

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN REPEAL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, an UZI is one of the assault weapons considered a weapon of choice for drug traffickers, street gangs, and paramilitary extremist groups. The NRA and the Republican majority want to make this and other cop-killing guns readily available. To do that, they will have to repeal the assault weapons ban—a ban that over 70 percent of the American public favors because it makes the streets safer for our children.

UZI's have no purpose other than to kill people. They are not hunting weapons, they are not used for target practice, they are just used to kill people.

An UZI pistol was used on May 16, 1993, when a man who had been kicked out of a rural Fresno, CA, bar returned the next day with a friend and opened fire, killing seven people and wounding two others. This was the worst massacre in Fresno's history.

An UZI semiautomatic rifle was one of the guns used by James Oliver Huberty, an out-of-work security guard, when he walked into a San Ysidro, CA, McDonald's and killed 21 people.

If we want to avoid more massacres like these, we need to maintain the assault weapons ban.

It is America's children, not the National Rifle Association that this Congress should be protecting. But tomorrow, when many of my colleagues vote to repeal the assault weapons ban, they will be voting to give violent criminals everywhere greater access to deadly weapons that can be used to murder our children, our parents, our brothers and sisters, and our friends.

The Republican party is always claiming that it stands on principle. Now it can stand on the principle of more dead children.

WINNERS OF THE PHOENIXVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT'S DAY ESSAY CONTEST

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michelle Lin Byrd, Rosalind Newsholme, John Davison, Jenni Kirkhoff, and David Rourke, the winners of the Phoenixville Area Chamber of Commerce President's Day Essay Contest. I am submitting for the record each of their winning essays. Each of these students has composed a remarkable essay applauding a President who had to make a necessary, but unpopular decision, such as the decision made by President

Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Other winning entries included Truman's decision to fire MacArthur, his decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan, Ford's pardoning of Nixon, and Roosevelt's introduction of the New Deal. Each of these controversial decisions was, in retrospect, in the best interests of the American people despite being initially met with uncertainty and opposition.

The leaders of our time are met with the same difficult decisions, and we must continue to act in the best interest of the American people. One of the most important decisions that faces us today concerns education. However, the decision to cultivate the education of our children should not be met with controversy or skepticism. As a former teacher and the father of five, I believe the highest priority for our school system is teaching our students about the rich history of America. Learning about the history of the United States, including the mistakes of our Forefathers and their great triumphs, is the key to good citizenship and involvement in Government. George Santayana once said that "those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it." By understanding the actions and events of our ancestors, we can create a better future.

I hope that all of the entrants of the Phoenixville Area Chamber of Commerce President's Day Contest, not just the students recognized here, will gain a new appreciation for the importance of our history. Perhaps some insight gained through their research will influence some of these students to become involved in their government.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these students for their achievement and I know that my colleagues join me in honoring the success of these outstanding students. I would like to thank the Phoenixville Area Chamber of Commerce for offering this opportunity to the students of Phoenixville, and I would also like to thank The Phoenix for printing the winning essays and for promoting the contest.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Harry S. Truman, our thirty-third president, was born on May 8, 1884 in Lamar, Missouri. He was a member of the democratic party and was in office from 1945 to 1953. Truman worked his way up in politics from judge to senator to vice president and finally to president of the United States. When Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945 Truman became president. He had a difficult task of learning to be effective in his office because Roosevelt had made no effort to train him for his future responsibilities. He learned simply by dealing with the problem that faced him.

Truman tried to carry out the politics that Roosevelt had begun to establish. This included the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8th and the establishing of the United Nations. Truman then had to make a decision about the World War II. He had to make a decision that might end up being unpopular. Truman decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan. He believed that this would end the war quickly and save lives. He thought that it would put the United States in a position to help revolutionize Japanese life. When people look back at the situation now there seems to have been other ways to

end the war, such as negotiated settlements, but these options were not as obvious back then. Truman made the decision he thought that would be the best decision.

Presidents of the past, the present and the future have and will make choices that will be unpopular but necessary. I believe that of the choices of the past have made the United States the great country that we are privileged to live in today.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the 32nd President of the United States of America. As President, he had to make a lot of decisions. Some of them were popular and some were not. A very unpopular decision at the time was his New Deal. The New Deal was to have unemployment insurance, retirement programs, wage and hour laws, housing for the poor, and jobs for the needy all as the responsibility of the Federal Government. It is important to remember that this was the 1930's when nothing like this existed. However, many people didn't like this decision because it was very new and they didn't trust it. They also thought that the government was trying to interfere with their lives. Employers didn't like the minimum wage and hours because they had less power over their workers. Although the New Deal was unpopular at the time, people started getting used to it and began to accept it. It is now all a very necessary part of the American way of life. I think that in a way this decision was good because it shows how our government is for the people.

GERALD R. FORD

Gerald Ford, our 38th president, was the only president elected neither to the presidency nor to the vice presidency. He attempted during his term to restore the nation's confidence in a government tarnished by the Watergate scandal.

Ford became vice president when Richard Nixon's vice president Spiro T. Agnew resigned. Nine months later, on August 9, 1974, President Nixon resigned as president under threat of impeachment, and Gerald Ford was sworn in as our president.

One of his first and most debatable acts was to pardon Nixon for all federal crimes he might have committed in office. This made him extremely unpopular. I think this was a necessary decision, because, we couldn't let this drag on and on, like the O.J. Simpson trial. This country had a high inflation rate and the highest unemployment rate since the depression. These were more important problems to solve than Watergate. It was time for the nation to start healing and get on with the important issues facing the American people.

In his two and a half years as president Gerald Ford lowered the inflation rate from 11.2 to 5.3 percent, he also lowered the unemployment rate. Even after all this he could not win the presidential election in 1976, because, the public only remembered him as the man who pardoned Richard Nixon.

TRUMAN FIRES MACARTHUR

In 1951 this headline shook the U.S. and the world. On April 5 Harry Truman was furious at MacArthur and decided he must go. For five days he kept this secret until they could decide on a replacement. They decided on Lieut. General Matthew Ridgway.

• 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.

The reporters were summoned at 1:00 a.m. The press got hand-out sheets from the press secretary: "With deep regret, I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and the Constitution."

Why the 1:00 a.m. summons? The White House's lame explanation was timing for the general, since it was then midafternoon in Tokyo. But that wasn't the real reason at all; the news had been timed to make the morning newspapers and catch the Republicans in bed.

The man he fired was a military hero, idolized by many. MacArthur had done a superb job as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the reconstruction of Japan. Truman himself admired MacArthur's soldiering.

But MacArthur was strong minded and had set himself firmly against the policy of Truman. Douglas MacArthur would not compromise his views of what was right and necessary. The clash between the two was slow in building, but the end was inevitable.

The Senate and Congress were divided over Truman's decision. The American public supported MacArthur. When MacArthur returned to the states he was a General of the Army, stripped of his commands and without assignment, yet the U.S. was waiting to sweep him up in a tremendous greeting all the way to Manhattan's tickertaped Broadway. His words had brought public dismissal and reprimand from his Commander in Chief, yet the Congress of the U.S. honored him by asking him to address them. When he did give his speech before Congress he was given a standing ovation.

In my opinion Truman firing MacArthur was the most unpopular decision ever made by an American president.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In 1861 Abraham Lincoln was elected 16th President of the United States. When he took office, and during the early stages of the Civil War, President Lincoln wanted to preserve the American Union of which slavery was a part. There was great pressure upon him to free the slaves but he refused. He had no wish to interfere with slavery where it already existed. Lincoln declared that he was fighting to save the Union, not to free the slaves. As the Civil War progressed, the Northerners demanded the end to slavery.

In 1863 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring that slaves be free. Lincoln repeatedly urged all states to free their slaves. In 1865 The Emancipation Proclamation cleared the way for Amendment 13 to the constitution ending slavery throughout the United States and declaring all men to be created equal.

President Lincoln's decision not to end slavery at the beginning of the Civil War appealed to some people but not to others. Lincoln made this choice not for popularity but because he thought it was the right decision for the Union's people. Despite the pressure to end slavery Lincoln made the decision to end slavery when he thought it was best for the Union.

The choices President Lincoln made helped to cause his assassination. A President makes decisions every day regarding our country. They make the best choices they can although they cannot please everyone. President Lincoln made what he thought was the best decision for the Union. John Wilkes Booth, his assassin, did not agree.

TRIBUTE TO RAY GILMARTIN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to my friend Ray Gilmartin on being honored by West Bergen Mental Healthcare. On Sunday, March 24, Ray will be presented with the West Bergen's Distinguished Service Award.

I cannot think of a person who is more deserving of this honor. I have known Ray and Gladie Gilmartin for many years and have seen the seriousness of their commitment to their community.

Those across America who know Ray know him as a distinguished captain of industry. Since he earned his MBA from Harvard Business School just a few short years ago, he has had a meteoric rise in the business world. He now serves as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Merck & Co., the world's largest pharmaceutical concern. He previously served in the same capacity at another premier firm, Becton Dickinson & Co. of Franklin Lakes, NJ.

He is a national leader in health care. An active participant in health industry affairs, Ray is a member of the board of the Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America and Project HOPE, a nonprofit organization conducting educational programs in the health sciences. He is also chairman-elect of the Healthcare Leadership Council, a national coalition that promotes cutting-edge health care reform.

Closer to home, those who know Ray know him as a passionate supporter of a wide range of community activities. In addition to his chairmanship of the board of Valley hospital in Ridgewood, his public service activities also include serving as a board member at Union College in Schenectady, NY., the United Negro College Fund, the Associates of Harvard Business School, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and the Ethics Resource Center. He is also a member of the Business Roundtable and the Business Council and a trustee of the Conference Board and the Committee for Economic Development. He is also a member of the board of the Provident Corp. and PSE&G.

My husband, Dr. Richard Roukema, and I are proud of our longtime association with West Bergen Mental Healthcare. For years, West Bergen Mental Healthcare has served effectively northern New Jersey's population of the mentally ill, in effect, speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves. Further, West Bergen responds to crises in our community in a way that no other organization can. And now, this effective and caring organization is reaching out to children and youth in a way it has not ever before. Its Center for Children and Youth in Ramsey provides counseling and psychotherapy for youngsters aged 2 to 18 regardless of their ability to pay.

Mr. Speaker, America's communities could all use more dedicated community-minded organizations like this. But fundamentally, organizations like this could all use more dedicated supporters like Ray Gilmartin. He is a shining example of the volunteer community service that makes America strong.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. MICHAEL W. KIGHT, MONTEBELLO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Montebello P.D. Capt. Michael W. Kight on the occasion of his retirement. Captain Kight spent more than 30 years protecting the interests and enhancing the safety of our community.

Captain Kight was born in Los Angeles, CA, and attended local schools, including east Los Angeles and Cerritos Colleges, where he earned his associate of arts degree in police science. He began his law enforcement career in 1964, serving as a patrol officer with the City of Bell Police Department. On July 30, 1972, Captain Kight was hired as a police officer with the Montebello Police Department, where he served for the past 24 years.

Captain Kight quickly proved himself to be a natural leader, providing direction, leadership, and expertise in law enforcement. He rapidly rose through the ranks, becoming senior officer in 1974; patrol sergeant in 1975; detective sergeant in 1980; lieutenant in 1987; and captain of field services in 1988. He was awarded exceptional performance pay in 1979, when he significantly exceeded performance standards for management of his employees. In 1983, he was awarded exceptional performance pay for reducing overtime hours and increasing the arrests and clearance in the detective bureau. Again in 1985, he was awarded exceptional performance pay for his outstanding handling of an internal affairs investigation. In 1994, he was awarded the prestigious Career Contribution Management Award in recognition of his high standards of excellence and dedication to superior service to the residents of Montebello.

Michael W. Kight has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to his chosen field of law enforcement, earning him the respect and admiration of his colleagues and community. On Saturday, March 23, 1996, his friends, family, and staff members will congratulate him on his retirement from the Montebello Police Department, and thank him for his years of exceptional service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Michael W. Kight, one of our community's finest law enforcement officers and public servants.

IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for Women's History Month. Women make contributions to our society every day—all year long. But this month offers a special opportunity to acknowledge and to raise awareness about women's contributions in all aspects of our culture—including health, education, public service, and the arts. Minnesota has produced strong female civic leaders who have worked to enhance the lives of

others through their endowments to the community. Today, I rise to recognize some Minnesota women in particular, who have enriched our community and advanced the women's movement on a national level.

In its earlier years, Minnesota was fortunate to have many women from diverse backgrounds who were committed to improving the lives of average Minnesotans. For instance, Nellie Griswold Francis (1874–1969) and Mattie Porter Jackson (1854–1946), two African-Americans, were instrumental in the early civil rights movement. Eleanor Harriet Bresky (1882–1952), a Russian-American, was a member of the National Woman's Party, as was Minneapolis-born, Agnes Myrtle-Cain (1894–1980), who also was a legislator and a union activist. Ruth Tokuka Nomura Tanbara (1907–), a Japanese-American, was an economist and an early YWCA social worker. I commend organizations like the Minnesota Women's History Month Project who increase awareness and bring attention to these women. Led by Judy Yaeger Jones, this group is one of only four State-based organizations in the country researching and promoting the history of women's lives within their communities.

Few people have fought as tirelessly and for a social cause as did Clara Ueland (1860–1927), working for the congressional passage and Minnesota legislature ratification of the nineteenth amendment in 1919. As a leader in the suffrage movement, she served as the last president of the Minnesota Women Suffrage Association and later, as the first president of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. An historic leader in Minnesota history, Clara Ueland truly embodied the character and ability needed to advance women's suffrage.

