

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### WHAT AMERICANS THINK ABOUT FAST TRACK AND NAFTA EXPANSION

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it may surprise some of my colleagues that the majority of Americans believe labor and environmental issues should be negotiated as part of trade agreements. In fact, this isn't a majority of 51 percent, 55 percent, or even 60 percent. It is a vast majority of 73 percent. Seventy-three percent of Americans believe that protecting the environment and protecting labor rights should be integral part of trade agreements.

I completely agree.

Apparently, the administration does not. Unfortunately, the administration's fast-track proposal does not reflect the feelings of the vast majority of Americans. The administration's proposal falls far short. To be truthful, it's even a step backward from fast-track proposals under Reagan and Bush. Under the administration's proposal, the President would be forbidden from including labor, environmental, and other standards of the same enforceable, core nature as now are provided for the protection of intellectual property or investors' rights. The proposal isn't a bridge to the 21st century—it's slide back to the 19th century. There truly seems to be a disconnect with the administration and the American people.

In my opinion, and that of the vast majority of Americans, fast-track legislation must include enforceable labor and environmental provisions. To do anything less would be shortchanging working families across our country. It would further compromise our environment, the safety of our foods, the wages of American workers, and our overall quality of life.

Where's the evidence? Well, we have 3 years' worth of evidence from NAFTA. It has been 3 years since this broken trade agreement went into effect, and the evidence is clear that NAFTA has failed for the American working man and woman. Our modest trade surplus with Mexico has ballooned into a huge deficit. We've lost hundred of thousands of jobs. Moreover, the evidence shows that the much ballyhooed labor and environmental side agreements in NAFTA are hugely ineffective. In the United States employers used NAFTA as a tool to fight unions and keep wages down. Companies effectively intimidate workers and stymie union organizing efforts by threatening to move jobs to Mexico. And the health of working families are threatened by increased industrial and toxic emissions and waste along the United States-Mexico border.

NAFTA failed because it failed to protect workers' rights and the environment. It deeply concerns me that NAFTA protects intellectual property rights and investors' rights while it turns a blind eye to workers and the environment. There are more protections for compact

discs and Wall Street financial investors than there are for the Smith family next door and our rivers and streams.

We've seen what happens with a trade agreement that does not include adequate labor and environmental protections, and it certainly isn't pretty. Let us learn from it.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to carefully evaluate these vitally important trade issues in the coming weeks. I strongly urge my colleagues to carefully evaluate the impact of NAFTA expansions and fast-track legislation on American workers and American families. Let's listen to the American people.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE INDIANA STATE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Indiana State League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC] as it hosts a reception in honor of LULAC national president, Belen Robles, tonight, September 26, 1997, at the Empress Casino in Hammond, IN. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Indiana LULAC State officers, Maria Pizana, Vicki Lipiniskis, Terry Serna, Andrew Martinez, Amelia Velez, and Louise Martinez, for the leadership they have displayed in organizing this special event. This marks the first time the Indiana State LULAC has honored a National LULAC President.

Founded in 1929 in Corpus Christi, TX, LULAC was established to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of Hispanic-Americans. Over the years, LULAC has improved the social and economic status of Hispanics through its activism in the areas of equal justice, housing, employment, and education. By 1954, LULAC had earned recognition for winning two landmark civil rights cases, which served to integrate the Orange County, CA school system, and secure jury duty rights for Mexican-Americans in Texas. Since that time, LULAC has worked hard to achieve full access to the political process for all Hispanics, as well as equal educational opportunity for Hispanic children. LULAC councils across the Nation work toward this goal by holding voter registration drives and citizen awareness sessions, sponsoring health fairs and tutorial programs, and raising scholarship money for the LULAC national scholarship fund. In addition, LULAC's activism has expanded to include the areas of language and cultural rights. In response to a recent increase in anti-Hispanic sentiment, LULAC councils have fought back by holding seminars and public symposiums on language and immigration issues. The Nation's oldest and largest national Hispanic civil rights organization, LULAC continues to be a strong voice in the

struggle for equal opportunity for Hispanic-Americans.

The Indiana State LULAC has faithfully worked to fulfill the National LULAC mission through a strong commitment to community and education. The Indiana LULAC emphasizes the protection of civil and human rights for Hispanic citizens and immigrants, and it strives to achieve this goal by educating the Hispanic community. Extremely youth oriented, Indiana LULAC hosts annual career days and college fairs, provides numerous educational workshops and seminars for students, and offers several leadership training opportunities to students. In addition, Indiana LULAC continues to award scholarships to academic achievers throughout the State and, to date, has awarded over \$200,000 in college scholarships. In the future, the Indiana State LULAC aspires to open a LULAC National Education Center, which would provide counseling and tutorial services, scholarships, and low-interest loans to help Hispanic students attend college.

Belen Robles, the first female LULAC national president, has brought a new vision to LULAC. Belen, who works for the U.S. Customs Service, strives to structure LULAC more like a business in order to bring about a greater continuity within the organization. As a result, she has developed a 5-year strategic plan, which will establish a full-time national executive director for LULAC's Washington, DC office. In addition, LULAC is embarking on a membership campaign with the ambitious goal of increasing its current membership of 110,000 to 1 million members. As a law enforcement officer, Belen is knowledgeable about immigration issues, and she uses this knowledge to ensure that Hispanics will receive protection under current immigration law. In addition to her work with LULAC, Belen Robles is on the board of the El Paso Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, vice-chair of the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, and she serves on the Federal Better Relations with Mexico Committee. In 1967, Belen Robles received a bronze Chamizal Medallion from President Lyndon Johnson in recognition of her efforts in the Cabinet-level hearings on Mexican-American affairs in El Paso, TX.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the national and State of Indiana LULAC organizations for their tremendous efforts in uniting Hispanic-Americans. All involved in the success of these organizations should be proud of their efforts in working toward equality for Hispanic-Americans.

HEROES KNOW HEROES

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on August 5, 1997, in Bogota, Colombia, our outstanding

• 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.

DEA Administrator, Tom Constantine, a fellow New Yorker, attended a memorial service for the officers of the Colombian National Police [CNP], who have given their lives in the struggle against illicit drugs.

Our own courageous and outstanding DEA has also suffered losses in this dangerous battle, although not nearly as many as the thousands of men and women of CNP. These men and women in law enforcement, whether here or in Latin America, died for the sake of our kids, our future generations, our democratic institutions, and way of life.

Not long ago in Peru, five dedicated young DEA agents gave their lives in a plane crash in the mountains of Peru during pursuit of a drug trafficker. For those officers and those of the CNP the war on drugs was no cliché.

Administrator Constantine had important words last month to say to the men and women of CNP, who are led by outstanding men like Gen. Jose Serrano, and the chief of their elite antidrug unit, the DANTI, Col. Leonardo Gallego, both of whom visited with Members of the House here in the Capitol just last week.

A few excerpts from Mr. Constantine's remarks underscore the heroes we have in our own DEA, recognize other heroes when they see and work with them. Mr. Constantine said: "We gather today to praise an organization of heroes—the Colombian National Police—men and women whose courage and sacrifice have contributed so much to Colombia—and to the rest of the world. \* \* \* You are a beacon of hope to the law enforcement agencies around the world faced with the danger and destruction caused by ruthless drug-trafficking syndicates."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of our DEA Administrator's remarks at the CNP police memorial follow in the RECORD. The powerful statement will help my colleagues appreciate the human dimension in the struggle against illicit drugs, and especially the impact it has on the men and women we put on the front lines to wage this war. In many ways, only those who have carried a badge and gun can know the real meaning of loyalty and devotion that fellow police officers have to each other—whether here or abroad—in our war on drugs, which is real for them, each and every day.

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NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

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**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the legacy and future of historically black colleges and universities [HBCU] during National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week.

