

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL  
MAMMOGRAPHY DAY AND  
BREAST CANCER AWARENESS  
MONTH

## HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, today, somewhere in this country, a woman has been diagnosed with breast cancer. There's no cure to offer her. There's no known cause to explain her condition. She's just joined a club of over 180,000 women, who have received the same terrible news from their doctor. What's even worse is that she may join another group of over 43,000 women who die from breast cancer every year. And she will likely wonder if there is anything she could have done to stop it.

And the answer is yes—women are not powerless in this fight for their lives. Over 92 percent of breast cancers can be treated with early detection and prompt treatment.

October 17 is National Mammography Day and I am proud to be a cosponsor of House Resolution 235, which recognizes the importance of mammographies in the fight against breast cancer. I want to encourage every woman across this country to become more proactive in the fight against this disease by scheduling mammograms for herself or someone she loves. The most effective way to battle breast cancer is to detect the disease in its earliest stages, when treatment is possible. Through mammogram screening, physicians can discover breast cancer up to 2 years before a woman could through self-examination. Clearly, the sooner the disease is diagnosed, the better the chance a woman has to survive.

This is an issue that's obviously important to every woman in this Nation. However, it's an issue that should be crucial to America as a whole. I've been blessed through the women in my life. I have a wonderful wife, three lovely daughters, a great daughter-in-law, and the prettiest little granddaughter any one has ever seen. It scares me to know that 1 out of 9 women in America will be diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime. Out of these five ladies in my life, there is a chance one of them will one day become a member of the 180,000 women diagnosed with breast cancer.

So, today I call on all Americans, both men and women, to focus more attention on this deadly disease and to become more active in the fight against it. After all, virtually everyone has a mother or a sister, a wife or a daughter that he or she loves and depends on. Women are too important, too precious to this Nation for any of us to ignore one of their most recurrent killers. I know all the women in my life are to me.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY M. RYAN

## HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Terry M. Ryan of Little Falls, NJ, as he is very deservingly honored this evening by Wayne General Hospital.

Terry is president of Hanson & Ryan, Inc. in Totowa, NJ. He joined the agency in 1970 and is responsible for oversight of all agency operations. Terry also serves as president of Financial Services subsidiary, T.M. Ryan Financial Services, Inc. Hanson & Ryan, Inc. has been listed in Business News of New Jersey as one of the "Top 50 Insurance Brokers."

Terry attended Syracuse University and graduated from the College of Insurance with a degree in insurance and risk management.

Active in the industry throughout his career, Terry was a founder of the IANJ [Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey] Young Agents Committee and served as its first chairman in 1974. He served IIAA [Independent Insurance Agents of America] as regional director of the National YAC [Young Agents Committee] for 3 years. Terry has been a member of the Agents Advisory Council for Aetna Casualty & Surety and served as chairman. He has also been the New Jersey representative to the GPC council for Aetna and has served on GRE Insurance Group Advisory Council.

Terry has served on the executive committee of the IIAPC [Independent Insurance Agents of Passaic County]. He has received the New Jersey Department of Insurance Meritorious Service Award and IANJ's Young Agent of the Year Award.

Terry is chairman of the Insurance Committee for the Township of Little Falls and very notably is currently chairman of the Board of Wayne General Hospital. He has been active in many additional community organizations and received citations for his work in those areas. Among those organizations, he has served as a youth sports coaching program honorary trustee of the Passaic County 200 Club of which he was cofounder.

An active member of his community, Terry is currently a member of the board of directors of the Passaic Valley Rotary Club, the National Notary Association, the Little Falls Athletic Club, and an associate member of the Passaic Police Chief's Association. He is a past member of the board of directors, Passaic Valley Kiwanis, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, vice-president-elect and board member of the Passaic Valley Chamber of Commerce, board member of the American Cancer Society—Passaic County chapter, and a member of the board of directors for the Passaic County Historical Society.

Terry resides in Little Falls with his wife, Debbie and three children, Sean, Carrie, and Kristin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Terry's family, friends, and col-

leagues, and the Township of Little Falls in recognizing Terry M. Ryan's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

## A CALL FOR PRODUCT LIABILITY REFORM

## HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address an issue that may soon have severe implications for our health industry. Within the next year there may be a shortage of critical medical devices on the market due to the unavailability of biomaterials. Biomaterials, such as teflon, polyurethane, and polyester yarn, are necessary components in medical devices, for hip and knee implants, pacemakers, and catheters. What makes these biomaterials special is that their biological nature will not be rejected by the immune system. Their chemical properties are specialized to fit the durability and the malleability that is needed in constructing implants, like the tiny cochlear ear implant which enhances hearing.

What has caused this short supply of biomaterials? Biomaterials suppliers are leaving the market of medical devices because of an onslaught of litigation. The suppliers of biomaterials have rarely been found liable for defects in the manufacture of a medical device. The reason is that the biomaterial seldom has anything to do with defect of the product. With so many victories, why would the biomaterial makers continue to face litigation threats? Why do plaintiffs and trial lawyers pursue innocent, though hapless, suppliers of biomaterials? Because they can. In the United States, anyone willing to pay a court filing fee can bring a lawsuit for any reason and pursue it through actual trial even with no hope of success. And while manufacturers of medical devices are relatively small and go bankrupt when forced to pay large litigation settlements, suppliers of biomaterials have deep pockets and thereby attract the voracious appetites of the major trial lawyers.

Thus, biomaterial suppliers, most of which are companies that sell a small percentage of its overall production to medical device manufacturers, are subject to litigation for products that it had no say or responsibility. Biomaterial suppliers are being litigated against for simply supplying the raw materials.

One example of the problem with litigation reaching too far in the biomaterials industry involves DuPont, a maker of synthetic materials. DuPont sold teflon to a manufacturer that made temporo mandibular joint implants. The manufacturer was sued on the grounds of tort law, where the plaintiff believed that the implant was defective. The manufacturer went bankrupt so the plaintiff held DuPont liable for the defective implant. With only about 5 cents' worth of teflon in each mandibular joint implant, DuPont was named in over 250 different

● 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.

cases. DuPont won every case. However, the litigation cost was almost \$50 million over 8 years. Result: DuPont left the medical device market after it decided, without too much difficulty, that its sales for 5 cents of teflon resulted in millions of dollars in legal expenses.

Do we hold steel mills responsible for the criminal use of a gun? Do we hold makers of car paint liable for every auto accident? The law does not, Juries do not. This Congress should not. As the chairman of the Health Subcommittee on Ways and Means, I fear this trend. In a time of rising health care costs, we can ill afford to lose the technologies that have helped patients live their lives with better quality and care. A shortage of raw materials for medical devices and implants will only raise health costs and limit access to the few. In the ongoing process of trying to provide more accessible health care at costs sustainable to our Nation's future, present product liability laws has the potential of running a lot of biomedical suppliers out of the medical device market, even though many of them are completely without fault with regards to the design and manufacture of defective implants.

It would be wise to look at recent health care history for a perspective. Just 40 years ago, children who were afflicted with hydrocephalus—water in the brain—died of brain damage in early childhood. With a device called an implantable shunt, doctors are now able to save these children by relieving the fluid pressure. Before pacemakers were created, heart attack victims would not have survived without something pacing the beat of their heart. Technology has now allowed us to achieve this. We can manufacture knee implants that allow crippled people to walk again. We now have hip and jaw implants. Our technology has been pushed forward with ambitious thinkers, courageous entrepreneurs, and a public with increasing demand for quality in their lives. In the end, every American benefits from these advances in medical technology. More than 75 percent of biomaterial suppliers have already left the medical device implant market. In responding to the influence that made them leave the market, 100 percent of the suppliers cited the fear of litigation costs.

The medical device industry has almost \$50 billion in annual domestic sales, with almost an additional 120 billion dollars' worth of sales in the foreign market. Because nearly a third of all medical device companies reside in California, a loss of this revenue to the California and U.S. economy would be significant. With the current rate of biomaterial suppliers leaving the market, the medical device companies may be left without the precious biomaterials to make implants and be forced to close their businesses.

The many effects that current product liability law provides for with regards to biomaterials simply illustrates one segment of the detrimental effects of overlitigation on our economy. The biomaterials shortage is only one piece of a much larger puzzle. The problem remains excessive litigation while the solution is comprehensive product liability reform. It is not in the best interests of the American people to cease all litigation on defective or harmful products. However, we must provide an environment where consumers can be protected from bad products, while also limiting senseless litigation so that businesses can continue to operate, innovate, and provide for the American consumer. Piecemeal reform of cer-

tain industries, while ignoring the problems that excessive litigation is having on other industries, is not the solution. We tried, in 1995, to enact product liability reform but it was vetoed by the President. I ask Congress to enact comprehensive product liability reform.

HONORING KAY KEYSER OF  
QUAKER CITY, OH

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

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

Kay Keyser, of Quaker City, OH, has been nominated for Ohio Teacher of the Year by the East Guernsey Local School District. Kay is a seventh and eighth grade teacher at Buckeye Trail Middle School.

Kay has been in education for 24 years. She is very committed to the school and the community. Kay spends her spare time volunteering on activities which will directly benefit her students. Not only is she a volunteer but also a single mother of two which leaves a minimal amount of time for herself.

The finalists for the Ohio Teacher of the Year will be named within the next few weeks. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Kay Keyser on her nomination for Ohio Teacher of the Year. I wish Kay continued success, health and prosperity.

A COMPELLING ARTICLE

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today I call attention to a recent editorial in the Washington Post by George F. Will, entitled "Melding in America."

Mr. Will eloquently encourages the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to add a sixth racial category to the next census form: multiracial. Not only would such a designation be more accurate, it would also represent society's acknowledgment that a child should never be forced to choose between maternal and paternal heritages.

Additionally, creating such a category would serve to diffuse the politics of grievance groups that use membership in a particular race to claim victim status and thus recompensation for wrongs real or imagined. America is a country founded upon the idea of individual rights—not rights determined by one's skin pigmentation.

I encourage all of my colleagues to read Mr. Will's compelling article.

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

MELDING IN AMERICA

(By George F. Will)

An enormous number of people—perhaps you—are descended, albeit very indirectly, from Charlemagne. And an enormous number are descended from Charlemagne's groom. Trace our pedigree back far enough, you may find that you are an omelet of surprising ingredients.

Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, Jesse Owens and Roy Campanella each

had a white parent. Martin Luther King, Jr. (who had an Irish grandmother and some Indian ancestry), W.E.B. DuBois and Malcolm X had some Caucasian ancestry. The NAACP estimates that 70 percent of those who identify themselves as African American are of mixed racial heritage. And then there is Tiger Woods, who calls himself "Cablinasian"—Caucasian, black, Indian, Asian. Bear such things in mind as the Office of Management and Budget decides whether to make a small but consequential change in the census form.

The 1790 census classified Americans in three categories—free white male, free white female, slave. In 1850 "free colored" was added. Then came mulatto, octoroon and quadroon (one-eighth and one-quarter black). In 1890 Chinese and Japanese were included as distinct races. Today there are five categories—white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Native Alaskan and other.

Now there is a rapidly spreading belief that the "other" category is unsatisfactory, because it does not contribute to an accurate snapshot of the population, and it offends sensibilities: Why should a child of a white-black marriage be required to identify with one parent, or as an "other"? So OMB is considering adding a sixth category—"multiracial."

This would serve the accuracy of the census in a nation experiencing a rapid surge in interracial marriages, which increased about 550 percent between 1960 and 1990. The number of children in interracial families rose from 500,000 in 1970 to 2 million in 1990. Between 1960 and 1990 the percentage of African American marriages involving a white spouse more than tripled, from 1.7 percent to 6 percent. Sixty-five percent of Japanese-Americans marry someone of another race.

The multiracial category would serve civic health by undermining the obsession with race and ethnicity that fuels identity politics. Such politics proceed on the assumption that individuals are defined by their membership in this or that racial or ethnic group, often a group that cultivates its sense of solidarity by nurturing its grievances. The multiracial category is opposed by many who have a stake in today's racial spoils system, and thus favor maintaining the categories that help Balkanize America.

It is estimated—probably too conservatively—that 10 percent of blacks would check a "multiracial" box on the census form. As more and more people accurately identify themselves as "multiracial," the artificial clarity of identity politics will blur. The more blurring the better, because it will impede application of the principle of categorical representation—the principle that people of a particular group can only be understood, empathized with and represented by members of that group.

Today some native Hawaiians want out of the Asian/Pacific Islander category, and some Indian and native Alaskans do not want the native Hawaiians included in their category. Some Creoles, Americans of Middle Eastern descent (there are 2 million of them), and others want their own categories. Such elbow-throwing prickliness is one consequence of government making membership in distinct grievance-groups advantageous.

Race and ethnicity are not fixed, easily definable scientific categories. The law once regarded the Irish "race" as nonwhite. Today, ethnicity and race can be, to some degree, matters of choice. Many Hispanics regard "Hispanicity" as an attribute of race, others are more inclined to identify themselves as Hispanic when it is not presented as a racial category.

OMB's decision will follow last week's report from the Commission on Immigration

Reform, which recommends a "new Americanization movement" emphasizing the melding of individuals rather than the accommodation of groups. It argues that national unity should be built upon a shared belief in constitutional values, and that the nation "admits immigrants as individuals" and must "emphasize the rights of individuals over those of groups."

Today the government concocts "race-conscious remedies" such as racial preferences for conditions it disapproves. This encourages Americans to aggregate into groups jockeying for social space. Perhaps it would be best to promote the desegregation of Americans by abolishing the existing five census categories, rather than adding a sixth.

However, the "multiracial" category could speed the dilution of racial consciousness. One criticism of this category is that "multiracial" does not denote a protected class under the law and therefore gathering data about those who think of themselves as "multiracial" serves no statutory purpose. To which the sensible response is: good.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 514, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay," and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. MURRY

### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my long time friend, Mr. Michael J. Murry, of Hales Corners, WI, who is being honored by the South Side Business Club of Milwaukee, as 1997 Man of the Year.

Mike Murry, the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bancorp, is a fine choice as the recipient of this year's Man of the Year Award. He has been a well-respected force for many years in the financial community on the southside of Milwaukee and its suburbs.

Adding to the respect he has established as a business leader, Mike is to be commended for his 1990 organization of the St. Josaphat Basilica Foundation, to restore this Southside Milwaukee landmark to its original grandeur. The foundation has raised over \$3 million to date, and the impact on the basilica building on the neighborhood is amazing. A sense of pride and history have been restored, along with the bricks, mortar and paint, to this grand house of worship, which is now, yet again, a shining beacon for all to see in Milwaukee.

Mike Murry has given his time and talents to other worthwhile causes and organization in his community, including Alverno College, Covenant Health Care, St. Francis Hospital, Sacred Heart School of Theology, the Wisconsin Conservancy of Music, St. Joseph Day Care Center, the Girl Scouts of America, the

Kiwanis, and many banking and financial organizations and various Polish heritage groups.

Congratulations, Mike. I join your lovely wife Jan, and your children, in saluting you as you receive this prestigious award from the South Side Business Club. Best wishes, God bless and keep up the excellent work. A grateful community salutes you.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. MARCIANTE

### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Charles H. Marciante, president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO.

For the past 36 years, Charlie has been a leader in the New Jersey State AFL-CIO. Prior to the merger of the State's AFL and CIO unions, he served briefly as secretary-treasurer of the old State Federation of Labor. Charlie served as secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO from its inception on September 25, 1961 until his election as president in 1969. First elected as president in June 1970, he was reelected to a 3-year term in 1973 and a 4-year term in 1976, 1980, 1984, 1992, and again in 1996. Now serving his eighth and last term as president, it is apparent that Charlie has given his all to the New Jersey AFL-CIO. Identified from youth within the trade movement, Charlie has achieved a notable position as spokesman for organized labor in New Jersey, as well as deserved recognition in the councils of the national labor movement.

Charlie was born in Trenton, NJ. He was educated in the Trenton public school system and graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in political science from Rutgers University in 1952.

Prior to his election as secretary-treasurer of the State federation Charlie served a 5-year apprenticeship and worked in the construction industry as a journeyman electrician. In the field of electronics, Charlie supervised the installation and military readiness of one of the major east coast missile defense sites in New Jersey for the U.S. Air Force. He remains a member of Local Union No. 269 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), AFL-CIO, as a journeyman electrician.

Charlie has served his State in numerous social, civic, and charitable leadership capacities while an officer with the New Jersey AFL-CIO. A former charter member of the State's Economic Development Authority, he has also served as a member of the Economic Development Council and was appointed to the Governor's Economic Recovery Commission in 1974. Charlie is a founding member of the Alliance for Action and the Society for Economic and Environmental Development (SEED), which is a dual coalition of labor and business groups seeking to expand economic potentials for New Jersey. He served for several years on the State Department of Education's vocational education board, raising New Jersey's standing from 49th to 6th in the Nation on vocational programs and school facilities.

Charlie led the campaigns to reform New Jersey's workers compensation and unem-

ployment insurance systems and devoted himself to the State Workers Compensation Reform Act of 1980 and the unemployment insurance system task force in 1983 to 1984. He has also served on the New Jersey Business Retention and Job Retraining Commission assisting dislocated workers to secure extended out of work benefits, retraining and education upgrading to assist them to compete job wise and a rapidly changing economic world.

In 1990, Charlie served as cochairman of the Governor's Health Care Reform Commission, the first proposed total revamp of the State's health care system, which was a prototype of the Federal universal care proposal of President Clinton. Many of the ideas generated from that commission were incorporated into the Federal proposal. Charlie is a member of the board of directors of the Robert Wood Johnson University School of Medicine and Dentistry in New Brunswick, NJ, serving on the finance and quality of care committees. He and several unions successfully led the Federal court challenge to reform of the delivery of health care in New Jersey.

Charlie has acted as a State labor coordinator for Radio Free Europe, a U.S. savings bond campaign labor coordinator and vice chairman of the President's and Governor's committee to employ the handicapped. He has been a major fundraiser for Deborah Hospital, where free heart and lung procedures are undertaken, and has served as labor coordinator for annual March of Dimes drives in New Jersey.

Politically, Charlie has served as an elected delegate from New Jersey to several Democratic National Conventions and has served in the 1980's on the labor advisory committee of the Republican National Committee along with several other AFL-CIO designated representatives.

Charlie is married to the former Barbara Quinn of Trenton. They reside in West Trenton and have four children, Michael, Catherine, Stephen, and Mary Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Charlie's family and friends, NJ SEED, and the State of New Jersey in recognizing Charles H. Marciante's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

#### IN MEMORY OF GERALD ROGERS PETERS OF EMPIRE, OH

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Gerald Rogers Peters, who passed away on September 25, 1997. Gerald served in the Army for more than 25 years and was a master sergeant when he retired. During his military career, Gerald served in World War II, the Korean war and Vietnam. After retiring from the service, Gerald worked at Titanium Metals Inc. until retiring from there also.

Gerald has known as a kind and caring man. He was the father of nine children and enjoyed taking care of them along with his nieces and nephews. He had a gentle soul and was loved by all who knew him.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to pay my last respects to a man who gave so much

of himself to his country, his community, and his family. Gerald will be missed by all whose lives he touched. I am honored to have represented him and proud to call him a constituent.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT BENEFIT  
CALIFORNIA

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, California is famous as the home of the motion picture industry, Disneyland, beaches, and an overwhelming tourist industry. It may surprise you to learn, however, that agriculture is actually California's No. 1 industry. Since California is also the home of numerous international ports, the combination of agriculture and international trade creates the backbone of California's economy. As such, it is a priority to foster growth in agricultural exports by supporting U.S. efforts to decrease barriers to trade with foreign countries.

For the last 50 years California has held the title as the Nation's No. 1 agricultural State. California's agricultural industry is important to the Nation as well as to the economic well being of our local communities. Agricultural exports account for over half of California's total agricultural products which brings \$22 billion into the California economy every year. Thus, over half of the revenues earned by the sale of California's agricultural products were generated by California growers' ability to enter and compete competitively in foreign markets. For some products, such as the sale of cotton in my district, exports account for 75 percent of the \$1 billion in total sales revenues.

Agriculture provides 1 in every 10 jobs in the State. These jobs serve as the underlying force behind California's economic strength. According to the California Department of Food and Agriculture's 1995 Crop Report, "for every \$1 billion in export sales, 27,000 jobs are created in the state". By this approximation, agricultural exports helped the total California economy by creating 124,000 jobs, and these jobs, on average, pay more than non-export related jobs. In my district, Kern County's \$350 million in exports sales creates almost 10,000 jobs, which does not include indirect economic benefits.

Given the direct relationship between agricultural exports and employment levels, it is important that we work to increase exports by encouraging free trade and maintaining strong working relationships with our trading partners. Although exports already represent a large portion of California's agricultural sales, they remain the area of greatest potential growth for the industry. While overseas markets are growing, our domestic market has reached a stagnant growth rate. The global marketplace is where the action is, due to the fact that there are about 6 billion consumers beyond our Nation's borders. In just the last 6 years, U.S. agricultural exports have increased by 50 percent.

New trade agreements that open and liberalize trade allow California farmers access to those 6 billion consumers in the global market. I mentioned how successful cotton has been

for California and my district. Consider if other agricultural products also succeeded in expanding through free trade. For example, as the leading dairy producing county in the Nation, Tulare County in my district is well positioned to seize a lion's share of the growing world dairy demand if only fair and free trade can be achieved. Other major agricultural products found in California, such as pistachios, almonds, grapes, and stone fruits, stand to gain from the ability to enter foreign markets if given an equal footing with producers from other countries.

We must plan for future growth by working with our trading partners to open market access, allowing California farmers the opportunity to sell even more goods in the global market. Expansion of agricultural exports has always been my priority. As the Representative of an agricultural district I am proud that the success of California's farmers and ranchers helps build America's economy while feeding millions. Since the implementation of NAFTA 3 years ago, agricultural exports to our NAFTA trading partners have increased by 13 percent. Trade liberalization under NAFTA will continue to bolster the economic forces that are promoting trade growth. As we work to further reduce barriers to trade, we can look forward to great increases in our agricultural exports. Creating a free market is in our best interest, and I urge this Congress to do its best to continue to support free trade.

A GROWING TREND

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a growing trend in America: Democrats who have switched to the Republican Party. These officials were tired of the same old liberal social philosophies which characterize the Democrat Party as the party of higher taxes, bigger government, and moral permissiveness. A classic example of this liberal thinking was the Clinton administration's proposed takeover of the health care industry, a scheme which had Democrats running for cover in the 1994 mid-term elections, when 9 million more people voted Republican than in 1990 and the Republicans took control of Congress for the first time in 40 years.

The Republican National Party has added 18 new elected officials to its ranks within the past week. Since Bill Clinton and ALBERT GORE were elected in 1992, 349 elected Democrat officials have now joined the GOP.

Last Thursday, North Dakota State Representative Michael Brandenburg switched to the Republican Party, saying, "I knew I had to make the change to stay true to myself and my own beliefs."

On Friday of last week, Topeka, Kansas City Councilman Vince Cook renounced his affiliation with the Democrat Party and joined the Republicans. "Nationally, regionally, and locally, it [the Democrat Party] has been associated with fund raising irregularities, political patronage, and professional and personal scandals," said Cook. Clearly, the growing campaign fund raising scandals surrounding the 1996 Clinton/Gore Campaign is fueling the flight from the Democrat Party.

Last Saturday in New Jersey, Evesham Mayor Gus Tamburro joined the Republican Party and endorsed Governor Christie Whitman, saying, "Under Christie Whitman's leadership we have reaped the benefits of jobs, tax cuts, and economic growth. That's why I switched parties."

On Monday of this week, 13 elected Democrats in Texas switched to the Republican Party at a ceremony hosted by Governor George Bush. Among those Texans who abandoned the Democratic Party was Presiding Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, Michael J. McCormick. To date, 90 elected Democrats have joined the GOP in Texas alone since 1992.

In New York this week, Liberty Town Supervisor Richard Martinkovic changed his party affiliation and stated, "I join the Republican Party today and look forward to working with all elected officials . . . to serve the people, not be served."

And finally, in my home State of Georgia, State Representative Scott Tolbert announced his decision to join the GOP. Tolbert gives Republicans 79 seats in the 180-seat State House of Representatives, the highest number since Reconstruction. At a ceremony in Jefferson, GA, Tolbert commented, "After watching the Democrat Party in action, I knew I had to make a change."