Too numerous to mention here, hundreds of other women in Minnesota have held prominent roles in the State's political, judicial, social and cultural history. I am proud to recognize my mother's second cousin, Congresswoman Coya Knutson, who was the first and, as yet, the only Minnesota woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. She served in the State House of Representatives from 1951–54 and was elected from 1955–59 as a Democratic Member of Congress. Another pioneer, Minnesota Supreme Court Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl, was the first woman to sit on the State's highest court and a person who fought to erase racial and gender bias from the courts. Two other women have made a difference in Minnesota politics: Gladys Brooks, who served three terms on the Minneapolis City Council and was a candidate for mayor, and Judge Diana Murphy, who has served as a State judge, U.S. District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and is currently on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and is a director of the Bush Foundation and the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

Countless other Minnesota women have been outspoken social activists, particularly within the feminist movement. Among them, Gloria Jean Griffin was the coordinator and co-founder of the Minnesota Women's Consortium in 1980. She and Grace Harkness, the legislative director of the Women's Consortium (1980–present) worked at this association of 170 organizations dedicated to full equality for women and as a resource and referral center for women seeking help and support. Additionally, Arvonne Fraser served as President Clin-

ton's U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 1993–94. She was also the National President of the Women's Equity Action League in the early 1970's and was named the International Citizen of the Year 1995 by the city of Minneapolis.

Representing education, children, health, and the arts, I would like to recognize four women who have excelled in these areas. Jean Keffeler is the immediate past Chair of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and was recently reappointed to a second 6-year term on the board. Luanne Larsen Nyberg was the founder and executive director of the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota (1985–95), an organization dedicated to increased state government and community commitment to meeting children's basic needs. Dr. Jane Hodgson defied the medical establishment in the 1930's, deciding to go to medical school when men were predominantly physicians. In 1992, she was recognized with the Elizabeth Blackwell Award from the American Medical Women's Association for her work in keeping abortion legal. Finally, in the last 20 years, Libby Larsen has become one of the most important and successful composers in the United States, winning a Grammy Award in 1994 and continuing the fine tradition of a strong cultural and arts community in the Twin Cities.

As I stated last month regarding Black History Month, I would like to recognize again Ethel Ray Nance (1899–1992), the first black woman hired by the Minnesota Legislature and the first black policewoman in Minnesota. Further, Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton, elected in 1993, is the first African-American and the first female mayor of Minneapolis and of course, Nellie Stone Johnson, has been one of the most outspoken and thoughtful leaders in Minnesota's African-American community.

I am proud to recognize and acknowledge the influence and contributions these and all women have made in Minnesotan's lives. I thank them for their service to the State, the women's movement, and the United States of America. Mr. Speaker, as we observe Women's History Month, I commend each of these women for their contributions to our society.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CAPELLUPO

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my friend and fellow St. Louisan John Capellupo, who is retiring as president of McDonnell Douglas Aerospace after a career that has spanned much of the last half of this century. It is fitting to recognize Cap for his work on behalf of his country, his company, and his community.

During his many years in the aerospace industry, Cap has built an impressive record of substantial and long-lasting contributions to our Nation through the technical development and management of some of our most important defense programs. He has shaped aircraft, missile, space, and technology programs that will provide for our national defense for decades to come.

Born in Minnesota and raised in Illinois, John began his aerospace career with McDon-

nell Aircraft Co. in 1957. He cut his teeth on programs like the F–101B fighter, the Super Talos missile, and other programs we now read about in aviation or military history books. Several years later, in the mid-1970's, a well-seasoned and experienced John Capellupo began working on a revolutionary new aircraft program, one that would eventually give birth to the F/A–18 *Hornet*, the world's first fighter designed to master both aerial dogfights and ground attack missions. Ultimately, he would lead the *Hornet* program into maturity and, to this day, throughout industry, Government, and the military, he is known as the father of the F/A–18.

In February 1989, John left the F/A–18 program to become president of McDonnell Douglas Missile Systems Co. In early 1990, he became deputy president of the company's commercial airliner operation, Douglas Aircraft Co., in Long Beach, CA. In May 1991, he returned to St. Louis to assume his current position as president of what is now McDonnell Douglas Aerospace.

Thousands of the hard-working people from my district are employed by McDonnell Douglas and work for John. These are the men and women who design, test, and build F–15s for the Air Force; AV–8Bs, F/A–18s, and T–45s for the Navy and Marines Corps; and Harpoon, SLAM, and JDAM munitions. They respect and admire the man they know simply as Cap, who has led them successfully through both the good times and the bad times over the years.

Personally, I have known Cap for almost 20 years. He and I have worked together on a broad range of issues, from those directly affecting our national security to ones that are vitally important to local St. Louis workers. Throughout this lengthy and productive association, I have developed the utmost respect for him as an individual and complete admiration for his professional achievements. I am honored to recognize him here today, and wish him a very happy retirement.

STEPHANIE WENDEROTH OF MADISON, A TRUE HOMETOWN HERO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Stephanie Wenderoth, a teen from my district whose bravery and quick thinking saved three children from a fire that virtually destroyed their home last month.

Stephanie was babysitting for Hailey, Kendall, and Miller Carroll when a fire broke out in the living room of the Carroll's home in Madison, CT. Stephanie sent Hailey and Kendall running to the home of a neighbor, then dropped to her knees and crawled through thick smoke to find 3-year-old Miller. She found him after crawling through a thick cloud of smoke, then ran with him out of the house. Stephanie and Miller emerged from the fire covered with soot, but safe.

Mr. Speaker, the dictionary defines courage as: mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear or difficulty. Stephanie Wenderoth has demonstrated exceptional courage that serves as an inspiration to citizens of all ages. As an

asthmatic, crawling through the smoke was difficult, but Stephanie did not hesitate to take the risk and through her courage saved the lives of three children.

In this day and age when genuine heroes are all too rare in our society, Stephanie dismisses attention to her feat by calling it "just part of my job as a babysitter." Such modesty is yet another admirable trait of this extraordinary young woman. As her Representative in the U.S. House, I rise today to honor Stephanie Wenderoth as a true hometown hero.

IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Smith amendment to the Immigration in the National Interest Act. I want to commend him for his commitment to this issue and for offering this important amendment. It is crucial to the safety and security of those trying to escape terrible regimes and to this Nation's international leadership role on asylum.

America must continue to shoulder its international responsibility to afford asylum to its fair share of those who are repressed and are at risk in their countries. As a Nation of immigrants, we must leave our door open and continue to admit those persons fleeing from places which do not practice the values and beliefs we hold so dear. At the same time, it is clear that the United States cannot admit all those who would want to come here for solely economic reasons. However, we have a duty to those who seek admittance for humanitarian reasons. The United States has traditionally accepted refugees not for the economic and social reasons but because refugees are usually in grave danger.

H.R. 2202 would limit annual refugee admissions to 75,000 in fiscal year 1997 and 50,000 every year thereafter. This represents a significant decrease from the 98,000 refugees and no legitimate rationale has been given as to why this level was achieved. This would require drastic reductions in the number of former Soviet Jews, Evangelical Christians, Ukrainian Catholics, Vietnamese, Bosnians, and Cubans, Chinese, and Africans.

The current refugee resettlement system works by allowing the executive and legislative branch to consult on an annual basis on what the appropriate levels should be. This provides greater flexibility and the ability to respond to changes which occur throughout the world

with refugees. On the other hand, the cap in the bill is inflexible and will not provide us with appropriate mechanisms to respond to refugee developments. Congress already has control over the number of refugees through the budget process. If we believe the administration's estimated levels are inappropriate, the Congress can choose not to fund them.

The best solution to the world's refugee crisis is to work with other nations so that they can assume an appropriate share of the international refugee burden. We need the cooperation of our international neighbors. If we decrease our own refugee by half, we send the wrong message to those nations.

I again want to thank Mr. SMITH for offering this amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN BEGUN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding achievements of a community leader who is truly dedicated to public service.

Martin S. Begun serves as senior associate dean of the New York University School of Medicine and vice president of external affairs of New York University Medical Center. Dean Begun serves as liaison to government officials on the city, State and Federal level. In addition, Marty oversees the public affairs and alumni relations offices of NYU Medical Center and School of Medicine.

In July of 1995, in tribute to his years of activism and leadership in the Jewish community, Marty also assumed the presidency of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York. JCRC is a representative organization encompassing over 60 major civic, communal, educational and religious groups within New York City's diverse Jewish community.

As long as I have known Marty, he has been deeply involved in community service. He is a man who lives by the Talmudic maxim: "If I am not for myself, who will be? and if I'm only for myself, what am I?"

Marty has worked tirelessly to raise the standards of the NYU Medical School. That is a critical task which affects Americans nationwide. Three medical schools in New York, NYU Medical School included, train approximately 15 percent of all doctors who practice medicine in the United States. What is good for NYU Medical School is good for the American people.

Marty is always up-to-date on public policy. A long-time advocate for compassionate care for the homeless mentally ill, Marty often advises prominent public figures on the subjects of health care, public health, community relations and Jewish affairs. He was an excellent resource for me when health care reform was at the top of the national agenda in the 103d Congress. He advised me on the viability of the Clinton health plan, taking into consideration how it would impact not just the hospital and the medical school, but my constituents and New York City in general.

While he sees the big picture, Marty never loses sight of the details. Throughout his tenure at NYU, Marty has seen to it that expan-

sion of the NYU Medical Center complex has been carried out with great sensitivity to quality of life in the community.

Until 1994, Marty also served the city of New York for 18 years as chairman of the community services board of the city's department of mental health, mental retardation and alcoholism services. He continues to sit on the boards of the executive committee of the Associated Medical Schools of New York, and, by appointment of the Governor of New York State, on the Battery Park City Authority.

Mr. Speaker, for all of his good work; for his compassion; for his commitment to his community, his city and his country, Marty Begun has earned a reputation as mensch. I owe Marty a debt of gratitude for doing so much fine work in my district. And the city of New York owes him much, much more.

SUERJEE LEE WINS HIGH PRAISE FOR HELPING IMPROVE TWIN CITIES COMMUNITY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a young Minnesotan, Ms. Suerjee Lee, for being recognized with the Prudential Spirit of Community Award. Ms. Lee is receiving the award for her volunteerism in the Twin Cities community, and is one of only two youths in my home State of Minnesota to be honored this year.

Her volunteer efforts span many segments of the community. She spends time with elderly residents of a nearby nursing home and serves as a mentor for special education students at her school. Ms. Lee is also involved in a project called Fresh Force, a volunteer organization which performs a variety of community service activities. One such activity included beautification of the Mississippi riverfront by removing trash from the area. Recently, she was selected to represent St. Paul's Battle Creek School Fresh Force Program at a regional meeting of Fresh Force program participants. It is for this hard work and her dedication to our community and its citizens that she is being honored.

In addition to her volunteer efforts, Ms. Lee, who is an eighth-grader at Battle Creek Middle School, still finds time to remain an excellent student and participate in student government.

Eight years ago she entered public school unable to speak English. Now, not only is she fluent in English, she is an "A" student and, therefore, a member of the National Honor Society. She also holds the position of vice president of Battle Creek Middle School's Student Council.

A selection committee will soon choose 10 individuals from the list of State winners of the Prudential Spirit of Community Award to be their national award winners. Regardless of that decision, the citizens of the Twin Cities community and Battle Creek Middle School have already received a higher honor and great benefit, Suerjee Lee's leadership and hard work on behalf of the future of our community. Her efforts not only serve to improve the lives of our citizens and improve the quality of life in the Twin Cities, she has demonstrated the importance of volunteerism and

community activism to all who know her. I join the entire community in congratulating Ms. Lee for winning this prestigious award and in thanking her for her efforts on behalf of our community and its citizens.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT T. ACKER

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary service and dedication of a constituent in my district, Mr. Robert T. Acker of El Cajon, CA. Robert is a devoted member of this community serving the city of El Cajon for the past 30 years, 14 of these as city manager. He is soon retiring and I would like to take a moment to commend his dedicated service in local government and community programs.

A Holtville native, Robert is a graduate of San Diego State University [SDSU] with a master's degree in economics. After service in the U.S. Army, he went to work as an appraiser for the San Diego County Assessor's Office and in 1966, was hired as an administrative analyst for the city of El Cajon where he was promoted to city manager in 1982.

During his tenure as city manager, Robert has enthusiastically participated in dedications of public buildings including the El Cajon Fire Headquarters, the El Cajon Community Center, and the El Cajon Library. He is spirited and has always strongly advocated city improvements and prosperity.

Robert's involvement and accomplishments extend well beyond serving as the city manager of El Cajon. Aside from working as an assistant professor in public administration at SDSU, he also served as a member of the San Diego Transit Corporation Board of Directors, the City/County Managers Association, the Ducks Unlimited Steering Committee, the International City Management Association, the National Rifle Association, and the El Cajon Lions Club. This involvement in community service has assisted in raising funds for projects such as Canine Companions, El Cajon Boys and Girls Club, San Diego Service for the Blind, Home of Guiding Hands, Drug Awareness Resistance Education, Tijuana Orphanage Support, and Christmas Baskets for Needy Families.

Robert is a symbol of commitment and dedication to his fellow citizens and community. He has pledged a great share of his life to the service of others and he has surely made El Cajon a better place to live. Today, let us honor him for his unwavering contributions. I hope retirement can afford him the enjoyment of his hobbies hunting, fishing, gun collecting, and spending time with his wife and daughter, Susan and Kathryn. Mr. Robert Acker is well-deserving and I wish him great happiness in his future endeavors.