HBCU's were founded to eliminate the disparity of educational opportunities for minorities in the United States. In our struggle to offer the ideal of an equal education for all Americans, HBCU's have played a critical role to enrich and inspire postsecondary education

for African-Americans, low income, and educationally disadvantaged Americans. For many generations from slavery to segregation, HBCU's were the only institutions in which minorities could receive a postsecondary education. HBCU's offer a welcoming and nurturing environment for students while providing quality education and the skills needed for success. I am fortunate to have two HBCU's in my district—Wiley College and Jarvis Christian College.

Wiley College, located in my hometown of Marshall, TX, has been an educational, spiritual, cultural, and economic anchor for the community since 1873. The college encourages students to strive for academic excellence through its Honor Track Program. In addition, the college offers several adult and continuing education programs and community service programs to assist in the students' overall development.

Jarvis Christian College, another faith-oriented institution, has maintained its mission of educating African-Americans with head, heart, and hand together since 1912. This college has produced three of its presidents, and has several alliances with universities and businesses to encourage further education and job placement opportunities for its students. For instance, the college's biomedical science program, in partnership with Meharry Medical College, is designed to encourage and better prepare minority students to enter medicine, dentistry, and other health professions.

Continuing the legacy of their founders, HBCU's today offer minorities choice and diversity in educational opportunities; cultural, financial, and social support; and serve as the backbone for community revitalization and development. For many African-Americans and others, HBCU's have created and enhanced opportunities for leadership and citizenship through their mentor and support programs. Today, HBCU's award almost 30 percent of all bachelor degrees awarded to African-Americans in the United States.

HBCU's also reach out to high school students through the Upward Bound Program. Upward Bound, which is part of the outreach programs at both Wiley College and Jarvis Christian College, encourages African-American high school students to pursue a college degree. The Upward Bound Program offers high school students tutoring in various subjects, academic counseling, and career guidance. Specifically, this program serves many counties in east Texas, including but not limited to, Camp, Gregg, Harrison, Morris, Smith, Upsher, and Wood.

Through creative means, HBCU's also address the needs of the community by continually addressing historic preservation and the economic and housing needs of communities. Wiley College has taken the old segregated high school for African-Americans and has developed it into a community center that serves youth and seniors of all races. Next year, Wiley will continue this development by adding a wellness center for the community.

In recent years, there has been much debate concerning the relevance of HBCU's and Federal funding of these institutions. I believe the importance of HBCU's can be seen in their mentor programs for youth; the lawyers, doctors, teachers, architects, and civic leaders they have produced; the community service

and historic preservation programs that are parts of their agenda; and economic and housing development that are so important to growth and fairness in our society. Yet the relevance of historically black colleges and universities truly lies in the evidence of things not seen. I congratulate HBCU's on the momentous work they have done, and wish them continued success in the future.

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IN HONOR OF CLAIRE F. MORGENSTERN

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**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Claire Morgenstern, who will receive an award this week for outstanding contributions to the Greater Cleveland community from International Services Center [ISC] in Cleveland, OH.

International Services Center is an agency that assists refugees, immigrants, and other newcomers to the United States to overcome social and economic barriers and adjust to a new culture and way of life. The organization is honoring four individuals this year for their exceptional work on intercultural and interracial issues. These individuals have been chosen because of their commitment to the community and their lifelong achievements which reflect the spirit and the mission of ISC.

Claire Morgenstern is a past president and lifetime trustee of ISC and has spent many years as an active proponent of various charitable and community causes. It is the dedication of people like Ms. Morgenstern that makes the difference in the life of neighborhoods and communities.

Ms. Morgenstern graduated from the University of Wisconsin and has pursued graduate studies at Case Western Reserve University. She is a dedicated community leader and for many years has demonstrated tremendously effective work in numerous organizations including United Way Services, the Cleveland International Program, the Epilepsy Foundation, Call for Action, the Temple Tifereth Israel, and Piano International. She served as president of ISC from 1988–90, leading the organization through a critical time of transition.

Ms. Morgenstern has encouraged and supported innovation and growth. She was one of the founders and the first chairwoman of the annual International Holiday Folk Festival in Cleveland. She continues to be one of the festival's greatest supporters as it has grown in stature and popularity. The festival not only provides a needed source of revenue for ISC, it is a major cultural event in the Greater Cleveland area fostering intercultural and interracial harmony.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Claire Morgenstern, devoted grandmother, mother, wife, and dedicated community leader, on a lifetime of wonderful work for the multicultural community in the Greater Cleveland area.

COMMEMORATING THE 1972 NATIONAL BLACK POLITICAL CONVENTION'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to commend the 1972 National Black Political Convention's 25th Anniversary celebration. This event will take place tomorrow, September 27, 1997, at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, IN.

With great vision and dedication, the citizens of Gary, IN successfully hosted the First Black Political Convention 25 years ago. In 1972, 10,000 African-Americans trailblazed their way to Gary to bring together mainstream political leaders, labor officials, and ordinary people to forge a landmark and milestone in our country's struggle for economic justice and fair share of political power.

In 1972, there were 300 African-Americans elected to public office, nationwide; today, there are 7,000 in Federal, State, and local office. In 1972, there were 12 Members of Congress, and in 1997 there are 40 African-Americans in the U.S. Congress. The issues facing African-Americans today are different now than in 1972. The conference this weekend signals the shift from marches to the political arena, to using the political arena as the most effective avenue of opportunity.

In 1972, the convention agenda focused on political and economic empowerment, human development, international policy, communications, rural development, environmental protection, and self-determination. Twenty-five years later, some of the original organizers, including then Gary Mayor Richard Hatcher, are bringing together many of the same players for an anniversary celebration. U.S. Representative MAXINE WATERS of California, chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, will speak at the Genesis Center tomorrow evening. Many social conditions continue to place African-Americans at a disadvantage in finding employment and adequate housing. As a result, the public is being asked to join in the celebration for a weekend of solidarity and discussion, which will focus on striving to eliminate the burdens plaguing African-Americans.

A host of the Nation's most respected academic and political activists, including Dick Gregory, Dr. Ron Walters, Ron Daniels, U.S. Representative DANNY K. DAVIS, and Dr. Ron Karenga, have confirmed their attendance. I am proud to be a part of this celebration and would also like to commend the efforts of the members of the Gary Committee to Commemorate the 1972 National Black Political Convention: Richard Gordon Hatcher, James Holland, Dozier T. Allen, Morris Carter, Judy Cherry, Carolyn McCrady, and a host of other participants working to make this anniversary celebration a success. As the U.S. Representative of Indiana's First Congressional District, I am proud to represent the place of my birth, Gary, IN. I look forward to continuing to work with my African-American colleagues in making this country a better place for all people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commemorating the 25 year anniversary of the 1972 Black

Political Convention and to encourage public participation in carrying out their vision into the future.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 25, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Hefley amendment which would reduce funding for the economic development agency [EDA] by \$90 million.

The EDA plays a vital role in providing support to communities in high economic distress. An anecdote from my district illustrates how the EDA can work for all of our cities and towns. A large community in western Massachusetts just experienced sizable defense industry layoffs. Modest economic development money can inject economic life into communities facing similar hardships. EDA grants fund utilities construction to create industrial parks, provide capital for small business loans, fund regional economic planning for small communities to coordinate job creation efforts, and turn former military bases into centers for new businesses.

EDA funds help to build infrastructure, attract private investment, and create jobs. This is the kind of help that every district needs.

I urge my colleagues to preserve EDA funding and reject the Hefley amendment.

HONORING RABBI BERTRAM KORN

**HON. JON D. FOX**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who, in his all-too-brief 60 years of life, accomplished more than most could in three lifetimes. Rabbi Bertram W. Korn was a man of deep faith, a devoted family man, a heroic military officer, and a community leader in the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Rabbi Korn served Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel in Elkins Park, PA, as its senior rabbi from 1949 until his death in 1979. During that period, Keneseth Israel grew to become the largest synagogue in the Delaware Valley and a keystone of the religious community of Montgomery County, PA. He was the first senior rabbi to be educated, Bar Mitzvahed, and confirmed at the synagogue he led for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Korn was a dynamic and energetic leader who was known for his charismatic leadership and a catalyst for progressive change. He was entirely devoted to

his congregation and would be there for them at important events throughout their lives. While his title comes from the Hebrew rabbi, meaning "my master," Bertram Korn spent his life in service to the congregation of Keneseth Israel.