I welcome each of these 18 new members to the Republican Party. The door to our party remains open to all who are committed to the ideals of smaller, smarter government with lower taxes and more freedom for the American people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 512, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye," and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

RECOGNITION OF THE WEBB  
SCHOOL'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Webb School.

Founded in 1922 by Thompson and Vivian Webb in Claremont, CA, the school has maintained a tradition of academic excellence throughout its history.

Though initially an all male school, the Vivian Webb School for girls was opened in the fall of 1984. The school now also includes the Raymond Alf Museum. Founded after a student's discovery of a fossil of a previously unknown prehistoric pig, it is the only museum of paleontology located on a high school campus. The museum houses over 80,000 specimens, 90 percent of which were collected by

Webb students, and draws over 10,000 visitors annually.

Currently, there are 158 girls and 167 boys enrolled in the school from 12 States and 11 countries. One hundred percent of Webb graduates go on to attend 4-year colleges and universities including Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Duke, the Claremont Colleges, UCLA, USC, and UC Berkeley.

Students of the Webb School also have an outstanding awards record. For designing a multimedia exhibit explaining the physics of dinosaur motion, Webb students received the 1994 Tapestry Award from Toyota Motor Corp. Webb also placed second in the 1996 Toshiba/NSTA ExploraVision Awards, with a design for a self-powered artificial heart. The chair of the science department, John Ball, was recognized as one of the top 100 math and science teachers in the country in the 1996 Tandy Technology Scholar competition. In the 1996 National Physics Bowl, Webb placed first in California and third in the Nation.

I would like to offer my congratulations to this outstanding institution on its 75th anniversary. May it continue to provide an excellent education for its students.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMESETTA  
J. HARRIS

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding woman from the city of Chicago and my district, and First Congressional District of Illinois. Her name is Jamesetta J. Harris, and she has been chosen to receive the Ameritech Award of Excellence in Crime Prevention on behalf of the National Crime Prevention Council. Ms. Harris is 1 of 8 winners selected from a group of 140, who has worked diligently to turn her community around.

Jamesetta J. Harris held high expectations, as any new homeowner would, for her soon-to-be home. She looked forward to a neat, clean neighborhood, a yard; a few trees. But Ms. Harris was not expecting the reality of life in Englewood. She was not looking forward to the rampant crime that plagued the neighborhood, nor the violent gangs that ruled the streets. She was not aware that neighbors were afraid to go outdoors and cowered in their kitchens at night in fear of stray gunfire.

Rather than abandon her new home, or succumb to the pressure of fear that engulfed her community, Ms. Harris decided to fight. Her first step was to organize the Concerned Citizens of 5500 South Marshfield Block Club, to organize fellow residents and send a message that the community would no longer be victimized. She next created the 5500 South Marshfield Newsletter to improve neighborhood communication and reach those neighbors who were afraid to attend meetings.

Not long after the formation of the block club, the police department organized Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy [CAPS].

The Englewood district was chosen as one of the prototypes for the CAPS program and Ms. Harris gladly partnered with the police to collaborate efforts to reduce crime in Englewood. Ms. Harris continued her fight to save the community by organizing neighborhood improvement projects, such as repairing sidewalks, replacing stop signs, and collecting abandoned cars and garbage.

Ms. Harris was able to accomplish so much and inspire so many because she was wise enough to realize one thing: when people have something that they are proud of, they will do anything to protect it. Her work has been so successful that she and the Englewood community have been featured in a number of programs dealing with community policing, including a television special by the Arts and Entertainment network that highlighted some of the best policing projects in the United States.

Ms. Harris is an inspiration for all communities, black and white, across this Nation. She has truly shown the value of one caring person, and how their willingness to work hard can positively affect an entire community of people and their quality of life. I commend Ms. Harris for her work, and I commend Ameritech and the National Crime Prevention Council for recognizing such an extraordinary individual with this award.

TRIBUTE TO THE CALI FAMILY

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Cali Family who were honored on Friday, October 17, 1977, by the Center for Italian and Italian-American Culture.

Vincenzo Cali, the family patriarch, arrived in the United States from Aidone, Sicily in 1901 at Ellis Island. An immigrant farmer arriving in America, Vincenzo continued westward until he reached a part of the United States with hills and vistas like those of the Aidone he loved—the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. He then brought his wife, Maria Grazia, to America.

Though a farmer, Vincenzo soon became a contractor in the lucrative coal mines of Bear Canyon, located in the Sangre De Cristo mountains of Colorado. It was in the hills of Bear Canyon where his sons, Angelo and John, experienced an idyllic early childhood. They were 13 and 10 years old respectively when, in 1928, due to an economic downturn, the Cali family moved east for the prospect of earning a better living.

Angelo attended high school in Passaic, NJ. He received a B.A. degree from Montclair State University and did graduate work in anthropology at Columbia University. He was director of adult education in Clifton from 1938 to 1942. During World War II, Angelo was an officer in Military Intelligence in the European Theater of Operations [ETO] attached to the 3d Armored Division. After the war, Angelo was a training facilities and contract officer, charged with rehabilitating veterans.

John attended Clifton High School and received a B.A. degree in psychology from Indi-

ana University. During the war, John worked as an industrial psychologist for the Industrial Relations Methods in New York City, a company specializing in the supervision of wartime workers. Soon after the war, John and Angelo developed proprietary schools for training veterans and in particular, opened the first School for Modern Music in New Jersey.

In 1949, Angelo and John saw an opportunity presented by the post World War II housing shortage and embarked with their much-loved childhood friend, Edward Leshowitz, on careers in real estate construction and investment. They formed Cali Associates and began developing one-family communities throughout northern New Jersey. In the early 1960's, they began to include apartments and condominiums in their construction activities and over the years have built more than 5,500 residential units.

In the last 1960's Cali Associates expanded its operations to include developing and managing office properties. Cali Associates earned praise for their original and pleasing designs and many have received architectural awards. Seven buildings have been awarded the "New Good Neighbor Award" for their unique architecture and contributions to the local economy. In addition, Cali has twice received the "Developers of the Year" awards from the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties [NAIOP].

In 1977, Angelo's son, John R. Cali, decided to join Cali Associates along with Brant Cali, John's son. Both sons learned the construction and management business from the bottom up and were well prepared to assume the responsibilities of managing Cali Realty Corp. when it made its initial public offering on the New York Stock Exchange in August 1994.

When Cali Realty went public, its assets consisted primarily of a portfolio of 12 office buildings adding up to 2.5 million square feet. Going public gave the founding fathers, Angelo and John, the opportunity to pass the torch over to the second generation of Calis. This continuity is clearly a source of pride for the Cali family.

As chief administrative officer, John R. Cali took on the responsibilities for directing acquisition functions for Cali Realty. Brant Cali, the chief operating officer, is responsible for directing the property management, leasing and marketing activities for Calif Realty. In just 3 years since going public, the second generation has expanded the company across the tri-state area, completing more than 9.7 million square feet of acquisitions, accumulating more than 117 properties and increasing the total market cap of the company from \$300 million to nearly \$2 billion.

In 1996, John J. Cali retained the title of chairman and passed on the title of CEO to Tom Rizk, a close friend brought into the business to serve as general counsel. All partners and their heirs are still with Cali Realty.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the Center for Italian and Italian-American Culture, friends of the Cali family and the State of New Jersey in applauding this family's realization of the American dream and recognizing their many outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

TRIBUTE TO ATTORNEY MARJAN  
R. KMIEC

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in tribute to Milwaukee attorney Marjan R. Kmiec, who is being honored by the Polish Legion of American Veterans, Woodrow Wilson Post 11, with their Heritage Appreciation Award.

For over three decades, Marty Kmiec has been actively involved in a variety of Polish heritage groups in my hometown, Milwaukee, including the Polish Legion of American Veterans, the Milwaukee Society and Polish Festivals, Inc. These organizations work to strengthen, preserve, and celebrate Polish heritage, an ethnicity Marty and I share. Marty was a founding member of Polish Fest, Milwaukee's summertime lakefront festival which successfully celebrates Polish-American customs and traditions, and served as its president for 10 years. He was actively involved in the land acquisition for the future construction of the Polish Community Center.

Marty Kmiec is also a respected attorney, specializing in personal injury litigation. He served as president of the Milwaukee Bar Association Litigation Section for 3 years, and has shared his vast experience and knowledge in the field during lectures at Milwaukee Bar Association and State of Wisconsin Bar Association seminars.

I am honored to join the Polish Legion of American Veterans, Marty's colleagues, family, and friends, in thanking him for his years of dedicated service to the Milwaukee community, and our city's Polish community, in particular.

Congratulations, Marty. God Bless and keep up the great work.

HONORING EDDIE AND BETTY  
FELLABAUM ON THEIR 45TH  
WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to celebrate the 45th wedding anniversary of Eddie and Betty Fellabaum. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate Eddie and Betty on their special day.

In an era where marriages are too often short lived, it is wonderful to see a couple who has endured the trials and tribulations that can cause a marriage to fail. The love and commitment they have demonstrated should serve as an inspiration to couples everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, what an achievement to be married for 45 years. It is an honor to represent a couple like the Fellabaums. I am proud to call them my constituents.

DEDICATED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 8, 1997, eight employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and a pilot were tragically killed when their charter plane crashed en route from Montrose, CO to Page, AZ. The downed plane was not located until that Friday, at which time it was determined there were no survivors. I would like to offer my deepest sympathies to the families, friends, and coworkers of these dedicated Federal employees and the pilot.

The accident victims were: James L. Bloomfield, electrical engineer, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, who was a Reclamation employee since 1983; William H. Duncan, Jr., manager, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, a Reclamation employee since 1976; Delphina D. Holliman, computer clerk, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, who was a Reclamation employee since 1996; Allen E. Inman, Jr. manager, Curecanti Field Division, Montrose, CO, who had been a Reclamation employee since 1980; Walter A. Kaltmaier, computer specialist, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, a Reclamation employee since 1988; Jon E. Nees, safety and occupational health manager, human resources group of upper Colorado region, duty station at Montrose, CO, who was a Reclamation employee since 1979; Jeffrey E. Waite, power-plant operations manager, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, a Reclamation employee since 1988; Catrina M. Wall, computer specialist, Glen Canyon Field Division, Page, AZ, a Reclamation employee since 1981; Robert Armstrong of Phoenix, AZ, a pilot with 10 years of experience with the airline.

Nothing can replace these individuals in the lives of those who loved them. I would like their loved ones to know, however, that their service and dedication has been remembered by the Congress. May the friends and family of all these victims be comforted in their time of sorrow.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR EPHRAIM  
WILLIAMS

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of California's great spiritual leaders, Pastor Ephraim Williams of St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church in Sacramento.

Today, Pastor Williams will conclude his 5-year tenure as president of the California State Baptist Convention. On this special occasion, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the remarkable evangelical contributions Dr. Williams has made while serving in this high position.

During his pastoral career at St. Paul, Dr. Williams has established a stellar reputation as a tireless spiritual and community leader in the Sacramento area. Yet his contributions extend far beyond St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church.

Through his roles as president of the California State Baptist Convention, and vice president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Dr. Williams has proven to be a religious leader of State and national prominence.

Dr. Williams' accomplishments while president of the California State Baptist Convention include strengthening the spiritual growth of the individual members, pastors, and 230 churches which comprise that association. He has also provided non-pastors and laypeople with important opportunities to participate in the convention's activities and leadership roles.

Pastor Williams' success as president of the California State Baptist Convention is evident in the increasing attendance at the convention sessions, as well as in the mutual financial and evangelical support the member congregations are offering one another.

Under Dr. Williams' guidance, the California State Baptist Convention assisted churches affected by the spate of arson fires which occurred over the past several years. Additionally, he made sure that the congregations impacted by these heinous events received the financial support necessary to continue functioning.

Pastor Williams has furthered his religious and civic activities to include a broad array of important community-based and evangelical organizations. Among these are the California Southern Baptist African-American Network, for which he serves as first vice president, as well as the Christian Education Board, St. Hope Academy, the Sacramento City Unified School District Cluster of Schools, and the St. Paul and Oak Park Community Outreach Program.

In 1996, President Clinton hosted Pastor Williams for a meeting at the White House. He has also been honored by the California State Legislature, Sacramento Mayor Joe Serna, and the Urban League. The breadth of the awards and honors Pastor Williams has received is a testament to his significant community and evangelical endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ephraim Williams has contributed greatly to the spiritual and civic health of countless Baptist parishioners throughout the State of California and the entire Nation. As he steps down today as president of the California State Baptist Convention, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this truly exceptional religious leader.

HONORING THE OCCIDENTAL  
CHEMICAL CORP. HOUSTON  
CHEMICAL COMPLEX

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex for their selection by the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce as the 1997 Industry of the Year. The Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex's commitment to building a better future for our community has made it an example all industry can follow.

The Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex [OXY] Deer Park facility has been an integral component of the area economy since its creation in 1948. Located along

the Houston Ship Channel in my district, OXY produces many of the building blocks our economy needs to thrive and grow, including chemicals for paper, housing, and automotive manufacturing; petroleum products; packaging; textiles; detergents; and food processing. The success of the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex, and companies like it, have helped the United States become the world leader in petrochemical exports.

The Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex employees 900 full-time and contract workers from Deer Park and the Greater Houston area. Its employees are an integral part of our community, contributing to our schools through Junior Achievement, local mentoring programs, and science fairs, and to area charities such as the United Way, Boys & Girls Harbor, Little League, and holiday food and toy drives. They also serve on local community advisory councils, local emergency planning committees, and school boards. Through their commitment, the people of OXY have shown that they understand that our schools and our neighborhoods are made better when we take the time to get involved.

Dedication to worker safety and environmental performance has been a hallmark of the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex. Earlier this year, OXY was approved as a Star Work Site, the highest rating conferred by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, for its outstanding worker safety record. In addition, OXY has been a long-time participant in the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Responsible Care program. The program mission is to continually improve safety, health, and environmental protection by the chemical industry, a goal OXY has fulfilled. OXY's efforts have helped set an example of how worker safety, environmental protection, and business growth can go hand-in-hand.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex for their work in expanding business and job opportunities, establishing safer conditions for our workers and environment, and building a better future for our community.

#### TO SAVE HEALTH CARE REQUIRES MALPRACTICE REFORM

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, why do we need malpractice reform? Without it, the health care industry as a whole faces greater inflation and increases in costs, costs which Americans can not afford. With reform, however, both the consumer and medical practitioner alike benefit, both fiscally and physically.

Medical malpractice costs have risen 49 percent since 1990. At present, the estimated cost of such malpractice insurance is more than \$9 billion annually, and the costs continue to mount. Add to this number the billions of dollars for defensive medicine, and tort litigation becomes a major contributor to the financial woes of the health care industry. In reforming the tort system, we will free up funds and lower the costs of overall health care.

A recent study performed by Stanford University professors David Kessler and Mark

McClellan provides compelling evidence of the numerous cost-effective benefits of tort reform. By examining nearly almost 2 million cases of coronary illness among the elderly, over a time period spanning approximately 6 years, these analysts concluded that the Federal Government would have saved \$600 million a year in Medicare expenditures on heart disease alone. In fact, the annual overall savings projected by the study totaled \$10 billion to Medicare, an important reason why tort reform should be part of any effective strategy to save Medicare from bankruptcy. Even more phenomenal, however, are the figures projecting overall savings for the health care industry. By implementing tort reform, Kessler and McClellan estimate an astounding \$50 billion in savings to the health care industry as a whole.

Defensive medicine significantly forces up medical costs. Defensive medicine is the practice of ordering extra tests on patients in order to protect the health care provider from the risk of being sued. Tort reform that directly limits the liability of health care providers, according to Kessler and McClellan, could reduce hospital expenditures by 5 to 9 percent within 3 years of adoption. This would be done primarily by eliminating unnecessary testing associated with defensive medicine alone. An excellent example of an illness subject to such practices is coronary artery disease. Over the 7-year period examined in the Stanford study, States with serious tort reform saw real costs rise about 9 percent, as compared to those States which lacked reform which experienced an inflationary rate more than 10 percent higher, at 19. Given the often uncertain diagnosis of this ailment, many doctors order up batteries of tests and procedures. As with heart attacks, researchers found these tests to be mostly defensive measures, which proved unnecessary. In fact, readmission and mortality rates remained constant throughout the United States. These extra tests are just one example of defensive medicine driving up the costs of effective and safe health care.

Yet these savings in no way harm either private citizens or the health care industry. The health care liability system actually tends to stymie efforts to make health care safer and more accessible. Rising insurance premiums have long charted the rising cost of jury awards and out-of-court malpractice settlements. By issuing a cap on pain and suffering damages, by eliminating collateral source payments, and by placing limits on plaintiff attorney contingency fees, we will be able to not only lower health care costs, but also allow more than the mere 43 cents received for every dollar, at present, to reach injured patients.

In 1975, California, my home State, introduced a number of tort reforms applying to medical malpractice. The Medical Injury Compensation Act [MICRA] embodies a package of reforms, including a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages, which set a precedent which national reform should be modeled after.

I propose that Congress take the following necessary measures in implementing tort reform. First and foremost, we must follow California's lead and adopt a \$250,000 cap on pain and suffering awards. This cap will in no way limit the amount of money that an injured plaintiff could receive to cover his or her hospital costs, doctor bills, lost wages, or other

medical expenses. Second, I would advise an elimination of collateral source payments. Plaintiffs, and their attorneys, often receive payments totaling two or more times the actual amount of damage ensued, simply by being paid by multiple insurers or defendants. As a third measure, I believe that we must place a limit on attorney contingency fees. In so doing, we will provide more money to the deserving injured patient. Finally, effective tort reform must allow for both periodic payments, and a fair statute of limitations.

In 1995 the House of Representatives passed the product liability bill and the Balanced Budget Act, in 1996 the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and in 1997 the Balanced Budget Act. Each of these important pieces of legislation included measures to instate medical malpractice reform, and each has received my support. Four times the House has passed tort reform legislation, and four times the Senate has removed such measures from the legislation. We cannot allow this pattern to continue.

By taking the bold steps necessary to reform the tort system, both the House and Senate would be bettering the lives of every individual. The health care system of this country plays an important role in all of our lives. It is the responsibility of the leaders of this Nation to maintain it in such a way as to provide the safest, most cost-effective, and highest quality medicine possible. Without medical malpractice reform we fall dangerously short of this goal.

#### FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION FOR THE ENGLEWOOD BLOCK CLUB

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary group of people from the 1st Congressional District of Illinois. They are part of the Englewood Community Block Club located at 61st and Sangamon Drive in Chicago, and they have dedicated their lives to community service. Block clubs have a rich history within the city of Chicago, and the Englewood Community Block Club has made a significant contribution to that history. Many of the founding members remain as an integral part of the organization, and many others have served for the past 30 years or more.

I was honored to have the opportunity this past weekend, to take part in their 40th anniversary celebration. I would like to recognize several individuals who received awards during the celebration banquet for their outstanding work over the years.

Mr. Horace C. Broy, Sr., received the Superior Presidential Award for his work as president in the block club. Mr. Broy is one of the original founding members of the Englewood Block Club and implemented a number of community service programs during his tenure.

Dr. Horace and Betty Broy received the award for Superior Achievement by a Husband and Wife in Education. The couple has been married for the past 27 years.

Mr. Henry Sanders received the Outstanding Treasury Service Award, for his role as treasurer for the past 25 years.

Deacom Albert Bailey, Sr., was presented with the Outstanding Christian Community Leadership Award. Deacon Bailey has actively served his community through a number of activities for the past 40 years through the Little League Program, the Chicago Public Schools system, and as a Sunday school teacher.

Mr. Roderic Pierce, Sr., received the Outstanding Community Businessman Award. He is a lifelong resident of Englewood, and has provided job opportunities within the community through his business establishments.

Ms. Sybil Hunley is the recipient of the Julia Broy Educator Award. Ms. Hunley is a teacher in the Chicago Public School System and has taught three generations of students over the past 37 years.

Ms. Patricia Ann Hill was awarded the Adult Education Achievement Award. As a single parent who returned to school and earned a bachelor of arts degree from Chicago State University in 1987, Ms. Hill is an inspiration to other students who may be struggling with their decision to return to school.

The Appreciation Award for Outstanding Service to Block Club was presented to Mrs. Eva Graves. Mrs. Graves served as vice president of the Block Club for 35 years, and is a founding member.

Mr. Speaker, we are all fortunate that dedicated individuals such as these, are part of our communities today. I wish each of them and the entire Englewood Block Club organization continued success in the future.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 513, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay", and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND R. KIMBLE

### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Raymond R. Kimble, the township manager and director of public safety for the Township of Belleville, NJ as he was honored on Thursday, October 16, 1997, for 33 years of outstanding public service.

Ray was born and raised in the township of Belleville, attended the public schools and was a star athlete on the Belleville High School football team. He graduated from William Paterson College with a B.S. in public administration and a master's degree in urban and community affairs.

Ray served his Nation proudly in the U.S. Army from November 1958 to October 1960 and began his service to the Belleville police department on February 16, 1964 when he received his initial appointment. Ray was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1967, lieutenant in 1973, captain in 1981, deputy chief in

1986, and eventually to the rank of chief of police on April 1, 1992. Throughout his career as a police officer, Ray either served or supervised the police department's patrol division, detective bureau, records and identification bureau, internal affairs division and crime prevention unit. He has been recognized numerous times for actions above and beyond the call of duty, including the April 1970 apprehension of a suspect wanted for murder in Belleville, the June 1970 rescue of a woman submerged under water in her car after a motor vehicle accident, and the June 1977 apprehension of a suspect exiting a liquor store after committing armed robbery.

As chief of police, Ray was responsible for many improvements made in the Belleville police department including new guns and radios for the officers, the expansion of the narcotics squad, the creation of the Silver Lake sub station and the addition of 15 police officers through State and Federal grants. Ray helped bring about the addition of over \$1 million in State and Federal funds to the department, the establishment of the community policing unit and training bureau, and the expansion of the internal affairs unit. He was additionally instrumental in the building of the new public safety complex.

Ray is the former vice president of the Essex County Police Chief's Association and a member of the New Jersey State Police Chief's Association, Belleville P.B.A. Local 28 where he served on the executive board. He also devoted his time as a member and officer of the Belleville Little League.

He is married to the former Marie Marinaro and is the father of four children, Raymond Kimble, Jr., Esq., Steve Kimble, Esq., C.P.A., Linda Conley, and Lisa Gabriele, and the grandfather of Raymond.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Ray's family, friends, and colleagues, the Township of Belleville and the members of the law enforcement community in recognizing Raymond R. Kimble's many years of dedication and invaluable contributions to the public safety of Belleville and its citizens.

#### THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1997 INTRODUCED

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Economic Development Information Act of 1997. This bill establishes and expands an online resource of Government-wide Economic Development Information in the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

BACKGROUND: THE SUCCESS OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC CONVERSION INFORMATION

Over the last decade, hundreds of defense bases have been realigned and closed and more than 100,000 defense civilians have lost their jobs. Pursuant to the 1995 round of base realignment and closure, additional bases are slated for closure in the next 4 years. To help communities and displaced workers adjust to this defense downsizing, Congress established the Office of Economic Conversion Information [OECI] in the Economic Development Administration [EDA] in November 1993.

The Office of Economic Conversion Information is an important part of the Federal Government's efforts to share information on defense adjustment and economic development. The OECI serves as a "one-stop shop" central clearinghouse for a wide range of users, ranging from individual displaced workers and economic developers to communities facing major base closures and businesses affected by defense downsizing. It helps these groups pick their way through the maze of Federal defense conversion and economic development programs in an easily usable format—a toll free 1-800 phone call, fax, or use of OECI's Internet site—and provides information on how others have responded to defense downsizing. With a database of more than 1,000 files, the OECI is not limited to sources of Federal funding and support. It also includes State and local program descriptions, case studies, guidance manuals, raw economic data, and various publications related to base reuse, worker placement programs, and the commercialization of defense technology. In addition, the OECI has created a new system, the PARCELS Military Base Property Marketing System, to further assist communities impacted by military base closures. This system helps communities create their own Internet home pages to describe and market base closure properties for private investment.

In its almost 4 years of operation, the OECI has responded to more than 143,000 queries. It currently serves approximately 5,000 customers each month. Moreover, the average OECI Internet user is not merely visiting the site, they are using it—the average user downloads 3 to 5 documents. Because of this success, EDA's OECI was awarded the American Economic Development Council's Arthur D. Little Technological Excellence Award in April 1996.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1997

The success of the OECI in assisting workers, communities, and businesses in adjusting to downsizing should not be limited to base reuse and defense conversion. The Economic Development Information Act of 1997 creates the Office of Economic Development Information in EDA—expanding the OECI to help all economically distressed communities.