WHY WE NEED THE KASSEBAUM-KENNEDY GROUP-TO-INDIVIDUAL CONVERSION PROVISIONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, over the years, I've received many letters from around the Nation on the need for national health insurance reform.

Many of these writers would be helped by a provision in Kassebaum-Kennedy: the right to buy an individual policy after leaving a group policy, and not having one's pre-existing conditions excluded permanently. Many insurance companies oppose this provision but passing this law is the least we can do for our constituents.

The following letters make the case:

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN, I am a 50-year-old male who was recently laid off due to a corporate merger. I have continued Cobra health insurance program through my former employer, for myself and wife, at my own expense of \$281 per month.

I have accepted a position with a small company and applied for the medical insurance offered by them with John Alden Life Ins. Co. This has been in process for several weeks, and I have now received this enclosed letter refusing us coverage due to my "condition".

I have had a seizure disorder since my late teens which is totally controlled by medication and has not incapacitated me at any time. I am periodically checked by the doctor and lead a perfectly normal and active life.

This is the first time during 30 plus years in the work force with previous employers that I have ever been refused medical coverage. It imposes an extreme financial burden on us, and the ultimate horror is that we could be wiped out should there be any medical crisis which can happen to anyone at anytime.

What, Mr. Congressman, can be done about something like this, and where do we turn when suddenly judged uninsurable?

A MAN FROM CALIFORNIA.

MR. STARK: As a retired employee of Southeast Banking Corporation, my medical coverage ceased on September 20.

First, I believe it is outrageous that retired employees be advised after the fact that coverage was terminated, and not given the opportunity to seek alternative coverage in a timely manner.

Further, since Southeast was self insured and Metropolitan was merely the administrator, there is no policy to which we can convert.

Furthermore, I am advised by Metropolitan that due to a pre-existing condition (Parkinson's) of my wife, they have no coverage available for her and that they doubt if any insurer in the country would write coverage. And the Florida Insurance Commissioners Office claims that they have no jurisdiction over self-insured groups, plus enrollment in the State assigned risk program has been closed.

So, the long and the short of it is, we are out on the street. What am I to do?

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STARK, I am sure that you would be interested and concerned about what has recently happened to me as an older, retired adult, in relation to an extreme inequity in the health care system. What happened to me is as follows.

I retired as a result of a heart problem in 1989, and in 1990, I had a bypass surgery. I was covered by Kaiser Permanente Health Plan at the time, and I have been covered by them for the past 32 years. I was still carried by the engineering company from which I retired, but without my knowledge, my company discontinued the Kaiser health plan as of June, 1992. Not having been notified by either my ex-employer nor Kaiser, I continued to use the medical services, and even had an elective hernia operation in June. On June 26th, Kaiser sent a letter notifying me that I was no longer covered. Upon contacting them by phone, I was told of the circumstances, and was advised to apply under an individual membership. I complied and immediately applied, but I was rejected quickly by the Medical Review Board at Kaiser citing the reason as "arteriosclerotic heart disease".

MAN FROM CALIFORNIA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PETE STARK, I'm 13 years old and, a resident of San Leandro, California. When I was 10 months old my pulmonary artery had to be opened. At that time I had Health insurance. Unfortunately, after I recovered from the open heart surgery, my families insurance dropped my coverage. Due to the fact that my parents are self-employed, I have been without Health insurance for roughly 12 years.

Thank you for your time.

DEBORAH FROM HAYWARD, CALIF.

DEAR REP. STARK: My husband and I have been what we would call middle class for all our married life. We both held down good paying jobs and worked hard all our life. Two and one-half years ago I had three heart attacks in one month. I could no longer work for quite some time, having spent many weeks in the hospital. My husband has been treated for hypertension for some years, and it became obvious he must sell our business because of this and his worry over me, plus the fact that I could no longer work with him at our business. This was an unprofitable sale, business was poor and we had to share the proceeds with a partner in our business. He applied for and was paid Unemployment Comp. for several months until he obtained work. Since he returned to the workplace at age 59, it was very difficult to secure a well paying position, but he is a hard worker and he can provide for our needs at this time, except for health insurance coverage. I have returned to work part time only, as my health does not permit me full time employment. After paying into Unemployment for the eight (8) years we were in business, he has now been notified he was not eligible to collect unemployment at all, because the Unemployment Board decided he did not have good cause to sell the business and therefore, demand a repayment of \$3,000 he was paid. We are appealing this ruling, but I have gotten far afield of my subject I am afraid . . .

As we had group health coverage for both of us and our employees in our business, we have kept up that coverage until this month. We have been covered by Prudential Ins. for approximately 10 years. Each six (6) months the premium was raised 15 percent until this month it went to \$576 per month. We have been paying this premium each month from our savings (from the sale of the business and it was intended to be for our retirement). But now it has been depleted and we no longer can pay for the coverage. We have been unsuccessful in locating other coverage because of the two year wait for "pre-existing" conditions, I for my heart problems, he for hypertension. Also, not being in a "group" the cost was as much as we were paying Prudential for a group coverage.

I am very apprehensive about the fact that if either of us becomes ill enough for hospitalization, we will be shunned aside because we have no insurance. My medication is very expensive, realizing a total expense of over \$300 per month, and my husbands hypertension medication is \$68 per month. We are struggling to make ends meet with these drug expenses and other obligations in this depressed economy.

There is no where to turn it seems. We have an "insurance pool" here in Fla. for people like us without insurance, but having looked into it, we would be paying far more for this coverage than we have been to Prudential, and we would be waiting for the 2 year waiting period for "pre-existing" conditions again.

A WOMAN FROM FLORIDA.

CONSUMERS FOR QUALITY CARE,
Los Angeles, CA, August 8, 1994.

DEAR MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION: Just last week, on August 2, the Ninth Circuit ruled that ERISA preempts one of California's most important consumer protections: the requirement that insurance companies continue to pay health insurance benefits to a sick or injured patient even if the patient's participation in a health insurance plan is terminated by an employer or insurance company.

If ever there was an example which illustrates why Congress should amend ERISA as part of health care reform, this case is it.

Vanessa Serrato was eighteen years old, a high school student with a promising future, when she was struck by a drunk driver. During subsequent surgery to amputate her leg, Vanessa went into cardiac arrest. She suffered profound and permanent brain damage, and lapsed into a coma.

At the time of the accident, Vanessa was in a position that one would assume to be enviable: she was covered by not one, but two health insurance policies. One was issued by Massachusetts Mutual Life, under a policy provided to her mother by her employer; the other by John Hancock Mutual Life, under a policy issued to her father by his employer. The Mass Mutual policy provided \$1 million in benefits; John Hancock's policy offered unlimited benefits. Both policies promised to cover the needs of a catastrophically injured patient like Vanessa.

Less than one year after the accident, however, Massachusetts Mutual Life terminated Vanessa's coverage when her mother's employer ceased operations in California. At the same time, John Hancock terminated her health care benefits when her father's employer substituted a different insurer for John Hancock. California's case law requires, as a matter of public policy, that patients who are injured or fall ill during the period when a policy is in force and reasonably expect that their policy will provide long term benefits are entitled to continue to receive the benefits. But both insurers refused to pay for the medical treatment and services Vanessa desperately required.

The young woman, who was entitled to coverage under two policies, instead was left with nothing. Her mother takes care of her at home; Vanessa's poor condition reflects the fact that she has not received the care she needs.

Vanessa Serrato's parents brought suit on her behalf against both health insurers and the employers through whom the insurance was provided. She argued that under California's vesting law, once she became disabled her right to the benefits vested, and the insurance companies could not terminate that right. She asked that her medical bills be paid, and that the companies pay her attorneys' fees for having to bring a lawsuit. But the federal district court dismissed the case,

ruling that California's vesting rule is preempted by ERISA under the U.S. Supreme Court's 1987 decision in *Pilot Life v. Dedeaux*.

Sincerely yours,

JAMIE COURT,
Consumers For Quality Care.
MARIA FERRER,

Health Access.

HARVEY ROSENFIELD,
Consumer Advocate.

GERRI DALLECK,
Center For Health Care Rights.

TERRY MCBRIDE,
Consumers For Safe Medicine.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America upon the celebration of the organization's 100th anniversary. On Saturday, March 23, the Wyoming Valley Chapter will commemorate this important anniversary at its annual banquet in Wilkes-Barre, PA. I am pleased to have been asked to participate in this event.

Since its founding in 1896, the Jewish War Veterans organization has been a patriotic voice of American Jews who proudly served in the U.S. military. Founded by men who wore the blue uniform of the victorious Union Army and Navy during the Civil War, its membership has subsequently included Jewish military personnel who have answered the call to colors since 1861, and continue the tradition of service in the peace-keeping force in Bosnia.

At its first roll call, held at the Lexington Opera House in New York City in 1896, 63 Jewish Civil War veterans were recorded present at what was then called a gathering of the Hebrew Union Veterans. From that time until World War I, the JWV merged with other organizations and promoted the recognition of Jewish veterans. One of its members, Ben Altheimer, was widely recognized for greatly influencing President Woodrow Wilson in designating June 14 as Flag Day.

During the years following World War I, the JWV became active in protesting the Jewish discrimination in Poland, Romania and Galicia. In 1924, the organization changed its name to Jewish War Veterans of the Wars of the Republic. The next year, the JWV published the first issue of its national magazine entitled "Jewish Veteran." For 75 years the publication has continued to be mailed to all JWV members. The JWV became increasingly more active in politics over the next several years, lobbying Congress for veterans' legislation on a regular basis. By 1939, 277 posts had formed and an organization for teenagers, the sons of JWV had been formed.

Meeting 10 days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the JWV's National Executive Committee promulgated its "Emergency Program for Victory" which called for a comprehensive civilian program to support the war effort. The program was successful in selling \$250 million in war bonds to make a significant contribution to the war effort. The JWV continued to fight for veterans causes and provide support for veterans families through World War II.

Mr. Speaker, in the 50 years following World War II the membership of the JWV grew as

did its political strength and social influence. Always an advocate for its members and never declining a challenge, the Jewish War Veterans has taken its place among the most respected veterans organizations in the world. In my congressional district, the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Jewish War Veterans is extremely active. Its membership is comprised of some of the most decorated and distinguished veterans in the Commonwealth, including Samuel Greenberg of Kingston, who served as National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans in 1984 and 1985. Another Kingston resident, Attorney Joseph J. Savitz, served the Jewish War Veterans as the organization's National Judge Advocate in 1961 and 1962.

Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in the U.S. Congress, working closely with the veterans in my district has been one of my greatest pleasures. I am extremely proud of my friendship with these dedicated men and women. The members of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Jewish War Veterans are to be commended for their continued advocacy, leadership, and heartfelt concern for the well being of our Nation's veterans. I am proud to have their friendship and congratulate this organization on its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR BERNARD KETTLER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Woodcliff Lake Mayor Bernard Kettler on being honored with the annual Lincoln Award by the Woodcliff Lake, NJ, Republican Club. I can think of no better example of the solid American values of service to community, participation in local government, civic pride, and concern for fellow citizens. This award is certainly well deserved.

Bernie Kettler served residents of Woodcliff Lake as a councilman for 9 years and as mayor for 14 years. During his quarter century of public service, he provided outstanding leadership in the development of the town during a critical period of major growth and change. He distinguished himself throughout Bergen County as a respected and innovative leader. He represented his community with dignity, integrity, and pride. He was always a strong Republican, providing the leadership and optimism which contributed greatly to Republican victories and many years of successful Republican government.

The Marine Corps veteran of World War II moved to Woodcliff Lake in 1963 and soon became involved in local issues. He was sworn in to his first term as councilman in January 1967 and rose to the position of council president. He began his career as mayor in 1981. His administration was responsible for a beautification program, sanitation improvements, establishment of a recycling program, and many other contributions. He spearheaded a proactive stance on the difficult affordable housing issue that allowed Woodcliff Lake to meet its legal obligations while maintaining the character of the town. His efforts contributed greatly to Woodcliff Lake's position as a first-class and desirable community.

Bernie also served as president of the Pasaic Valley Mayors Association and participated in many regional initiatives such as the

Joint Insurance Fund. He served on the Bergen County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and many other county-level panels.

Bernie has also had an extensive and successful business career in the food industry. He introduced and established distribution of three national food brands and managed more than \$50 million in sales volume on the east coast for some of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Speaking on a personal basis, Mayor Bernie Kettler has been one of my staunchest, most loyal, and truest supporters dating back to those first months when I first faced the formidable task of running for nomination as a candidate for Congress. We look back on them as the good old days but they were most challenging to all of us. Bernie became one of my most trusted advisors and supporters. I have always respected and valued his counsel.

He is a graduate of Gettysburg College, where he received a bachelor's degree in economics and political science. He and his wife, Marie, make their home in Woodcliff Lake. They have three children: Thomas, Sarah, and Mary Jean, and one granddaughter, Kate.

RECOGNITION OF ST. PAUL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, SANTA FE SPRINGS, CA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the young and aspiring students of St. Paul High School in Santa Fe Springs, CA. Each year I have the privilege of meeting a new group of seniors as they visit New York City and Washington, DC.

I am delighted that this fine group of young men and women had the opportunity to enjoy Broadway plays, the Statue of Liberty, and the excitement of the Big Apple. While in Washington, the St. Paul students took a whirlwind tour of its many famous sights: the White House, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and the Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson monuments by night. I was lucky enough to fit into their tight schedule when they visited me at the House of Representatives.