Rabbi Korn was a trailblazer, patriot, and military leader. Since World War II, he faithfully served the U.S. Navy becoming the first Jewish admiral in the Naval chaplaincy. He was a scholar, historian, and humanitarian with numerous books and writings to his credit.

Now, the congregation he loved and served so conscientiously will honor him by dedicating its sanctuary to Rabbi Korn's memory at Shabbat services this evening. Mr. Speaker, in Judaism, the sanctuary is the spiritual center of our synagogue and it is fitting that Keneseth Israel is dedicating their sanctuary to Rabbi Korn because for them, he was their spiritual center for many years and his memory and influence still lingers. The sanctuary is where our families gather for prayer and where we keep the Torah, which contains the entire body of Jewish religious law and learning including sacred literature and oral tradition. Rabbi Korn exemplified what is best about the family and the power of prayer for generations of our people.

Leading tonight's ceremonies will be Keneseth Israel's new senior rabbi, Bradley Bleefeld as well as Rabbi Aaron Landes of Beth Shalom Congregation. Rabbi Landes was both a rabbinical and Navy colleague of Rabbi Korn and will be the featured speaker and will be followed by Charles Pollack, head of the Bertram Korn Memorial Committee.

At the end of the service there will be two dedications. The first is a dedication of a mezuzah commissioned by the Korn family including his sister, Jean, and his two children, Bertram Jr., and Judy. A mezuzah is a copy of the Hebrew text of Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and 1:13-21 in a container marked with the word Shaddai, the name of God. Rabbi Korn's son, Bertram W. Korn Jr., is the executive editor of the Jewish Exponent newspaper in Philadelphia. The second dedication will be the dedication of the sanctuary.

In association with this celebration, Temple Judea Museum of Keneseth Israel is opening a display of artifacts honoring Rabbi Korn to coincide with the dedications. In the entire 150-year history of the synagogue, there have only been seven rabbis. Of all of them, Rabbi Korn, is noted for having 13 or 14 of his students go onto rabbinical college.

E. Harris Baum, current president of Keneseth Israel, said that part of this celebration is designed to introduce a new generation of young Jews to the legacy of a great rabbi and to rekindle interest in his intellectual work and all that he gave to Reform Judaism. Mr. Baum said the message he received from Rabbi Korn was that each individual in the world has a responsibility to the other—not just Jews, but to all human beings.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, we honored Mother Teresa of Calcutta for similar reasons. Both of these individuals recognized that human kindness and our obligation to care for each other should not be limited by national origins or differences in religious practice. Compassion for each other is something that can bring the world's religious together just as Rabbi Korn's humanity pulled the families of his synagogue

together in prayer and caring. His positive impact as a rabbi was felt all over the United States.

Rabbi Korn believed in the vibrancy of Judaism and believed it to be an empowering, energizing force for human growth and development. He not only preached this belief, he incorporated into his daily life and urged his congregation and others across the United States to do the same. As example of his self-sacrificing dedication to humanity, Mr. Speaker, his daughter has spoken of times when he was sick and would have to go to the hospital for dialysis in the morning. Following this fatiguing treatment, instead of going home to rest, he would spend his time visiting patients throughout the hospital. During his entire life, Rabbi Korn put others before himself and his own needs. Now, his congregation and the entire reformed movement can admire his legacy and have the chance to say "thank you."

So, Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to rise to pay tribute to beloved Rabbi Bertram W. Korn and I join with his family, friends, congregation, and the entire Delaware Valley community to salute him and offer our gratitude for a lifetime of service.

THE OKLAHOMA WOMEN'S  
BUSINESS CENTER

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the Oklahoma Women's Business Center, serving all of central Oklahoma, is an excellent example of a public-private nonprofit organization uniting and coordinating a multitude of Oklahoma resources in support of small women-owned companies. Mr. Speaker, I visited the Oklahoma Women's Business Center during the August recess and learned first hand of their superb efforts to train, mentor, coach, fund, and encourage women-owned businesses. Over the past 2 years the Women's Business Center was integral in assisting women-owned businesses in developing strategic plans, obtaining expansion capital, and expanding market share. The Oklahoma Women's Business Center can point to numerous successes, like Rosemary Carslile, owner of Mattress Furniture Direct in Norman, OK, who experienced a 30-percent growth in sales, in part, because of the help she received from this program. The economic leverage realized from programs like this contribute immensely to women's entrepreneurial efforts and are responsible for creating products, services, and new jobs within the community. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support programs like the Oklahoma Women's Business Center.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM P.  
COOKE

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the reverend emeritus of the Shiloh Baptist Church in Sacramento, CA.

Rev. William P. Cooke. As Reverend Cooke celebrates his 80th birthday today, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting his remarkable life's work in community service.

Reverend Cooke's commitment to the Sacramento community dates back to 1952 when he joined Shiloh Baptist Church. In 1956 he was ordained by the church and he began his service as pastor just 3 months thereafter.

The commitment of Reverend Cooke to his congregation has become legendary in Sacramento. When the membership undertook the task of building a new church, Pastor Cooke often labored alone on the construction of a new house of worship for his ministry.

For 5 years, Reverend Cooke worked 12- to 15-hour days completing the church structure. Since the congregation had no carpenters among its ranks, Pastor Cooke did all of the finish carpentry himself. Reverend Cooke's unwavering dedication to this project ultimately led to the completion of a new house of worship for Shiloh Baptist Church in 1963.

In 1965, Pastor Cooke began the important tradition of an annual banquet for the Shiloh Baptist Church congregation. The day was envisaged by Reverend Cooke as a perpetual reminder of the hardships endured and the accomplishments achieved by the prayer and faith of his dedicated membership.

Since then, Reverend Cooke has been a formidable spiritual leader in the Sacramento community. Currently, he is enjoying a very well-deserved retirement after 26 years as pastor at Shiloh Baptist Church, plus another 4 years in an interim capacity.

Over the years, Reverend Cooke has received numerous special recognitions for his many good deeds. In 1973, the Sacramento City Council paid tribute to Reverend Cooke for his work as a member of the Citizen's Committee on Police Practices by giving him a Distinguished Service Award.

Because of his tireless leadership and concern for his fellow Sacramentans, especially young people, Reverend Cooke was presented with the Father of the Year Award in 1977. He has served selflessly as a foster parent for dozen of children throughout California.

Reverend Cooke has also displayed a passion for the cause of civil rights. Along this vein, he served as a member of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for many years.

In 1985, Reverend Cooke was honored with the Educational Board Award of the California State Baptist Convention. His exceptional leadership of Shiloh Baptist Church, along with an unwavering confidence in the power of education, made Reverend Cooke a most appropriate recipient of this high honor.

Additionally, Reverend Cooke was recognized for his exceptional spiritual deeds when he was presented with the Intergenerational Spiritual Leadership Award in 1994. The Department of Health and Human Services has similarly honored Reverend Cooke with an award for Outstanding Public Service.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute today to a remarkable man of faith who single-handedly built a great ministry in Sacramento. Rev. Willie Cooke is a special person whose record of compassionate community service will endure for many years to come. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in wishing him a very joyous 80th birthday celebration.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today I want to take a moment to offer my praise and thanks to the Members of the U.S. Senate. Today the Senate began debating campaign finance reform. Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT has shown great leadership by bringing a bill sponsored by Senators MCCAIN and FEINGOLD to the floor. Senator LOTT knows that the public is eager to have a debate on this issue and should be applauded for responding to the demands of the people.

