When I was finished Valerie had no more projects for me to do. So she suggested for me to read the Foxboro Reporter in between calls.

JULY 25, 1997

Today I worked at the other side of Foxboro Human Services. I helped crystal put papers into folders and label them. It was a slow and boring day for me. Also today the day care side of Foxboro Human Services was not open. They had the day off so there was not much to do today. It was easy. We also had a break for 15 minutes. Over all the two weeks I've been here I enjoyed this experience because I liked the people I worked

with and the job that I did. One part I didn't like doing was answering the phones because they hardly ever rang. I learned that when I look for a job that I should get one that involves working with people because I like working with people and not things. If you are working on the day care side of the Foxboro Human Services you should act polite to the seniors and they will appreciate you. If you are on the opposite side then do all your work and don't make any messes and ask your supervisor if they have any jobs's for you to do and also be polite to everyone there.

JULY 25, 1997

Today I walked to the Day Care. The children had popcorn for snack and I poured the children some juice. I work with the little children. They played while other children did a craft. The craft was to write how old they were. Then they colored in the parts of the flower and glued the piece to the yellow paper. After that when the children left the room I started to clean the tables. Then I went to the movie room and watched Bambi. One child had to go to the bathroom, but I know he was wearing a diaper because he had bottom overalls and I was right. I learned a lot this week in this Day Care. How they get the toys for the children to play with? The toy are donations or raised money. If I could give advice to someone who would take my place I would tell them the children's names and what they would be basically doing at work.

JULY 15, 1997

The first day we cleaned rooms on the first floor. It wasn't that tiring. When the day started we had to stack containers of water in the shower. That took just about a little more than thirty minutes. The rest of the day we cleaned the building. After that the day was over. It was a very quick and good first day.

JULY 16, 1997

Today wasn't as fast as the first day. We had to clean the entire 2nd floor. The job took the whole day. Finally at about 10:30 we took our break. Our break lasted fifteen minutes. This day was without doubt a long day.

JULY 17, 1997

Today was the most exciting day so far. We had a move a room downstairs to an empty room on the third floor. We were able to use the elevators again. It was fun to move all the furniture, because I got to ride the cart that carries the furniture up. It went by fast for me. I left early today (11:15) to go to the hospital for an appointment.

JULY 22, 1997

Today at the Doolittle home I learned the correct way to file folders of the people that live at the home. I played catch with some people there. I think that the skills that I learned this summer will help me better understand what older people do in a nursing home. It was fun. I wish I could stay there for the rest of the weeks of the program.

JULY 23, 1997

Today was my last day at the Doolittle Home. We did small chores for an hour but

then there was nothing else to do. We watched The Rosie O'Donnell for a half an hour. My advice is to have fun because it is a blast. I wish that I was staying there for the rest of the program. The people I met there helped me and I appreciate it.

JULY 25, 1997

Today at the produce stand we picked the beans and other veggies for an hour. Then we put out two bags of corn. After we did that we sat for a half hour. Today we learned how to pick plants the right way. It wasn't as bad as yesterday. Yesterday it was 95 degrees out and we were out in the field for the whole time we were there. Mr. Breen came to video tape us. It was very weird having someone tape us. I love the outdoors, so I like my job site now. The difference between this job and the Doolittle is at the Doolittle it was mostly having to help and entertain people. At the produce stand we just pick and put out veggies.

JULY 29, 1997

They sent me upstairs at the Doolittle and I went to the second floor. I was upstairs where the nurses and residents are. We spent some time talking to the older people. We went to visit the residents when the fire alarm went off and scared some of the people. We told them not to be scared because there were people there working on the wires.

JULY 22, 1997

Today in Kindergarten Donovan Kiddy Kare I worked with the other group of kids who are in pre-kindergarten. First thing in the morning I prepared their snacks. After I made their snacks I cleaned the tables with bleach. Then I swept the floor. After that we all went outside to play. First I played monster and all the kids wanted to eat me. Then, after I pushed some of the kids on the swings, the kids were happy. They were saying that I was the greatest. Then after being outside for a half of an hour we went inside to watch a movie, but I had to go home so I only got to see half an hour of the movie. I really like this job but I feel bad because this is my last week. I had a real good time, I really liked working with the kids at Kiddie Kare. Who knows it could turn out to be one of my goals. I really enjoyed this job and I had a lot of fun.

JULY 25, 1997

Today at the Kennedy Kiddy Kare as soon as I got there and all the kids were eating popcorn already. After that Kristen sent the kids to play a game called rainy. Rainy is a day that they all went to the bathroom then they would go up to the calendar to say all the days of the month and to figure out the date and the weather. Today was my last day at the Day Care center, I felt very sad that I had to leave. After the summer is over, I will probably get an application to get a job at the daycare after school. Working at the day care was a good experience for me. I learned a lot of stuff about being a teacher

and I also remembered about my childhood. Next week I will start working at the fire department. Let's see if I like it as much as I liked the day care. I consider myself like a person who feels comfortable working with kids. They make me happy even if I am having a bad day. I wouldn't like to work at a fire department, but, then again, I would like to experience what it is like working at a fire department.

JULY 25, 1997

Today when I arrived at the Fire Dept. I went to the chief's office and went through all his paper work. I threw away what he didn't want and put the rest in order. Mr. Haley was the fireman that told us what jobs

to do and also what not to do. Mr. Haley went out on a fire call. One thing that you should always keep in mind is you should always be willing to work even if you don't like it. You can't be shy in this line of work. People always enjoy having you around if you're friendly. You can do stuff on your own and do your very best in every thing you do. The fire station is my favorite job.

JULY 18, 1997

Today we went back over our work and scraped the glue off the tables on the third floor. While we worked we listened to music and I was entertained by the boys dancing while we all worked. We didn't take many breaks although we were told to slow down

many times. We finished early but went over our work. We all worked hard and put our best effort into our job. One thing I think I need to learn is how to keep a slow pace and not work myself too hard.

JULY 25, 1997

Today it rained so we worked under the tent. We helped unload the van and we helped open the stand. If it is rainy weather when you're working, bring a jacket. I was extremely cold and frozen. It was busy as far as the number of people who came to buy produce. We saw deer and other birds. I was relieved when it rained. I like to work with people but working at the farm stand is something I don't want to do again.