Mr. Robert McNeil, the school's trip leader and respected civics teacher, deserves much credit for organizing these annual trips and for motivating so many young students to reach beyond their natural talents. His academic and professional background make him a respected leader and a brilliant teacher. This year's group of advanced placement students included Jesahel Alarcon, Chris Arehart, Shonnyce Baker, Faby Barragan, Susie Benson, Laura Boersma, Elenor Burciaga, Andrea Burke, Monique Fuentes, Susan Mancina, Jill Ortega, and Edward Raco. Also joining the group were Jeanine Casas, Paul Contreras, Anna Garcia, and Mark Neria.

Although the students of St. Paul High School got the last bit of winter and some Washington snow on their visit, I trust their visit will remain a warm memory. I look forward to hearing from each of them in the future. I am certain much success lies ahead

and, perhaps, one or two of these young men and women will come back to Washington to make their career.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here assembled to join me in recognition of this fine group of students and Mr. Robert McNeil of St. Paul High School.

NANCY GRIGSBY NAMED WOMAN OF THE YEAR OF OHIO'S THIRD DISTRICT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to select Nancy Grigsby as the Woman of the Year of Ohio's Third District. Nancy is my choice for Woman of the Year because of her exceptional and compassionate commitment to help victims of domestic violence in Dayton, OH. She is the executive director of Artemis Center for Alternatives to Domestic Violence.

Nancy has done outstanding work with battered women for 16 years. In 1980-81 she worked as a crisis counselor at the YWCA Battered Women's Project, where she was struck by the bleak predicament of battered women, and the gross inequities which they face in society. Her concern for these women motivated her to cofound Artemis in 1984. This nonresidential organization provides counseling, legal services, children's therapy, and a 24-hour crisis hotline to battered women, men, and children who have filed criminal charges against a family member who has assaulted them.

Victims of domestic violence often face stigmatization in our society, which makes it especially difficult for them to come forward and receive help. In addition, if a battered woman tries to leave home she faces a 75-percent higher risk of becoming a homicide victim. Because of this threat, only 1 out of 39 battered women will opt to move into a shelter. Nonresidential services like Artemis are therefore necessary to meet the needs of victims who cannot leave home.

In addition to her efforts at Artemis, Nancy was the legislative committee chair of the Ohio Domestic Violence Network from 1990 to 1994. She is a member of the Child Protection Task Force of Montgomery County, a member of the Domestic Violence Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy Council of Montgomery County, and a member of the Endangering Children Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy Council, Montgomery County. Through her work on all these fronts, Nancy has significantly contributed to the Dayton community by relieving emotional, physical, and mental suffering of victims who are not even safe from attack within their own homes.

LANDMINES—AN IMMEDIATE THREAT

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, the carnage wrought on innocent civilians by antipersonnel

landmines has become well-known. It is estimate that over 2,000 innocent men, women, and children are killed or maimed each year by these hideous and barbaric devices. Yet, nothing has brought the landmine crisis home to the American public until we contemplated sending our own young soldiers to the minefields of Bosnia.

According to the United Nations, there are over 8 million landmines in Bosnia alone. One of them recently killed a young sergeant. He was the first American killed in the former Yugoslavia. According to the experts, he might not be the last.

Landmines potentially pose the largest threat to our troops in Bosnia. However, the Department of Defense has been at odds with international efforts to eliminate them. For too long, we have only heard from the Pentagon of the benefits of these weapons to our forces. The cost of antipersonnel (AP) landmines to our fighting men and women has too often been ignored until we have to fight and face them. In Vietnam, a third of our casualties came from landmines. They will continue to take their awful toll in future conflicts on our soldiers and innocent men, women, and children, until the international community decides to do something about the problem.

Our Nation could be leading the charge to eliminate these weapons. Unfortunately, there has not been a serious effort to seek a ban on the use of these weapons. This has led to marginal results that forced the participants, out of embarrassment, to postpone the conclusion of the review conference until later this spring. Without our leadership, a ban on AP landmines will not happen.

This fall, Congress took a big step in asserting this leadership by passing a one-year moratorium on the use of AP landmines. And now the military is finally taking a hard look at the landmine crisis. According to an article in Sunday's New York Times, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili has ordered a review of the Pentagon's longstanding opposition to a ban on the use of landmines.

I applaud General Shalikashvili for his review of this issue. He is obviously listening to the many American combat vets, both officer and enlisted, who know how much these weapons have cost us in American lives and limbs compared to their limited military value.

In a speech before the United Nations just over a year ago, President Clinton stated our Nation's goal of a ban on antipersonnel landmines. I hope that General Shalikashvili's review, along with the progress being made internationally, will bring this goal closer to realization. Twenty-two nations now support a ban on these weapons. U.S. leadership, in the form of a call for an immediate ban, could make this a reality.

The prestige of the President, along with the support of our Department of Defense, can move nations. This goal is achievable. Considering the terrible toll antipersonnel landmines are taking on civilians and soldiers, we must act now.

CUTS IN EDUCATION

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the effects of the Republican cuts in education funding on my district in California.

We're all aware of the draconian reductions in funding for education programs across the country.

Children all over America will pay a heavy price for the majority party's insistence on slashing the Federal commitment to education.

School districts, too, will suffer as they try to budget and plan for the 1996-97 school year without knowing what to expect from the Federal Government.

For example, funding for title I was reduced by 17.1 percent in one of the continuing resolutions passed earlier this year.

This means a \$122.8 million reduction for California. In Sacramento, the school district estimates that \$2 million will have to be cut from the district budget, eliminating as much as \$65,000 for some of the neediest schools.

Seven to eight schools and approximately 100 teachers and teacher's aides would be cut from the title I program effecting almost 3,300 students. Reading tutorial sites would be closed and educational technology programs would also be eliminated.

My colleagues, the cuts to title I alone are cause for outrage—but when they are added to the cuts to students loans, school lunch programs, job training programs, and Goals 2000—it is hard to fully grasp the impact of these cuts on our children.

Let's not lose sight of the commitment that brings us here today—let us put our children first and reject these mean—spirited cuts.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the 25th the people of Greece and friends of Greece around the world will celebrate the 175th anniversary of Greece's independence from the Ottoman Empire.

When Greece regained its independence in 1821, the people of the United States were delighted to learn of the new Greek freedom and restoration of Green independence.

Our President at the time, James Monroe, issued a declaration expressing America's great friendship and sympathies for the cause of Greek freedom.

President Monroe's expression of our sympathies for Greek freedom and democracy was not just an empty promise and it was not just the expression of one person's views.

Over a century later, President Truman came to this House on March 12, 1947, to ask the Congress for its support for what became known as the Truman Doctrine.

Truman described the desperate situation in Greece and how Greek democracy was threatened, and he asked Congress for its

support for an unprecedented American program of economic and military aid to Greece.

By overwhelming and bipartisan votes, the Congress responded quickly to President Truman's request for aid to the Greeks.

By May 15, President Truman was able to sign a bill into law providing for aid to preserve and protect Greek freedom and independence.

One participant in the Truman administration's effort to save Greek democracy later told an historian, "I think it's one of the proudest moments in American history."

And indeed it was.

This long history of friendship and cooperation between the Americans and the Greeks has weathered many a crisis in which the two nations were allies in protecting the cause of democracy and freedom.

During the Second World War, Greeks and Americans fought in the great crusade to rid the world of the evils of the Nazis.

We were allies in that effort, and the alliance continued for the next half century as allies in the struggle against communism and Soviet domination.

It was from his own experiences in the Greek struggle during Second World War that Greece's most famous modern poet, Odysseus Elytis, wrote his poem "To Axiom Esti," in which he described his experiences in the Greek resistance to fascism in World War II.

That poem won Elytis the Nobel Prize in 1979.

Odysseus Elytis died this week, and was buried with high honors as Greece's most beloved poet of this century.

In his poetry, Elytis carried on the long tradition of Greek literature and its contribution to the world's cultural heritage.

This contribution is as significant as their contribution of the concept of democracy has been to the world of politics.

We are all the inheritors of the Greek contribution to our cultural and our political life, and today I join my colleague MIKE BILIRAKIS in wishing the Greek people our very best of wishes as they celebrate 175 years of independence on Monday.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2202, IMMIGRATION IN
THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the manager's amendment offered by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, Mr. SMITH of Texas.

I want to commend the chairman for his consideration of a technical amendment I suggested to section 112(a) of the bill. The amendment clarifies that the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General should consult with a local redevelopment authority when selecting real property at closed military bases for the pilot program concerning detention centers authorized by the section. As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, I can assure the House that we have placed great emphasis on empowering local communities in working with

the Department of Defense to make the best use of military bases closed through the base closure and realignment process.

This technical change would not disturb the ability of the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General to establish the pilot program, but it would ensure that an affected local redevelopment authority is consulted as the pilot program proceeds. This change is consistent with other areas of BRAC law.

Again, I want to thank Mr. SMITH for his consideration of the amendment and his willingness to work with me to bring it to the floor.

THANK YOU AND HAPPY ANNIVERSARY
TO THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF THE ELSMERE FIRE
COMPANY

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Elsmere Fire Company on the occasion of its 75th anniversary of leadership and service to the community and the town of Elsmere in my home State of Delaware. For myself, and on behalf of the citizens of the First State, I would like to thank the Elsmere Fire Company for its many years of dedicated service.

As is typical of the fire departments in Delaware, the Elsmere Fire Company is comprised of dedicated men and women who volunteer their time and talents to help prevent or battle fires and perform emergency medical services for our citizens. In today's world, many fire departments find it difficult to recruit and retain volunteers. With the pressures of work and family, many find it hard to complete the rigorous fire service training. Yet the Elsmere Fire Company has remained a vital and integral part of its community with strong support that has allowed it to grow with the needs of its community. I am particularly grateful and proud of this community's efforts.

At a recent fire company banquet for the volunteers, many were recognized for various areas of service with the department, and many others were honored for decades of service. It is important that the Elsmere Fire Company continue to be able to recruit and retain young men and women who are committed to this outstanding form of public service. The support for the Elsmere Fire Company is strong and the tradition of service is solid.

Although I have not listed all the members of the Elsmere Fire Company, I hope that they all realize how deeply their efforts are appreciated. This company can be proud of its 75 years of dedicated service. Your community tanks you for your commitment and concern.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances I was unable to vote on rollcall votes 71 and 72 to amend H.R. 2202. Had I

been able to vote, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 71 and "yes" on rollcall vote 72.

INTRODUCTION OF DOLE-WATTS MEDICARE SUBVENTION BILL

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with Senator BOB DOLE in taking the first step toward reopening our Nation's military hospitals to Medicare eligible military retirees. I am introducing legislation today that will launch a demonstration project to underscore the cost-effectiveness of Medicare reimbursement to the Department of Defense for the treatment of military beneficiaries aged 65 and older at these facilities.

The Department of Defense's new managed health care program, Tricare, replaced the traditional military health care program CHAMPUS [Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services]. While medical treatment may be improved under Tricare for many members and retirees of the Nation's armed services, Medicare eligible military retirees are not so lucky because Tricare does not provide for their care at military hospitals except on a space available basis.

With the acceleration of military down-sizing and base closings, fewer and fewer military retirees will be eligible for treatment at military hospitals. This is unacceptable. When our Nation's servicemen and women made their commitment to serve our country, we guaranteed them lifetime health care at military facilities. Tricare undercuts that commitment for Medicare eligible beneficiaries and breaks the contract we made with America's retired military personnel.

The legislation that I have introduced today will allow for a Medicare subvention demonstration which permits the Health Care Financing Administration to repay the Department of Defense for medical services provided to these Medicare eligible retirees. The demonstration project I propose will not contribute to additional costs to the Medicare program and does not change the manner or process under which the Secretary of Defense currently budgets for health care services.

I believe that Medicare subvention will prove to be not only feasible and cost-effective, but more importantly, it is the continuation of our contract with America's service men and women. I invite my colleagues to join as co-sponsors of this important legislation and maintain the commitment we have made with our Nation's military personnel.

TRIBUTE TO CF INDUSTRIES, INC.

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleagues: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida; Mr. POSHARD, Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. WELLER of Illinois; Mr. LATHAM of Iowa; Mr. MYERS, Mr. BURTON and Mr. HOSTETTLER of Indiana; Mr. TAUZIN of Louisi-

ana; Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska; Mr. POMEROY of North Dakota; and Mr. CHABOT of Ohio, to pay tribute to CF Industries, Inc. CF Industries is an interregional fertilizer manufacturing cooperative, which this year is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of providing service and agricultural products to the Nation's farmer cooperatives. Over 1 million farmers and ranchers in 46 States and two Canadian provinces depend on CF and its eleven regional member companies to distribute nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers in a timely and cost effective manner. We congratulate CF on its high quality service and products over the past fifty years as well as its commitment to environmental, health, and safety practices.

CF began in 1946 as a broker of fertilizers for its farmer-owners. CF then branched out into manufacturing and by 1960 came closer to its goal of being the Nation's major fertilizer supplier for the agricultural cooperative community.

Today, CF manufacturing plants have the capacity to produce more than 8 million tons of fertilizer products annually. In 1995, CF sales totaled over \$1.3 billion. CF manufacturing plants include nitrogen fertilizer complexes in Donaldsonville, LA and Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, as well as extensive phosphate mining and manufacturing facilities in Florida. CF's headquarters are located in Long Grove, IL.

The extensive distribution system operated by CF allows products to reach their regional member cooperatives and, ultimately, their farmer-owners. CF has ownership and lease positions in 63 regional terminals and warehouses. Total storage capacity of CF's distribution terminals and warehouses is in excess of 2.4 million tons of product.