Pursuant to this bill, the OEDI will serve as a central information clearinghouse on economic development, economic adjustment, disaster recovery, industrial retention, and defense conversion. In addition, the OEDI could link users to an expanded PARCELS system that would list all Government-owned properties that need economic redevelopment. The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary to establish the OEDI.

I am hopeful that when the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considers its bill to reauthorize the programs of the Economic Development Administration and Appalachian Regional Commission later this Congress, this bill will be a part of the chairman's mark.

When a community's top employer shuts down, it doesn't matter to the community or its workers whether that employer is a defense installation or a steel plant. It shouldn't matter to EDA and its information network either. The Office of Economic Development Information provides the resources to ensure that all of our Nation's economically distressed communities have the information necessary to help

them create jobs and compete in the global economy.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2169,  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, II**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 9, 1997*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2169, the Transportation appropriations conference report. I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for providing \$1,000,000 to develop the Boston Urban Ring.

The Urban Ring will make public transportation more efficient around Boston. It will stimulate economic growth, and it will enhance the chances of persons on welfare to find jobs, by providing an efficient, inexpensive form of transportation for them to travel between home and work.

The Urban Ring will stimulate economic growth because it will create an affordable transportation system for all commuters to travel the Boston area without using their cars. The business community will be well served because the Urban Ring will expand the accessibility of its labor force. This will help businesses to increase redevelopment potential of underutilized or vacant land and buildings that were used in the region's older industrial economy.

The Urban Ring will help the chances of welfare recipients to find jobs. These days, many factories and businesses build their new facilities in the suburbs. But many welfare recipients live in the city. The Urban Ring will provide inner city residents affordable transportation to find jobs in the suburbs, and to keep those jobs.

Finally, I want to thank the conferees for providing \$250 million for Amtrak's Northeast Corridor Improvement Program. Amtrak's passenger service contributes to cleaning up air pollution in my district. It reduces the number of cars on the road every day between Boston and New York by 27,000.

The Transportation appropriations conference report is fair and adequate, and it is a great help to the Boston area. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the conference report.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ

SPEECH OF

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 27, 1997*

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the distinguished Member from Texas and the ranking member of the Banking Committee, Mr. GONZALEZ.

Representative GONZALEZ has served in elected public office for more than 40 years, and has served with distinction in this House since the 87th Congress in 1961. Mr. GONZALEZ served as chairman of the Subcommittee

on Housing and Community Development beginning in 1981 until the 104th Congress when he became ranking member of the committee.

During his time here in the House, Representative GONZALEZ dedicated much of his time to helping low-income families and distressed communities across America obtain affordable housing and development opportunities.

I have had the privilege of working closely with the distinguished gentleman since becoming chairman of the subcommittee in 1994. Although we have often held different perspectives on public policy, we both believe that our most vulnerable populations must be protected. I thank him for his leadership and lifelong commitment to helping our Nation's poor.

IN RECOGNITION OF 22 YOUNG MUSICIANS FROM CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL IN COLUMBUS, IN

**HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 22 young musicians from Central Middle School in Columbus, IN, who will be performing this week at the Holocaust Museum in Washington as part of the school's annual tour of the Washington area.

These young musicians, under the direction of Ms. Sue Hartin, will perform "Inscription of Hope" by D. Z. Randall Stroope. This song is based upon words inscribed on a cellar wall in Cologne, Germany, where Jews were hiding during the Second World War. According to Ms. Hartin, "The purpose of this performance is to give the students a deeper, more personal understanding of the reality of the Holocaust. This music gives a unique insight to simple historical facts."

The actual text of the piece reads:

I believe in the sun even when it is not shining, and I believe in love even when there's no one there. And I believe in God even when he is silent. I believe through any trial, there is always a way. But sometimes in this suffering and hopeless despair, my heart cries for shelter, to know someone's there. But a voice rises within me saying "hold on my child, I'll give you strength, I'll give you hope, just stay a little while." I believe in the sun even when it is not shining. And I believe in love even when there's no one there. But I believe in God even when he is silent. I believe through any trial, there is always a way. May there someday be sunshine, may there someday be happiness, may there someday be love, may there someday be peace.

I am happy to congratulate these young students on their hard work and wish them the best of luck for their performance this week.

CONGRATULATING JIM GURETSKY,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL  
CREDIT UNIONS

**HON. JON CHRISTENSEN**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr.

Jim Guretsky on his recent appointment to the chairmanship of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions [NAFCU]. During my term in Congress, I have worked closely with Jim on a number of issues and have found him to be a man of outstanding ability and knowledge. I feel credit unions across the Nation will benefit from Jim's leadership and business acumen. He has been president of the SAC Federal Credit Union in Omaha, NE, since 1984. Also, he has pledged that as chair of the NAFCU, he will work with the other directors on the NAFCU board and with members of the credit union community to help ensure all Federal credit unions receive the education, information, and representation they need to remain competitive and to maintain safe and sound operations. I look forward to working with Jim Guretsky to attain these goals, and wish him a successful tenure as chairman of NAFCU.

TRIBUTE TO REUBEN HARPOLE

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on October 25, the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee [UWM], his family, friends, and admirers will celebrate Reuben Harpole's 31 years of service to UWM and his lifetime of service to Milwaukee.

I have known Reuben for years, and it is hard to recall a more dynamic, engaging personality. These qualities and his love of people have guided Reuben through the tough times. In the 1960's, he was not daunted by the challenges of selling white businesses advertising space in a newspaper serving African-American readers. When racial tension in Milwaukee threatened to explode in violence, Reuben did not retreat. He enlisted the partnership of a UWM professor, surveyed African-American families, learned that their most urgent desire was that their children should be able to read, and the two men founded a program at UWM to teach them.

Reuben Harpole's commitment to education is incomparable. He established a central city teacher project, was instrumental in the foundation of Milwaukee's Harambee Community School and has been a driving force at UWM's Center for Urban Community Development for the past 31 years. UWM has established in his honor the Reuben Harpole Education Scholarship. Every year, the scholarship will help one UWM school of education student to reach toward Reuben's goal. I can think of no more fitting recognition of Reuben's unique dedication to the education of our children.

Reuben Harpole brings energy and vitality to every undertaking. He put the king in networking, and his unabashed enthusiasm is irresistibly infectious. I do not doubt for a second that, as he has for over 30 years, Reuben Harpole will continue to get things done.

TRIBUTE TO ARCHIE D. BARRETT

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to congratulate and pay tribute to Archie D. Barrett, who recently retired from his position as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Mr. Barrett served our Nation for 44 years, as an Air Force fighter pilot, a member of the professional staff of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and finally in his most recent position where he was the principal advisor to the Assistant Secretary of the Army on all Department of the Army policy and activities pertaining to manpower and force structure.

Archie D. Barrett was born in Paris, TX, on August 13, 1935. Following graduation from high school, he accepted an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in 1957, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. During his distinguished 24 year career in the Air Force, Mr. Barrett served in a variety of assignments, including an assignment as an F-4 fighter pilot in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict. Along the way, he earned both a masters and a doctorate from Harvard University. He retired as a colonel in 1981.

After retiring from the Air Force, Arch began 13 years of service as a professional staff member of the then House Armed Services Committee. He served on both the Subcommittee on Investigations and the Subcommittee on Military Forces and Personnel, where his responsibilities included participation in the investigation of the terrorist bombing of the Marine headquarters in Lebanon. I worked very closely with him when I chaired the panel on military education of the House Armed Services Committee. His thorough knowledge of the defense education system helped the panel formulate needed reforms in this area.

Arch Barrett will be best remembered in Congress for his work on the hearings and legislative proposals on defense reorganization, culminating in the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. It was my privilege to work with Arch on this issue, and his expertise on Department of Defense organization proved invaluable to Congress and the Nation. Indeed, his book on this subject, "Reappraising Defense Organizational," was published in 1983. It is not overstating it to say that this legislation, which helped win the gulf war, would not have become law without the tireless and devoted efforts of Arch Barrett.

Mr. Speaker, Archie D. Barrett is a national treasure. Although he is retiring from the Government, I am sure that he has many more productive years of service ahead of him, and that we will be able to call upon his wise counsel when needed. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending our heartfelt gratitude and best wishes in the years ahead to Arch and his family—his wife Miriam, who joins him in retirement from her position in the office of our colleague MARTIN OLAV SABO, and his three children, Julie Ann Heady, Cynthia Dawn Barrett, and Archie Don, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE WAYNE R. BRYANT, THE HONORABLE RICHARD H. BAGGER, THOMAS P. GIBLIN, AND T. JOSEPH SEMROD

**HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Honorable Wayne R. Bryant, senator of the 5th district, the Honorable Richard H. Bagger, assemblyman of the 22d district, Thomas P. Giblin, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 58, and T. Joseph Semrod, chairman and CEO of Summit Bancorp. These individuals were all honored on Tuesday, October 14, 1997, by the New Jersey Society for Environmental and Economic Development [NJ SEED] and each is tremendously deserving of this recognition.

Senator Wayne Bryant and Assemblyman Richard Bagger are receiving the organization's legislative award.

While in the legislature, Wayne sponsored a series of welfare reform initiatives, signed into law in 1992, designed to foster family formation and require personal responsibility through education and employment. He was also sponsor of legislation which created the Thomas H. Kean New Jersey State Aquarium in Camden and the transportation trust fund. He is a graduate of Haddon Heights High School and Howard University and received his bachelor of arts degree in political science in 1969. Wayne studied law at Rutgers University in Camden, receiving his juris doctorate in 1972, the year of his admission to the New Jersey bar.

Assemblyman Richard H. Bagger was born March 27, 1960, in Plainfield. Richard is a 1982 graduate of Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He received his juris doctorate degree from Rutgers Law School in 1986. He was admitted to the bar in 1986 and is a corporate manager with Pfizer, Inc.

Richard served as mayor of Westfield in 1991 and 1992. He also served on the Westfield Town Council from 1984 to 1990 and on the Westfield Planning Board from 1987 to 1992, serving as chairman in 1990. He is serving his third term in the assembly and is the sponsor of more than 50 laws, including measures concerning economic development, energy policy, civil justice reform, education, state budgeting, and local government.

Thomas P. Giblin, of Montclair, NJ, was elected New Jersey State Democratic Chairman in June 1997. His party service also includes serving as chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee since June 1993, performing as a delegate at the 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, IL, and being an alternate delegate to the 1984 and 1988 conventions. He was also a member of the New Jersey electoral college.

Tom served for 10 years as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders and served as president during 1987 to 1988. He as elected Essex County surrogate in November 1989 and served until his election as Essex County Democratic chairman. Tom is president of the 5,000 member Local 68-68A-68B of the International

Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO, headquartered in West Caldwell, NJ. As president of Local 68, Tom also serves as chairman of the board of trustees for the union's pensions, welfare, education, and annuity funds. He is the president of the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and a trustee of the United Labor Agency of Essex and West Hudson.

T. Joseph Semrod is chairman and CEO of Summit Bancorp. He is a respected individual throughout the banking and financial community. He is the recipient of a multitude of civic awards and has led Summit Bank through tumultuous and rapid expansion.

Summit is a New Jersey bank and under Joe's leadership they have definitely prioritized New Jersey. Joe has exemplified the importance of being a good corporate neighbor and is indeed worthy of accolades.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the families and friends of Wayne, Richard, Tom, and Joe, New Jersey SEED, and the State of New Jersey in recognizing Wayne R. Bryant, Richard H. Bagger, Thomas P. Giblin, and T. Joseph Semrod's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Thursday, October 9, and unable to cast several votes on the District of Columbia appropriations bill. Had I been here I would have voted "no" on final passage of the bill, "yes" on the Moran substitute, and "no" on the motion to table the motion to reconsider.

## LOWER TAXES ON INCOME AND HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I will be introducing legislation to gradually lower and even eliminate the payroll tax on wages.

The tax revenue lost by reducing the payroll tax rates will be replaced by an equal and gradually rising tax on energy and pollutants, thus helping the environment and reducing the disruption that may be caused by global warming.

This tax will fall heavily on imported energy and will help gradually reduce our dependence on unstable sources of foreign oil, as America becomes more energy efficient in response to higher energy prices.

By lowering the tax on labor, we will encourage full employment and the movement of people off welfare. By raising the price of energy and nonrenewable resources, we will encourage innovation and new products that will help make America the leader in the types of production needed in the 21st century.

By phasing in these tax shifts gradually over 20 years, the proposal avoids disruption and

gives time for adjustment. Some of the money raised by taxes on energy and pollutants will be returned to the regions of the country that are primary producers or users of energy and nonrenewables, so that those communities will have extra money to transition to new forms of cleaner production or more energy efficient homes and workplaces. Those on fixed retirement income will be kept whole by special attention to ensuring that price increases in energy related items are fully compensated through cost-of-living adjustments.

To repeat, under this proposal, there will be no net increase in taxes. There will be a shift in taxes off of things we value—labor—and onto things we want to discourage—wasteful use of energy and nonrenewable resources. People will see the price of gasoline increase—at the same time they see the tax on their income decline.

This proposal is a 3-fer: it lowers the payroll tax; it discourages pollution and helps the United States in its international negotiations on global warming; it increases our national security by reducing our dependence on the Middle East and other unstable regions.

I hope that my Republican colleagues who support sales taxes and/or value added type taxes will take a look at this proposal. Their proposals would increase the taxes on energy and nonrenewables along with all the other things sold or manufactured in our society. But rather than set up elaborate new sales tax or VAT collection systems on millions of businesses and production centers, with all the potentials for evasion and abuse, this proposal would concentrate tax collection on just a few thousand sources of production, freeing millions of others from paperwork and IRS hassels.

Republican leaders from Texas, who have been proposing various tax reforms, may at first object to concentrating the new system of taxation on energy, because Texas is such a major producer of energy. But I urge them to work with me to return extra amounts of the revenue raised by this proposal to their region to help it transition to a cleaner and higher-paying form of production.

I hope to introduce this bill before the recess, and I invite comments and ideas on how to make it a smooth transition for America.

To repeat: this is a chance to ensure a cleaner environment for future generations, increase America's security, reduce taxes on employment, and encourage the production of a new generation of products.

This is not a tax increase. It is a tax shift from things we don't want to tax onto things we should want to discourage.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, during earlier debate on the floor of the House on October 9, 1997, I stated that my oldest son, Kwame Kilpatrick, was an attorney. While he will soon be an attorney, he is a third year law student. I would like to use this opportunity to correct that fact in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I thank the House for this opportunity.

### ROGER DESROSIERS AIDS DEMOCRACY AND FREE ELECTIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding teacher in Massachusetts' Second Congressional District, Roger Desrosiers.

As a teacher at Millbury Jr./Sr. High School, Mr. Desrosiers challenges young minds in his classroom. This past summer, Mr. Desrosiers challenged teachers in Bosnia and Herzegovina to prepare their students for life in a democratic system. Mr. Desrosiers was part of a team of 20 American educators who traveled to Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the CIVITAS Program, developed by the center for civic education.

During the intensive 17 day program, Mr. Desrosiers provided teachers in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the tools to prepare their students and communities for competent and responsible citizenship in a democracy. He showed his Bosnian counterparts how to engage their students in elections and the political life of their communities. Mr. Desrosiers' effort and energy with teachers this summer will inaugurate a sense of community, co-operation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

In this age when American children will grow up to lead on a global level, their education is of paramount importance. Quality teachers and schools ensure they will be prepared. Mr. Desrosiers meets this responsibility thoroughly. For him, teaching does not end at the last bell of the day. Teaching continues after school, on class trips to Washington, and even with other teachers in foreign countries. I am proud to introduce him to this House today, and ask you to join me in recognizing his accomplishment.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DECLARE A NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MEMORIAL SERVICE

### HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation, along with my colleague from Virginia, Congressman GOODE, declaring that the memorial service held each year in Roanoke, VA to honor emergency medical services personnel be designated as the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service.

In 1928, an aptly named gentleman from Roanoke, VA, Julian Stanley Wise, founded the first volunteer rescue squad, the Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew. This organization was the forerunner of today's emergency medical services, or EMS, programs. Today, thousands of dedicated citizens give their time and energy to community rescue squads across the country as EMS personnel, and many have made the ultimate sacrifice by giving their lives for the safety and welfare of their fellow citizens.

To further recognize the contributions of both Julian Wise and countless EMS personnel nationwide, a museum was established in Roanoke to pay tribute to both volunteer and career EMS personnel. This museum, called "To the Rescue," includes a memorial "Tree of Life," which includes a bronze oak leaf that has inscribed on it the names of all those who have been recognized. A National EMS Memorial Book, located beside the "Tree of Life", contains a picture and brief biography of each person recognized.

In 1993, to honor EMS personnel from across the country who have died in the line of duty, the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads, Inc., and the Julian Stanley Wise Foundation, in conjunction with To The Rescue, organized the first annual National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service in Roanoke. Since then, the National EMS Memorial Service has captured national attention by honoring 119 providers of emergency medical services from 35 States.

The life of every American will be affected, directly or indirectly, by the uniquely skilled and dedicated efforts of the EMS personnel who work bravely and tirelessly to preserve America's greatest resource—her people. Because the memorial service held in Roanoke is a fitting reminder of that bravery and sacrifice, it is only appropriate that Congress recognize it as the National Emergency Medical Service Memorial Service. Similar legislation is being introduced in the Senate by Senator GREGG of New Hampshire, as well as Senators WARNER and ROBB of Virginia. I join Congressman GOODE in urging that the House act swiftly to pass this important resolution and recognize the important role that EMS personnel play in the life of every American citizen.

#### RECOMMENDED READING ON THE CHANGING NATO AND THE EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly [NAA], it is my distinct pleasure to call to the attention of the House and the American people the outstanding paper delivered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] as chairman of the NAA Economic Committee at the fall meeting of the NAA in Bucharest, Romania, on October 9–13, 1997. Members of the House should find this truly exceptional, incisive, and very timely presentation by our colleague to be of great value and worth their reading time. This is particularly the case because it focuses on two very important subjects: First, the reasons for the continuing importance of the alliance we know as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] as it expands to incorporate three additional member countries and reexamines its mission, and second, the diverse set of changes affecting our planet which we term globalization and specifically their impact on the transatlantic relationship. The paper by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] follows:

NATO IN THE 21ST CENTURY: ECONOMIC  
COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

There are two kinds of economic issues that this committee should discuss as we try to envision challenges and opportunities to the Alliance over the next decade: those that will directly affect what we might call the business of NATO and those that will have an impact on the broader transatlantic relationship. Let us first look at the direct issues beginning with burden-sharing.

The end of the Cold War was quickly followed by large cuts in defense outlays as NATO members sought to reap dividends from the decline in threat. These reductions made perfect fiscal and military sense, but also fueled a debate about NATO's ongoing relevance. Some Americans for example began again to ask why precious resources should be used to defend the rich countries of Europe, particularly given the unrelenting financial pressures arising out of America's budget deficit, the declining threat and the need for new domestic infrastructure investment. The Balkan war and NATO's decisive role in quelling that disturbance amply demonstrates the ongoing need for a transatlantic alliance. Yet, the old burden-sharing debate will not go away. Indeed, NATO enlargement will only fuel that debate, although most of the additional cost burdens associated with enlargement will fall on new members themselves. European initiatives to improve mobility and lift become all the more important in an enlarged NATO and insofar as enlargement encourages NATO's European members to move in this direction; it could ultimately ease rather than exacerbate the burden-sharing debate. Finally, as Harry Cohen—member of the British House of Commons—points out in his draft report on the Costs of NATO Enlargement, properly administered alliances generally are cost effective insofar as they provide greater security at lower cost than purely national defence. This fiscal reality does not show up in national accounting sheets, but it will continue to hold true. We parliamentarians must help ensure that the burden-sharing debate reflects this central reality. If national leaders fail to do this, this vital Alliance could come under unwelcome political stress.

The growing gap in the defence-industrial bases of Europe and the United States represents another economic issue with direct consequences for NATO. Here the problems may be more serious. Norbert Wiczorek's report to—the Economic Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly—on changing defence markets discussed the important consolidation of U.S. defence industries. Profound restructuring and rapid integration of information technology have resulted in a growing U.S. competitive edge over European defence firms, which remain more heavily regulated, smaller and higher cost producers. This gap makes a genuine two-way street in defence trade increasingly difficult and is adding yet another barrier to transatlantic project teaming. The divergence is growing so apparent that it could eventually have spill-over effects on military tactics and the overall transatlantic relationship. The recent Administration-EU Commission dispute over the Boeing-McDonnell Douglas merger was indicative of this issue's great sensitivity.

Until Europe creates a more unified market for defence goods which fosters the creation of pan-European defence firms, there will be few European firms to rival their American counterparts in scale and scope. The result will be higher procurement costs in Europe and perhaps even greater protectionism which will further shorten the scope for transatlantic defence industrial exchange and could lead to trade tension. Trans-

atlantic defence co-operation and trade foster interoperability, reduce overall defence costs, and ensure the existence of competitors which will help spark innovation and cost reductions. Europe is moving too slowly in consolidating the defence business, and unless the effort is galvanized, the current gap may become wider by the next century.

Internal market reforms in transition economies has also become an issue directly related to NATO's future, insofar as the introduction of liberal market structures is a precondition for an invitation to join the Alliance. The financial capacity of prospective states to underwrite force modernization, retrain their officers and meet minimal standards of interoperability represents another economic consideration of considerable importance. These factors were crucial to NATO's decision to invite Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to accession negotiations. The pace of reform has certainly quickened in Romania and was one reason why its candidacy was considered with a great deal of seriousness—something which was not anticipated even two years ago. Slovenia has already registered one of the more impressive transitions to a market-based economy. As the region's economies become more integrated with those of Western Europe, whether or not they are formally invited to join the EU, it seems likely that the economic preconditions for NATO accession will be met by several other states over the next ten years provided the reform path is not abandoned.

Accession is not without economic consequences, NATO, of course, has no direct responsibility over transatlantic economic management, but it certainly can provide a secure foundation which business and investment need to flourish. This is taken for granted among current members, but not by aspiring members. Disappointed Romanian and Slovenian officials lamented that their being left out of NATO would penalize them economically. Those admitted, on the other hand, might enjoy a comparative advantage in attracting foreign investors who would be marginally more reassured by the commitment of the West to the security of new members. It should be recalled that such considerations can even have an impact on interest rates, and thus all things being equal, membership could thus reduce the cost of capital in new member states. So much for the issues of direct consequence to NATO.

The second category of economic issues that are likely to affect the Alliance will not be specifically tied to NATO, but will nevertheless be influential in shaping the overall relationship between North America and Europe. It should go without saying that the end of the Cold War has profoundly altered the transatlantic relationship. The dramatic reduction of military tension has perhaps loosened the discipline that kept the Atlantic partners from allowing trade, monetary or other economic disputes to weaken the partnership. There are some signs that each side is now turning away from the other despite real interests in not doing so. The key question is whether or not mutual economic dependencies as well as shared strategic interests are sufficient to hold together the Alliance. I think they should be, but we must recognize the potential for difficulties in an Alliance no longer overwhelmingly bound together by an overarching Soviet threat but rather united by a more complex set of strategic, political and economic ties.

A second consequence of the Cold War's passing is that economic issues have become a more prominent force in the overall transatlantic relationship. On the face of it, this is a good thing; Europe and America broadly share a common appreciation of the value of

a liberal international economic regime and are important trade and investment partners. One writer recently described the relationship in terms of a shared economic culture, writing that, "When America and Europe advocate free trade, they are less likely to talk past each other than are America and Asia." Although economic relations between the two continents have generated great material prosperity, they have also long been a source of generally healthy, if often fiercely contested, competition. That rivalry is never as heated as it is when two conflicting visions of the legitimate role of the state in economic matters come into play. In recent years we have seen the American officials claim that foreign policy imperatives give it the right to exercise extraterritorial authority over non-American firms. The European Commission did the same when it claimed anti-trust review authority with regard to the Boeing-McDonnell Douglas merger.

Since the end of the Cold War, the frequency and seriousness of transatlantic economic disputes seems to be growing. This is hardly a welcome harbinger for future transatlantic relations; but it could just as well reflect difficulties associated with transition to a new international security and economic order.