Unfortunately, Speaker GINGRICH has chosen not to follow Senator LOTT's lead. Today's New York Times headline says it all, "Gingrich Asserts Campaign Bill, Alive in Senate, Is Dead in House." The Speaker has made it clear that the status quo has served his own self interests and he has no desire to fix the worst abuses in the campaign system.

The Speaker believes that rather than taking the influence of big money out of politics, we need more money in the system. The people of western Wisconsin do not share this belief. The people of western Wisconsin know that the millions of dollars raised in soft money for both political parties, which is all legal, leaves them out of the process and it must be stopped. The people of western Wisconsin think that the reason they no longer have a voice in the process is because they can't make \$1,000 contributions to a candidate for office. Raising the current \$2,000 per individual campaign limit is not the answer to getting more real citizens involved in the process, and it only shows how out of touch the Speaker is with the people of this Nation.

I hope that the Speaker will reconsider his stated opposition to campaign finance reform. I hope that Speaker GINGRICH will follow the lead of Senator LOTT and bring a bill to the floor soon. We will no longer take "no" for an answer.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 25, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of restoring \$4.9 million of necessary funding to the Tropical Ocean-Global Atmosphere Program [TOGA] which is responsible for researching and predicting the effects of el nino.

El nino is responsible for driving the tradewind system and is characterized by long periods of rainfall, which are normally found

over Indonesia, moving out into the Pacific as the ocean water warms there. As el nino fades, the rainfall patterns return to their normal positions. These climate fluctuations affect much of the world over simply due to a change in the prevailing winds over much of the planet as tropical rainfall patterns change their position and intensity. Severe storms and flooding along the west coast, droughts in the midwest and increased typhoons in Hawaii are a sample of the severe weather problems associated with el nino.

Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, located in my district, is the home of the International Research Institute for Climate Research, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] funded institute. Working in conjunction with the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at the University of California at San Diego, Columbia University's renowned facility has helped to define the el nino effect.

With this year's prediction that there will be the most active el ninos of the century, I believe that we must give full funding of \$74.9 million to the Office of Global Programs at NOAA. This can be achieved by adding an additional \$4.9 million which will be used by TOGA for continuing to research el nino.

Increasing the funding for the TOGA Program would expand its ability to work as a fully operational observation system, thus providing NOAA with the opportunity to understand the climate conditions caused by el nino. This early warning capability would in turn help business owners, farmers, and local government officials better prepare for the damaging effects of el nino.

I appreciate the work done by Chairman ROGERS and look forward to working with him and Mr. BILBAY of California as we proceed with these important programs.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, On rollcall vote No. 455 I inadvertently voted "aye." I would like the appropriate portion RECORD to reflect that I intended to vote "no."

#### HAMMOND TECHNICAL VOCATION APPRECIATION SOCIETY

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate the Hammond Technical Vocation Appreciation Society as it holds its first annual "Thanks for the Memories" Recognition Dinner tonight, September 26, 1997, at the After Four Supper Club in Cedar Lake, IN. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the Society's board of directors, Stan Bafia, Dave Carlson, Chester Lobodzinski, Tom Martin, and Marvin Snorton, for the work they have put forth in planning this special event.

The Hammond Technical Vocation Society was founded in November 1996, for the pri-

mary purpose of paying overdue recognition to past faculty members of Hammond Technical Vocation High School, Hammond Tech. Tonight's dinner will be in recognition of four outstanding former educators and coaches of Hammond Tech High School, who have displayed the utmost in pride and dedication throughout their careers. Special recognition will be given to this year's selected honoree, retired educator and coach, George Bereolos. Former coaches, Dale Vieau, the late Swede Carlson, and the late Richard Milton Wilson, will also be honored on this occasion. Hammond Tech will forever be remembered for its 1940 State Championship Basketball Team, whose three remaining members, Bob Haack, Richard Haack, and John Thomas, will be recognized at the dinner tonight.

An educator and coach for 42 years in the Hammond School System, George Bereolos' accomplishments in the classroom and on the court are shining examples of the pride and dedication he exhibited in his work. A 1934 graduate of Hammond High School, George earned a degree in education from Indiana University after his service with the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant during World War II. In addition to teaching social studies, George assumed the added responsibility of head basketball coach in 1954. George's coaching career also included positions with the track and football teams. George currently resides in Munster, IN.

Dale Vieau, Swede Carlson, and Richard Milton Wilson were very devoted teachers and coaches at Hammond Tech, as well. Dale Vieau, a 1944 graduate of Hammond Tech, coached for his alma mater for approximately 32 years, and within the Hammond School System for 38 years. Dale served as coach of the basketball, baseball, and cross country teams. Swede Carlson, a 1938 graduate of Ball State University, was a history and social studies teacher for Hammond Tech. Before his retirement in 1979, he worked with the golf and football teams during his 34-year coaching career. Upon earning his teaching degree from State Normal School, now the University of Wisconsin, Richard Milton Wilson began Hammond Tech's physical education and athletic programs. In the early years of the program, Richard coached every sport with one assistant. An excellent athlete, Richard played football with the Green Bay Packers from 1919 to 1921. In the early 1980's, he was inducted into the Green Bay Packer Hall of Fame. Although Swede Carlson and Richard Milton Wilson have both passed away, memories of their spirit and love for teaching will always remain.

Hammond Tech was founded in 1919, when Fred S. Barrows began a vocational high school in the attic of Central High School on Russell Street in downtown Hammond, IN. In the first year of the school's existence, there was only one teacher and one student. However, only 3 years later, Hammond Tech students filled the halls of the Central High School building when a new Central High School was built on Calumet Avenue. Hammond Tech remained at this location until the summer of 1949, when a new Hammond Tech High School was built on Sohl Avenue. Although the State of Indiana closed Hammond Tech in 1980, the school will always be held in high esteem for the strong dedication and concern of its faculty, as well as the academic and athletic accomplishments of its student

body. Today, Hammond Tech still holds the record for the highest high school graduation rate in the nation, at 98.6 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Hammond Technical Vocation Appreciation Society and this year's faculty honorees for their lifetime of dedication to their school and its students. I commend all of those who have played a role in successfully keeping the memory of Hammond Tech alive over the years, as the pride and spirit of its faculty and former students serves as an inspiration to us all.

#### GOLD STAR MOTHER'S DAY

### HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, they were in the prime of life, full of hope and youthful promise, when they died defending their country and preserving our freedom. Their loss was and is heart-breaking for the families and friends they left behind. And—enjoying the long period of peace and freedom that these young American service men and women bought so dearly—we are in danger of forgetting their great sacrifice.

But there is one group of fine Americans who are uniquely able to make sure that the rest of us do not forget. They are the Gold Star Mothers. Each one lost a child who died in the military service of our country during time of war.

I am proud and grateful that we have a strong and active group of Gold Star Mothers in the Third District of Tennessee, which I represent in Congress. On Sunday, September 28, they and their counterparts from all across the Nation are marking Gold Star Mother's Day. They are part of a group that had its roots in the first great conflict of the 20th Century: World War I. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that service flags would be displayed at homes that had family members serving the country. Blue Stars were displayed for each family member in the Armed Forces. And, as the war progressed and casualties mounted, the stars were turned to Gold Stars to represent each service member killed defending our country.

The Gold Star Mothers were officially organized in Washington, DC, in 1929. But one does not have to be a formal member of the national organization to be a Gold Star Mother. The standard for entering this revered group of Americans is much, much higher and more difficult than simply joining an organization. One must have had a child who made the supreme sacrifice for our country. In 1936 Congress—in a joint resolution—designated the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mother's Day. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt further recognized the day.

These Gold Star Mothers, perhaps better than anyone else, know the agony that comes from caring for, nurturing, and raising up a child only to see that young life lost just as it is beginning. But these fine Americans, who include at least 62 ladies from the Chattanooga area, deserve the greatest admiration, thanks and respect from all of us.