We would like to close, Mr. Speaker, in expressing our best wishes to CF and its employees as they look forward to providing good quality products and services to their members for the next 50 years.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE ACT

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Defend America Act of 1996.

Just a few short weeks ago, during consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act, S. 1124, I stood in this Chamber with Chairman SPENCE and my colleagues on the Authorization Committee and said that Members of this Republican controlled House would not be party to one of the most irresponsible acts of negligence on the part of this or any administration. It is no secret to this body that I am speaking of the administration's decision to leave the American people defenseless against a ballistic missile attack.

On that day, Chairman FLOYD SPENCE and I vowed that Congress would initiate its own legislation to make certain that ballistic missile defense is one of our Nation's highest priorities. Today, along with Speaker GINGRICH, Chairman FLOYD SPENCE, and other leadership in the House, we are making good on that promise. Today, we are introducing the Defend America Act of 1996. This legislation

stands in sharp contrast to the Clinton administration's philosophy. It is an unequivocal statement in favor of defending the United States from ballistic missile attack. Let me list some of the differences between the Congress and the administration as outlined in this legislation:

First, unlike the administration's weak, non-committal approach, known as, 3 plus 3, this legislation calls for a firm deployment date of 2003 for a National Missile Defense [NMD] system. The administration claims it will develop an NMD capability within 3 years. But, a decision to deploy will not be made for 3 years, in 1999, and only if a threat emerges. My friends, there is no need to invent a threat. An article in the New York Times, January 23, 1996, records China's veiled threat to use a nuclear missile against Los Angeles. What more do we need?

Second, we call for an NMD system that can defend the United States and its territories. The administration's proposal leaves open the possibility that Alaska and Hawaii would be left defenseless. We know North Korea is already developing a long-range missile that is capable of hitting points in Alaska and Hawaii. Given these facts, it is hard to image the President of the United States proposing to defend only part of the Nation against missile attack. Yet, it seems that this is exactly what the administration is intent on doing.

Third, this legislation does not limit the ballistic missile architecture simply to comply with an outdated, obsolete treaty. Rather, it permits the Pentagon to develop an effective National Missile Defense system that will be able to counter emerging threats and defend the American people.

Ladies and gentlemen, this legislation will ensure that the next time China makes a veiled threat to use nuclear weapons against Los Angeles, the United States has a response that does not include a massive nuclear lay down and the destruction of thousands of lives.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JAMES R. GREEN, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater calling than service to God. I am honored to recognize Rev. James R. Green, Jr., the pastor of Universal Baptist Church on the occasion of 12th pastoral anniversary.

Reverend Green's pursuit of ministerial service was cultivated from the faith and actions of his grandfather, who was a devoted servant and preacher of the gospel. In keeping with his Christian faith, Reverend Green founded the Association of Brooklyn Clergy for Community Development [ABCCD] to be advocated on behalf of human services, housing, and economic development.

Reverend Green's activism and faith have been bolstered by his avid pursuit of education. He has received degrees from Long Island University, The Manhattan Bible Institute, the Trinity Theological Seminary, and is currently working on a D. Min. in pastoral care.

The vision, unselfishness, and dedication of Pastor Green is an example of spiritual

empowerment. His efforts to educate young children through the creation of a God-centered school is truly commendable. It is my pleasure to introduce Reverend Green to my House colleagues.

CSIS AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Study Group on Ukraine, I applaud the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee for the constructive policy recommendations contained in a communique issued at its third meeting, which was held in New York City on November 17 and 18. The committee is a high-level group of distinguished Americans and the Ukrainians, chaired by President Jimmy Carter's national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a highly regarded policy research institute in the Nation's Capital.

The committee's communique, with 22 recommendations encompassing the areas of security policy, economic reform, and business investment, provides a strategic blueprint for enhancing American-Ukrainian relations on the grounds that an independent and secure Ukraine is good for Europe and its stability and is an important geopolitical interest of the United States. Its key recommendations, to which I invite my colleagues' attention, are:

A clear articulation by the United States of its vision of European security architecture and development of a consistent, long-term United States policy toward Ukraine that views and supports an independent, democratic, and economically successful Ukraine as a Central European state and a key factor of security and stability in Europe as a whole;

Creation of a ministerial-level United States-Ukrainian Joint Commission to deal with key issues such as energy supplies and security, environmental protection, and combating organized crime;

Extend eligibility to Ukraine under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 and encourage and support Ukraine's active participation in the Partnership for Peace Program;

Facilitate Ukraine's participation and integration into a variety of European multilateral institutions;

Acceleration and broadening of the Ukrainian Government's privatization program;

Renewed commitment by the Ukrainian Government, with international support, to implementing real macroeconomic stabilization;

Establishment by the Ukrainian Government of clear property and contract rights to protect and enforce foreign and domestic investors' rights; and

Creation of a joint American-Ukrainian Business Forum for business leaders to discuss business opportunities and obstacles in both countries.

After centuries under harsh imperial rule, Ukraine emerged from the wreckage of the Soviet Union as a New Independent State which wants to belong to an expanded European Community. As one who has long supported the struggle of the Ukrainian people to

free themselves from Moscow's yoke, I strongly believe that Ukraine's continued independence and its development as a democracy based on a market economy are vitally important elements in promoting enduring peace in Europe.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY EDWARDS
WALKER

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of Women's History Month to acknowledge the formidable accomplishments of a fellow New Yorker, Dr. Mary Edwards Walker.

Disregarding the prejudices of the 1840's and 1850's which looked with scandalized disapproval on attempts by women to join professions, Mary Edwards Walker successfully struggled to pursue her ambition to study medicine. Graduating from Syracuse Medical College in 1855, she became one of the first women physicians in the country.

In 1865, Dr. Walker became the first and only woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravely serving as a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War. She held this title with distinction for 35 years until the Adverse Action Medal of Honor Board took it away from her, claiming her status with the Army had been ambiguous. It wasn't until 58 years after her death that she reclaimed the honor she rightfully deserved.

Dr. Walker stood alone as an activist for women in a time when women thought their role in society was unchangeable. She fought for what she believed instead of just accepting what she was told.

The efforts of trailblazers like Dr. Walker made it possible for me to be standing here in the well today. As a woman and a Member of Congress, I am grateful for Dr. Walker's legacy and will work to uphold it for future generations of young women.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greek-American community and the people of Greece who are celebrating Greek Independence Day. The Hudson Chapter #108 of the Order of A.H.E.P.A.—American Hellenic Education Progressive Association—and the Hudson County Department of Cultural and Heritage Affairs have the distinct honor of hosting a celebration commemorating Greek Independence Day on March 21 at the William Brennan Courthouse in Jersey City.

Greece's rich history can be traced back well over 2,500 years to the thriving city-states of Athens, Sparta, and Thebes. When the Western world looks to the birth of democracy, the first thing that comes to mind is Pericles and the Great Democracy at Athens. In more recent times, Greece was under Turkish rule

for nearly 400 years, until the 1820's, when a war of independence began. This struggle, which commenced under the leadership of Alexander Ypsilanti grew out of Greece's yearning for independence and freedom. Even though Greece's Independence Day is marked on March 25, 1821, Turkey did not officially recognize the independence of Greece until 1829, when the Treaty of Andrianople was signed.

The Independence Day festivities celebrate Greece's enormous contributions to the arts, literature, and legal institutions of the Western World. For Greek-Americans, it is a celebration of their commitment to hard work and their success and recognition within this country. The achievements of Greek-Americans exemplify the greatness of our Nation's immigrant heritage. Their diligence and commitment has fostered their success in a wide variety of businesses, which have contributed to our Nation's prosperity.

The Hudson Chapter #108 of the Order of A.H.E.P.A. has helped unite the Greek-American community throughout Hudson County and the State of New Jersey. Since its inception, A.H.E.P.A. has actively combated discrimination and championed the cause of human rights, speaking out against human rights violations by any nation or group. They have fought for the rights of the Greek Orthodox Church whenever Turkey has challenged the Patriarchate, and they continue their endless fight for the freedom of Cyprus following the Turkish invasion and occupation.

Please join me in honoring the Greek-American community and the people of Greece on this joyous occasion. It is my pleasure to salute Greece and all Greek-Americans on this day.

A TRIBUTE TO DALE ANDERSON

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Dale Anderson, in honor of his retirement after serving as the mayor of the Borough of Florham Park for the last dozen years. This Saturday, Dale will be honored by the Florham Park Jaycees and the borough's mayor and council as the 1995 recipient of the Distinguished Service Award for his dedication to making his community a better place to live.

Anyone who knows Dale Anderson can assure you of his love and dedication to Florham Park. He and his wife Carole have resided in the borough for the past 30 years where they have raised three children. Dale's first involvement in public service came as a member of the Florham Park Jaycees and he served as its president from 1970 to 1971. Dale's service with the Jaycees launched him into what would become a 20-year commitment to public service.

As a sales representative with International Business Machines [IBM], Dale Anderson used the lessons he learned in the business world and applied them to managing municipal affairs. Like any salesman worth his salt, Dale took a "hands on," personal approach to governing, whether it was managing the annual budget of Florham Park or welcoming a new

Fortune 500 company in his community's highly skilled work force and ideal public facilities and services. During his tenure on the council and then as mayor from 1984 to 1995, Dale Anderson presided over a period of unparalleled economic growth in Florham Park. He also worked to provide recreational and other activities for children and adults in his home town.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that a leader reflects the people he represents and Dale Anderson's service to his community confirms this. The Borough of Florham Park was established by an independent and concerned group of citizens almost a century ago and Dale Anderson and the people that he serves are committed to the same high standards as its founders. These qualities are what makes Florham Park a wonderful place to work and raise a family and it is what made Dale Anderson such an effective leader.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Dale Anderson for his commitment to one of the communities that makes New Jersey's 11th Congressional the envy of the Nation. And I congratulate him on receiving the 28th Annual Distinguished Service Award—he is certainly deserving.

IN MEMORY OF FRANK ACOSTA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the passing of a constituent of mine, Mr. Frank Acosta. Frank dedicated his life to serving his country and his community. His lifetime of service to the United States, the city of Falls Church and to the greater community of which we are a part demonstrates the tremendous importance of every person who seeks to improve our community.

Frank served as a marine in World War II and later as a reporter, Federal employee, member of the school board, citizens' employee review board, and senior citizens' commission; but Frank will be remembered most for his long-term service on the Falls Church Electoral Board. Frank always looked for a way to give something back to his community, and he certainly succeeded.

It would be impossible to count the number of lives Frank touched with his tireless dedication to his community. If we could each share just a fraction of the vision that Frank dreamed for his community, the world would be a far better place. I ask my colleagues to take a moment to remember Frank Acosta, and all of the other public servants like Frank who work every day to improve their communities.

An article about Frank Acosta follows:

[From Falls Church News-Press, Feb. 29, 1996]

FALLS CHURCH PILLAR, FRANK ACOSTA DIES
(By Margaret Jones)

Frank Acosta's death at age 77 marked the end of a long, distinguished career as journalist and public servant. Native of New York City and graduate of the College of William and Mary, he moved to this area in 1938 and started his journalistic career here as a reporter for the Washington Daily News.

A former neighbor recalls that, while working for the Washington Star in 1948, Frank was sent to Donora, PA to cover the first air inversion disaster. For four days, a

toxic fog settled over the town, resulting in 20 deaths and the hospitalization of thousands. His coordination of press relations and reportage of this early serious pollution event attracted the notice of the Department of Agriculture which hired him to work on communications in that Department.

While engaged in that capacity, Frank became interested in the deterioration of the Potomac River and was instrumental in the filming of a six-part documentary titled "Our Beautiful Potomac". This series, according to the same source, did not emphasize gloom and doom but rather put forward ideas on how restoration of the waters might be brought about. Sparked by Frank's vision, this documentary was shown not only on WRC but also aired nationally.

During his long employment with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in communications and public affairs, he worked to develop a public health system for American Indians and on legislation which resulted in the Emergency Medical Technicians Act of 1975.

At the core of Frank Acosta's persona was his thoughtfulness, consideration of others and feeling of responsibility to his fellow man. This started within his immediate and large family and found a natural extension in the community in which he lived. Appointed in December 1995 to the Senior Citizens Commission, he had previously served as a member of the School Board and is perhaps best remembered for his long-time service on the Electoral Board. In that capacity, he served four 3-year terms from 1982 until 1994 and was a member when Debbie Taylor was hired as City Registrar in 1985. From 1987 until 1990 he served as secretary of the Falls Church Citizens Employee Review Board.

His wife Elizabeth pre-deceased him in 1994. Because of her literary interests, a memorial fund in her name was established at the Mary Riley Styles Library. The family suggests that, in lieu of flowers, memorial remembrances to Frank Acosta also be sent to the Library to establish a fund in his name.

Surviving members of this large and tightly knit family include five children and their families: JoMarie Acosta; Francis T. (Happy) Acosta; Andrew Acosta and Ann Crane and their children Ariel, Marie and David; Elizabeth (Ibby) and Patrick McCauley and their children Hannah Marie Burke and Emily Mitchell; Philip and Jody Acosta and their children Caitlin, Claire and Jake. Also surviving are five sisters; Julie Wiatt, Helen Townsend, Celeste Cooper, Angie McCleskey and Anita Dolan.

At Monday's Falls Church City Council meeting, a number of statements in honor of Frank Acosta's memory were made. Ruth Chekov, chair of the Senior Citizens' Commission, said his death "is like the passing of an era." Acosta had served on the Senior Commission last year.