The shape that Europe takes is another critical factor in the transatlantic relationship. We can now presume that EMU will go ahead, and that by January 1999, the Euro and a European Central Bank will be in place. This will constitute the greatest change to the international monetary system since the collapse of Bretton Woods. The accompanying commitment to price stability will bring down interest rates in Europe and may provide an additional impetus to loosen overly burdensome labour market regulation which has been the primary source of high unemployment on the continent. This coupled with the elimination of burdensome transaction costs will more deeply unify European money and commercial markets and will prove a dynamic boost to European growth. Moreover, the Euro will ultimately rival the dollar internationally. It is possible however that the absence of fluctuation in intra-European rates could result in even greater dollar-Euro rates fluctuation with negative effects on transatlantic trade and investment. Thus in monetary matters, Europe and the United States will have to consult even more deeply than they do today. In this respect, perhaps the creation of a Euro could be a force for greater transatlantic integration. This, of course, hinges on a number of additional economic and political factors.

The likely accession of new members to Europe in the early years of the next century could have different effects on transatlantic relationship. The Americans will broadly welcome EU enlargement as a critical contribution to regional stabilization and prosperity and thus a natural complement to NATO enlargement. Moreover, EU enlargement is likely to compel Europe finally to revamp those institutions and programs which many officials acknowledge have grown outdated or unwieldy. Agricultural reform here may be the key question, and insofar as it leads to greater market access for American producers and general liberalization of agriculture markets, it could have a very positive impact on the transatlantic relationship.

On the other hand, a geographically larger, more diverse Europe implies perhaps a more inward-looking EU, at least over the medium term. The process of consolidation is likely to create certain tension with the United States, particularly if American officials and the US Congress gather the impression that the EU is artificially diverting trade away

from the US. The Americans will thus be watching both monetary integration and EU enlargement with a keen eye and will not hesitate to express their views on matters that effect its interests—just as Europeans will scrutinize American economic policies including its sanctions initiatives designed to tie security and trade issues and which are likely to directly impinge directly on European commercial and monetary interests.

Another problem is that globalization itself has partly eclipsed the transatlantic economic relationship, even if globalization itself can be seen as a natural and successful consequence of the transatlantic partnership. The emerging global economic order is increasingly characterized by the unhindered trade of goods and services, the rapid diffusion of technology, the ever greater mobility of financial capital and the far more prominent role being played by private financial institutions. In this new global economy, there will be an ever greater premium attached to stringent monetary and fiscal management. This is increasingly leading to macro-economic convergence. Yet, our societies are naturally not always willing to cede everything to economic logic. And it is for this reason that states will remain critical actors in the world economy.

Globalization is a force affecting all our countries, and I would argue that it is pushing North America and Europe in the same general direction but at varying speeds. This could potentially lead to further drift in the relationship. In the United States, key sectors have been deregulated, while strategic corporate mergers have created a number of large coherent industrial and service companies poised to flourish in the international economy. Responding to new challengers like Japan, American civilian firms in recent years have restructured their operations, introduced new organizational principles and slashed work forces and production costs. American firms like Microsoft and Intel have established nearly hegemonic positions in new computing industries. California's Silicon Valley rides on the crest of the information revolution and is reaping huge profits as a result. American industry has very rapidly incorporated the computer into the workplace and this seems to have contributed to America's current economic boom. Average GNP growth in the United States over the last seven years is 2.5%, the current unemployment rate stands at only 4.8%, and inflation has fallen to 2.8%, while a rocketing stock market index continues to astonish observers.<sup>1</sup> Some economists including Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan have hinted that a kind of sea change has transpired in the United States that has permanently changed the inflation-growth-unemployment relationship.

Europe's firms have begun to respond to global pressure through restructuring and consolidation although markets there are generally more regulated and tax rates remain higher. Moreover, with a GNP the size of America's, in 1994 Europe produced only a fifth as much software. It has only 7 percent of the export market for computers and office equipment. This suggests that despite unambiguous signs of an economic recovery, Europe needs to make great advances in the industries that are likely to dominate world markets in the future. If globalization is seen in Europe as rewarding only those industries in which Europe feels less competitive, the result could be a more inward-looking Europe, resistant to deregulation and determined to defend a quality of life that cannot be sustained without undertaking impor-

tant changes. An inward-looking Europe's relationship with the United States would be tense. The United States clearly needs Europe as a partner to advance the liberal, free trading vision. Therefore, a significant fallout would gravely weaken America's capacity to promote greater international liberalization and integration.

At the Denver summit earlier this year, the contrast between the American and European economic cultures were starkly on parade. While President Bill Clinton extolled American achievements, somewhat offended European leaders and numerous writers subtly pointed to what many see as the down sides of the US model, including the wider income gap in the United States and the tragic state of American inner cities. Again this is indicative of how domestic political economies are increasingly becoming a subject of international discussion. This is partly because distinctions between domestic and international economic issues are artificial and increasingly recognized as such. How states organize their domestic political economy will have important effects on their relations with other states. The New Transatlantic Agenda, however, suggests that this phenomenon need not be viewed with trepidation. It can have a mutually advantageous impact provided that our countries' leaders manage it properly. That will not be easy as the Helms-Burton dispute revealed.

Finally it is often assumed that the greatest investment opportunities lie in developing or transition economies. But in the coming decade, growth opportunities will be great in much of the OECD as well, due to de-regulation, restructuring trade in services and the emergence of new information industries like those related to the internet. The most developed countries are undergoing an industrial revolution which will create countless new opportunities for trade and investment between Europe and the United States. We are already seeing this revolution in the development of transatlantic telecommunications and airline alliances. The intricate interweaving of corporate interests could have the effect of bringing Europe and the United States into an even closer relationship partly by making it more difficult for states to claim companies as their own and to act on that basis.

The Russian economy's evolution will also shape the transatlantic agenda. Were the Russian economy to spiral downward, the resultant instability would pose a serious set of problems to Central and Eastern European states—ranging from new refugee pressures to even greater mafia activity. The proliferation of the know-how and material necessary to construct weapons of mass destruction is not unrelated to the health of the Russian economy as well as the Russian state's capacity to control the export of weaponry and material and to keep scientists and engineers gainfully employed. The Allies will have to encourage further liberal market reform and commercial integration with the West and assist Russian leaders in controlling armaments exports insofar as each of these is possible. Responsibility ultimately lies with the Russians themselves, and the current government appears committed to reform. But strong political and social resistance to reform will not fade away and mafia activities seem to be growing in scale and scope. The most likely scenario for Russia is fitful reform with uneven results. The West must therefore be prepared both to extend a hand to its Russian partners while preparing for a relationship that will not always be easy.

Russia will continue to be a key player in energy markets. For example we can anticipate a rivalry in the Caspian Sea for influence and access to the huge potential oil and

gas reserves of the Caspian region. Energy issues have long been a source of division within the Alliance (Total's recent investment plans on Iran being the latest example), and forging a united Western approach to the Caspian region may prove enormously difficult given the different kind of interests involved. The Caspian region will emerge as one of the crucial out-of-area considerations shaping the strategic calculations of the NATO partners as well as the Russians, and it may well divide more than unite North America, Europe and Russia.

Let me conclude with a brief remark about my own country. Like Europe, America confronts long-term structural problems that will continue to absorb the energy of legislators and government officials. Some of these problems, like the growing income gap, may have been exacerbated by globalization, while others, like educational weaknesses, compromise America's long-term prospects in that economy. Finding solutions to such problems lie at the core of contemporary American politics. Despite these problems, there is a growing perception that globalization has proven beneficial to most Americans. President Clinton, for example, will probably be granted authority to negotiate a new round of free trade pacts despite resistance from his own party's left wing. The public and its representatives have come to recognize the value of the world economy. Many new members of the U.S. Congress arrive with little international experience, but economic globalization and America's central role in that process means they cannot or at least should not ignore developments beyond its borders. The Senate NATO enlargement ratification debate will again focus attention on the profound ties between the U.S. and Europe.

One of the hallmarks of democracy is that when push comes to shove, rationality generally prevails. The reasons for maintaining close transatlantic economic co-operation far outweigh the inconveniences and petty disputes. Both Europe and America are subject to global economic pressures and its leaders and companies are responding in ways consistent with their distinct political and economic cultures and traditions. The great challenge lies in accommodating these differences in order to revivify a partnership of politically stable and economically vital nations that together will help steer the world economy into the next century.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIL-  
LAGE OF SOUTH CHICAGO  
HEIGHTS

**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 90th anniversary of the village of South Chicago Heights, a community rich in heritage. First settled in 1833 at the corner of the Old Sauk Trail and the Chicago-Vincennes Road, South Chicago Heights has become a strong community many families are proud to call home.

The village of South Chicago Heights has been growing rapidly since it was incorporated 90 years ago. In the first election in 1908 there were a mere 82 votes cast. Today, the village boasts a population of over 3,700 residents.

In 1910 the police department was established, in 1926 the first village hall was erected, and in 1959 the first fire station was built. South Chicago Heights grew as America grew

<sup>1</sup>The Economist, June 21st, 1997: p. 12.

and in 1959 the village board approved the development of the first shipping center in the community.

Currently, the village of South Chicago Heights provides many services to its residents. From fire and police protection to water and sanitary services, the families in this community receive outstanding services while paying low taxes. South Chicago Heights should be given special commendation as a community which takes care of those who have given so much of themselves. The village has devoted a great deal of time and effort to assisting its seniors by building a senior citizens center. This center should serve as a model for all communities.

The 90th anniversary of the village of South Chicago Heights has been celebrated this year by village President David L. Owen, trustees Lou Bednarek, Tony Capua, Donald E. Cull, Bonnie S. Hudson, Joseph F. Kudra, Jr., John M. Ross, and Clerk Melinda Villarreal. These outstanding elected officials joined the residents of the village at a dinner dance and all-day festival this fall.

It is truly fitting that this village celebrate 90 years of history and progress. I extend my best wishes to the village, its community leaders, and its residents for many more prosperous years to come.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM, AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 9, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2607) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998:

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2607 and in support of the Moran substitute. As you will hear during this debate, there are a litany of reasons why the House should pass the substitute and adopt the Senate language. From micromanagement of the District to tort reform to the controversial provisions on school vouchers, this bill represents a step backward from efforts to bring fiscal sanity and reform to the government of the Nation's Capital.

What we should do is work together with the locally elected government of the District of Columbia and the federally appointed Control Board to move forward on implementation of the D.C. reform plan passed in the budget agreement. What we choose to do is to put roadblocks in the way of that forward movement by adopting extraneous provisions that have absolutely no business on this appropriations bill.

I have no illusions about the prospects for passing this substitute amendment. It would be too reasonable to assume that Members of the majority might put their leadership's zeal to make ideological points aside in the best interests of the Nation's Capital. Every Member

should understand that by voting against the Moran substitute, we dispense with the possibility of quick enactment of this bill; we set up a clear possibility for veto; and we do a disservice to the very people we profess to be so concerned about—the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Much of the debate today will focus on the most controversial aspect of this legislation which the majority will maintain is essential to the well-being of D.C. children—the so-called Student Opportunity Scholarship program. I regret that I find it necessary, as others will, to spend my debate time concentrating on this issue, rather than broader concerns facing Washington, DC.

It is inconceivable to me that the leadership of this House believes that it is more important to hold up enactment of a bill that is a vital piece of our efforts to revive the District for all its children, in order to make its ideological statement on the value of school vouchers. But since that is the course they choose, let's look at the program that the majority argues is an answer to the problems besetting the District of Columbia public schools.

H.R. 2607 authorizes \$45 million over 5 years to fund tuition and tutoring scholarship—vouchers—for D.C. students. Rather than a boon to D.C. schools and her students, this provision is a vote of no confidence in the newly appointed school leadership committed to improving public education; it injects the controversial issue of funding religious schools with public money; and it a structurally deficient piece of authorization legislation on an appropriations bill.

Voucher proponents often refer to the failures of the school system, documented in a November 1996 study conducted by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority. The study "Children in Crisis," revealed numerous problems with the District's public school, noting that the system "has failed to provide our children with a quality education and safe environment in which to learn." The Authority found that D.C. students consistently rank below national average scores on tests of competency and student achievement, school administrators fail to adequately manage resources, and the infrastructure is in need of major improvements.

I do not stand here in defense of the management and instructional quality of the D.C. school system. However, the story of the public schools should not end with the bad news. We all hear about what's wrong with the D.C. schools, but what about those public schools that are doing things right?

Walker Jones Elementary School in Northwest Washington is working with the Laboratory for Student Success program using Community for Learning, a research-based school reform model. The concept is called whole school reform, and is characterized by intensive teacher training methods and materials geared toward better student learning. As a result, student test scores have improved. After 6 months in the program, the school raised its ranking in the District on reading scores from 99th in 1996 to 36th in 1997. In math, the school climbed from 81st in the District to 18th.

All of Eastern Senior High School's 1997 graduates of its Health and Human Services Academy—more than 400—were accepted to college. The Health and Human Services

Academy is a special high school program that prepares its participants to enter the health and human services field immediately upon graduation or to pursue postsecondary education in a related field. The Academy was developed through a partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

At Stuart Hobson Middle School, the school's Odyssey of the Mind team won second place in the national competition's classics category—in which 5,000 teams competed nationwide. Hobson features a museum magnet program in which the school offers courses, seminars, labs, and field experience in conjunction with the Smithsonian.

The Nalle School and the Freddie Mac Foundation are working together to create the District's first full-service community school, to address the wide range of family needs. Working with service organizations, parents, educators, and community leaders, it is becoming a major hub of community activity.

We should be insisting on and facilitating the replication of these successes in D.C. schools. Instead, we fight over funneling taxpayer money to private schools, emphasizing failures rather than seeking to enhance successes.

For the sake of argument, let us assume that there are private school slots for the 2,000 kids eligible for vouchers with a maximum value of \$3,200. We have to assume, because as the Washington Post of September 30 stated it would be difficult to find those slots given that the vast majority of secular private and religious schools charge more than \$3,200 for tuition. Nevertheless, if we could find those 2,000 openings, what exactly does our voucher experiment prove? That we can spend public money on private schools for 3 percent of the District's students? Is the inference that if we are successful with this laboratory experiment in the District, then we can embark on a wholesale abandonment of the public schools in the District? Are we prepared to give the minimum voucher amount of \$2,400 to every District student who would be eligible? That's 50,000 vouchers at a cost of over \$100 million.

From the Republican leadership's strident support of vouchers, and their denigration of the public schools, one get the impression that no one is working to turn the tide? That is simply not the case.

In response to their study's findings, the members of the Authority embarked on a bold initiative to shake up the school system by implementing a new management structure with a mandate to improve the public schools. On November 15, 1996, the Authority appointed Gen. Julius W. Becton as chief executive officer and superintendent of DCPS and established the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees.

Although General Becton has been on the job for less than a year, he has already taken significant steps to improve the public schools. He has developed an academic plan focusing on high standards and accountability for results; redesigned the budget structure to hold managers accountable for spending; and implemented comprehensive security and facilities' management plans. These efforts hold much promise for the system and Congress ought to be emphasizing our support for these objectives.

Instead, we put forth a proposal which will not improve public education and is probably

unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has consistently held that public funds cannot pay, either directly or indirectly, for the religious education or the religious mission of parochial schools. Although public funds may be used for secular purposes in religious schools, regular everyday instruction at a religious elementary or high school would not qualify because such schools are seen as mainly sectarian in nature.

The Supreme Court ruled this year that public funding of certain instruction in parochial schools is severely limited. In the June 23 decision, the Court ruled 5 to 4 in *Agostini versus Felton* that title I services—remedial math and reading instruction provided to disadvantaged children—are permissible in private religious schools because the instruction offered is secular in nature and overseen by public school personnel. Rather than pave the way for vouchers, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor emphasized that under title I no Government funds "ever reach the coffers of religious schools." She further stated that this aid does not "relieve sectarian schools of costs they would otherwise have borne in educating their students."

Proponents of these scholarships or vouchers might argue there is no underlying agenda to fund religious schools. Then why include section 348, subsection (a) in the bill which reads:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to bar any eligible institution which is operated, supervised, or controlled by, or in connection with, a religious organization from limiting employment, or admission to, or giving preference to persons of the same religion as is determined by such institution to promote the religious purpose for which it is established or maintained.

Educational choice is held up by voucher supporters as the main reason that Members should embrace this bill. Choice for whom? We agree that the D.C. schools are not doing the job we want in providing a high-quality education to all D.C. students. How do we solve that problem by providing an opportunity for 2,000 to 3,000 students to attend private schools, leaving behind the remaining 75,000, or 97 percent, of students in the D.C. schools.

D.C. residents did not ask for this. The GOP's argument that D.C. religious leaders wholeheartedly endorse vouchers has been refuted by the ministers themselves. The Washington Post of October 6, 1997 reported that the ministers feel that the program was misrepresented to them by proponents.

The process by which this provision found its way in the bill is faulty—no hearings were held—and the structure of the program is faulty. It creates another bureaucracy for the District to contend with—a scholarship corporation with a board of directors and staff. This board is to be paid a stipend of up to \$5,000 a year. Not even the financial management authority, appointed by the President 2 years ago to improve the operations of the District, receives payment for their thankless efforts.

The application and participation requirements for eligible schools are laughable. To apply, a school must show that it had more than 25 students in the preceding 3 years; submit an annual budget; and describe the proposed instructional program. To remain eligible, a school only has to provide the corporation with an annual budget statement, and

certify that it has not charged a voucher student more than the cost of tuition, fees, and transportation to attend the school.

Such lax requirements could give rise to fly-by-night schools which open just to receive voucher money. In Milwaukee, two voucher schools closed last year as a result of criminal fraud charges. At least four other Milwaukee voucher schools closed during the first 4 years of the program, three of them in the middle of the school year. We need accountability, not soft reporting requirements.

Finally, voucher supporters argue that since the D.C. schools are withering on the vine already, why not give a few parents a chance to offer their child a better education? We need a vote of confidence for General Becton, who has faced a host of problems during his brief tenure, but is making progress. We need to assist the public schools by holding administrators and teachers accountable while ensuring that infrastructure and instruction needs are met. We need a comprehensive review of the best practices in the D.C. schools and apply those models to schools that are not performing. We do not need this ill-advised voucher experiment.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote for the Moran substitute and move D.C. reforms forward in a manner which accrues to the benefit of all its citizens and all its children.

## H.R. 901, THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, presently there is no formal international agreement defining a biosphere reserve—no treaty, no convention, no compact, no protocol—no one. Nor is there any domestic legislation authorizing and implementing the biosphere reserve program—none whatsoever. A biosphere reserve is an ambiguous concept in the field of international relations and lacks any legal definition in U.S. law.

Forty-seven biosphere reserves have been created in the United States with virtually no congressional oversight, no hearings, and no legislative authority. Congress is not notified when a biosphere reserve nomination is under consideration—nor is there any requirement to do so.

At a hearing held in March 1995 by the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, Congressman Nethercutt asked witnesses from the National Park Service, "Are there any more biosphere reserves to be designated at this time that you know of?" Mr. Kennedy, then Director of the Park Service replied, "No sir."

Yet, we now know that: Plans were well underway to designate the Ozark Highlands Biosphere Reserve and that the National Park Service was a prime force behind this effort.

The National Park Service applied for a grant in late 1994 or early 1995 from the U.S. Man and Biosphere Program—approved the following May—for "Elevation of Isle Royale Biosphere Reserve to Fully Functional Status." According to the grant description, the project would develop a Lake Superior protected

areas directory, and this would be the first U.S. step toward designation of additional protected areas and community partnerships in the Lake Superior binational region. In other words, this grant was for a study to expand the Isle Royale Biosphere Reserve.

Expansion of the Southern Appalachian Biosphere Reserve to include 11 counties in West Virginia was—and still is—under consideration.

The current system for implementing these programs has eaten away at the power and sovereignty of the Congress to exercise its constitutional power to make the laws that govern lands belonging to the United States.

The public and local governments are never consulted about creating biosphere reserves. On October 7, 1997, during debate on H.R. 901, "The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act," opponents kept saying that biosphere reserves were designated at the request of local communities. They seem to believe that if they keep repeating the mantra that "biosphere reserves are created at the request of local communities" often enough, then somehow it will prove to be true. The Committee on Resources has now held three hearings on this issue and has yet to find one example where a biosphere reserve designation was requested by a broad-based cross-section of either the public or local officials. On the contrary, the committee has found that biosphere reserve designation efforts are almost always driven by Federal agencies and often face strong local opposition whether in New York, Arkansas, New Mexico, or Alaska.

Once again, biosphere reserves are designated with little or no input from the public or local government. They are very unpopular. In the few cases where the local citizenry has become aware of a pending biosphere reserve designation, the designation has been strongly opposed. Proposed biosphere reserve nominations for the Catskill Mountains in New York, the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas and Missouri, and for Voyageurs National Park and Boundary Waters Wilderness in Minnesota were defeated by an aroused local citizenry. The Alaska and Colorado State Legislatures have passed resolutions supporting H.R. 901, and the Kentucky senate passed a resolution opposing the biosphere reserve program, particularly in Kentucky. I would like to include these resolutions in the RECORD.

I also wish to include in the RECORD a recent column, entitled "Protected Global Soil?," which appeared recently in the Washington Times. I urge my colleagues to read the resolutions and this important commentary.

### A RESOLUTION—IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

Relating to supporting the "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act."

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas, the United Nations has designated 67 sites in the United States as "World Heritage Sites" or "Biosphere Reserves," which altogether are about equal in size to the State of Colorado, the eighth largest state; and

Whereas, art. IV, sec. 3, United States Constitution, provides that the United States Congress shall make all needed regulations governing lands belonging to the United States; and

Whereas, many of the United Nations' designations include private property inholdings and contemplate "buffer zones" of adjacent land; and

Whereas, some international land designations such as those under the United States Biosphere Reserve Program and the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Culture Organization operate under independent national committees such as the United States National Man and Biosphere Committee that have no legislative directives or authorization from the Congress, and

Whereas, these international designations as presently handled are an open invitation to the international community to interfere in domestic economies and land use decisions; and

Whereas, local citizens and public officials concerned about job creation and resource based economies usually have no say in the designation of land near their homes for inclusion in an international land use program; and

Whereas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior George T. Frampton, Jr., and the President used the fact that Yellowstone National Park had been designated as a "World Heritage Site" as justification for intervening in the environmental impact statement process and blocking possible development of an underground mine on private land in Montana outside of the park; and

Whereas, a recent designation of a portion of Kamchatka as a "World Heritage Site" was followed immediately by efforts from environmental groups to block investment insurance for development projects on Kamchatka that are supported by the local communities; and

Whereas, environmental groups and the National Park Service have been working to establish an International Park, a World Heritage Site, and a marine Biosphere Reserve covering parts of western Alaska, eastern Russia, and the Bering Sea; and

Whereas, as occurred in Montana, such designations could be used to block development projects on state and private land in western Alaska; and

Whereas, foreign companies and countries could use such international designations in western Alaska to block economic development that they perceive as competition; and

Whereas, animal rights activists could use such international designations to generate pressure to harass or block harvesting of marine mammals by Alaska Natives; and

Whereas, such international designations could be used to harass or block any commercial activity, including pipelines, railroads, and power transmission lines; and

Whereas, the President and the executive branch of the United States have, by Executive Order and other agreements, implemented these designations without approval by the Congress, and

Whereas, actions by the President in applying international agreements to lands owned by the United States may circumvent the Congress; and

Whereas, Congressman Don Young introduced House Resolution No. 901 in the 105th Congress entitled the "American Lands Sovereignty Protection Act of 1997" that required the explicit approval of the Congress prior to restricting any use of United States land under international agreements; be it

Resolved, that the Alaska State Legislature supports the "American Lands Sovereignty Protection Act" that reaffirms the constitutional authority of the Congress as the elected representatives of the people over the federally owned land of the United States.

#### MEMORIAL 0111—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII, a memorial of the following title was presented, as follows:

By the Speaker: A memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative

to House Joint Resolution 97-1032 showing that the State of Colorado supports the legislation, which reaffirms the Constitutional Authority of Congress as the elected representatives of the people, and urges the "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act" be introduced and passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, as soon as possible during the 105th Congressional session.

Referred to the Committee on Resources. June 3, 1997.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 97-1032—COLORADO  
By representatives Entz, Arrington, Epps, Pankey, Paschall, and Young; also senators Duke, Arnold, Congrove, Mutzebaugh, and Powers.