These ladies whose loved ones did not make it home devote themselves to caring for

and helping those who did. In a supreme act of love and concern for others, many Gold Star Mothers dedicate themselves to helping the children of other mothers, children who survived war. Gold Star Mothers assist in all manner of ways. They visit veterans' hospitals to help service people there. They take part in patriotic observances that help all of us remember the sacrifices that bought our freedom. On Sunday those in the Chattanooga area are marking the observance of the day during a candlelight ceremony at VFW Post 4848 in Chattanooga.

I salute the Gold Star Mothers of the Third District, the Chattanooga area, and the Nation. All of us should be grateful that our Nation produces men and women with the courage and dedication to make the supreme sacrifice so that we might be free. We should be thankful too that our Nation has mothers whose courage and compassion help make those sacrifices worth it and—in the most special way—make sure that the memory of those who died for our country lives on.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 25, 1997, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 447 and 455.

Rollcall vote No. 447 was an amendment, by Representative ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON, to H.R. 2267 that would strike bill language to prohibit the use of funds to perform abortions in the Federal Prison System. Let the record state, that had I been present, I would have voted against this amendment.

An amendment by Representative JOEL HEFLEY, rollcall vote No. 455, was also offered on September 25, 1997. It would reduce funding for the Economic Development Administration's trade adjustment assistance program by \$90 million. I would like to make it known I would have voted in favor of this amendment had I been present to vote.

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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 25, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues from North Carolina and Maryland in strong support of the amendment to provide \$3 million to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to respond to the *Pfiesteria* threat on the east coast of the United States. I am a cosponsor of this

amendment because we in North Carolina have felt the effects of *Pfiesteria piscicida* for a number of years, through massive fish kills in the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System and through reports of strange health effects from people who have been in and near affected waters, including skin lesions, respiratory impairment, and memory loss. Although there has been some Federal role in supporting research on *Pfiesteria* and *Pfiesteria*-like dinoflagellates in the past, the recent fish kills and reported human health effects in Virginia and Maryland related to *Pfiesteria*, and further reports of the presence of the toxic form of *Pfiesteria* from Delaware all the way to Florida, call for a broader role by the Federal Government in what is showing itself to be a regional environmental and human health problem.

Through its new, interagency Ecohab Research Program, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has the capacity to play an essential coordinating role in research efforts designed to uncover the ecological dynamics which favor the transformation of *Pfiesteria* into its toxic form. This amendment will also provide funding to affected States to initiate and extend essential efforts to monitor for *Pfiesteria* and similar organisms. Monitoring will allow researchers to quickly respond to outbreaks of *Pfiesteria* in its toxic form and gather the data which is necessary to accelerate our progress in learning more about the causes and effects of this organism.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for taking the lead on this important issue and for his part in initiating this important amendment. I appreciate my colleagues' support for this amendment for a greater Federal role in research related to *Pfiesteria*.

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TRIBUTE TO MYRON FLECK

**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Oregonian, Myron Fleck, who is retiring after 30 years with Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P. It has been my honor to call Myron a friend for the past 5 years that I have held office. He has also been a valued advisor and counseled me on numerous issues important to his profession.

Over the past 3 decades, Myron has had a distinguished career. He has been a leader in a number of professional associations, including the Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants and the Portland Estate Planning Council where he was past president to both. He has been an active member of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives where he chaired the legal, tax, and accounting committee, as well as the National Society of Accountants for Cooperatives where he led the taxation committee.

In recognition of his knowledge of the accounting profession, Myron was appointed to the Oregon State Board of Accountancy and served three terms, one as chairman. In addition, Myron's academic credentials include his tenure as adjunct professor of taxation at the Portland State University and editor of a column for the *Agricultural Journal of Taxation*.

Myron has been actively involved in his community as well. He has been a long-standing member of the Portland Rotary and serves on the finance council of the Catholic Archdiocese of Portland. He is a former trustee to Saint Mary's Academy High School.

As a partner at Coopers & Lybrand, Myron has advised clients in a variety of industries with special emphasis on tax services to cooperatives and bank holding companies. He retires as the partner-in-charge of the Portland office tax practice, as well as his firm's northwest regional tax partner-in-charge.

Myron has had a productive and full career. He has given back much to his profession and his community, and I am pleased to have had his views and advice. I hope that Myron enjoys a long and rewarding retirement.

Please join me in wishing Myron well.

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TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 24, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2378) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak out against an increase in pay for Members of Congress.

The Federal Government is still spending more than it takes in. Despite the fact that we have passed the historic balanced budget bill which will balance the budget by 2002, until that date, we are still adding to the national debt that we will pass on to the next generation of Americans. I believe to allow a pay raise for Members of Congress at this point in time is not the responsible thing to do.

Congress should not be increasing its pay while we have such a large national debt, especially when we are adding to that debt every day. This is one reason I am cosponsoring H.R. 632, the Balance the Budget First Act of 1997, introduced by Congressman JON CHRISTENSEN. This legislation not only repeals the automatic pay increase for Members of Congress, but it also expresses the sense of the Congress that pay of Members of Congress should not be increased until the Federal budget has been balanced.

I appreciate that under current law, the pay increase for Members of Congress is tied to the pay increase for the Federal judiciary. That is why I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 2517, introduced by my colleague from Alabama, Congressman BOB RILEY. This legislation, like H.R. 632, would eliminate the automatic pay increase only for Members of Congress, not for members of the Federal judiciary.

I hope that we will have the good sense to listen to the American people and prevent this pay increase for Members of Congress.

COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN  
MARIANA ISLANDS

SPEECH OF

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 24, 1997*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] and I seldom agree on issues, we are apparently in agreement that more resources and effort must be committed to law enforcement in The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is my strong recommendation that additional funds be transferred to the appropriate category for use in adding an additional Assistant U.S. Attorney to be stationed in the NMI. It is the obligation of the Federal Government to ensure that Federal laws are enforced in the Commonwealth. The addition of an Assistant U.S. Attorney will provide needed support to enforce Federal criminal law. I hope the Chairman [Mr. ROGERS] will include language in the managers statement to this affect.

In a report prepared under Mr. MILLER's supervision and published in April of this year by the minority staff of the House Resources Committee, it is alleged that in the past 5 years there are 27 documented examples of failure to prosecute violations in the CNMI. Of these, 21 were either in the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board, the U.S. Attorney's Office or other U.S. Departments. Only six were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the CNMI. Mr. MILLER's report was a scathing denunciation of the CNMI but contained no similar rebuke of the Federal agencies who had jurisdiction over the majority of abuses he cites. I am pleased to see his recognition of the need for Federal attention to Federal problems in the CNMI.

While this may be a proper forum to take this first small step, it is not the forum to address the larger questions of Federal responsibility in the CNMI. The committee of jurisdiction is the Resources Committee. It is my understanding that my good friend from Alaska, Mr. YOUNG, chairman of the Resources Committee, will lead a delegation to that area in January. I strongly suggest that the gentleman from California, who is the ranking member of that Committee join the chairman on that trip. Hopefully, he will be persuaded—as I was after my visit there—that while there are some problems in that area—which voluntarily became a part of America 21 years ago—those problems are not insurmountable. I believe this cooperation will yield much more readily to reasoned solutions than the impassioned rhetoric heard on the House floor.

## THE ATP PROGRAM

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the ATP Program is important to our economy because it facilitates a partnership between research and commercialization. ATP's mission is that technology should bene-

fit the U.S. economy. As a result, ATP's sole aim is to develop high-risk, potentially high-payoff enabling technologies that otherwise would not be pursued because of obstacles and risks that discourage private investments.

This partnership is crucial to the private sector because it gives them the opportunity to succeed without crippling risks that may preempt them from marketing necessary technological patents. ATP is industry driven—research priorities are set by the industry, not the Government. This enables organizations to share costs, risks, and technology expertise in competitive research and development projects.