Long-time friend Lou Olom said, "Frank was a stalwart in devotion to the city." He was, Olom said, "as energetic and productive a citizen as this city has had. . . . This city did not just happen, but came about because of the activity of so many citizens like Frank."

Council member Jane Scully said, "Frank was an enormously special person," and cited his role in the passage of the George Mason school bond referendum.

City Manager David Lasso cited Acosta's "sense of humor, balance and perspective," and expressed gratitude for his words of assurance last fall.

State Delegate Bob Hull reported that the State Legislature was adjourned in the memory of Frank Acosta on Tuesday.

OPPOSITION TO THE DEATH PENALTY AND ANTITERRORISM ACT

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2703, the so-called, Death Penalty and Anti-Terrorism Act. While I would support legislation to thwart domestic terrorism, I am troubled, deeply troubled, with the extreme and unconstitutional provisions in this legislation. Correct me if I am wrong, Mr. Speaker, but since when have we as a nation addressed an issue like terrorism—something that we can all agree on—by trampling the rights of the very people that we aim to protect? This is the United States of America, and as lawmakers we are sworn to implement legislation benefiting society within the parameters of the Constitution. Unfortunately, I do not see that happening today. I believe Congress can come up with a more palatable antiterrorism bill that will be tough on our enemies domestic and foreign, but fair to the innocent.

First, the legislation gives the President power to blacklist organizations as terrorist organizations without judicial review. It goes further by violating our first amendment right to support any legal activity or associate with any organization that we choose. I do not say this to encourage those who may support terrorist activities. On the contrary, what I am saying is that we have laws on the books that forbid supporting illegal terrorist activities, but this legislation takes it much further by limiting our constitutional right of association.

Second, the definition of support is too broad. If an organization abroad has branches in America, this measure would make it illegal to contribute to charitable operations remotely related to these groups.

Finally, the bill goes even further by allowing the FBI to investigate individuals with ties to terrorist organizations without proof that they knowingly supported terrorist activities or had any reasonable knowledge that an individual or organization could possibly be engaged in terrorist activities. Present law prohibits supporting terrorist activities. When they enacted the current law, Congress saw fit to maintain the first amendment protection of legal activities.

Numerous other flaws in the bill could impede on citizens' rights: the habeas corpus provisions; the good faith exemption from the exclusionary rule for wiretapping; as well as the secret evidence measures for deportation.

As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, I support taking a strong stand against terrorists. I think we should punish individuals for illegal activities. But, certainly we do not address heinous terrorist acts with the kind of heinous constitutional violations found in this bill.

DR. JOHN HENRIK CLARKE—
MASTER TEACHER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the first century, Pliny the Elder noted that

"There is always something new out of Africa." As we approach the 21st century, that statement is still extremely valid. There are many scholars who track this phenomenon, but there is no one more renowned than Dr. John Henrik Clarke.

Dr. Clarke, a master teacher, always avails himself of opportunities to share his knowledge. This weekend he will visit Newark, NJ to participate in a lecture series sponsored by the New Jersey Black Issues Convention.

In 1991, during the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference, I had the honor and pleasure of convening a workshop in which Dr. Clarke participated. His presentation was simply spellbinding. Everyone sensed and appreciated his labor of love—teaching. I am sure my fellow New Jerseyans will come away from this lecture equally stimulated and satisfied.

John Henrik Clarke was born on January 1, 1915, in Union Springs, AL. He grew up in Georgia and moved to New York City in 1933 where he wanted to pursue a career as writer. After 4 years of military service, he attended New York University and majored in history and world literature. From his early years Professor Clarke studied the history of the world and the history of African people in particular.

As a writer of fiction he has published over 50 short stories. His articles and conference papers on African and African-American history, politics, and culture have been published in leading journals throughout the world. He has written or edited over 21 books.

Dr. Clarke has taught African history for 20 years and presently in professor emeritus of African world history in the Department of Africana and Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College in New York City, and a former distinguished visiting professor of African history at the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University. He has received over a dozen citations for excellence in teaching and has received several honorary doctor of letters degrees. He was accepted into the Alpha Beta Upsilon Chapter of the honor society of historians, Phi Alpha Theta.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage anyone who has an opportunity to learn from Dr. Clarke to seize it.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA AUSTIN LUCAS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in the borough of Brooklyn there is an institution called Bridge Street A.M.E. Church which serves as a beacon of light and a source of spiritual sustenance for its parishioners. Assistant Pastor Barbara Austin Lucas contributes greatly to the positive activities and energies that flow from the church. Reverend Barbara has impeccable academic credentials. She graduated with honors from Tufts University, received masters degrees from Boston University and Colgate Rochester Divinity School, and earned her Ed.D at Union Theological Seminary and Teachers College, Columbia University.

Reverend Barbara has traveled throughout the Western Hemisphere as well as the continent of Africa in her quest to seek knowledge

and spread goodwill. An organizer by nature, Barbara is responsible for the Sisters Sharing Convocation in Buffalo, a program that focused on African-American women addressing solutions to critical problems that beset the black community. She is also a member of the Missionary Society, the Brooklyn Historical Society, the NAACP, and Church Women United.

A devoted mother and wife, Reverend Lucas has three children, Kemba, Hakim, and Kareem. She also works with her husband, the Reverend Frederick A. Lucas, Jr., pastor of Bridge Street A.M.E. Church. Reverend Lucas has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Outstanding Young Women of America, the Sister Sharing Award, and the Church Woman of the Year Award. I am pleased to recognize her unique achievements and contributions.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARK SLOPE CIVIC COUNCIL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call attention to a distinguished organization, the Park Slope Civic Council, serving the community of Park Slope, Brooklyn, for several generations, and hopefully many more to come. The tireless work and courageous leadership exhibited by the members of the council have helped make Park Slope the caring and close-knit community it is today. As a longtime resident of Park Slope, I have witnessed the positive contributions made by this group and feel grateful for their commitment to improving the quality of life for my neighbors and their families. I wish them continued success and prosperity as they unite in celebration of their 100th anniversary.

It is not too often that a small group of civic-minded leaders join hands in furthering the needs and interests of their community. Yet, this group is exemplary for making Park Slope a special place to live and grow up. For a number of years the residents of Park Slope have benefitted from a wide range of civic projects championed by the council. I am honored to have such a courageous and innovative organization working to unify the people of my neighborhood and district. I hope that the Park Slope Civic Council will continue serving its community for another 100 years as they are acknowledged for their remarkable leadership.

HONORING JOURNALIST CRISTINA SARALEGUI

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cristina Saralegui, a distinguished journalist and talk show host committed to making a difference in her community. Cristina will be honored during afternoon ceremonies on March 22 by the communities of Union City, West New York, and Jersey City.

Cristina's contributions to her family, profession and community are numerous. Born in

Havana, Cuba, Cristina was destined to become a renowned public personality from an early age. She was raised in the image of her grandfather, Don Francisco Saralegui, known as "The Paper Czar" throughout Latin America for his prolific magazine publishing endeavors. In 1960 at the age of 12, Cristina left Cuba for Florida, where she later attended the University of Miami, majoring in mass communications and writing.

Cristina's involvements in the field of journalism are diverse. While still in college, she participated in an internship with Vanidades, the No. 1 ranked women's magazine in Latin America. In 1979, Cristina's exceptional ability as a journalist led to her being named editor-in-chief of Cosmopolitan En Espanol magazine, a position she held for 10 years. In 1989, Cristina launched her own television program "El Show de Cristina," which has become a No. 1 rated talk show viewed by over 100 million people worldwide in 18 countries. Cristina also utilizes her talents by hosting a daily show on the radio called "Cristina Opina". Rounding out her successful mastery of the media is a monthly magazine Cristina La Revista through which Cristina endeavors to improve the lives of Hispanic-Americans and assists them in becoming more productive members of their communities.

Cristina's legendary commitment to Hispanic-Americans has been long recognized. She was recognized by the Council on Women's issues as a "No-Nonsense American Woman" for being a premier role model. The stipend received from this award was donated to the American Foundation for AIDS Research, where Cristina serves as a member of the National Council. Other citations received by our esteemed honoree include being named a "Legendary Woman of Miami," and a "Corporate Leader Award" from the National Network of Hispanic Women.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and considerate individual visit my district. Cristina Saralegui exemplifies the tremendously positive influence one person can have on the lives of many. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and honor this remarkable woman.

UNFUNDED MANDATES AND CBO ESTIMATES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 is intended to assist Congress in its consideration of proposed legislation by providing the development of information about the nature and size of mandates in proposed legislation. The Congressional Budget Office is directed by that statute to help in developing such information.

I am concerned that the Congressional Budget Office estimate received by the International Relations Committee on the conference report on H.R. 1561, the America Overseas Interest Act, was not helpful in meeting the purpose of the law.

My concerns are detailed in the exchange of letters that follows.

U.S. CONGRESS
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
Washington, DC, March 12, 1996.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Chairman, Committee on International Relations,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to the request of your staff, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the Conference Report to H.R. 1561, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997, as reported on March 8, 1996. The bill would consolidate various foreign affairs agencies, authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies, and address other matters in foreign relations.

The bill would impose no intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined by Public Law 104-4 and would have no direct budgetary impacts on state, local, or tribal governments.

We are preparing a separate federal cost estimate for later transmittal.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Pepper Santahicia, for effects on state, local, and tribal governments; and Eric Labs, for impacts on the private sector.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE
ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, March 20, 1996.

June E. O'Neill,

Director, Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. O'NEILL: I write to register my concern with your letter of March 12, in which you provided a partial Congressional Budget Office estimate on the conference report on H.R. 1561, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997. I also would like a copy of your complete cost estimate on the conference report.

I have two major concerns with your March 12 letter.

First, you addressed the letter only to the "unfunded mandates" estimate required by P.L. 104-4 (the "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995"). It would be more useful to Members to have the cost estimate for an entire bill or conference report submitted at once. Separating CBO estimates on different issues in the same bill and supplying such estimates at different times leaves CBO vulnerable to question about its procedures, and diminishes its helpfulness for Members.

Second, I also question the "unfunded mandates" estimate you provided. You state that H.R. 1561 "would impose no intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined by Public Law 104-4 and would have no direct budgetary impacts on state, local, or tribal governments." In my view, this assertion is not supportable when applied to several specific provisions in the conference report. These four provisions are:

Section 1104: Requires the President to certify: (1) that either Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Indonesia keep refugee camps open or that Vietnam will expand its refugee interview programs; and (2) that any Vietnamese, Cambodians, or Laotians who cite the Lautenberg provisions (automatically allowing in refugees from certain countries) will be allowed into the United States without having to provide any additional proof.

Section 1253: Prohibits use of Department of State funding (migration and refugee assistance) for the involuntary return of any person claiming a well founded fear of persecution.

Section 1255: Adds to the definition of a refugee anyone who claims he or she is a victim of or has good reason to believe he or she

may become the victim of coercive population control practices.

Section 1256: Prohibits State Department funds (migration and refugee assistance) to be used to "effect the involuntary return" of any person to a country where there are substantial grounds to believe they are in danger of being subjected to torture.

These four provisions have the potential of greatly expanding the states' burden of caring for refugees. Today, states pay on average at least \$3,000-4,000 to support one refugee for a year. These financial responsibilities apply to every new refugee introduced into a state's population. Even if states are able to step out of some existing responsibilities, they cannot do so immediately. Changing regulations, adopting new laws, negotiating with the federal government, takes time. And when the groups of people who qualify for state benefits is changed, litigation will almost always result.

It seems to me that all four provisions create a strong likelihood of increased costs to states that could easily reach the \$50 million threshold set by the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1985. If states may be subject to increased costs as a result of these provisions, the provisions will have a "direct budgetary impact." And if the federal government is imposing new financial burdens for states, it is creating unfunded mandates.

Given the difficulty in analyzing precisely costs in areas with a large number of unknown factors, such as how many individuals might enter the United States if these provisions were to become law, I do not think it possible to conclude in absolute terms that these four provisions do not impose direct budgetary impacts on state governments and do not create unfunded mandates.

The recently enacted Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 is intended specifically "to assist Congress in its consideration of proposed legislation" by "providing for the development of information about the nature and size of mandates in proposed legislation." I did not find your March 12 letter helpful in meeting the purpose of this law.

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

INDIAN AMERICANS DOMINATE U.S. HOTEL INDUSTRY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues an article entitled "Hospitality Is Their Business, Indian-Americans' Rooms-to-Riches Success Story." This article appeared in the business section of today's New York Times.

Mr. Speaker, as this article correctly points out, Indian Americans are now the dominant force in the domestic hotel industry. Today, Indian Americans own 12,000 hotel and motel properties. This translates into 46 percent of America's economy hotels and 26 percent of the United States total lodging. This is truly an amazing and impressive accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, Congress is in the midst of a long and protracted debate on how to reform our Nation's immigration laws. Many of my colleagues have endorsed the idea of sharply reducing the number of legal immigrants to this country as part of this overhaul of our immigration policies. I believe that any Member who reads this article will have to seriously

question and ultimately reject that proposal. We are a nation of immigrants. Immigrants have built this country into the economic powerhouse of the Western World. Indian Americans are one of our country's most visible success stories. As Joel Kotkin, a senior fellow at Pepperdine University, stated in the article, "These Indians are modern Horatio Algers."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to closely review this important article. I know my colleagues join me in saluting the Indian American community on its speculator success in the hotel industry. We need more entrepreneurs such as the Indian Americans described in this article who are willing to become self-sufficient, productive, and profitable members of our society.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 21, 1996]

HOSPITALITY IS THEIR BUSINESS
(By Edwin McDowell)

In the quarter-century that people of Indian ancestry have been emigrating to the United States in sizable numbers, they have carved out a steadily bigger share of the nation's hotel industry. Starting with no-name motels, they soon graduated to Days Inn, Econo Lodge, Rodeway and other economy franchises.