Whereas, The United Nations has designated sixty-seven sites in the United States as "World Heritage Sites" or "Biosphere Reserves", which altogether are about equal in size to the State of Colorado, the eighth largest state; and

Whereas, Section 3 of Article IV of the United States Constitution provides that the United States Congress shall make all needed rules and regulations governing lands belonging to the United States; and

Whereas, Many of the United Nations designations include private property inholdings and contemplate "buffer zones" of adjacent land; and

Whereas, Some international land designations, such as those under the United States Biosphere Reserve Program and the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Organization, operate under independent national committees, such as the United States National Man and Biosphere Committee, which have no legislative directives or authorization from Congress; and

Whereas, These international designations, as presently handled, are an open invitation to the international community to interfere in domestic land use decisions; and

Whereas, Local citizens and public officials usually have no say in the designation of land near their homes for inclusion in an international land use program; and

Whereas, The President and Executive Branch of the United States have, by Executive Order and other agreements, and implemented these designations without the approval of Congress; and

Whereas, Actions by the President in applying international agreements to lands owned by the United States may circumvent Congress; and

Whereas, In the 105th Congress, Congressman Don Young introduced HR-901, entitled the "American Land Sovereignty Act", to protect American public and private lands from jurisdictional encroachments by certain United Nations programs, and such resolution has been referred to the Resource Committee with 77 cosponsors; now, therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

That the State of Colorado supports this legislation, which reaffirms the Constitutional Authority of Congress as the elected representatives of the people, and urges the "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act" be introduced and passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate as soon as possible during the 105th Congressional session.

*Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each member of the Congressional delegation from Colorado.

CHARLES E. BERRY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TOM NORTON,  
President of the Senate.

JUDITH RODRIGUE,  
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JOAN M. ALBI,  
Secretary of the Senate.

IN SENATE—1997 EXTRAORDINARY SESSION,  
SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 35, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997

Sponsors: Senators Moore, Bailey, Blevins, Borders, Freeman, Kelly, McGaha, Metcalf, Nunnelley, Philpot, Robinson, Roeding, Julie Rose, Sanders, Seum, Stivers, Tori, Westwood, D. Williams, and G. Williams introduced the following resolution which was ordered to be printed.

Introduced and adopted (voice vote) May 29, 1997.

A resolution opposing the Biosphere Reserves designation of the Man and the Biosphere Program and urging that the proposed Biodiversity Treaty not be ratified by the United States.

Whereas, the United Nations has promoted a Biosphere Program throughout the world; and

Whereas, the Biosphere Program threatens to place millions of acres of land under the control of United Nations via agreements and/or executive orders; and

Whereas, the United Nations Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) has created a worldwide system of 328 Biosphere Reserves in 82 nations; and

Whereas, 47 United Nations-designated Biosphere Reserves are within the sovereign borders of the United States, and two United Nations-designated Biosphere Reserves are within the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and

Whereas, neither the legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky nor the Congress of the United States has considered, debated, or approved such designations; and

Whereas, such designations require strict land use management procedures as are set forth in the 1994 Strategic Plan for the United States man and the Biosphere Program, as published by the United States State Department, and further described in the Global Biodiversity Assessment, published by the United Nations Environment Program, expressly for the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and

Whereas, Biosphere Reserves are, by definition, designed to continually expand each of the three zones: core protected zone, buffer zone, and zone of cooperation; and

Whereas, Biosphere Reserves are expected to be the nucleus of the system of protected areas required by Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as expressed in the minutes of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

Whereas, no land owner within reach or potential reach of the Biosphere Reserves has input or recourse to land use management policies of UNESCO or the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and

Whereas, no body of elected officials, whether local, state, or federal, has input, recourse, or veto power over such land use management policies that may be prescribed by either UNESCO or the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and

Whereas, even though the Convention on Biological Diversity has not been ratified by the United States Senate, the very presence of United Nations Biosphere Reserves on

American soil demonstrates the compliance with an international treaty that has not been ratified; and

Whereas, the use of land in biosphere areas for ordinary commercial or agriculture purposes may be severely restricted or eliminated; and

Whereas, the Mammoth Cave area and the Land Between the Lakes area have already been designated as Biosphere Reserves; and

Whereas, none of the current areas included within the Biosphere Program in Kentucky have been included at the request of or with the consent of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and

Whereas, the General Assembly does not believe that a request from the National Park Service or a tourist and convention service should be adequate to subject land in Kentucky to the control of the United Nations or any other foreign parties; and

Whereas, the areas encompassed by these reserves included not only public, but private, lands; and

Whereas, the placing of environmental or other restrictions upon the use of private lands has been held by a number of recent United States Supreme Court decisions to constitute a taking of the land for public purposes; and

Whereas, the proposed Biodiversity Treaty, if ratified by the United States, would ultimately lead to the reality that Kentuckians could not use their private and public lands in the manner to which they have been accustomed; and

Whereas, there are no proposals either to purchase the private lands by the United States or the United Nations; and

Whereas, the restrictions contemplated together with the outside control of the land encompassed by a Biosphere Reserve constitutes an unlawful taking of that land in violation of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, before any state lands can be purchased, the consent of the state legislature and not the state executive branch, must be obtained.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, we note that, "[N]othing in this Constitution shall be construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular state."

Article IV, Section 4, we note that, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a Republican Form of Government."

Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States, "nor [shall any person] be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation"; and

Whereas, the virtual ceding of these lands to the United Nations leaves the residents who own the land, local governments, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky without any legitimate form for redress of grievances for input into any decision-making process relating to the Biosphere Reserve; and

Whereas, under Article VI of the Constitution of the United States, this treaty would be given equal footing with the Constitution of the United States, thus effectively precluding any legal means of redress; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not wish to have portions of its land area controlled by foreign minions over which it has no control and who are not subject to its laws;

Now, Therefore; *Be it*

*Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

Section 1. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is unalterably

opposed to the inclusion of any land within the borders of the Commonwealth within the purview of the Biodiversity Treaty or any biodiversity program without the express consent of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as provided by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky.

Section 2. The General Assembly urges the members of the Congress of the United States, and especially the Kentucky delegation to the Congress of the United States, to oppose ratification of this treaty and the inclusion of any land within the Commonwealth of Kentucky in any biosphere program of the United Nations.

Section 3. The Clerk of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20500; the Honorable Madeleine K. Albright, 2201 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520; the Honorable Wendell H. Ford, 173A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Mitch McConnell, 361A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Ed Whitfield, 236 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; the Honorable Ron Lewis, 412 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; the Honorable Anne Northup, 1004 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; the Honorable Jim Bunning, 2437 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; the Honorable Harold Rogers, 2468 Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; and the Honorable Scotty Baesler, 113 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 12, 1997]

#### PROTECTED GLOBAL SOIL?

(By David Rothbard/Craig Rucker)

Whether it be the Grand Canyon, Statue of Liberty, or Taj Mahal, there are many places of natural and cultural interest on the Earth. Of this, there can be no doubt. The question of how to preserve these treasures, however, is very much open to debate.

The United Nations, through its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) and World Heritage Sites (WHS) programs, believes international cooperation—or a collectivist approach—is the best solution. But among a growing number of skeptics, these programs are not only unnecessary, but may actually be a way for Green utopians and international bureaucrats to chip away at national sovereignty and shut down any important natural resource developments they may oppose. And despite House passage last Wednesday of the American Land Sovereignty Act proposed by Rep. Don Young, Alaska Republican, this is not a controversy that's likely to be put to rest any time soon.

The first major concern surrounding these global patches of protected soil is the issue of sovereignty. The United Nations, in its publications and official statements, strains its vocal cords trying to tell the world that national sovereignty is not at risk. But while this may be true on paper, many observers see the process as the proverbial camel's nose under the tent by which the U.N. can get sites established now and worry about expanding the scope of its authority later.

And even in establishing these sites, there is serious question about the openness of the process, since over the last decade the story of biospheres and WHS's, at least in the United States, is not one of local involvement and input from elected representatives, but rather, secrecy, deception, and political

maneuvering of agencies within the executive branch of our own government.

When hearings were recently held on Capitol Hill concerning the bill introduced by Mr. Young, witness after witness came forth to testify to this very fact. From Arkansas, citizens like Betty Beaver lambasted efforts to establish 55,000 square miles of the Ozark Highlands as a biosphere reserve, claiming it was all done "under cover of darkness" and pointing to actual MAB documents stating that citizens "were not to be introduced to the MAB by name" and that "there should be no press conference or large public meetings because they encourage polarized views before the story can be told in an objective, nonthreatening manner."

And in perhaps the most infamous of these controversies to date, involving Yellowstone National Park, witnesses spoke about how without precedent, Green bigwigs within our own Interior department invited U.N. bureaucrats to come out and "inspect" Yellowstone at taxpayer expense, urged them to declare the park a WHS "in danger," and thus effectively put the kibosh on a proposed gold mine that was to be sited three miles outside the area.

As seen at Yellowstone, the other major concern swirling around this global debate is the way biospheres and WHSs are being used by environmental extremists as a convenient way to attack what raises their blood pressure most—namely, industrial and economic development.

The situation playing out in Kamchatka, Russia, where the collapse of the old Soviet system has left many of the area's residents hungry and unemployed, is one such example. Here, the prospect of major gold and mineral mining in the region was met with understandable enthusiasm.

But environmentalists, led by the Environmental Defense Fund and the Sierra Club, opposed any development of the region from the get-go, and pushed the U.N. to establish a WHS around the volcanoes of Kamchatka. Over the pleas of the people, they did this in December of 1996, seriously jeopardizing the project's future and prompting one Russian official to say, "the attitude of the pro-environmentalists shows criminal disrespect for human life. . . . Our children have to starve and freeze. . . [while] environmentalists resort to falsification of facts and distortion of information."

In the Bering Strait off Alaska, efforts are under way to establish the Bering Land WHS, which would not only threaten nearly one-quarter of all U.S. coal reserves, but also the world's largest zinc mine. Near the Taj Mahal in India, some 292 industrial plants may have to shut down for allegedly harming that WHS. And in Australia, the push is on to create the Lake Eyre Basin WHS that would severely restrict grazing and threaten property values over an astounding 35 percent of the entire nation.

So are biospheres and WHS's really something to fret about? Well it's true that no national sovereignty has yet been officially abridged, but environmentalists are already able to exert undue influence simply through the public-relations angle of this whole business. And it's not that much of a stretch of the imagination to see how the Greens could very soon argue on behalf of more sharp-toothed international regulations, like they successfully did on ozone depletion and are currently attempting on global warming.

Clearly, this is one issue on which the American people, and the people of the whole world for that matter, ought to keep a keen eye.

IN HONOR OF ROBERTO C.  
GOIZUETA

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today I join my fellow Americans and citizens worldwide in celebrating the life of Roberto C. Goizueta, chairman and chief executive officer of Coca-Cola for the past 16 years, who passed away on Saturday.

Roberto embodied the American dream. Born the son of a sugar refinery owner in Havana, Cuba, he earned a chemical engineering degree from Yale University in 1953. The following year, he answered an anonymous ad in a Havana newspaper seeking a chemical engineer. That ad had been placed by the Coca-Cola Co. On the Fourth of July, 1954, he joined the company in Havana in the technical department.

Prior to the Castro regime's confiscation of this Cuban Coca-Cola bottling plant, Roberto fled Cuba with his wife for the promise of a better life in America. Arriving in 1960, Roberto and his wife Olga came to America with only \$40 and 100 shares of Coke stock. They lived in a Miami motel room with their three children.

The most important thing that Roberto brought with him, however, was not material. It was a dream of a better life for himself and his family, coupled with a fierce determination and work ethic which made that dream a reality.

Through hard work and determination, Roberto worked his way up the corporate ladder, becoming chief executive officer in 1981. During his tenure as chief executive, Coke's sales more than tripled and profits increased sevenfold, reaching \$3.5 billion last year. During the same time, Coca-Cola's market value skyrocketed, from \$4 billion in 1981 to nearly \$150 billion today.

Under Roberto's bold leadership, Coca-Cola introduced diet Coke, increased global share of sales from 35 percent to 48 percent, and contributed nearly \$100 million to education initiatives around the world.

In addition to his outstanding business acumen and dedication to community service, Roberto was also a kind-hearted humanitarian who created the Goizueta Foundation, a charitable organization committed to meeting the needs of families by assisting institutions that serve children, support families at risk, and further educational opportunities.

Coca-Cola has been named "America's Most Admired Corporation" for the past 2 years in a survey conducted by Fortune Magazine. That outstanding achievement was due in no small part to Roberto's steadfast character and leadership.

To further illustrate the work ethic and character of this great man who lived the American dream to the fullest, I would like to conclude by submitting into the RECORD excerpts from a speech Roberto delivered in 1995 on the "Four Obligations of Opportunity." I commend his advice to all of my colleagues.

Roberto's vision led Coca-Cola to worldwide leadership and created a new standard for corporate excellence on both the national and world level. He will be missed as a businessman, a citizen, and as a friend.

"OPPORTUNITY ALWAYS COMES ACCOMPANIED  
BY OBLIGATIONS"

(Robert C. Goizueta wrote his own speeches.

This is an excerpt from one he gave on July 4, 1995, when he administered the oath of citizenship to 67 new Americans at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello estate in Virginia. It summarizes some of his most deeply held beliefs.)

For me, looking into your eyes this morning is like looking into a mirror . . . a mirror that takes me back 26 years . . . back to a hot, muggy day in 1969 at the Federal Building in Atlanta, Georgia. Together, we share a truly magical gift . . . the magical gift of freedom . . . and with it, its corollary we refer to as "opportunity."

When my family and I came to this country, we had to leave everything behind. Back in Havana, our family photographs hung on the wall. Our wedding gifts sat on the shelves. Every material property we owned . . . overnight became government property.

But amid this turmoil, two treasured possessions remained mine because they simply could not be taken away by the newly arrived Cuban rulers.

Firstly, even though I had to leave behind my diploma from Yale . . . and even though I had to leave behind the specially engraved dictionary I earned as valedictorian of my high school graduating class . . . I carried with me, safely in my head, the meaning of that diploma and of that dictionary. I still had my education.

And, secondly, even though the Havana Coca-Cola bottling plant where I had worked was to be confiscated, I still had a job. And it wasn't just any job. It was a job with The Coca-Cola Co.

From that point on—as you might guess—the story improves significantly. And that story—my story—boils down to a single, inspiring reality . . . the reality that a young immigrant could come to this country, be given a chance to work hard and apply his skills, and ultimately earn the opportunity to lead not only a large corporation, but an institution that actually symbolizes the very essence of America and American ideals.

Not a bad story . . . but what has it taught me? It has taught me a great deal. But first and foremost, it has taught me that opportunity always comes accompanied by obligations.

The first obligation implied in opportunity is that you must seize it . . . and mold it into a work that brings value to your society.

To do otherwise is not just a waste . . . it is a crime against the human spirit. Squandering what the rest of the world covets is not only foolish . . . it is immoral.

The second obligation that naturally follows opportunity is that you must live it . . . you must carry it on your back all day long . . . you must sense the opportunity in your nostrils with every breath, and you must see it in your dreams when you are asleep.

Because even though opportunity—much like freedom itself—is born only out of ideals . . . it is nurtured only by action. Without action, opportunity and freedom soon shrivel and fade to a slow death.

Finally, the third obligation that inherently comes with opportunity is that you must defend it. Thomas Jefferson said, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

But the tree of liberty must also be irrigated—irrigated every single day—with the sweat off the brows of enterprising men and women . . . men and women working hard to further prove the inherent superiority of a democratic society . . . working hard to demonstrate the lasting stability of a demo-

cratic capitalistic system . . . working hard to preserve the sanctity of private property . . . working hard to continue to show the world that people can indeed be trusted with governing themselves.

And so, I challenge you and every other citizen across our nation—whether native born or naturalized—to embrace your individual obligations . . . to embrace your individual obligations as if the fate of the United States depended on it.

And you know why? Because—in reality—it does.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES BUTLER

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. James Butler, president of Local 420 Municipal Hospital Employees Union, DC37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO. On October 11, officers, trustees and executive board of local 420 held a dinner dance in Manhattan to celebrate his 25th silver anniversary as president, as well as his birthday.

Jim Butler began his service to local 420 as a union organizer in 1954. He has been a tireless fighter for better pay, health, education, and other benefits for hospital employees. Mr. Butler has long been part of the struggle for equal opportunity for minorities within the labor movement through active membership in the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, PUSH, NAACP, Urban League, and SCLC Labor Committees. He served on the executive board of CBTU's New York chapter as well as the New York Consumer Assembly's board of directors.

As vice president of the 120,000 member District Council 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Mr. Butler represented AFSCME as a delegate to the Public Service International Congress in Singapore, Zimbabwe, Finland, and the Labor Committee in Puerto Rico. He is co-chair of AFSCME's Health Advisory Committee, where he represents the interests of more than 350,000 health care workers nationwide.

Throughout his life, Mr. Butler's philosophy has been one of helping those in need without expecting anything in return. He would often say: "I have devoted my life to helping health care workers. Health care workers help the ill, but when they are ill there is no one to help them. They work under the kind of stress that most people can only imagine."

In the past several years, Butler and his local have waged a battle against threats to privatize public hospitals in New York City. They recently saw their efforts pay off with a victory in stopping the privatization of Coney Island Hospital. In June, Jim Butler and his members boarded the "freedom bus" from New York to Quincy, FL, to march for justice with the mushroom workers of the United Farm Workers.

Under his leadership, local 420's political action also makes itself felt in voter education and registration drives. Annually, the local registers thousands of voters and directly involves hundreds of union members in political campaigns.

Jim Butler resides in Astoria, NY with his wife, Eloise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. James Butler for his outstanding contributions to the advancement of

the labor movement and of the African-American community.

LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE AND  
SIMPLIFY HOSPITAL AND  
PATIENT DEPARTMENT BILL-  
INGS UNDER MEDICARE

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which would provide for the revenue neutral payment of self-administered drugs furnished as part of a hospital outpatient department [HOPD] service under the prospective payment system currently being developed for HOPD's.

The Balanced Budget Act passed this summer starts the slow reform of HOPD payments by establishing a prospective payment system [PPS]. This PPS is designed to bring some control to the rising costs of these services and to ensure that the patient only pays 20 percent of the total cost of the HOPD service. Currently, Medicare beneficiaries are paying about 47 percent of the total cost of these services—far above the normal 20 percent Part B copayment. Unfortunately, the HOPD fix will take over 20 years to achieve. The long phase-in was due to the cost of the fix to the Medicare trust fund plus its impact on hospital revenues.

PPS system will include most of the costs of seeking treatment in an HOPD. But it will not cover the cost of self-administered pharmaceuticals—such as Tylenol 3—administered in the HOPD, since Medicare generally does not provide insurance against drugs which can be taken without the aid of a doctor or medical staff. Thus in addition to sending the patient a bill for the 20 percent HOPD copayment, the hospital will need to send the patient a separate bill, often for a rather small amount, to collect the charge for the drug.

The American Hospital Association has suggested that this is just an extra wave of paperwork and that the cost of such drugs should be included in the total cost of the procedure as determined under the new PPS system. Just as pharmaceutical drugs are covered under a hospital inpatient admission under the DRG PPS payment system, so should HOPD self-administered drugs be covered under the new HOPD PPS system. The legislation provides that this consolidation of bills will not increase the total cost of the procedure. In other words, the hospitals would rather absorb the cost of the drug in the current cost of the procedure than endure the paperwork hassle of separately billing for small amounts.

This proposal was sent to the BBA conferees very late in the process, and it was not included because more time was needed to consider it. I think it is a simple, straightforward proposal to simplify the life of patients and hospital accountants, and I hope we can include it in the next Medicare bill that is considered by the Congress.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS  
WEEK

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to recognize October 26 through November 1, 1997, as "World Population Awareness Week". The purpose of this week is to educate the public about the impact of overpopulation on our resources and environment. Many communities have issued proclamations and I want to commend the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and the mayor of the city of Santa Cruz for their recognition of this important week.

Family planning programs are critical in our efforts to reduce population growth, protect the environment, assist in the sustainable development of poorer countries, and improve the health of women and children. Without such programs, the population of the Earth will double within our children's lifetimes—and many scientists believe our present world population of 5.8 billion may already be reaching the limit that our planet can sustain.

World Population Awareness Week will teach and inform the global community of the need to bring the world's population into balance with the Earth's resources and environment. The world's population continues to grow by almost 90 million a year, mostly in underdeveloped nations, but population growth concerns developed nations as well. A citizen of the United States uses far more resources and energy than a citizen from an undeveloped nation. In order to ease the pressures human development puts on our fragile environment, we need to adopt sustainable development practices. The World Commission on Environment and Development, The Brundtland Commission, in 1987 defined sustainable development as the ability " \* \* \* to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

I think sustainable development can be expanded to include preserving the integrity and beauty of the natural environment for enjoyment of current and future generations, economic vitality, human health and well-being, and community prosperity and social justice. As we recognize World Population Awareness Week, we must be mindful of the need to adopt sustainable development initiatives to balance our planet's dwindling natural resources with our population growth so that future generations can prosper.

A TRIBUTE TO EULA KAY BURRY  
BRIGGS

**HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the life of an outstanding individual who spent most of her 83 years in my district. Mrs. Eula Briggs was born in Greenville County, SC, but moved to Madison County, NC, when she was 14 years old. At the age of 18 she married

Clarence W. Briggs and reared three sons, all of whom she was very proud. Lee Roy, the oldest, taught school for a while before going to work for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Bruce earned his law degree, served as a State senator and also as a superior court judge. Her youngest son, Bill, worked several years, for the State of North Carolina and is currently the Madison County clerk of court.

As a member of the Madison County Republican Women's Club, Mrs. Briggs was presented the Woman of the Year Award by the North Carolina Federation of Republican Women in 1987. She was the last charter member of Calvary Baptist Church in Mars Hill where she was active in the Women's Missionary Union and taught the nursery Sunday school class for many years. She was affectionately called Granny Briggs by all in the church.

Mrs. Briggs passed from this life on September 23, 1997. During her life she was a homemaker and devoted to her family, church, and community. She worked diligently to see that all of her sons received a college education, and she was adored by her five grandchildren, Ashley, Grayson, Kelli, William, and Lydia. She was indeed a virtuous woman as described by King Solomon in Proverbs 31, " \* \* \* Her children arise up, and call her blessed \* \* \* a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised \* \* \*."

CONGRATULATING THE CLAY  
COUNTY HIGH PANTHERS

**HON. BOB RILEY**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with enormous pride to congratulate and commend my hometown football team, the Clay County High School Panthers, on breaking the Alabama record for the most consecutive wins in high school history. This 2A classified team, with 42 players, claimed their 51st straight victory on Friday night, October 17, over Reeltown High School with a score of 43 to 16.

This victory is an enormous credit to the CCHS football team, as well as to their parents, the cheerleaders, the band and the student body, who have taken part in making this success possible. As a former player for the Panthers myself, I can appreciate the amount of work and sacrifice these young men have had to make in order to achieve this goal and applaud all their efforts in reaching this point.

Regardless of what happens in each of their lives, this is an honor and a memory that no one will ever be able to take away from them. I would also like to commend the Clay County High School coaching staff: Coaches Danny Horn, Jerry Weems, Garey Reynolds, Chris Herron, Chuck Freeman, Steve Burkhalter, and Bradley Cline. These men have molded each of these players into exceptional athletes and taught them the importance of teamwork, loyalty, dedication, and drive. And once the crowds stop cheering and the band no longer plays, it will be these lessons that will shape these teenagers into the men they will become. The Panthers have made their school, their coaches, and their entire town swell with

pride, and I, as an alumnus and fan, would like to say congratulations on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID J. AUGER

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize David J. Auger as the 1997 Golden Horn Award recipient. This honor is presented to those who are deeply involved in our community and supportive of the Valley Cultural Center and its efforts to bring music to Woodland Hills.

The Valley Cultural Center seeks to enlighten, educate and enrich present and future generations by providing diverse programs through the performing and visual arts. Their programs include music therapy, community concerts, music in the schools, music for seniors, and performances for children.

David's contributions to the Valley Cultural Center are endless. As the vice president and general manager of Time Warner's Northern Region of the Los Angeles Division, David has solidified a partnership between Time Warner and the Valley Cultural Center and has made Time Warner a benefactor for the center. This partnership has resulted in \$10,000 worth of financial support for the center and the development of a successful outreach program.

Today, David's main project in conjunction with the Valley Cultural Center is a video outreach program. With the use of video, David hopes to spread the benefits of music therapy to those outside of our community and around the world. His ingenuity in community involvement combined with his extensive record of service earns him this special recognition.