Partnership programs like the ATP Program help bridge the gap between the lab bench and the marketplace, and help spawn new innovations and industries. This freedom allows researchers and industry to work together toward a common goal. ATP works through rigorous, open competition and is accessible to all businesses. This has proven to be an effective mechanism for motivating companies to look farther out onto the technology horizon. In addition, ATP is a competitive, peer-reviewed, cost-shared program.

In closing, ATP-sponsored research fuels economic growth by introducing future products and industrial processes. I fully support the ATP Program because disabling this program would discourage research and development which is key to strengthening our economy and international commerce.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES E. ROGAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 25, 1997 due to illness, I was granted a leave of absence and therefore unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

Rollcall No. 438 "no," Rollcall No. 439 "yes," Rollcall No. 440 "no," Rollcall No. 441 "yes," Rollcall No. 442 "yes," Rollcall No. 443 "yes," Rollcall No. 444 "no," Rollcall No. 445 "no," Rollcall No. 446 "yes," Rollcall No. 447 "no".

Rollcall No. 448 "no," Rollcall No. 449 "no," Rollcall No. 450 "no," Rollcall No. 451 "yes," Rollcall No. 452 "yes," Rollcall No. 453 "no," Rollcall No. 454 "no," Rollcall No. 455 "yes," Rollcall No. 456 "yes".

END LOGGING ROAD SUBSIDIES  
NOW**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as conferees representing the House and Senate go to conference to resolve differences between each Chamber's version of the Interior appropriations bill, I urge my colleagues on the conference committee to put an end to the use of taxpayer subsidies for the construction of logging roads in our national forests.

The Federal Government spends millions of dollars each year subsidizing the construction

of logging roads in our national forests. These roads' only purpose is to allow loggers to cut more trees. It is time to end this fiscally wasteful and environmentally destructive subsidy of the timber industry.

Our national forests represent a major portion of some of the last remaining untouched forest in this country. Regrettably, the U.S. Forest Service continues to spend \$90 million each year to build logging roads deep into these forests so that timber companies can chop down these precious resources. These needless corporate subsidies also carry with them very detrimental environmental consequences. I know of absolutely no reason why we should continue the construction of these roads.

Logging roads cut through precious habitats of fish and wildlife, including many threatened and endangered species. The construction of these roads has had a devastating impact upon habitat, water quality, and wildlife population. Road construction has also increased the risk of landslides, erosion, and siltation of streams.

In July, the House voted on the Porter-Kennedy amendment to the Interior Appropriations Act of 1998, which would prevent further destruction of our Nation's Federal forests, including old growth forests which remain on public land. The vote to abolish this subsidy came within only two votes of passing the House. A secondary amendment, however, cut the subsidy in half.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that we have a chance to enhance environmental protection while at the same time reducing the Federal budget deficit and finally putting an end to an unnecessary corporate subsidy. Soon, the House-Senate conference committee will make a decision about the inclusion of the logging road subsidy. I urge the conferees to eliminate purchaser credits and eliminate the appropriation for timber roads. We do not need any new taxpayer subsidized logging roads in our national forests.

## AMERICA RECYCLES DAY

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would express the sense of the House that the country ought to give itself a pat on the back for its progress in recycling. I am joined in this effort by Mr. PORTER, Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. GILCHREST, and I am proud to have them as partners in this worthy effort.

This resolution would suggest that the House believes it appropriate that a national celebration of "America Recycles Day" be observed by States and localities. This would be a day to celebrate the progress the country has made in establishing and integrating recycling programs in each State, in hundreds of cities, in thousands of communities.

Whether it be the simple act of depositing an old Coke can in an aluminum recycling bin, or meticulously separating brown glass from green glass from clear glass and hauling them all down to the city recycling center, it is clear that Americans have learned that recycling is a valuable means of conserving resources,

saving money, and keeping our environment clean.

When you look at the trash that we generate in a year's time—208 million tons worth—it is clear that it is incumbent on us to use less, recycle more, and find new ways of managing our finite resources. The numerous recycling programs throughout the country are dedicated to this cause and each person who recycles ought to be commended for their dedication to a cleaner, safer environment.

The resolution I introduce today with my colleagues will hopefully be a catalyst for more Americans to recycle and continue this positive and simple means to a better future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed following my remarks.

H. RES.—

Whereas the people of the United States generate approximately 208,000,000 tons of municipal solid waste each year, or 4.3 pounds per person per day;

Whereas the average office worker in the United States generates between 120 and 150 pounds of recoverable white office paper a year;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency recently estimated that the recycling rate in the United States has reached 27 percent of the solid waste stream;

Whereas making products from recycled materials allows the people of the United States to get the most use of every tree, every gallon of oil, every pound of mineral, every drop of water, and every kilowatt of energy that goes into the products they buy;

Whereas manufacturing from recycled materials creates less waste and fewer emissions;

Whereas recycling saves energy, reducing the need to deplete nonrenewable energy resources;

Whereas it is estimated that 9 jobs are created for every 15,000 tons of solid waste recycled into new products;

Whereas recycling is completed only when recovered materials are returned to retailers as new products and are purchased by consumers;

Whereas buying recycled products conserves resources and energy, reduces waste and pollution, and creates jobs;

Whereas more than 4,500 recycled products are now available to consumers;

Whereas the United States has a two-way, use and reuse system of recycling and buying recyclables;

Whereas Americans support recycling, but need a regular reminder of the importance of buying recycled content products, the availability of recycled content products, and how to recycle;

Whereas states and localities throughout the country will be establishing November 17, 1997, and November 15, 1998, as "America Recycles Day" in their communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the House of Representatives supports the goals of America Recycles Day; and

(2) the House of Representatives requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to support the goals of each America Recycles Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today slightly bemused at the specter we are witnessing where the Republican Majority is effectively denying its own member, the gentlewoman from Washington, the opportunity to address a matter of significance to her and other members.

Last week, the same Majority brought forward for a vote H.R. 2378, Treasury, Postal, General Government Appropriations for FY 1998. The rules established by the leadership did not allow for broad amendments, Representative SMITH tells us she wanted an opportunity to raise under that bill the issue of Cost of living Adjustments for federal employees, including judges and Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have no way of knowing if the gentlewoman was persuaded or tricked by her leadership into not raising the issue, at that time. I do know that the membership, in the absence of amendments, addressed the merits of appropriations set forth in H.R. 2378, and voted only on that. In the aftermath, the vote on the appropriations bill was construed as being either "for" or "against" maintenance of the Cost of living Adjustment—for all Federal employees, judges and Congressmen and women. This, of course, later got further distilled as a vote "for" or "against" a congressional pay raise.

All of that occurred without adequate deliberation on the issue of COLAs, and even without specific discussion as to whether a distinction could be made for COLAs for federal employees, judges or Members of Congress. Thus, the American public was deprived of a clear and full enunciation of respective positions as well as a recorded vote on this particular issue. Members were ill-served by the portrayal of the vote on the broad Treasury, Postal, General Government Appropriations bill as a vote on a pay raise, particularly when the bill did not specifically address Ms. SMITH's issue.

The Majority now appears ready to compound the travesty today by once again closing debate without providing Ms. SMITH and those who might agree with her position an opportunity to amend or even debate the issue.

Mr. Speaker, operation of the House in such a manner could rightly be seen by the public as akin to the conduct of a certain Senate Committee Chairman in the other legislative body who recently invoked procedure to stifle a hearing and vote on an ambassadorial appointment for Mexico.

I suggest Mr. Speaker, that people will and should be more troubled by the way this business has been conducted than by whether or not a 2.3% COLA, in place since 1989, actually is authorized.

Personally I find that points made by experienced Members—including those who were here in 1989—seem to be reasonable in support of the 2.3% COLA, for Members of Congress, as well as for judges and other federal employees. I am told that the COLA was first

established at a time when Members' ability to earn outside income was curtailed. In addition, Members are afforded no living allowances for the costs of maintaining a second residence and other expenses associated with the need to be both in the home district and in Washington D.C. Many Members believe firmly that the 2.3% COLA is fair, especially since it has not taken effect for several years, and that the salary set for Members helps attract quality candidates and Members. They also cite their seven day (and most evening) schedules and dedication to their work—which includes a responsibility to legislate on significant issues, including a multi-trillion dollar budget.