Today, with more than 12,000 properties, Indian-Americans own 46 percent of America's economy hotels and 26 percent of the nation's total 45,000 lodgings.

"We used to be isolated in a few states in the South," said Ravi Patel, whose Charlotte, N.C., company, Sree Inc., owns 20 hotels. "Now we're almost everywhere."

They are also moving up. A new generation is buying properties like Sheratons, Radissons and Hiltons, adding an upscale chapter to an immigrant success story.

The first wave of motel ownership was propelled by the Indian-Americans' strong family ties, close-knit communities and a willingness to invest years of sweat. This latest wave represents a break with tradition and a willingness to tackle bigger, more complex challenges. But the original community still provides the backing, as today's entrepreneurs pool the resources of extended families and borrow from fellow Indian-Americans, for whom a handshake is often sufficient collateral.

"These Indians are modern Horatio Algers," said Joel Kotkin, a senior fellow at the Pepperdine University Institute for Public Policy in Malibu, Calif. "They're willing to start in marginal and sometimes risky areas that native-born Americans are not interested in going into, and working incredibly long hours."

Ramesh Gokal, who bought a 26-room hotel in North Carolina soon after coming to the United States in 1976, is now president of Knights Inn, a chain of about 180 franchised economy hotels. Children of the industry pioneers are establishing their own companies and using newly acquired knowledge of capital markets to build budding empires.

"My parents' generation did business by having x dollars, buying y goods and selling for z," said Karim Alibhai, the kinetic 32-year-old president and chief executive of Gencom American Hospitality, a family-owned hotel group in Houston. "At the roadside hotels they ran, the management philosophy was get guests in and out, and have the maids clean the rooms."

But these days, "you have to know administration, management and how to use Wall Street to invest and to grow," added Mr. Alibhai, who was born in Kenya and majored in economics at Rice University. (Many Indian-American hotelkeepers came to America by way of Africa, where their families had lived for several generations in many cases.)

In Mr. Alibhai's case, the big plans are not just talk. In September, he co-sponsored a \$350 million initial public offering of a real estate investment trust, one of the largest in United States history. Paine Webber was the lead investment banker and Mr. Alibhai was initially the biggest individual shareholder.

Today Gencom affiliates, which began with a single Best Western that Mr. Alibhai's parents bought in 1979 after emigrating from Kenya, own all or part of 47 hotels in 13 states. Properties include the 759-room Radisson New Orleans, the 650-room Sheraton AstroDome in Houston as well as Marriotts, Hiltons and boutique hotels in Boston and San Antonio. Revenues are expected to exceed \$200 million this year.

Like his parents, Mr. Alibhai said, he "worked the desk, drove the shuttle van to the airport and learned to fix the sewer plant." In the three years after finishing college in 1984, years in which the Houston hotel industry bled red ink, he still did odd jobs at the hotel, but spent most of his time learning the business.

"Operating during that recession was my M.B.A.," said Mr. Alibhai, a trim, tennis-playing executive whose office is in a sleek Houston high-rise. In 1987, with the economy looking up but hotel values still down, Mr. Alibhai began buying distressed properties, often jointly with other Indian-Americans.

"That's when the real learning process began," he said, "not just acquiring the properties but convincing lenders who had tightened their purse strings to finance me. I had to change their perception of Indians as being identified with low-end hotels."

In many ways, Mr. Alibhai's world of revenue streams, variable inflation rates for assessing potential purchases and structuring deals with investment bankers is alien to the generation of his 60-year-old father, Akber, who is in charge of purchasing for Gencom.

"The older generation is still very cautious about sharing information, like the cost of hotels," said Jay Patel of Colorado Springs, a 43-year-old native of Zimbabwe who is part owner of seven hotels in Colorado and California. "The younger generation is much more forthcoming."

There are other differences.

"When you come from India and Africa, your view of labor is very different," Mr. Alibhai said. "People are thankful just to have a job. That's their bonus. Here, employees also want to feel appreciated. I prefer this system." Most of Gencom's corporate employees are given stock or bonuses, he said.

In the early years, Indian-Americans had problems typical of many newcomers in trying to get financing and insurance. By their account, insurers in the early 1980's suddenly canceled property insurance to all Indian hotel owners, believing them to be part of an Indian conspiracy to buy properties and burn them down to collect insurance money.

"We were turned down by about 200 insurance companies, until we convinced underwriters that these immigrants were outstanding risks," said Ron Thomas, a vice president of United Insurance Agencies in Muncie, Ind., who is widely admired by Indian hotel owners for his early efforts on their behalf.

Discrimination also took other forms, including boasts by rivals that their properties were "American owned."

Much of the more blatant bias began to wane with the formation of an Indian hotel owners' association in 1989, vigorously supported by Henry R. Silverman, the chairman of HFS Inc., and Michael A. Leven, then president of Days Inn. Starting with about 100 members, the group now numbers more than 4,000 hotel-keepers.

"Indian franchisees have been the engine of growth for the entire economy-hotel sec-

tor," said Mr. Silverman, whose company's franchises include Days Inn, Knights Inn and Super 8. "They were willing to build with their own capital when no one else was willing to."

For all their success, though, Indian-Americans have stayed away from luxury hotels and five-star resorts, and often from full-service hotels, mainly because of their cost but also for cultural and religious reasons.

"Most Indian hotel owners here are Hindus from Gujarat state and don't do well with anything involving alcohol and meat," said Mr. Patel of Colorado Springs. (Most Hindus from the western state of Gujarat are vegetarians, according to the Indian Embassy in Washington, and most Gujarati women do not drink.)

But younger Indians feel differently. "They realize you can offer meat and alcohol to your guests, because it's all part of the hotel business," Mr. Patel added.

"Within the next five years you'll see a lot of us owning luxury properties, like Ritz-Carltons," said Tushar Patel, the 31-year-old president of Tarsadia Hotels in Costa Mesa, Calif. About half of Tarsadia's 13 properties—including the 440-room Clarion Hotel at the San Francisco airport—are full-service hotels, with restaurants and bars.

Tushar Patel, by the way, is not related to Jay Patel of Colorado Springs, unless distantly, or to most of the thousands of other Patels who own hotels in the United States. Almost all Patels, even those from Africa, trace their ancestry to Gujarat, where hospitality is highly regarded.

In the United States, many Indian immigrants turned to lodging because they could buy cheap motels, they could live rent free and the family could work the front desk, clean rooms, do laundry and make repairs.

When they stepped up to franchised properties, for as little as \$20,000 plus 8 percent of revenues, the Indians acquired not only toll-free reservation systems and the benefit of bulk purchases, but an education about prices, payrolls and bookkeeping.

"We'll soon have eight hotels and we're looking to open a 200-room one soon, and it's no big deal," said S. Jay (you guessed it) Patel of Alpharetta, GA. "Now we're experienced enough to know we can handle it."

His father, J.K. Patel, left a 10-year career with Barclays Bank in Kenya to come to America in 1978, spending six months looking for a business before buying a hotel in South Carolina. The elder Mr. Patel attributes the Indians' success in this country to "the way we were brought up."

Parents instilled the need for education and trust between families and among their own ethnic group. "In January I did a deal with an Indian partner in Dallas for two hotels," said Mr. Alibhai of Gencom. "We shook hands, and before the contracts were signed I wired him several million dollars."

Arvind Patel, who with his wife, Bhavna, owns a 39-room Days Inn in West Point, Miss., cites another factor—the willingness of extended families and acquaintances to provide financial help.

"We work together as a team," said Arvind Patel, a native of Tanzania. "A lot of families give you \$10,000, even \$30,000, without charging you interest and without any collateral. They figure one day you may help them."

But like many Indians, these Patels are branching out and moving up, building an 81-room Wingate Inn and a 58-room Hampton Inn elsewhere in Mississippi. Meantime, both continue working a full shift each day behind the desk of their Days Inn, with their 12-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter pitching in on weekends.

"And if our help doesn't show up," Mrs. Patel said, "my husband and I still clean the rooms."

Many of the older Indian-Owned motels were long ago refurbished, if only to measure up as franchises—a method the Indians quickly saw as a route to financial independence. Some properties have been kept for the next generation, but most have been sold to a newer wave of Indian immigrants.

When Indian-Americans graduate from college, many have chosen to become doctors, engineers, lawyers and accountants. "But in most families at least one son or daughter will become hoteliers, because they realize it isn't the hard work it was for us," said J.K. Patel, the former Barclays banker. "The difference is, we used to man the desk ourselves. The new generation likes sitting in the office and delegating the work."

TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION VALENTINE

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the students of R. T. Barrera Elementary School, Pearsall Intermediate School, and La Vernia High School for writing valentines to our Armed Forces stationed in Bosnia. These valentines were sent to our troops through the Operation Valentine program, a nationwide valentine writing campaign designed to boost the morale of our men and women serving in the U.S. military in Bosnia. Through the pens and pencils of these children, more than 150 valentines of love and support were sent to uplift our troops.

A 1st grade student from R. T. Barrera Elementary School wrote, "I am a first grade student in Roma, Texas. Thank you for being so proud of our country. We miss you and we want you to come home."

A student from Pearsall Intermediate School wrote his valentine addressed to "Dear soldier." He went to say, "I am from Pearsall, TX. I am 9 years old. I like football. My favorite team is Dallas Cowboys. They are champions. We miss you. We are proud because you are peacekeepers. * * *

La Vernia High School also expressed support. Members of the La Vernia High School Student Council wrote 50 valentines to both mobile forces and land forces stationed in Bosnia. One of these valentines, written by an 11th grade student council member, stated: "Happy Valentine Day * * * you are admired and appreciated for everything you have accomplished and sacrificed for our country, you are respected and supported (no matter what you might do). Never forget that you are a leader and looked-up to by me and the rest of our Nation. Stay safe * * * and always remember that you are in our prayers."

These wishes are just a few of the scores of valentines that young people across my district wrote to our soldiers involved in the Bosnian peacekeeping mission. I commend all the schools for supporting our Armed Forces, and I am honored to share their remarks with my colleagues today. I speak from experience—letters from home, expressing love and support for a soldier while stationed overseas, uplifts morale and keeps spirits high. I trust these valentines will do just that.

SALUTE TO ALL ISLAND HANDICAPPED SPORTS, INC. SLED HOCKEY TEAM

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a very special group of athletes, the All Island Handicapped Sports, Inc. sled hockey team. This outstanding collection of sportsmen has done themselves, and all of Long Island, proud, representing New York at the Wendy's International Sled Hockey Tournament in Hamilton, ON, Canada.

The team defeated Hamilton, 3 to 2, on a goal by Tony Fitzgerald, assisted by Larry Northorn, and two goals by Vic Calise with assists from Larry Northorn, Rich Northorn III, James Abatino, and Tony Fitzgerald.

Downing Kitchener/Elmvale, 3 to 1, the team was led by scorers Fitzgerald, Larry Northorn, Calise, and William Schwarz. Defeating a determined Chicago squad 4 to 2, the team reached the gold medal round against a very tough Kingston, Canada team.

Although downed 7 to 0 by Kingston, the New York team earned the tournament's silver medal. Throughout the tournament, the New York team got stellar goal tending from Ryan Bora, hard-hitting defense from Dr. Stephen Mordecai, William Schwarz, Chuck Albert, and Donald Saracen, and excellent line play from Joey Messing, Vito Giambruno, Zachary Lynn, Gregory Nelson, Anthony Donaroma, Jonathan Rotkin, and Mark Turan.

Every member of the team can be proud of earning the tourney's silver medal. As a fan of the Brooklyn Dodgers, I would like to offer the All Island Handicapped Sports team the following encouragement: wait 'til next year—I know you can bring home the gold.

NEW YORK SLED HOCKEY ROSTER

James Abatino #62, Chuck Albert #8, Ryan Borja #20, Victor Calise #9, Anthony Donaroma #3, Anthony Fitzgerald #22, Vito Giambruno #83, Zachary Lynn #1, and Dr. Stephen Martucci #2

Joseph Messina #52, Gregory Nelson #13, Lawrence Northorn #60, Richard Northorn III #14, Jonathan Rotkin #5, William Schwarz #16, Donald Sorokin #32, and Mark Turan #99.

IN RECOGNITION OF DOROTHY BARNES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the privileges that I have most enjoyed as a Member of the House of Representatives is the opportunity to offer assistance to the hundreds of veterans who reside in the Fourth District of Texas, and today I would like to recognize and pay tribute to someone who has devoted countless hours in this cause—Dorothy Bateman Barnes, whose exemplary service as the Van Zandt County Veterans Service Officer has earned her the respect and gratitude of those veterans who have called on her for help.

"Dottie" Barnes was appointed to the veterans post in August, 1984. A native of Wills

Point in Van Zandt County, she contributed to the war effort in the 1940's while working in the accounting office of North American Aviation. Years of Federal Government service followed, the last 7 with the Department of Defense. Her late husband, Maj. (Ret.) Matthew J. Barnes, was a veteran of World War II and the Korean war, and was wounded in the Korean war and left for dead but managed to escape. This ordeal gave Mrs. Barnes a heightened awareness of veterans' needs and an empathy for their plight.