David's community service extends beyond the Valley Cultural Center to include the Valley Industry Commerce Association, Pacific Lodge Youth Services, Cal State University foundation, and the Los Angeles Cable Operators Association. His previous awards include the Tree of Life Award from the Jewish National fund, the Human Relations Award from the San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council and countless others which merely scratch the surface of his broad range of dedication and strength of his role in the community.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring David for his service and recognizing him as the 1997 Golden Horn Award recipient. His service dedication to our community distinguish David in our community.

RESTORING THE EXCLUSION FOR  
NON-OIL RELATED SHIPPING IN-  
COME

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to restore the exclusion of shipping income from subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code. When first enacted, subpart F did not tax the shipping income of foreign corporations owned by U.S. citizens. Shipping

companies owned by U.S. citizens were allowed to compete on terms comparable with companies owned by foreign nationals. As a result, the U.S.-owned fleet represented over 25 percent of the total world fleet. The U.S.-controlled fleet made significant contributions to the Nation's security and it promoted the development of major shipping centers in the United States. The U.S.-controlled fleet alone generated hundreds of millions of dollars in tax revenues as a result of the voluntary repatriation of earnings from the fleet and the associated infrastructure generated billions of additional dollars of taxable economic activity.

In 1975, subpart F was amended to include shipping income that was not reinvested. As a result of the tax change, the U.S.-owned fleet began to decline and the centers of international shipping in the United States began their decline in prominence. As the once significant U.S.-owned fleet was forced to expatriate to remain competitive, related industries, including insurance brokers, ship management companies, surveyors, chartering brokers, technical consultants, and many others who provide services to the maritime industry followed. Tax revenues also declined. In 1986, this mistake was compounded with the imposition of taxes on reinvested shipping income. The U.S.-owned fleet now represents less than 5 percent of the world fleet.

Our major trading partners, on the other hand, have taken a different approach. They have adopted tax policies to ensure that their international shipping is competitive in world markets. As a result, the economic leadership of the United States in this vastly important sector of the economy has been lost. We simply do not have the fleet or the infrastructure to support even a modest percentage of our own international trade. Subpart F has even contributed to the transfer foreign of the once significant U.S. flag fleet, which depends on foreign flag feeder vessels to be competitive. Recent transactions, including the agreement of Neptune Orient Lines to acquire APL, raise the troubling possibility of foreign control of the majority of the government supported U.S.-flag fleet. It makes little sense to spend scarce taxpayer dollars to support U.S.-flag shipping only to have our misguided tax policies undermine their competitive opportunities in international trade.

Restoring this exclusion also reflects sound tax policy. The United States generally does not tax U.S. shareholders on income until that income is realized, that is, the shareholders have dominion and control over the income. Subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code creates an exception to this general rule by taxing a U.S. parent corporation, or significant individual U.S. investor, on the income earned by a foreign subsidiary whether or not that income is paid to the U.S. parent, for example, in the form of dividends. Shipping income of such a U.S.-controlled foreign corporation [CFC] is subject to current taxation under subpart F, regardless of whether those earnings are distributed to its U.S. shareholders. But deferral properly remains the general rule, not the exception, under U.S. law.

There is no evidence whatsoever that the tax policy justifications for the application of subpart F—that seek to prevent the tax motivated expatriation of economic activity—apply to international shipping.

The U.S.-controlled fleet has declined from over 25 percent of the world fleet in 1975 to

less than 5 percent today. This decline has in no way benefited U.S.-flag operations or U.S. employment. There has been no offsetting increase in the investment of U.S. persons in U.S.-flag shipping operations. Thus, however viewed, the current law has been a losing proposition for all U.S. interests.

Therefore, I am introducing legislation that will restore the exclusion of shipping income from subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code. While there has been disagreement on how to restore the American-owned fleet in international shipping, this legislation represents the most up to date thinking on how to accomplish that objective. It is the result of many hours of thought and consideration, and has received broad support from important elements of the maritime industry.

Specifically, the proposed amendment to the Code would restore the exclusion for non-oil related shipping income from subpart F. This deferral is available to U.S.-controlled groups, that is, groups under common control of the same ultimate owners, that maintain a U.S.-flag fleet of 4 or more ships of 10,000 deadweight tons or 2 or more cruise ships with at least 275 berths for passengers. The U.S.-flag fleet requirement will assure that groups benefiting from deferral will maintain at least a minimum U.S. investment, thereby bolstering the U.S. economy and providing U.S. jobs. It will also apply to shipping companies that operate in the Caribbean. This will serve the policy of fostering development in the Caribbean Basin as enunciated in the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. Finally, deferral is reinstated for companies that are not engaged in the carriage of the commerce of the United States. There is no conceivable justification for imposing U.S. taxes on the income of these foreign shipping companies controlled by U.S. citizens.

To further make available funds for expansion of a U.S.-flag fleet, the proposed amendment permits a controlled foreign corporation to loan funds for acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of a U.S.-flag vessel without triggering U.S. taxation of the funds. Further, the proposed amendment exempts in certain cases interest paid or accrued on the loan from U.S. withholding taxes to further foster investment in, and promote the competitiveness of, the subsidized U.S.-flag fleet. Ultimately, the success of that fleet will depend on policies that will help make U.S. flag operators more competitive. This proposal would do just that.

It was unfortunate that this legislation could not have been included in this year's tax reconciliation bill. Nevertheless, I urge my fellow members to support this proposal, which represents the current state of development of restoring America's presence in international shipping. I intend to include it in appropriate legislation at the earliest possible time.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF  
VERALYNE HAMILTON

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Veralyne Hamilton, a remarkable woman whose lifelong commitment to her family, friends and the Bronx

contributed to the nourishment and strengthening of our community. Her memory was honored on October 17 for her outstanding contributions to the communities at the Eighth Annual Salute to Excellence Awards Dinner hosted by the 163d Street Improvement Council, Inc. in New York.

Years of experience, dedication, and hard work led to her 1984 appointment as director of Community Boards and Affairs in the administration of Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, the position she held at the time of her passing last year.

Previously, Ms. Hamilton served as the second vice chairperson for the Bronx Model Cities Program Committee from 1968 to 1972. She assisted in the development of proposals in physical development, education, multi-services, safety and sanitation for the Bronx. Her involvement in the Model Cities Program inspired and motivated her to pursue a career in urban planning.

Besides her service for the Model Cities Program, Ms. Hamilton was a member of Community Board #3 which includes the Morrisania community. She served as chairperson of the board and went on to become its district manager.

From 1973 to 1981, Ms. Hamilton was director of Labor Sherman Daycare in the Bronx. The center serves 235 children in daycare and after-school programs. She stressed the need to provide educational and housing workshops to parents and their children at the center. Many parents who initially were welfare recipients had enrolled in college by the time their children graduated from the daycare center.

Ms. Hamilton was born in 1934 in Norfolk, VA. She relocated to the Bronx in 1958 and attended Hunter College where she earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in urban planning.

She married Winston Hamilton and had four daughters, Pamela, Winifred and twins Joan and Joy. She had four grandchildren Malik, Yusef, Shani and Ziad. Ms. Hamilton left a legacy of courage, faith, hope, responsibility, love, and commitment to her family and community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying homage to the life of Veralyne Hamilton, who still remains with us through the many people she served and touched.

#### CONCERNS REMAIN OVER CASSINI

##### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, in the weeks prior to the launch of the Cassini spacecraft, I heard from many of my constituents who were greatly concerned about the use of plutonium in Cassini and its potential hazard.

I wrote to President Clinton before the launch, urging him to review the safety of the mission and address the concerns of Americans worried about the possibility of exposure to plutonium. I was greatly disappointed that he chose not to do so before Cassini was launched.

Thankfully, Cassini was launched without incident. But there are still important concerns

about the use of nuclear power in space that need to be addressed. Furthermore, Cassini's trajectory will take it close to earth, and many are worried that this poses an additional threat of nuclear contamination.

I have been asked to submit a resolution, adopted by the City of Monterey on October 7, in opposition to the Cassini mission. It represents the concerns of many of my constituents, and raises important questions about the Cassini mission. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### CITY OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

##### Resolution No. 97-185

Resolution of the City Council of the City of Monterey calling for the cancellation of the planned National Aeronautics and Space Agency [NASA] Cassini Space Probe launch and communicating the council's position to President Clinton and our congressional Representatives.

Whereas, as elected officials of the City of Monterey dedicated to the safety and protection of the public, we call for cancellation of the launch of the Cassini Space Probe which plans to carry 72.3 pounds of Plutonium-238 into space; and

Whereas, NASA's environmental impact statement outlines several scenarios in which Plutonium might be released including an explosion of the Titan IV rocket, which is to loft the Cassini Space Probe into orbit, or an explosion of a small rocket, a Centaur, which is to propel the Probe on to Saturn; and

Whereas, presently NASA's environmental impact statement warns that "approximately five billion of the estimated seven to eight billion world population could receive ninety-nine percent or more of the radiation" if an inadvertent reentry occurred; and

Whereas, scientists and medical experts indicate that the "number of cancer doses are so high as to make calculations extraneous" and that the speed at which the Cassini Space Probe would hit the Earth's atmosphere would completely disintegrate the Probe and release all the Plutonium; and

Whereas, there is no medical disaster plan in place that could be adequate in case of a Cassini Space Probe accident; and

Whereas, worldwide fallout would contaminate much of the globe for generations and severely damage all living things; and

Whereas, there is no need to use deadly Plutonium at all due to a breakthrough in the development of new high-performance solar silicon cells for use in the future for demanding deep space missions. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the City Council of the City of Monterey calls on the President and the Congress immediately to stop NASA from launching the Cassini Space Probe.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, due to the serious illness of my sister and her passing on October 10, I was unable to be in Washington, DC from October 7, through October 9. I would appreciate having the record reflect that I would have cast the following votes, had I been present:

H.R. 1122: PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION—YES ON VOTES 499 AND 500

Over the years I have been a strong supporter of the unborn and consistently cast my vote in favor of pro-life issues. This is an issue that I feel very strongly about. I voted in favor of H.R. 1122 earlier this year, and during the 104th Congress. Had I been present, I would have again voted yes on H.R. 1122 to end the horrific practice of partial birth abortion.

H.R. 901: AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT—NO ON VOTES 498, 501, 502, 503 AND YES ON 504

As a cosponsor of H.R. 901, I strongly support this measure which would ensure congressional approval is given before any U.S. land is designated as a World Heritage Site, a Biosphere Reserve, or is given any other U.N. designation. Had I been present, I would have opposed any weakening amendments and voted for final passage of this important legislation.

H.R. 2158: VA, HUD APPROPRIATIONS ACT CONFERENCE REPORT—YES ON 505

I supported this measure when it was passed by the House, earlier this year. This final version continues to increase support for veterans programs while controlling spending in other areas as agreed to in the Balance Budget Act.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT ON H.R. 2169—YES ON 506

I would have supported this motion to instruct the conferees on the State Department Reauthorization Act to prohibit the use of any Federal funding by private organizations that promote abortion. Once again, I would have voted yes to protect the unborn and prevent any efforts to promote abortions worldwide.

H.R. 2169: TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS ACT—YES ON 507 AND 510

While I support efforts for long-term improvements to the surface transportation funding system, I was pleased that this bill increases spending for infrastructure necessities next year, and would have voted yes.

APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL—YES ON 509

H.R. 2607: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT—NO ON 511, 512 AND YES ON 508, 513, AND 514

I would have supported this measure because it includes important, necessary changes to the education system in the District of Columbia, such as the implementation of voucher programs for students. I would have voted against efforts to prevent the voucher program from moving forward. Had I been present, I would have also opposed the Vento amendment that in my view, would delay repair work at dilapidated District schools.

#### IMMIGRANT ADOPTIVE CHILDREN IMMUNIZATION

##### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Chairman LAMAR SMITH for committing his time and effort to swift passage of H.R. 2464. Chairman SMITH played a vital role in responding to the concerns of adoptive parents and moving H.R. 2464 through the committee process. I would also like to thank my colleague, Rep. DELAHUNT, for his active interest in this issue and for his support of this legislation.

One of our Nation's resounding successes is our vaccination policy. By age 6, almost 95 percent of children in the United States have received their recommended vaccinations. It is no less than amazing that we have been able to curtail such childhood diseases as polio, mumps, whooping cough and diphtheria—diseases which once killed hundreds of thousands in the United States.

But, if we are to continue to protect our children from such deadly diseases, we cannot let our guard down. Many may remember the 1990 U.S. measles outbreak which killed 89 people. Measles is a prime example of a disease that is completely vaccine preventable which continues to hospitalize and kill people in the United States. In fact, it is estimated that over a million people die worldwide from measles every year, with tens of millions of cases reported.

We simply cannot become lackadaisical about vaccinating against diseases, such as measles, which remains a potent killer in the rest of the world. That is why I authored a provision in last year's Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act to require incoming immigrants to receive certain immunizations before entering the United States. That provision took effect as of July 1, 1997.

Soon thereafter, I heard from numerous parents of internationally adopted children that the foreign immunization requirement posed a unique risk for young orphans adopted from abroad.

After carefully reviewing their concerns, and taking into consideration the fact that these adoptive parents are not familiar with the foreign medical community or with the medical histories of these young orphaned children, I introduced H.R. 2464 to exempt internationally adopted children under age 11 from the immigration vaccination requirement.

In addition, these adoptive parents will sign an affidavit stating that they will have their adopted children immunized within 30 days of entering the country or as soon as medically appropriate. This affidavit will primarily serve to remind parents of the vital importance of having their children immunized once they arrive in the United States. Since most children in the United States receive their vaccinations by age 6, it is essential that these adopted children receive their vaccinations as soon as possible and I am confident that these American parents will responsibly honor the affidavit.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that enactment of H.R. 2464 will serve the dual purpose of protecting internationally adopted children from foreign vaccination risks while ensuring that these children receive vaccinations once in the United States. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 2464.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT DEREK DANIEL DIAZ

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor bravery and to congratulate Sergeant Derek Daniel Diaz on his reception of The Citizens' Choice Award. This award is presented to America's finest officers who have gone be-

yond the call of duty to ensure that our communities are secure and our children are safe. The following story illustrates Sergeant Diaz's heroism and serves as an extraordinary example of his dedication to our community.

Danger is always a heartbeat away for police officers, and May 24, 1996 was no exception for Sergeant Diaz. At 4 a.m., a woman called 911 and reported that she had just been shot and gave descriptions of the suspects and their vehicle. Sergeant Diaz volunteered to handle the call with the assistance of five other units. He quickly spotted a car fitting the description, and followed it until the two suspects jumped out of the moving vehicle which then crashed.

The suspects who were now on foot split up and Sergeant Diaz chased the driver and tackled him in an alley. Officer Byron Joseph then arrived on the scene, and despite the combined strength of the two officers, a violent struggle ensued with all three falling to the ground. Suddenly, the suspect produced a pistol and shot Sergeant Diaz in the base of the neck and Officer Joseph in the arm.

Sergeant Diaz, wounded and on the ground, looked up to see the suspect preparing to shoot Officer Joseph again. Fearing for the life of his fellow officer, Sergeant Diaz prevented the suspect from killing Officer Joseph and with a single shot, fatally wounding the suspect. Sergeant Diaz then collapsed to the ground.

Sergeant Diaz's courage and will to survive undoubtedly saved the life of Officer Joseph as well as his own. But in spite of this heroic act and countless others, Sergeant Diaz refuses to accept The Citizens' Choice Award only for himself. Rather, he is a custodian of this award for all police officers who put their lives on the line every night and every day.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Sergeant Diaz for his bravery and heroism and upon reception of The Citizens' Choice Award. This recognition is long overdue.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CLARDY

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mary Clardy, an extraordinary young woman whom, I am proud to say, is a constituent of the 18th Congressional District of Texas. I want to congratulate Ms. Clardy for her selection as the 1997 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year by National Industries for the Blind.

The Peter J. Salmon Award is given annually by the National Institute for the Blind to a blind employee working at one of the institute's 87 associated agencies throughout the country. The award recognizes outstanding achievement at work by a blind employee and this year is given to Ms. Clardy for her desire to, in her own words, "make it on her own."

Mary Clardy is dedicated and determined. Blind since birth, Ms. Clardy, age 37, has excelled professionally as a telecommunications operator at the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center in Houston, TX.

Ms. Clardy's supervisor at the VA says that Ms. Clardy represents everything that a good

employee should be. Her exemplary performance at work, and her dedication and enthusiasm for her job are an inspiration.

Ms. Clardy has said, "I found out that, despite a misdiagnosis that I was mentally retarded, despite the fact that I have epilepsy, and despite the fact that I can not see, I can learn and I can work. It's that simple."

At an early age, Mary Clardy was told that she would be lucky to land a job as an assembly line worker. Today, however, she handles up to 70 calls an hour at the VA's switchboard, many requiring emergency response techniques.

Mary Clardy was born prematurely in Hobbs, NM in 1960. She developed retrolental fibroplasia at birth from a high level of oxygen emitted from an incubator and lost her sight. She graduated in 1978 from the School for the Blind in Muskogee, OK, moved on to Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind in Little Rock, AR, and then attended the Crisis Cole Rehabilitation Center in Austin, TX.

In 1983, the Lighthouse of Houston hired Ms. Clardy to work on contract assembly jobs. She says, "I worked for almost 10 years at a job that everyone thought I was suited for, but it wasn't what I wanted."

When a clerical program started at the Lighthouse, Mary Clardy convinced her counselor at the Texas Commission for the Blind to enroll her. Over the next year, she learned to type and operate a computer. She then pushed to be one of the first students at the Lighthouse's customer service training program. That led her to her current position at the Lighthouse as one of six telecommunications operators working at the VA Medical Center. Ms. Clardy credits the Lighthouse for helping her to develop the skills for this job, which she views as another step toward competitive employment. "If you want something bad enough, there is always a way to achieve it," she says. This is a winning attitude and one that has carried Mary Clardy to great success.

Congratulations, Mary Clardy, on your receipt of this award. I commend you for your hard work, your dedication, and your strength of spirit.

TRIBUTE TO BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bronx Community College, part of the City University of New York and an invaluable Bronx institution, which will celebrate its 40th anniversary on October 22.

Back in 1957, thanks to the efforts of some civic-minded groups in the Bronx to meet the need for increased higher education facilities in the "Borough of Universities and Progress", Bronx Community College was established. An energetic president, Dr. Morris Meister, launched an enterprise that was ultimately to help tens of thousands of ambitious people find a place an advance in the business world. Classes began in February 1959 at the former site of the Bronx High School of Science at Creston Avenue and 184th Street.

In the ensuing four decades, under the leadership of Dr. Meister, Dr. James A. Colston, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Jr., and Dr. Leo A. Corbie, Bronx Community College has grown to be a modern community college offering 2-year associate degree programs in a variety of disciplines. The college's community service programs currently serve more than 25,000 residents of the city through academic upgrading, job training and placement, cultural enrichment, and recreation.

Throughout its existence, Bronx Community College has adhered to the highest standards. In its early days, the reputation it built through the success of its graduates helped BCC to achieve steady growth in difficult economic times. Most BCC graduates find employment in positions related to their fields of study thanks to a partnership with local businesses and industries.

Mr. Speaker, on that same day, BCC will welcome its new leader, Dr. Carolyn Grubbs Williams, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to education and public service. She will be installed as the fourth president of the Bronx Community College. The first female to lead Bronx Community College, Dr. Williams was named president in June of 1996.

Dr. Williams earned a bachelor's degree in sociology, a master's degree in urban planning and a Ph.D. in higher education, all from Wayne State University in Detroit. She has shown the importance of higher education, with a focus on community college throughout her long and distinguished career. She is an expert in designing programs to help community college students continue their education beyond the traditional 2 years.

Through her years of service, she has worked for several higher education institutions. Before coming to New York, she has served as vice provost of Wayne County College and acting vice president for Academic Affairs at Highland Park Community College, both in Detroit. She also has served as consultant for the Ford Foundation Urban Transfer Opportunity Program and the United Negro College Fund's Transfer Opportunity Program.

The business, professional and civic organizations to which she belongs, like the honors and awards she has been given demonstrate that Dr. Williams joins BCC with many lessons learned in leadership in education, community service, and wisdom. It is our hope that the addition of Dr. Williams to the Bronx Community College will bring continued success to the institution.

Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of representing the 16th district of New York where Bronx Community College is located and I am delighted by its success. In addition, I participate every year in the 10K race organized by BCC.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bronx Community College, to the administration and faculty, and to the students, whose ambition and hard work have made this great institution a tremendous source of pride and success for the last 40 years.

## WE MUST PROTECT OUR CHURCHES AND CHARITIES

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, how much of the work done by your church or favorite charity depends on the generous donations of parishioners and contributors like yourself? Did you know that creditors can take already donated money from them because current bankruptcy law allows them to do so? It's unbelievable, but it's true.

In a recent case, a U.S. Federal Bankruptcy Trustee brought an action against the Crystal Evangelical Free Church of New Hope, MN. In doing so, the unprecedented case reinterpreted the Bankruptcy Code to mean that if an individual gives money to a nonprofit group within 1 year of declaring bankruptcy, creditors can come after the group to reclaim this money. Why? Because an individual must receive something of reasonable equivalent value in return for a monetary donation.

Mr. Speaker, current law essentially says that if an individual has filed for bankruptcy, he cannot simply donate money to a charitable organization or to the church. However, because the Bankruptcy Code allows for certain "entertainment exemptions," taking a luxury vacation, purchasing liquor, buying a new car, or making 1-900 calls to psychics, are all reasonable expenditures.

This case outraged me and I decided to do something about it. I introduced legislation in early October to protect certain charitable contributions. Known as the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act, this legislation will amend U.S. Code to protect our Nation's churches and charities from the hands of creditors.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2604, the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act will allow your church or favorite charity to continue to thrive and prosper. Donations received in good faith from individuals will not be taken from their pockets by creditors. I encourage all of my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation. As the holidays quickly approach, we must work to address the needs of our churches, charities, and the less fortunate who rely on their vital services. H.R. 2604 will do just that.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2158, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPRO- PRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

### HON. MARK W. NEUMANN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, as a former homebuilder, I have always thought that the steps people must take to purchase homes and get mortgages is confusing and difficult. I rise today to express my concern with a new HUD proposal which threatens to make buying a home even more difficult and more expen-

sive for millions of Americans: HUD's proposed change to Regulation X which implements the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act [RESPA].

RESPA was passed in 1974 to address two concerns. First, it requires lenders to inform borrowers of the costs they will face once they close on a home loan. Second, it prohibits lenders from making referral payments to individuals or businesses who recommend their services.

Congress did not anticipate recent innovations in the mortgage banking industry when it passed RESPA. Mortgage brokers now play key roles in serving home buyers, particularly those with lower incomes. RESPA's outdated approach has resulted in over 50 class action lawsuits claiming that lender-paid mortgage broker fees are prohibited because they are referral fees, despite the fact that these fees have helped cut the closing costs for home buyers.

Congress has before it a bill I have cosponsored, H.R. 1283, which would call a time out on these lawsuits until RESPA can be reformed to reflect current market operations. On March 3 of this year, over 30 bipartisan Members of Congress—including several from the HUD Appropriations Subcommittee—signed a letter written by Housing Subcommittee Chairman Lazio asking HUD to clarify RESPA's definition of lender-paid broker fees to make sure it protects consumers without restricting access to affordable mortgage credit. However, this new rule could reduce mortgage brokers ability to help people by setting fixed fees in addition to requiring fee disclosure.

As a member of the Subcommittee on VA/ HUD and Independent Agencies of the House Appropriations Committee, I believe HUD should delay this new rule as long as Congress is working faithfully to update RESPA. Secretary Cuomo has already committed to delaying the implementation of similar RESPA rule regarding employee compensation while Congress works to reform RESPA. I am hopeful similar consideration will be given to proposed changes to Regulation X. I am confident that in the end, Congress will approve a new law that makes it easier for both consumers and lenders.

## TRIBUTE TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

### HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take the opportunity to commend a segment of our working population that seldom gets the recognition it deserves. The construction industry, one of the largest industries in the Nation, provides well paying jobs with valuable career opportunities for close to 5 million American workers every year. To remain at the present level of activity, the construction industry needs an additional quarter of a million workers per year to replace an aging and retiring workforce. As it continues to bring productive and talented craftsmen and women into its ranks, the construction trade deserves our thanks.