Yet these arguments have not been fully articulated because of the Majority's procedural maneuver to shut down debate. Other than a sense that the public may resent Congress' COLA, there has been little discussion as to why other federal employees and judges ought to be denied COLAs.

Mr. Speaker, I've yet to hear a sufficient rebuttal to the points made in favor of the COLA, but unfortunately it seems I shall not get that chance as the Majority appears set against it.

Had I the opportunity to weigh in, I'd like it known that I would support COLAs for federal employees and judges. Since many would seize the opportunity to politicize any action on Congressional COLA's, I would prefer that they be allowed to take effect in the session of Congress following the one in which a vote is taken. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that that would be the better course this year and at any future time when the compensation of those voting on the issue is in question.

So, I object to abuse of the process, and the refusal of the Majority leadership to put the question squarely to the membership for deliberation, debate and vote. I am also sure many Members will find objectionable the interpretations and misinterpretations of Members' positions.

Mr. Speaker, the insistence of the Republican leadership to be clever on the issue instead of forthright is a disservice to the public and to Members.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JAMES  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the groundbreaking ceremony for St. James Presbyterian Church's new sanctuary. It is an honor to join the congregation in celebrating this momentous occasion.

On January 17, 1994, the St. James sanctuary was destroyed by the Northridge earthquake. Since that time the congregation has worshiped in their fellowship hall which does not accommodate their entire congregation. Finally, 3½ years later, they are able to rebuild their sanctuary. We gather here to celebrate this new beginning.

St. James Presbyterian has a long and detailed history which stretches back to the end of the Second World War. During that time the San Fernando Valley had an unexpected population boom and Dr. John Tuft was selected by the Presbyterian Church's Presbytery of

Los Angeles to be the organizing pastor of a new church in Tarzana, St. James Presbyterian Church.

The membership grew quickly, from 132 members in 1952 to 1,295 members in 1961. Luckily they were able to begin construction of a sanctuary to accommodate all who wanted to worship. They dedicated their magnificent sanctuary and the first service was so moving it was televised on the program "Great Churches of the Golden West." Unfortunately, it was this sanctuary that was destroyed by the earthquake.

Many members have struggled financially with the hopes of worshipping with the entire congregation under one roof again. This dream is finally a reality with today's groundbreaking ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in celebrating the groundbreaking of this beautiful sanctuary. The members of this congregation deserve this recognition for their dedication and sacrifice.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FORMAL  
DEDICATION OF ANHEUSER-  
BUSCH HALL AT WASHINGTON  
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

**HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere best wishes and congratulations to the Washington University School of Law in St. Louis, MO, as the school formally dedicates its new building, Anheuser-Busch Hall. This state-of-the-art facility will provide plenty of much-needed space and provide the students and faculty with all of today's modern technology to make for a productive learning environment. This environment will enable Washington University students to continue to excel and will allow the distinguished faculty to continue to provide an excellent education for the lawyers of the 21st century.

As a graduate of Washington University's School of Law, it is exciting to see this new five-story structure open, complete with its 350,000 volume law library. Mudd Hall, the old site of the law school and the building in which I spent many days and nights studying, taking classes, and working, holds special memories for me and many others. However, I am sure that Anheuser-Busch Hall will only enhance the law school's ability to provide a high quality education for our future leaders.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the university and school of law, all its students, faculty, and benefactors, and wish them the best in Anheuser-Busch Hall.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-  
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 25, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Bartlett Amendment.

This extreme amendment blocks the U.S. from taking even the first step toward fulfilling its debt to the U.N.

Mr. BARTLETT cloaks his amendment in the rhetoric of reform. He claims that his amendment will somehow take us down the path to reform.

But let's be very clear, Mr. Chairman. This amendment is NOT about U.N. reform. This amendment is simply about blocking the U.S. from fulfilling its obligations to the U.N.

I don't think there is anyone in this House who is not supportive of further U.N. reform. That is why we worked to elect a new Secretary General. That is why the Administration and the Congress have come up with a reform and arrears plan that is currently being negotiated by a conference committee. And that is why we will continue to advocate far-reaching reforms throughout the U.N. system.

But this amendment approaches the issue in an irresponsible, haphazard manner. In fact, the amendment would upend the ongoing negotiations between the Administration, Congressional leaders, and the U.N., setting back our efforts to implement reform in the U.N.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S. has a tremendous amount of influence within the U.N., but that level of influence is in danger of decreasing.

Our outstanding debt to the U.N. is draining our power in the organization and has created a climate of resistance to U.S. proposals.

The U.N. has historically served U.S. interests, but our debt is making it hard for the organization to carry out the very activities that serve these interests.

For all of these reasons, the U.S. must fulfill its financial obligation to the U.N. But that will not happen if the Bartlett Amendment passes.

In the interest of reforming the United Nations, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Bartlett Amendment.

INVESTIGATE ABUSES SURROUND-  
ING THE CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.  
PROGRAM

**HON. MARK E. SOUDER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 26, 1997*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting additional evidence supporting the need for my amendment approved by the House on September 24, 1997 which provides \$2,000,000 for the inspector general's office at

the Justice Department to complete a thorough and objective investigation of the abuses surrounding the Citizenship U.S.A. Program accelerating the naturalization process prior to the 1996 elections. This evidence includes an executive summary of the KPMG Peat Marwick LLP Report, a statistical listing of the naturalizations where complete background checks were not done provided by the Justice Department, and an editorial in the Washington Post entitled "Burned Again."

Naturalization is a critical symbol of the American democratic experiment and the continuing contribution immigrants made. The time has come to eliminate this blemish on the immigration system and those, the overwhelming majority of whom, legally pursue their citizenship. These abuses of the Clinton/Gore administration should not be tolerated which cheapen the integrity of citizenship and the naturalization process.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, NATURALIZATION QUALITY PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

FINAL REPORT—APRIL 17, 1997

Executive Summary: The Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, engaged KPMG Peat Marwick LLP to review the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) implementation of the November 29, 1996 Naturalization Quality Procedures (NQP). The Naturalization Quality Procedures address seven key enhancements to the naturalization process. These enhancements include (1) standardization of work process, (2) fingerprint check integrity, (3) enhanced supervisory review, (4) instructions regarding temporary file (T-file) use, (5) implementation of a standardized quality assurance program, (6) guidance regarding revocation procedures, and (7) requirements for increased monitoring of outside English and Civics test sites. The instructions contained within the November 29, 1996 memorandum were effective upon receipt, and affected interview scheduling and oath ceremonies.

DoJ contracted with KPMG to conduct a review of NQP implementation to evaluate the effective implementation of these procedures. This document contains our review of the NQP directed internal controls implemented by INS to determine if INS field offices and service centers were complying with Memorandum provisions. We conducted our review between February 19 and March 26, 1997. The sites reviewed by KPMG represent approximately 85% of the INS naturalization processing capacity and provide a cross-section of INS offices. Our review indicates that, of the seven areas addressed by the Memorandum, the INS continues to have the most significant control problems with the fingerprint process and the identification of statutorily-barred applicants.

A key control implemented by the Naturalization Quality Procedures was the establishment of a data match between INS naturalization tracking systems and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) billing system to identify aliens with a disqualifying criminal history. This data match allowed INS to direct that no cases could be scheduled for interview or oath ceremony until receipt of a definitive response from the FBI regarding criminal history had occurred. Although this data match utilizes the same methodology used to determine the number of cases identified for the felony case review, there is one important exception. Unlike the methodology utilized during the felony case review, the production system requires a match of not only the A-number, but also the first and last names of the applicant. This additional

requirement should increase the accuracy of the matching results. However, it should be understood that, although this is an improvement over the previous methodology, the introduction of any data manipulation into the matching methodology also introduces potential errors into the results.