In order to keep pace with the growing construction needs of the American public, there

must be adequate and appropriate training for individuals seeking to enter this important industry. Today, there is a program in place to meet that need. The National Center for Construction Education and Research administers a nationally recognized construction training program that allows individuals to advance at their own speed and competency to develop solid lifetime career opportunities. The merit shop believes work opportunities should be based on merit and recognizes the National Center for Construction Education and Research training programs as critical for today's workers.

No two individuals work at the same pace. That's why the merit shop is the perfect place to teach and develop careers for the construction workers of America. The merit shop, through organizations such as Associated Builders and Contractors, is committed to perfecting training programs that are both efficient and effective, in order to meet the need for a highly skilled construction work force.

An additional bonus of the merit shop apprenticeship programs is that they are excellent places for welfare recipients to gain on the job training and work experience through entry level jobs, which are the first step to obtaining the skills necessary to secure a career in the lucrative and rewarding field of construction. And merit shop contractors provide on the job work experience along with classroom training at the local level through nationally standardized and portable curricula.

On October 16, 1997, the industry reached out to 175,000 students, teachers, counselors, and parents at some 3,500 high schools and universities through a nationwide video teleconference sponsored by the National Center for Construction Education and Research on opportunities for entering the construction industry.

As the demand for highly trained and experienced construction workers increases, merit shops have consistently stepped in to fill that need. They will continue to offer Americans the training they need to fulfill the needs of the construction industry, and supply the increasing demands of economic growth in America. I applaud their efforts, and commend them for the excellent services they provide to the American people.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE THOUSAND OAKS SISTER CITY COMMITTEE

##### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary sister city effort between Thousand Oaks, CA and the City of Spitak in Armenia. In December 1988, Spitak was devastated by an earthquake which killed half its population. Thousand Oaks residents, led by Dr. Michael Hagopian, a prominent Armenian-American, coordinated a disaster relief effort by appealing to the community for donations and supplies.

The efforts were met with overwhelming community response which led to the formation of the Thousand Oaks Sister City Committee, a permanent link between the cities of Spitak and Thousand Oaks. Mayor Robert Lewis of Thousand Oaks and Mayor Arsen

Ohanian of Spitak formally established sister city ties in 1992.

That same year, then-Mayor Alex Fiore of Thousand Oaks helped launch a fund raising drive to rehabilitate an apartment building in Spitak which housed 20 displaced families. Thousand Oaks residents and businesses provided \$30,000 in this effort.

Since 1994 the Thousand Oaks Sister City Committee has sponsored Armenian-American cultural programs and educational and humanitarian efforts, including the Dr. Michael Hagopian Scholarship Fund. The committee has funded a community center and hostel while providing donations to orphans and families in Spitak.

The Thousand Oaks Sister City Committee has also sponsored exchange visits for students and representatives, including Mayor Suren Avetisyan and Sister City coordinator Edward Sarkisyan. Several committee members travel regularly between Thousand Oaks and Spitak.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize, in particular, several dedicated Thousand Oaks Sister City Committee founders and supporters, who have made great contributions to the sister city effort, including Mrs. Lauren Balekian, Mrs. Katie Bedrosian, Mrs. Annabelle Lee Darakjian, Mr. Raymond A. Garcia, Mr. Don Goodrow, Dr. Michael Hagopian, Mr. Sark Keochekian, Mrs. Judy Lazar, Mr. Michael Markey, Mr. Vasken Melkonian, Dr. Andrew Mikaelian, Ms. Caroline R. Milton, Mrs. Frances Prince, and Mrs. Nora Sahagian.

From the devastation of the 1988 earthquake was born a strong relationship between two geographically distant peoples. The efforts of residents of the Thousand Oaks community, on behalf of those in Spitak, has created an everlasting bond between Americans and the people of Armenia and Artsakh.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALBERT P. MAURO

##### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a great man from Kansas City, Albert P. Mauro, as the first recipient of the American Citizen Award presented by the Southtown Council which for 15 years has brought together area businesses, associations, institutions, and neighborhoods to educate and strengthen our community. Mr. Mauro has served our community for over 40 years. In 1954 he was an assistant to City Manager L.P. Cookingham. He went on to lead the fight to end segregation at General Hospital. He was the public policy architect behind the vision for combining all the entities on hospital hill and more importantly the collaborative funding sources—that is, city, State, county, Federal, and so forth. No other complex has had such a diverse and complex fund mechanism. Through his work, the economic development of our area thrived. His leadership contributed tirelessly to the campaigns for the Boys and Girls Club, the Genesis School, and in securing the construction of the Deramus Education Pavilion at the Kansas City Zoo. Although he has retired as vice president and corporate secretary of Kansas City Southern Industries, he continues to chair

the downtown council and serves on numerous boards and civic associations.

Mr. Mauro's combination of compassion and ingenuity have produced a brighter future for Kansas City. I join with the Southtown Council in recognizing Mr. Mauro for his leadership, integrity, and friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Mauro on his well-deserved receipt of the First Southtown Council American Citizen Award.

#### IN MEMORY OF KEVIN DUANE NEWSOME

##### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer words of gratitude and recognition for the wonderful life that Mr. Kevin Duane Newsome lead in his Houston community.

I was saddened at hearing of the passing of Mr. Kevin Duane Newsome: son, husband, father, colleague, and friend to those who knew him.

A child is a mother's and father's best hopes and dreams personified. A husband is a wife's best friend, companion, and advisor. A brother is a counselor, aide, and active participant in the lives of his siblings. A certified public accountant a counselor and aid to others. A businessman is a pillar for our community.

Mr. Kevin Duane Newsome was a father in the true sense of the word, man of the finest and most honored titles that anyone can hold in a life time.

His sons Kevin Jr. and Jarrad had there father for only a brief time, but they knew that he loved them through his commitment to them and their mother, Deborah.

There is a lot that I could say, but a day or a week, not even a month would allow me enough time to express all that Kevin Duane Newsome was to his mother, his wife, to his sons, to his sister, to his friends, to Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church, or to Houston business community.

Kevin Duane Newsome was a native son of Houston, TX. For those who knew him best, Kevin was a role model. It is easy for all to see the importance of role models for children, but as adults we soon forget the importance of having our own role models who can provide visible signs of triumphant over the complexities that life has to offer. Kevin taught us that truth matters, that honesty matters, and that fairness matters. Kevin Duane Newsome kept his focus on people and it showed in his relationship with his family and friends.

Kevin grew up in and attended Houston Independent School District schools. He obtained a bachelor in business administration in 1979 and a masters of business administration in 1984 from the University of Houston. Kevin's professional career included audit positions with Authur Anderson Co. and the city of Houston. In 1984, he joined Texaco, Inc., as an internal auditor. Most recently he was promoted to manager of quality human resources.

As the words of the Lord are recorded in St. John chapter 10, verse 27 to verse 30, He said:

My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me. And I give unto them

eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.

Kevin heard the call for community and public service following graduation, he pledged and became an active member in Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Xi Kappa Lambda Chapter. Kevin's civic activities included Houston Community College System Citizen's Advisory Board, Sam Houston Area Boy Scouts Speakers Bureau, University Oaks Civic Club, Junior Achievement, and University of Houston College of Business Alumni Board. Kevin's political involvement included candidate for Harris County treasurer in 1990, candidate for district clerk in 1994, Coalition of Black Democrats and alternate delegate to the 1992 Texas State convention.

In Isaiah chapter 40, verse 31, it is written: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

After a bout with multiple myeloma, Kevin Duane Newsome passed away on Sunday, September 14, 1997. He leaves to cherish his memories his wife, Deborah; two sons, Kevin Duane, Jr. and Jarrad Anthony; mother Mable L., and a sister Kimberly.

I would like to offer the Newsome Family my deepest sympathy at this difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO TERESENA (TERRY)  
WISE BRYANT

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Teresena Wise Bryant, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service and education. She was honored on October 17 by parents, family, friends, and professionals for her outstanding contributions to the community at the Eighth Annual Salute to Excellence Awards Dinner hosted by the 163d Street Improvement Council, Inc. in New York.

Born in Florida, Ms. Bryant, known as Terry by her friends, moved to New York City in 1964 after receiving a bachelor's degree from Florida A&M University. In 1977, she earned a master's degree in public administration at New York University. She has shown the importance of life-long learning as she has continued to take postgraduate courses in educational fields.

Through her years of service, she worked for several governmental agencies. Her career started as an assistance bookkeeper with Standard Motors. Later she worked as a homebound instructor with the White Plains Board of Education before she was hired as a teacher of recreation in the New York City Board of Education/Continuing Education Division. Within 6 months, she was recommended and hired as director of community education, Mohegan Community Center/P.S. 67 in the Bronx. She went on to become assistance executive director of contract development for the Youth Board/Bureau/Youth Services Agency. In 1987, Terry returned to the New York City Board of Education as special assistant to the Bronx board member.

Terry clearly believes that electoral politics is honorable public service. For 18 years, she

was the campaign manager and confidential/political assistant to the late State Senator Joseph L. Galiber and she managed the election campaign for Bronx District Attorney Robert Johnson, the first and only African-American district attorney in the State of New York. She is an expert in redistricting and reapportionment of Councilmanic, State Assembly, and senatorial as well as congressional lines.

The business, professional, religious, and civil organizations to which she belonged, like the honors and awards she was given are almost beyond counting. Terry retired last year after a fruitful career in public service. Ms. Bryant leaves us with many lessons learned in community service, leadership in education, and wisdom. A talented leader and educator, Ms. Bryant will continue sharing her knowledge and views with her family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Teresena Wise Bryant for her outstanding achievements in education and her enduring commitment to the community.

IN HONOR OF DOMINICK DELLA  
ROCCA "THE LEGENDARY PIED  
PIPER"

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge the outstanding pillars of our communities. In my neighborhood that pillar is Mr. Dominick Della Rocca. He represents what it is to be an exceptional human being, for without hesitation he has given so much of himself.

Before and after his World War II service, Mr. Della Rocca participated in and helped to organize neighborhood baseball games. Over the years, and with much local support, he developed many community activities for the young people of the neighborhood like the Buck Wingo Athletic League and the Fort Greene Civic Center.

His attention later turned toward the needs of handicapped children. With the generous help of a lifelong friend, he helped start Camp Montebello for Blind Children. What started as a modest effort transformed into a project of love which permitted children with visual impairments to participate in camp activities like so many of their peers.

Over the years many in the community have come to know, love and admire Della Rocca's natural ability to bring people together. There are few out there today who can turn charity into fun and excitement, something you love and look forward to performing time and time again. It was the popularity he gained from his charitable works that earned him the title of Executive Chief Mayor of the Locality Mayors. It has been in this capacity where he has focused the attention of the Community Mayors (also known as Locality Mayors) onto the needs of handicapped children of the area.

The Community Mayors, with the generous donations of many local businesses and neighbors, have been able to raise over \$160 million to fund a number of programs for handicapped children. Events such as Oper-

ation Santa Claus, the Mets at Shea Stadium, Astroland at Coney Island and an exchange student journey from Milan, Italy to Brooklyn, NY are but a few of the activities which have brought much joy to the children with special needs in our community.

However, one of Della Rocca's greatest and most impressive achievements remains receiving the highest humanitarian honor from the Roman Catholic Church. Della Rocca was knighted by the Pope to the Magistral Knight of Sovereign Military Order of Malta. We are all very proud of this magnificent accomplishment.

In honor of his 50 years of service as a Community Mayor and for helping bring joy and hope into the lives of 3,200,000 special needs children, I rise today to salute this generous individual. Thank you Mr. Della Rocca for setting such a wonderful example for us all, I hope others will follow in your footsteps and spread your good works.

IMPROVE THE SAFETY OF BOATERS  
IN SOUTHERN LAKE MICHIGAN

**HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of locating a Coast Guard search and rescue helicopter in the southern end of Lake Michigan. Currently, there is only one Coast Guard search and rescue helicopter which serves southern Lake Michigan. Until 1995, this helicopter was located at the Coast Guard Air Station Chicago in Glenview, IL. In 1995, the Glenview facility was downgraded to a seasonal air facility. Subsequently, the Coast Guard decided to move the helicopter facility to Muskegon, MI. While the justification for the move from Glenview is clear, I respectfully disagree with the Coast Guard's choice of Muskegon as the alternative location for the air facility. Located 120 nautical miles from the southern end of Lake Michigan, Muskegon is simply too far away from where the majority of boating activities and accidents occur in Lake Michigan. I believe the Gary Regional Airport, in Gary, IN, is a more appropriate location for the facility.

Events during the course of the last few months have highlighted the need for a helicopter rescue team which can respond quickly to emergencies in southern Lake Michigan. On April 6, two fishermen died in a boating accident near east Chicago, IN, despite search efforts by boat and helicopter. A Coast Guard rescue helicopter had already been flying for more than an hour when it arrived in Gary, IN, to refuel and join the search for the missing boaters. The Coast Guard estimates that a person wearing a lifejacket can survive for about 4 hours in 40-degree water. It is clear that even 1 hour could mean the difference between life and death when boaters are in an emergency situation in Lake Michigan.

In June of this year, a man and his disabled jetski floated for 2 nights off a Chicago beach, waiting to be rescued. This event highlights the fact that emergencies which require helicopter search and rescue response occur within a few hundred yards of Chicago's beaches. Although this man was fortunate to

have been able to float on a jetski, his experience demonstrates that there could well be a time when someone must survive in the icy cold of Lake Michigan waiting the hour it takes for the Coast Guard to fly from Muskegon to Chicago.

According to July 1996 Census Bureau statistics, the population of counties bordering Lake Michigan in Indiana and Illinois is 6.4 million people. Michigan's shoreline population in the counties south of Muskegon is only 715,748. It stands to reason that the more populated areas of the Lake Michigan shoreline are at greater risk for boating accidents. In addition, Northwest Indiana's casino boats, which carry thousands of people each year, Chicago's dinner and sightseeing boats, which carry over 1 million passengers each year, and the over 1,000 flights a day which make their final descent over Lake Michigan accentuate southern Lake Michigan's need for Coast Guard helicopters that can respond very quickly to emergencies.

On an average day in the summer, there are roughly 2,000 boats in the water along the 70 miles of shoreline from Gary to Waukegan. This tremendously heavily traffic gives rise to an average of 10 to 20 Coast Guard search and rescue boat missions a day within 3 to 5 miles of the Waukegan/Gary shoreline. These overburdened Coast Guard boats are responsible for not only the shoreline, but also the Chicago River, the Calumet River, and the Cal-Sag Channel west to Joliet. The increased risk to boaters due to this situation was brought to light by a recent Chicago Sun-Times article which reported that almost seven times more people have died in the lake waters near the Gary to Waukegan shoreline or connecting rivers in the past year than that in the previous year. Twenty-six people have died since October 1, 1996, compared to just four during the previous fiscal year. Even the Coast Guard's acting commander of the Chicago area has remarked that this number is, "extremely high." Nine of these deaths were the result of plane crashes, 11 deaths involved boating incidents, and 2 people died in jet skiing accidents.

Gary, IN, which is only 10 minutes flying time from Chicago, is ideally situated to provide the quick emergency response service needed in southern Lake Michigan. While some have suggested Waukegan as an alternative site, it takes a helicopter 19 minutes to fly from Waukegan to Chicago—9 minutes longer than from Gary. At the same time, a helicopter based in Gary can reach Chicago's north shore communities in 26 minutes—almost half the time as a helicopter flying from Muskegon. Moreover, with a control tower operating 24 hours a day and the second longest runway in the region, the Gary Regional Airport is already equipped to handle a helicopter station and would need no expensive improvements to maintain an air facility. Moving the Coast Guard search and rescue helicopter from Muskegon to Gary has the support of a majority of the Chicago and Indiana congressional delegations, including Senators DURBIN, MOSELY-BRAUN, COATS, and, LUGAR, as well as Mayor Daley, Governor Edgar, Governor O'Bannon, and Illinois Secretary of Transportation, Kirk Brown.

Mr. Speaker, although it may cost slightly more to locate a Coast Guard helicopter in Gary, the question before us is about saving lives, not about saving money. Clearly, a heli-

copter based in Gary has the potential to save more lives than one which sits over 45 minutes away in Muskegon, MI. This is why I, along with Representatives VISCLOSKY and LIPINISKI, requested the GAO to conduct an independent, nonparochial assessment of which location best protects the safety of those who live and recreate in southern Lake Michigan. It is my hope that the results of this study will impress upon my colleagues the need for more timely Coast Guard search and rescue helicopter response service in southern Lake Michigan. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue in the days ahead.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, it has now been over 100 days since the July 4 deadline that President Clinton set for consideration of campaign finance reform. We still have not been given the opportunity to debate any legislation that would change the current campaign finance system. Time is running short as we near the end of our legislative year, it is vital that we take action immediately on campaign finance reform.

Today an effort by Democratic Members of the House to force a vote on campaign finance reform failed. This vote occurred during debate of legislation to reauthorize the U.S. Coast Guard, an important bill that deserves our consideration and support. Unfortunately, those in this House, Democrats and Republicans, who support reform have been forced to use parliamentary tricks and delaying tactics in an attempt to force a vote on legislation. Other parliamentary tricks are expected this week. It is sad that we have come to this point.

Mr. Speaker, over 300 Members of the House of Representatives have signed on to some piece of legislation to reform the campaign finance system. By failing to even consider this issue on the House floor you are rejecting the will of a majority of the House. More troubling, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that you are rejecting the will of the people of this Nation who want the Congress to fix the broken campaign finance system. The time for action is now.

## RECOGNIZING WOMEN VETERANS AND CURRENT FEMALE SERVICE MEMBERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE FOR AMERICA MEMORIAL

**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to participate in the celebration of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial on Friday, October 17, when I attended a moving reunion of women veterans and current service members at the DC Armory. I ask unani-

mous consent to insert my remarks on that occasion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In recognition of all that women service members have done for our country, I would also ask unanimous consent to insert the attached profile of six courageous veterans that appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, October 18, 1997.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE JANE HARMAN TO THE WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE FOR AMERICA REUNION RECEPTION, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1997

Tomorrow, with the official dedication of the Women in Military Service Memorial, America recognizes—and remembers—women who have given so much to our country. I am inspired by your service to the cause of freedom and honored to be with you tonight. This extraordinary gathering is getting the word out. Women in all walks of life are finally learning of your sacrifices, your dedication, and your accomplishments.

You and your predecessors have contributed immeasurably to the defense of our country and the preservation of our liberties. You worked as nurses and doctors, as logisticians, trainers, mechanics, pilots—and more. You did this in the face of overwhelming odds—often not enjoying the recognition you deserve. And you paved the way for other women to break into other unconventional roles in our society. For this, we are all indebted to you.

As one of three women on the House National Security Committee, I have witnessed first hand the impact you pioneers have had in the military and society at large. I was there when my friend, the late Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, opened vast new roles to women in the military. His courageous act was the right thing to do, and it was because of the groundbreakers here.

Now women have achieved highly visible leadership roles: I was there when Lieutenant General Claudia Kennedy received her third star—and rightly so: she is indeed a star. I am proud to point to the role of women in developing key programs that support our military. A woman is in charge of the precision-guided munitions program for the B-2 bomber. A woman heads the Tactical High Energy Laser program which protects Israel's northern border and our troops from Katyusha rockets.

As a co-chair of the National Security Committee's investigation of sexual harassment and misconduct in the military, I want to ensure that women serve in safety and can contribute to their full potential. This is not about political correctness. It's about combat readiness. Unless we include women as full partners in the military, we are not fielding the best team we need to fight and win our nation's next war. I salute Brigadier General Pat Foote who played a key role in the Army's recent groundbreaking report on gender issues.

I have read many moving stories of women veterans, including one of a woman who resides in the California district I represent—Gaylene McCartney. Gaylene was a medic at Oakland Naval Hospital in 1965, caring for the wounded from Vietnam, but that is only the beginning of her inspiring story. She became an attorney and then suffered a painful disability that led her to curtail her legal activities. Yet she says she wants to volunteer on behalf of veterans and others—once a leader, always a leader.

I am equally inspired by the efforts of the women whose work made this week's celebration possible. First and foremost is Brigadier General Wilma Vaught. General Vaught had the herculean task of turning the dream of the first major memorial honoring all military women into a reality. With uncommon determination, imagination, and initiative she and her team have been able to

bring this effort to life. Without her work over the past decade, there would be no memorial.

I was also pleased to read that the on-site project manager for the Memorial is a woman, Margaret Van Voast, who has headed a team of women managers. I was doubly pleased to hear that Margaret Van Voast is a graduate of my alma mater, Smith College. No doubt Secretary Perry and General Shali agree that this really is the Women's Memorial: It honors women, it was made possible by women, and it was built by women!

Let me close with a wonderful quote from President and Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt who speaks to "Everywoman" here. I have edited it for gender:

"It is not the critic who counts, not the [one] who points out how the strong [person] stumbled. . . . The credit belongs to the [one] who is actually in the arena. . . . who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again. . . . who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends [herself] in a worthy cause; who, at the least, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if [she] fails, at least fails while doing greatly, so that [her] place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Thank you for your service. Thank you for your patriotism. Thank you on behalf of a grateful nation.

#### SIX MILITARY WOMEN AND SIX U.S. WARS: STORIES REACH BACK THROUGH HISTORY OF A NATION

Duty. Honor. Pride. Patriotism.

A common current flows through the lives of the nation's 1.8 million women veterans: When their country needed them, they stepped forward without hesitation.

Some broke barriers and accomplished noteworthy deeds. Others were cloaked in ordinariness, their service and sacrifice little noted by contemporaries but recognized now by a grateful nation with today's dedication of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial.

Here are just a handful of their stories. But they speak for all who answered the call.

#### MARY EDWARDS WALKER—CIVIL WAR

Seventy-eight years after her death, people still get riled up about Mary Edwards Walker.

Was she a capable and intelligent physician, as some of her Civil War contemporaries maintained? Or was she—to quote an 1864 medical panel—"utterly unqualified," with a knowledge of medicine "not much greater than most housewives"?

Because she was Union doctor who also ministered to Southern civilians, some suspected Walker was a spy. But for which side?

She was the only woman ever to receive the Medal of Honor, her country's highest military award, presented by President Andrew Johnson in 1866 for "meritorious service." Supporters say her honor was unfairly taken away (along with the medals of 910 others) in 1917 when Congress tightened the eligibility requirements.

Today, 20 years after an Army board reinstated Walker's medal posthumously—citing her "distinguished gallantry, self-sacrifice, patriotism, dedication and unflinching loyalty to her country, despite the apparent discrimination because of her sex"—critics still claim she didn't deserve the honor.

A relative told the New York Times: "Dr. Mary lost the medal simply because she was a hundred years ahead of her time and no one could stomach it."

She was born in 1832 into an abolitionist family in Oswego, N.Y. Her father, a country

doctor, believed strongly in education and equality for his seven daughters. He also believed they were hampered by the tight fitting women's clothing of the day, a belief that Mary passionately espoused.

She graduated from Syracuse Medical College in June 1855, the only woman in her class. A year later, she married a classmate (the bride wore trousers, a man's coat and kept her own name). They were divorced 13 years later.

When war broke out, she came to Washington and tried to join the Union Army. Denied a commission as a medical officer, she volunteered anyway, serving as an acting assistant surgeon—the first female surgeon in the U.S. Army.

In 1864, Walker was captured by Confederate troops and imprisoned in Richmond for four months until she was exchanged, with two dozen other Union doctors, for 17 Confederate surgeons.

She was paid \$766.16 for her wartime service. Afterward, she got a monthly pension of \$8.50, subsequently raised to \$20, but still less than some widows' pensions.

After the war, she became a writer and lecturer on women's rights, dress reform, health and temperance issues. Tobacco, she said, resulted in paralysis and insanity. Women's clothing, she said, was immodest and inconvenient.

She toured here and abroad, often lecturing in full men's evening dress, which led one reporter to call her "that curious anthropoid."

She refused to give back her Medal of Honor, wearing it every day until her death in 1919.—Marylou Tousignant.

#### FRIEDA HARDIN—WORLD WAR I

Frieda Hardin is 101 now, but she can still vividly recall a Saturday night in 1918 when her family was gathered around the dinner table in Portsmouth, Ohio. Her father, a scrap yard foreman for the railroad, was discussing the fact that the Navy was recruiting women.

"That's for me!" Hardin, who was then Frieda Greene and 22, piped up.

Nobody paid much attention to her—not, that is, until the following Monday, when she signed up for the United States Naval Reserve Force and then phoned to tell her mother.

"Mamma, I just joined the Navy!" she said. "Frieda, you come right home!" her mother, Rose Greene, exclaimed.

"Mamma was awfully embarrassed to have me join the Navy," Hardin recalled. "It was unheard of for women."

Women couldn't even vote then, and her mother informed the Navy recruiting officer that "this girl is not going!" But he gently asked how Frieda's father, George Greene, felt about it. When they told her father, he said, "Let her go!"

And off she went, on an adventure that eventually would lead the World War I veteran to Washington—79 years later—for the dedication of the first memorial for women in the armed forces. Although she is nervous, Hardin is going to try today to give a speech, which she has been practicing at her nursing home in Livermore, Calif.

Hardin flew to Washington on Thursday with her children, Warren, 69; Mary, 76; and Jeffrey, 73. (Roy, 70, did not make the trip.) She was given a standing ovation on the plane and a bottle of champagne, but she's never had an alcoholic drink in her life.

In an interview Thursday night, Hardin recalled her active duty in Norfolk, where she was a Yeoman Third Class (F), known as a "Yeomanette." Her job was to check dock receipts in the freight office. She was paid \$41 a month, plus \$2 a day for living expenses. Because there was no housing for

women, she lived in a boardinghouse in town. Although the work itself was boring, she says, the women were treated very well.

She was proud of her Navy job because she felt she was helping her country. Before that, she was a salesclerk in a five-and-dime store. "Anybody can work in a dime store," Hardin said. "It take a smart person to work in the Navy."

Her children say she has had a wonderful life, with 26 great-great-grandchildren and four husbands along the way. Her only frustration now is that she can't hear very well. She hopes others can hear her today.

"It is not likely that I will be meeting with you again, so I bid each of you a fond farewell," she plans to tell the crowd. "God bless the United States Navy, and God bless America!"—Patricia Davis.

#### CHARITY ADAMS EARLEY—WORLD WAR II

The strict Army discipline was the thing that Charity Adams Earley valued most: Discipline to do the calisthenics that were part of her military training in World War II. Discipline to endure segregation there, as a woman and as a black American.

She had to have poise. Upon her had fallen the task of commanding the only black Women's Army Corps unit—800 enlisted women and 30 officers—to go overseas.

"It taught me stronger self-discipline," Earley said as she reflected on today's dedication of the women's military memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. "I was rather well-disciplined at first, because I had that kind of family. But doing what I needed to do, when it needed to be done—I learned to value that."

She was working on her master's degree in education when her country asked her, in July 1942, to serve in the Good War. Earley, 78, who now lives in Dayton, Ohio, didn't spend any time weighing the matter, what with the newfound prominence women were enjoying in the military. But she worried.

"In those days, by this time, women were going into the military, women were going to work who had never worked before, in factories and so on, and so this was another war effort and we didn't know exactly whether it was going to work," said Earley.

"We were told that the women would do the jobs that would replace the men who were going to the front. You didn't know what you were going to do once you got there."

She became an officer, with the rank of major. Her task was to reorganize the post office for the European Theater so that mail reached the troops promptly. The best system, she decided, would be the same one used in the civilian world. She would keep addresses on file. Whenever troops moved, they would send in a change-of-address card.

Earley and her battalion of 830 women sorted mail in England and closer to the front lines in France. They were relatively safe, Earley said, and their minds were occupied by other things. They lived in segregated barracks, ate in segregated dining halls. The only thing that was not segregated, Earley said, was the exercise field.

"We didn't mix it up," she said. "We were segregated two ways, because we were black and because we were women. Oh, we laugh about some of the things that happened. We have our memories about the good things and the bad things."

The war years stayed with Earley through jobs as dean of students at Tennessee A&I University and later at Georgia State College in Savannah. She married Stanley Earley, a doctor, and had two children. She published her memoir, "One Woman's Army," in 1989 and still travels occasionally for book signings.

"Somebody had to talk about it and tell what happened to women in World War II,"

Earley said. "I kept waiting and waiting and then I decided, if you want something done, you do it yourself."

MARY THERESE BURLEY—KOREAN WAR

On the morning after her high school graduation in Flint, Mich., in June 1994, Mary Therese Burley marched downtown to the U.S. Army recruiting office and declared herself ready to enlist. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was still fresh in the teenager's mind.

Only 16, she was gently rejected and advised to come back when she was older.

Her résumé included only one summer as a volunteer nurse's aid in her hometown hospital. But what she did have was the desire to nurse the sick and serve her country. Within a few years, she would get her chance.

Burley went on to attend the Cadet Nurse Corps program, and in December 1951, she entered the U.S. Army Nurse Corps as a first lieutenant. In April 1953, she boarded a ship to Korea, where she worked in the 48th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (M.A.S.H.) northwest of Seoul for 15 months.

"I knew I could be of help if I could just get there," said Burley, now a 69-year-old retiree who volunteers at a veterans hospital in Saginaw, Mich.

As an Army nurse, Burley treated mostly soldiers suffering from the deadly viral ailment called hemorrhagic fever, she said. The illness began innocently enough, giving soldiers the achy, feverish, red-eyed symptoms of the flu. But the virus ravaged their kidneys.

"When I got there, it had kind of stabilized . . . but nobody knew how to cure it," Burley said. During her tour in Korea, she worked with what was then one of the medical wonders of the world: an artificial kidney.

"The first patient I saw who went on the kidney was near death when he was evacuated out," she wrote in a reminiscence for the foundation that built the women's memorial. "On his return, the next a.m., he sat up in bed and read a magazine!"

Burley, along with the other two dozen doctors and nurses of her unit, was shipped out of Seoul in September 1954, when the hospital was turned over to Korean troops.

She was reassigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where she worked as a medical-surgical nurse and earned her captain's bars. In November 1957, Burley left active duty.

More than four decades have passed since she tended to the sick soldiers of the Korean War. But the sounds, the smells and the sense of that time are still with her.

Gunfire that pierced the still of night. The squat potbellied stoves that warmed the drafty corners of the cement-slab hospital. The noxious odor of the manure used by Koreans to fertilize their fields. The hours she spent crying in frustration that not every boy could be saved.

"I had no idea what it was like, none of us did," Burley said. "All we knew was that we were needed."

Burley plans to attend today's dedication, having earned her place in history in a war thousands of miles away in Asia. But even there she was at home.

"Every morning when you walked out and saw the flag, boy, I tell you," she said. "The hospital was surrounded by American flags on poles and it was so beautiful. That was home."—Sylvia Moreno.

CATHERINE KOCOUREK GENOVESE—VIETNAM WAR

One of the most vivid memories for retired Capt. Catherine Kocourek Genovese is the winter day she abandoned plans to become a teacher and instead worked her way through a throng of Vietnam War protesters to join the Marine Corps.

Genovese was earning a teaching degree at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minn. One day she saw the crowd of students, dressed in black with death masks painted on their faces, taunting a pair of Marines who had set up a recruiting display in the student union.

"It was a moment of clarity," said Genovese, 48, who now lives in Redwood City, Calif. "I had never really thought of joining, but I guess it was always in the back of my mind. I saw the recruiter and said this is it."

Genovese said she was certain she made the right choice by joining the military during a war that had claimed the lives of several high school classmates.

"In my own mind I was more of a rebel by going against my peer group," she said.

Genovese comes from a family with a tradition of military service. Her father was a Naval Reserve officer, and her mother a Navy nurse. One aunt served as a Marine officer and another was a Navy nurse.

"My view of the military for women was that it was a fantastic career," Genovese said. "Those women had more responsibility than other women I knew."

While she never went to the front lines of the war, her service brought rigorous physical training and assignments that tested her resolve.

As a young commanding officer at a base in Twentynine Palms, Calif., Genovese said, she quickly came up against a group of male recruits who refused to salute her. After a quick lesson in Marine etiquette, she said it never happened again.

"These guys were tough," Genovese said. "It wasn't easy to confront a group like that. But after that, even if they were half a block away, they'd salute and say, 'Good morning, ma'am.'"

At 22, Genovese became the first female Marine to pass a pistol marksmanship test and earn the second-highest ranking as a sharpshooter. She broke more ground by becoming the first woman assigned to a weapons training battalion.

Genovese left the service after her husband, a Marine she first saw during Christmas dinner at a mess hall, took a civilian job.

"I wanted to stay in the Marine Corps so badly, but I was married and that came first," Genovese said. "It broke my heart when I had to resign. But my time in the Marine Corps is still the most exciting period in my life."—Maria Glod.

MELISSA COLEMAN—PERSIAN GULF WAR

One hundred and seven days after Army Spec. Melissa Coleman began her service in the Persian Gulf, she found herself captured by the enemy, shot twice in the arm and headed to a Baghdad prison cell. On the way, the Iraqis pulled a hat over her eyes to blind her. Then her seatmate, an Iraqi soldier, kept reaching into her raincoat to touch her breasts.

"Finally, I just reached across and hit him," she said. "Needless to say, he wasn't exactly pleased."

He did, however, leave the 20-year-old alone after that, allowing her to reach her 12-foot-square concrete prison cell in relative peace.

She would spend the next 33 days there, bathing once a week using a garbage can full of hot water.

Coleman was one of two U.S. women prisoners of war during Operation Desert Storm, and one of 41,000 American military women involved in the 1990-1991 engagement, making it the largest deployment of women in U.S. history.

Her job was to transport heavy equipment to the front line. As she was moving a tractor-trailer, her convoy missed a turn, unwittingly driving into the captured Saudi city of Khafji. Iraqi soldiers fired at the vehicle she and fellow Army Spec. David Lockett were in, and as they tried to flee on foot, both were wounded.

While in the Baghdad prison, there were frequent U.S. air raids over the Iraqi capital that left Coleman wondering whether she would get out alive.

"I thought, 'I didn't die by the Iraqi's own hands, but my own people are going to bomb me,'" she said.

She said she later received kinder treatment from her captors. They allowed her to walk freely throughout part of the prison, fed her well enough that she lost no weight—a stark contrast to Lockett and other male prisoners—played basketball and kickball with her, and checked on her after air raids.

Coleman attributed the careful treatment to the fact that she was a woman. "Whenever I was interrogated, the major would just say 'She knows nothing. She's a female,'" she said.

Today, Coleman is married with two children and working on a college degree in San Antonio. She views the experience as little more than a short chapter in her life story.

"For me, it was like, okay, so that happened," she said. "Let's get it over it and move on."—Ann O'Hanlon.

DEATH OF FORMER  
CONGRESSMAN JOEL PRITCHARD

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform my colleagues here in the House of Representatives that our former colleague, Congressman Joel Pritchard of Washington State, died 12 days ago at his home in Seattle. As some of you may know, he fought a valiant battle with cancer over the last several years, though it affected neither his spirits nor his work as Lieutenant Governor of Washington State.

Joel Pritchard served here in the House from 1972 to 1984, and until his death he retained many of the strong friendships he developed during those 12 years among us. He was clearly one of those members whose exuberance and sense of humor left all who knew him—on both sides of the aisle—with a warm and positive impression. His retirement from Congress in 1984 was certainly a loss for this institution, and his death last week leaves all of his many friends with an even more profound sense of personal loss.

A memorial service was conducted in Seattle last week, at which his family and many friends had the opportunity to reflect on the many happy memories of Joel and on his accomplishments in 38 years of public life. On Thursday, October 30 at 5:00 p.m. we will have a similar opportunity at a memorial service that will be held in the Veterans Committee hearing room, 336 of the Cannon House Office Building.

Joel was a very special friend, and someone who represented the very best ideals of public service. His hallmark phrase was "it's totally amazing what you can do if you don't care who gets the credit," and he was known here as someone who could bring people together on any important issue or cause. In his own selfless way, Joel deserves great credit

for his service here and for the civility he brought to this institution. We will truly miss him.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF HUMANITARIAN, ENTERTAINER  
JOHN DENVER

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I mourn a friend and associate. The passing of singer-songwriter John Denver, over the Columbus Day recess, leaves a void in the world of humanitarianism and compassion.

I first met John Denver when we were working to create a Presidential Commission on World Hunger and the both of us were subsequently appointed to that commission by President Jimmy Carter in the 1970's. As a result of that commission's final report, I introduced legislation establishing a Select Committee on Hunger in the Congress. John Denver, along with our mutual friend the late singer-songwriter Harry Chapin, was instrumental in lobbying for the successful adoption of that legislation. Subsequently, the three of us often conferred regarding the problems of hunger and starvation throughout the world, but also the environment and the problems of nuclear proliferation.

All of us who had the honor and privilege of working with John Denver recognized his involvement with ecological concerns and his heartfelt love of humanity. His work on behalf of hunger in the late 1970's and early 1980's was significant, along with that of Harry Chapin, in shining the spotlight of public opinion on the problems of malnutrition.

In the mid-1980's, many performers in show business received publicity for their fundraising efforts on behalf of world hunger. We must not forget that these successful efforts would not have been attempted, yet alone achieved, were it not for the courageous, trail-blazing activities of both John Denver and Harry Chapin.

The December 20, 1976 issue of Newsweek magazine noted that "People write him letters from hospitals telling how listening to 'Take Me Home, Country Roads' or 'Poems, Prayers and Promises' has stopped convulsions or cleared up depressions. A long-distance swimmer navigated the shark-infested Cook Strait of New Zealand by singing Denver songs as she counted her strokes. In Lockport, NY, a woman regained her spirits after a mastectomy by listening to Denver songs all day—especially 'Sweet Surrender'."

Those who are familiar with John Denver's work are not surprised to learn of the amazing impact it has had on so many lives. His gift of expressing empathy and sincere concern were perhaps his greatest contributions.

John Denver has left us with a legacy of goodwill and also of quality entertainment. From his platinum recordings, to his appearances on the silver screen and television, he delighted and inspired audiences worldwide. Throughout his career he selflessly shared the spotlight when working with such stars as George Burns, Placido Domingo, Itzhak Perlman, and Kermit the Frog. Like his humanitarian efforts, his singing, writing, and acting talents will be missed by many.

He started his career with three guitars, an old Chevrolet and less than \$200 to his name. From such humble beginnings, John Denver rose to be counted among the brightest of America's stars. We will all be poorer from his loss.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in continuing to support the causes championed by John Denver and in extending condolences to John's three children, Jessie Belle, Anna Kate and Zachary, to the rest of his family, and to the millions of people whose lives were touched and influenced by this remarkable humanitarian.

STATEMENT OF RECOGNITION FOR  
NEW YORK ARTISTS EQUITY ASSOCIATION

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of New York Artists Equity Association (NYAEA), now celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Since 1947, Artists Equity Association has been a strong advocate for legislation on behalf of visual artists, and has provided services to support the development of the visual arts in our communities. NYAEA not only fights for the future of the visual arts, but places the New York artistic community in the context of history, as a necessary component of society, one that enriches our lives.

New York Artists Equity Association's mission of education, awareness, and support for the visual arts has provided the basis for its constant efforts. By promoting emerging artists in its wonderful Broome Street Gallery, it has successfully integrated those artists into the larger community. By preserving endangered visual art work, it assures the record of our rich artistic past. Through educational outreach, it has developed a new audience which is constantly expanding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend NYAEA, under the leadership of its Executive Director, Regina Stewart, for supporting visual artists at a time when the resources they receive from the government are simply not enough. NYAEA has provided support for many visual artists who otherwise would not have received help. Through referrals, legal services, and health care programs, the Association helps ensure economic stability for visual artists who might otherwise be forced to abandon their talents due to economic difficulties. By providing communication within the community, it helps establish a strong support base for issues relevant to artists' needs.

I stand here today to thank New York Artists Equity Association for all it has done to advocate for visual artists, consistent with the needs of their community. I am proud that NYAEA is in my Congressional District, and that its work reaches far beyond my District to help visual artists in the larger community. I also want to thank one of the Association's Past Vice Presidents, Doris Wyman, who serves on my Arts Advisory Committee, consistently championing the needs of visual artists. Because of my ongoing work with this fine organization and their leadership, I know of their constant efforts to change regressive

policies on the arts and I commend them. For fifty years, NYAEA has supported visual artists and been a passionate advocate for their causes. In the current climate, NYAEA's non-partisan commitment is especially valuable. I salute New York Artists Equity Association for helping to assure a stable artistic community—one that is, and always must be, an integral part of our heritage and culture.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2160,  
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,  
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 6, 1997*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the FY98 Agriculture Appropriations Conference Report. I am pleased that the report protects the peanut program and that it does not eliminate the subsidy for crop insurance for tobacco. It is difficult for many Americans, and many of my colleagues, to understand the profound impact that farming has on our nation. They live in cities where their food appears in supermarkets, not fully understanding the difficult and laborious efforts that brought the food to them. Spend one day on a peanut farm in my district, and you will know the effort that went into that jar of peanut butter. Family farmers are the backbone of America's agricultural community and the peanut program is one of the vital and necessary safety-nets that help protect that community.

The peanut program helps 20,000 American farmers and small businesses compete in the world market, while providing nearly 50,000 American jobs on farms, in processing plants and in related industries. Peanuts are the 12th most valuable crop in the United States and the 4th most valuable oil crop worldwide. In addition, the program provides consumers with an ample supply of one of the safest, most nutritious foods on the market. Because of the program, the United States will be the No. 1 exporter of edible peanuts this year.

The peanut program is no-net-cost program and in fact contains a budget deficit reduction assessment of \$83 million which would have been lost if the program was eliminated.

The program does not reduce consumer prices. Consumer prices have not changed from a year ago, despite the fact farm support prices were cut by 10 percent last year. Consumer prices for peanut butter remain the lowest in the world, at 11 cents a serving, the same price as 1988. Peanut butter prices are lower today than 10 years ago.

The environment is benefited by the program because peanut plants are nitrogen-fixing plants which help restore vital nutrients to the soil in rotation with other crops.

I have had serious questions about the GAO report that seems to be the main source of criticism to the Peanut Program. I do not believe that this report is entirely accurate or an objective presentation of data. It is really designed to give a skewed appearance. The USDA has commented on the "lack of objectivity," the "erroneous assumptions," and "lack of thoroughness" in the report. The GAO has

admitted their use of the term "consumer" means the "first buyer" not the "final consumer of the product." The GAO also interviewed both small and large manufacturers of peanut products and were told that they "may not pass the costs [savings] directly on to the final consumer" of peanut products. This report was the basis of the attempt to phase-out the peanut program and quite simply the factual basis for that argument was truly flawed.

Those statistics give you the economic impact of the peanut program, but I want to put a human face on this debate. Peanut is concentrated in the rural regions of nine southern states, with these regions being poverty-dense and agriculture-dependent. Peanuts is the largest cash crop and industry in many of these regions. For example, every one of the 31 counties in the 2nd District of Georgia, which I represent, is a peanut producing county. The peanut farms are on average 100 acres, not exactly giant agribusiness. Twenty-nine of those counties have poverty exceeding the national average of 13 percent. It's not just my district. Alabama and Florida have a significant number of peanut producing counties that also have poverty exceeding the national average. The elimination of the Peanut Program would have cost more than 5,000 jobs. We are not only talking about hard working family-farmers whose average income dropped sharply in 1995 & 1996. We are also talking about the families of the farmers, the small businesses that work in the peanut industry and the rural communities that are sustained by peanut farming.

Last year we forged an agreement between the Government and our farmers. Investment decisions have been based on a 7-year farm bill. This body should never make a 7-year commitment and attempt to break it after one. If we had broken this agreement we would have had zero credibility with the agricultural community. In addition, the banking community would no longer trust us, because they would have made loans based on the 7-year farm bill.

The crop insurance program was designed to protect crop producers from unavoidable risks associated with adverse weather, plant diseases and insect infestations. The crop insurance program was made available to producers of MAJOR crops, including tobacco, for which private insurance is generally not available. The Government underwriting enhances the ability of farmers to obtain credit from commercial lenders who view a crop insurance policy as a form of security on a farm loan. Private insurance availability would not be universal and without federal crop insurance, farmers premiums will more than double. Small farmers couldn't afford that. With the denial of private crop insurance would come the denial of production loans. Farmers would be forced to stop growing tobacco, and many small banks in small towns would be weakened. Simply put, efforts to eliminate multiperil crop insurance for tobacco farmers unfairly harms and discriminates against small tobacco farmers and tobacco communities. In fact, nearly 30 percent of all disaster indemnities go to small, black-operated farms. Larger operations will probably do fine if this amendment is adopted.

The average tobacco farm is less than 10 acres. If we use the sponsors of the amendment's figures and say the gross receipts for tobacco average \$4,000 per acre, we are only talking about \$4,000 a year, gross. Subtract the loan, interest, farmhand salary and inputs needed to grow the tobacco, there is not a lot left. Without any insurance, a single storm could bankrupt a small hard working American farmer, and another generation of people will be out of farming.

If you have listened to these arguments and said "so what, let them grow something else" do this math: To replace the gross income from 10 acres of tobacco, a farmer would have to plant 74 acres of cotton, 149 acres of corn, 232 acres of soybeans or 288 acres of wheat. On what land is the farmer supposed to plant these crops? Are you going to give him the land or loan him the money to buy the land? Unlikely. Once again, if you want to stop people from growing tobacco, just say so.

The USDA and the Administration opposed eliminating this program. According to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dan Glickman, abolishing the subsidy will effectively end our ability to provide crop insurance and non-insured assistance payments for tobacco growers. Additionally, he argues that eliminating the subsidy would have a particularly detrimental effect on thousands of small farmers in tobacco producing states, not to mention the toll it would take on the economic stability of many rural communities.

Tobacco growers in three States received \$77.8 million in indemnities for losses due to back-to-back hurricanes that hit the East Coast last year. These funds helped communities recover from disaster and were paid for in part by the producers themselves. If no crop insurance or disaster assistance were available, these farmers would have been ruined, their farms foreclosed on, not knowing if they would be able to support their families.

We all agree that smoking is something we don't want children to do. I myself have introduced H.R. 2034, the Tobacco Use by Minors Deterrence Act. Through various civil penalties and community involvement, it would help address underage tobacco use. What it doesn't do is prevent anyone from making a living or telling them their livelihood is somehow inappropriate.

Adults should be able to make the decision to smoke. Tobacco farmers should be able to grow a legal product that sustains many communities in my state and across America.

If you think this program is corporate welfare, I invite you to come to my district and meet some of the "wealthy" tobacco farmers. I'll show you hard working men and women who earn an honest living.

I am very pleased that the Conference Committee has also seen fit to maintain research projects through the University of Georgia which are very critical to the future of the well-being of the constituents I represent, and their livelihood: The Peanut Competitiveness Institute; the Urban Insect Pest Management; the Alliance for Food Protection; and Landscaping for Water Quality.

I also am glad that this conference report has included \$3,000,000 for the Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Program instead of \$2,000,000 as pro-

posed by the House. This is still not the full authorization amount of \$10 million, but we are getting closer because in addition to the funding received through appropriations bills, the program has also received \$4,500,000 from the Fund for Rural America.

The conference agreement provides \$652,197,000 for the Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP) instead of \$644,259,000 as proposed by the Senate. The crucial areas which are important for my district are the activities under the Rural Housing Assistance Program, the Rural Business-Cooperative Assistance Program and the Rural Utilities Assistance Program.

I think this is a good agreement, and I rise to support its swift passage.

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#### SALUTE TO BROWARD COUNTY'S AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIBRARY

#### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute today to the Broward County African-American Library, which opens in my congressional district this Saturday, October 25. One of the great milestones in learning opportunities, this sanctuary of history, learning, and cultural promises to become one of south Florida's greatest libraries. Its purpose is to showcase the immeasurable contributions of African-Americans in this country as well as in our native Africa. Beyond that, however, it will stand as a beacon for the educational uplift of an entire community.

The great historian, educator, and author David Walker, once commented about the importance of libraries for African-Americans:

"I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire, to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instill into me that which neither devils nor tyrants could remove, only with my life—for colored people to acquire learning in this country makes tyrants quake and tremble on their sandy foundations."

This is the kind of idealism that propels the outstanding individuals who have devoted their lives to making the Broward County African-American Library a reality. I am pleased to salute their achievement, and to praise their enormous efforts in this significant undertaking.

The significance of this project to the growth and development of Broward County is immeasurable. I am pleased to commend the individuals who have committed their lives and their livelihood to making this library a dream come true, a dream founded upon the notion that to study each other—our accomplishments, our traditions, our culture—is to know each other.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Broward County African-American Library, as it steers our community toward greater progress and understanding