The root cause of this potential error is the continued lack of quality control in the completion of FD-258 fingerprint cards. Although the automated matching process does provide some control, a correct identification from the FBI is not assured. Currently, INS is experiencing a growing backlog of cases that are classified "not found" as a result of the failure of the FBI and INS matching effort. Additionally, in a sample conducted by INS of 200 cases identified as NON-IDENT by the FBI, 25 applicants admitted to previous arrested during their interviews.

In addition to the potential error in the matching methodology between INS and FBI systems, local and state agencies are not required to report criminal arrest data to the FBI. Although the problem with state and local agency reporting is beyond the control of the INS, the integrity of FD-258 data is clearly within the INS purview, and should be corrected immediately. Based on our review, the use of Designated Fingerprint Services (DFS) has done little to increase the accuracy of this data.

To ensure that no cases are scheduled for interview or oath ceremony until a definitive criminal history response from the FBI is received, a unique system-generated control number is required to be entered on the N-400 processing worksheet. However, in our review, we often were unable to verify that this mandatory check had taken place. Since this is the validation step of this critical control, we feel this constitutes a material weakness in the criminal history validation process.

Upon further examination of the fingerprint process, we discovered pending case files with fingerprints that had been rejected by the FBI and are currently on indefinite hold pending a policy decision from INS Headquarters. The categories of fingerprint rejections currently being held pending a policy decision include: Applicants whose fingerprints had been rejected twice by the FBI as unclassifiable; applicants who had not responded to a request to be reprinted; and, applicants whose rejection notice was undeliverable due to an incorrect address given by the applicant.

The number of rejections we witnessed further supports our conclusion that the DFS initiative is not significantly improving the overall quality and integrity of the FD-258 process.

In addition to the findings regarding the criminal history validation process, our remaining findings focused on two major areas: dissemination of the new procedures and staff training. With regard to dissemination of the NQP, we discovered three different versions of the memorandum had been distributed throughout the INS. One is the Commissioner's signed copy, a second is an unsigned cc:mail version of the Commissioner's memos with different attachments, and the third is an early version drafted for the Deputy Commissioner's signature. The cc:mail version being used did not require FBI verification, completion of a processing worksheet with initials and dates, nor enhanced supervisory review for IDENT, T-file, or complex cases. If a sense of urgency regarding the NQP was communicated from INS Headquarters, it became diminished as it worked its way down the chain of command. In addition, generally staff at the first-line supervisor level and below were not informed of the reasons behind the implementation of the changes.

In reviewing the training records related to the NQP memorandum, we discovered that INS Headquarters decentralized training down to the individual office level. There were no standards set, no curriculum established, and no policies established regarding the recording of attendance for accountability purposes. This was a major contributing factor in the INS' inability to implement fully the NQP.

As a result of our site reviews, it is now clear that the NQP has increased internal control and helped reduce the risk of incorrectly naturalizing an applicant. But it is also clear that criminal history validation, a key control of the NQP, remains ineffective. In addition, the NQP standards outlined in the memorandum were unevenly applied across the INS as a result of the lack of standardized training and an inability to effectively communicate the NQP requirements.

Due to the inherent weaknesses in the FBI and INS matching, and the continued lack of control within the overall fingerprint process, we cannot provide assurance that INS is not continuing to incorrectly naturalize aliens with disqualifying conditions.

*Distribution of Naturalized Persons*

[Sept. 1995-96]

Non-Idents: Persons identified as having no FBI criminal history records .....	766,959
Idents: <sup>1</sup> Persons identified as having FBI records which include INS administrative actions, misdemeanor and felony arrests and convictions .....	81,492
Reject/unclassifiable: <sup>2</sup> Persons identified as not having had definitive criminal history checks conducted because their fingerprint cards were rejected by the FBI because of poor quality prints .....	124,740
Not matched: <sup>2</sup> Persons for whom it cannot be determined whether or not FBI records checks were ever conducted .....	55,750
Elder/minor (not submitted): Elders and minors for whom INS policy does not require FBI records checks .....	19,685
Pending: Persons whose records checks were still being processed by the FBI at the time this data was produced .....	1,241
<b>Total naturalized persons ...</b>	<b>1,049,867</b>

(1) Includes 9,145 candidate IDENTs resulting from full FBI CJIS name check, without full 10-print identification, as well as some expunged records.

(2) No record found from full FBI CJIS name check. No criminal history record based on name/date of birth check.

*Breakdown of idents*

[Persons identified by FBI as having criminal records]

Administrative Violations: Individuals arrested only for INS administrative violations .....	31,000
Misdemeanor: Individuals arrested for at least one misdemeanor, but no felonies .....	25,000
Felony: Persons arrested for at least one felony .....	16,400
Candidate Idents: Possible matches based on name checks; some expunged records .....	9,100
<b>Total idents .....</b>	<b>81,500</b>

Table 3.—Case files reviewed by INS/KPMG

Proper decision: Cases in which the NRT adjudicators found that the statutorily defined residency and good moral character criteria were met (64.5%) .....	10,030
Presumptively ineligible: Cases in which the NRT adjudicators found that the statutorily defined residency and good moral character criteria were presumptively not met (2%) .....	296
Needs further action: Cases in which the NRT adjudicators found that they could not validate that the statutorily defined residency and good moral character criteria were met based on the information contained in the case files the NRT has in Lincoln (33.5%) .....	15,210

Total cases reviewed .....

<sup>1</sup>Plus 4,650 involve failure to reveal felony arrest.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 5, 1997]

BURNED AGAIN

On subject after subject, this turns out to be a White House that you believe at your peril. Six months ago, Republicans were accusing it of trying to make political use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The charge was that the White House had put the arm on the INS to speed up and cut corners in the naturalization process, the theory being that new citizens would more likely vote Democratic than Republican, and therefore the more of them, the merrier.

The administration responded that there was no way it would do a thing like that, manipulate the citizenship process for political gain, and folks believed it. We ourselves wrote sympathetically that, while "some congressional Republicans suspect a Democratic plan to load up the voter rolls . . . the administration replies that there are good and innocent reasons for [the] increase."

So now, guess what? It turns out the White House was in fact leaning on the INS to hasten the process, in part in hopes of creating new Democratic voters. There are documents that amply show as much. The attempt was described in a lengthy account in this newspaper by reporter William Branigin the other day. It was centered in the office of Vice President Gore, where they do reinventing government projects. But it wasn't just another reinvention. "The president is sick of this and wants action," Elaine Kamarck, a domestic policy adviser to Mr. Gore wrote in an e-mail last March, the "this" being that the INS wasn't moving people along at the proper speed.

The Republican charge is that, in speeding up the process, the INS made citizens of some applicants with criminal records who should have been barred. The Democratic defense—the current version—is that some of this may indeed have occurred, but not because of political interference. Rather, it was the result of simple bungling. You are told now that you shouldn't take the political meddling in this process—essentially a law enforcement process—seriously not because it didn't happen but because it was ineffectual. Now there's a comfort.

The INS has long been an agency in disrepair. It had and still has a huge naturalization backlog, partly the result of increased applications after the grant of amnesty to certain illegal aliens in the immigration act of 1986, partly now the result as well of last year's welfare bill, which cuts off benefits to immigrants who fail to naturalize. The agency was already trying to cut the backlog, as well it should, and if ever there were a candidate for reinvention, it's the INS. So you

had a legitimate project until the folks with the hot hands in the White House decided it should be a political project as well, at which point it was compromised.

Some of the worst ideas ginned up in the White House never got anywhere, in part apparently because of stout INS resistance.

Nor is it yet clear how many people with disqualifying records were made citizens, nor how much of that was due to political pressure and how much to just plain everyday incompetence. But in a way it doesn't matter. What matters is that once again the political

people couldn't keep their distance from a process that should have been respected and left alone on decency-in-government grounds, and then they were untruthful about it. Who believes them and goes bail for them next time?