Known for her dedication, professionalism, and long hours of service, Mrs. Barnes was presented the Outstanding Veterans Service Officer of the Year award for the Dallas Region in 1991, having been selected from 200 officers for the annual award. Commenting on the award, she stated, "My main purpose in life is serving the veterans of this county and anybody else who walks through my door." In addition, she was given a Distinguished Service Ward by the United States Marine Corps League and has received frequent commendations from the Van Zandt County Judges and Commissioners. The county's consultant on the Americans With Disabilities Act stated that Mrs. Barnes "may be one of the best veterans services officers in the country."

Veterans Service Officers routinely provide an array of assistance to veterans—including compensation and pension matters, hospitalization, insurance, transportation, education, G.I. home and farm loans, disability retirement, military records, and others. Mrs. Barnes provides all these services—and more. She works long hours and takes paperwork home with her at night in an effort to provide efficient service to those in need. She organized the first veterans' health screening clinic in the area, which continues to be an overwhelming success.

In addition to the long hours that she devotes to veterans, Mrs. Barnes somehow finds time for a number of other worthy causes. She is a member of both the Canton and Wills Point Chambers of Commerce, a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, holds lifetime memberships in the Wills Point Historical Society, the Van Zandt County Genealogical Society, and the Van Zandt County Friends of the Library. She served as chairman of the Van Zandt County Historical Commission for a number of years, is the current vice-chairman, and was chairman of the county's Sesquicentennial Committee. She is also a certified nursing home ombudsman and is chairman of the Selective Service Board for the East Texas area.

In recognition of her outstanding service to the county, Mrs. Barnes was named Van Zandt County Citizens of the Year in 1987. She also received an Award of Achievement and Appreciation from the Wills Point Chamber of Commerce and was given an Award of Merit for Outstanding Achievements from the Genealogical Society.

Mr. Speaker, Van Zandt County is truly fortunate to have a veterans service officer with the depth of experience, compassion, and integrity that Mrs. Barnes brings to her job—and a citizen so devoted to community service. Dorothy Barnes embodies the highest ideals of both government service and civic responsibility, and she deserves our profound gratitude and respect. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to this outstanding American.

TRIBUTE TO TEXAN WHO WILL OFFICIATE AT OLYMPICS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in a tribute to a great citizen of Texas, Mr. Herbert Allen, Sr., who has been selected as one of the track officials for the Summer Olympics Games in Atlanta, this coming summer.

Mr. Allen is very deserving of this opportunity and responsibility. He has officiated the Texas State High School Track and Field Championships and the Texas Relays at the University of Texas at Austin for the past 6 years and served as referee of the State High School Track and Field Championships. He also officiated the Olympic Trials in 1992, the NCAA Track and Field Championships in 1992 and 1993, the Mobil Track and Field Championships from 1989 through 1995, the Youth National Track and Field Championships from 1992 through 1995, and the Junior Olympics Track and Field Championships last year.

Mr. Allen also coached at Klein High School, taking the Bearkats to the State final-four baseball tournament in Austin in 1983. He was the first African-American baseball coach to take a team to the Class 5A Final Four and was named the Houston Post High School Baseball Coach of the Year in 1983. Later that same year, Mr. Allen coached the North All-Stars to a 5-3 victory in the Astrodome in the Texas High School All-Star Baseball Game. In 1986, Mr. Allen was honored with induction into the Texas High School Coaches Hall of Honor.

Mr. Allen's job this summer will be on the field officiating the long jump and triple jump events, during the Olympic Games, July 22 through August 4. He will also work the Olympic Trials in June.

Congratulations to a great Texan, Herbert Allen, Sr.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1996: A DAY OF CELEBRATION AND DEDICATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, we are all looking forward to St. Patrick's Day festivities back home.

For me, the upcoming celebrations bring back memories of the wonderful friends I made in Ireland last year when I accompanied President Clinton on his historic visit to that beautiful country—and of the message they conveyed in their words and actions: We want peace.

For those of us involved with Irish issues, the recent setbacks brought true heartache. But that's why now, more than ever, the United States must stand firm in its commitment to help the Irish people win a lasting peace.

Perhaps our best opportunity to do this is by promoting opportunities for economic growth in Northern Ireland and the Republic. This will

be mutually beneficial, since one-third of all foreign business in the Republic is United States-owned.

We've already taken several steps toward that goal. President Clinton has appointed a Special Envoy for Economic Initiatives on Ireland, and the White House convened a conference on trade and investment in Ireland. This week I was proud to vote to continue funding for the International Fund for Ireland.

But I firmly believe we must do more. Along with my New York colleagues PETER KING and TOM MANTON, I have introduced H.R. 2844, the Ireland Economic Development Act. My bill would authorize the issuance of loan guarantees for economic development and job creation activities in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

I think Dan O'Kennedy said it best: "Prosperity and peace go hand in hand—that's why the Irish American Unity Conference strongly supports H.R. 2844, the Ireland Economic Development Act."

I urge all my colleagues who are friends of Ireland to cosponsor H.R. 2844 before going home this St. Patrick's Day.

And every Member of this Congress should support the MacBride Principles, which I and 226 other Members of Congress cast our vote for earlier this week.

I authored the New York City MacBride Principles Contract Compliance Law, which made it illegal for the city of New York to award contracts to companies which discriminate against Catholic workers in Northern Ireland.

We should have a zero tolerance policy for discrimination: That's the statement we make when we vote for the MacBride Principles.

Last, but by no means least, my heart goes out to all the families still threatened with cruel separation by deportation proceedings. I am committed to continuing my work on this issue with members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs, and I urge my colleagues to get involved.

We all love taking part in the fun of St. Patrick's Day celebrations. But this year, as we put on our green shirts, we must all resolve to roll up our sleeves and do the hard work to help realize a bright and promising future for Ireland and her people.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE INTRODUCED

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation which amends the Foreign Assistance Act [FAA] and the Arms Export Control Act [AECA] to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

There are two titles to this bill. The first title—Defense and Security Assistance—is nearly identical to the text of title 31 of H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act, which the Committee on International Relations marked up and reported out during the first session of the 104th Congress.

Title I amends authorities under the FAA and the AECA to revise and consolidate secu-

rity assistance authorities, in particular by eliminating outdated policy and statutory language. In addition, this title moves provisions which have been carried on annual appropriations measures into permanent authorization law where they belong. In other words, title I of this bill fulfills the committee's responsibilities as an authorizing committee.

Title II of this bill—Transfer of Naval Vessels to Certain Foreign Countries—authorizes the transfer of 10 ships to the following countries: Egypt, 1; Mexico 2; New Zealand, 2; Portugal, 1; Taiwan, 4; and Thailand 1. Eight of these ships are being sold, one is being leased, and one is a grant transfer (Portugal).

Legislation authorizing the transfer of these naval vessels is required by section 7307(a) of title X (U.S.C.) which provides in part that "a naval vessel that is in excess of 3,000 tons or that is less than 20 years of age may not be disposed of to another nation (whether by sale, lease, grant, loan, barter, transfer, or otherwise) unless the disposition of that vessel is approved by law * * *". Each naval vessel proposed for transfer in this legislation displaces in excess of 3,000 tons and/or is less than 20 years of age.

The United States will incur no costs for the transfer of the naval vessels under this legislation. In addition to the revenue generated by the sale of eight of these ships, which amounts to over \$70 million, title II of this bill will also generate over \$500 million in revenue to the public treasury and private firms for repair, reactivation, services, and future ammunition sales.

I commend this bill to the Members of the House of Representatives and, in particular, to the Committee on International Relations.

NATUROPATHY ADVANCES IN PUERTO RICO

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to advise my colleagues in the House that the Legislature and Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have committed themselves to provide legislation which would license and regulate the practice of naturopathy in Puerto Rico, and at the same time, assure to the citizens of Puerto Rico the freedom to be able to continue to select health-care practitioners of their choice. I commend the Legislature and the Governor of the Commonwealth for this commitment.

As Members of the House may already know, modern naturopathy was introduced into Puerto Rico in the 1950's. Subsequent thereto, traditional naturopathy began to be promoted earnestly in the 1960's. However, it was not until the 1970's that naturopathy began to flourish in the island paradise, largely as a result of the efforts of Dr. Carmen Martinez, Dr. Ivan Martinez, and Dr. Norman Gonzalez.

In the 1980's, the profession of naturopathy began to organize with the establishment in 1981, of the Puerto Rico Association of Naturopaths [PRAN]. In 1983, PRAN established a Self-Examining Board and Continued Education, and called for legislation to regulate the practice of naturopathy. The legislation was

opposed by certain groups wishing to limit economic competition and the legislation ultimately died. Another legislation effort was launched in 1985, but once again, the legislation died. Other aborted legislative efforts followed but each were unsuccessful. The current legislative effort, unfortunately, is facing strong opposition from the leadership of certain medical doctors in spite of 90-percent support from the citizens, including health-care practitioners, as reflected in a February, 1996, poll.

Late in 1995, the Puerto Rico Supreme Court, in a four-to-three decision, confirmed a lower court decision that held that naturopathy was a part of medicine and consequently, only a licensed medical doctor could practice naturopathy. This decision led to such an uproar throughout the Commonwealth that the legislature and Governor enacted a law which established a 1-year moratorium delaying the implementation of the decision of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court while enabling the legislature and Governor the opportunity to present and enact legislation to license and regulate the practice of naturopathy. This moratorium, which recognized and established the naturopathic profession as a different science, separate from conventional Naturopathic Associations which is composed of PRAN, the Puerto Rico Association of Naturologists, the Christian Federation of Naturopaths, and other supporting organizations.

In February of this year, Senate bill 1329 was introduced and hearings were expected shortly in both the Senate and House. The bill is a comprehensive bill designed to recognize and regulate the naturopathic profession in Puerto Rico who practice traditional naturopathy. The bill includes provisions to certify the competency of, and license, the existing naturopaths in Puerto Rico, which approximates 200 doctors. It also establishes a mechanism to examine and license future naturopaths who have successfully completed a comprehensive educational curriculum in naturopathy.

Unfortunately, legislation to extend, and possibly alter the existing moratorium, is now being considered by the Senate majority party leadership in response to lobbying from the leadership of certain medical doctors.

During the next several weeks, other colleagues and I will report further in the House regarding the progress of naturopathic legislation in Puerto Rico. We will also report on further developments in the naturopathic profession in Puerto Rico. Each of us warmly applauds those members of the Puerto Rico Legislature and the Governor who hold steadfast to their original commitment to the people of Puerto Rico to regulate the naturopathic profession.

TRIBUTE TO R. HUGH "PAT" UHLMANN

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished business and civic leader, R. Hugh "Pat" Uhlmann, who would have celebrated his 80th birthday Sunday, March 17. Born on St. Patrick's Day

1916, Mr. Uhlmann died February 7, 1996 having contributed his generosity and kindness to our community throughout those years. Mr. Uhlmann always will be remembered as a renaissance man with a bright mind and warm heart. His principal in life defined his every action: what is hateful to you, do not do unto others.

A talented and highly successful businessman, Mr. Uhlmann spent 50 years as a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, where he began his career as a grain trader in 1938. He was president in 1960–61. After serving our Nation during World War II, Mr. Uhlmann rejoined Uhlmann Grain Co. Later, he was vice-president of Midland Flour Milling Co. before buying control of Standard Milling Co. with his father and brother, Paul, in 1951. The name was changed to the Uhlmann Co. in 1981. He served as president, chairman, and chairman emeritus.

Mr. Uhlmann was a trail blazer for Jewish Kansas Citians. He was often the first Jewish person appointed to boards or accepted into business and social clubs in Kansas City, opening the door for others who would follow. Mr. Uhlmann encouraged many Kansas City businesses to hire their first Jewish employee. Mr. Uhlmann was also committed to opening doors for other minorities. He was a voice for tolerance who spoke quietly, but effectively. Many families and individuals of all backgrounds have been touched by Mr. Uhlmann's sincere interest in helping others. One son recalls a winter day when he watched from a window as his father gave a stranger outside the coat he was wearing. When queried, Mr. Uhlmann explained that the man had just lost his job, was down on his luck, and needed the coat far more than he did.

Mr. Uhlmann's energy and generosity will have a lasting effect on our community. He was a founding member of Friends of the Zoo, president of the Friends of Art, a trustee of Children's Mercy Hospital, Rockhurst College and a contributing member of many other civic, religious, cultural and educational institutions.

His unique blend of humor and intellect led to opportunities as a radio commentator and columnist. His love of life was displayed through numerous hobbies; reading, gardening, cooking, golfing, fishing, and horseback riding. Longtime friend Henry Bloch of H&R Block said that Mr. Uhlmann often served lunches in his office and that it was an honor to be invited. These lunches were an opportunity for lively exchange of ideas and commentary on key issues and a chance to experience Mr. Uhlmann's culinary talent. Mr. Uhlmann took up painting at age 74 and won awards for his work. Mr. Uhlmann left this world with a lifetime of exhilarating experiences unmatched by most people.

His most lasting legacy is his family. Mr. Uhlmann said he knew when he met his wife, Helen Jane, 57 years ago that they would marry. Theirs was a marriage of unconditional love, loyalty, and fun that makes most enviable. In the written memorial Mr. Uhlmann wrote of Helen Jane: "I sit here with tears in my eyes thinking how close we have been and what a beautiful life we have had . . . When I found out about my cancer, her love, concern, encouragement and high spirits that she put on for my benefit have made it possible for me to go on." Pat and Helen Jane's three children, Patricia Rich, John and Robert,

are the pride of his life. While Pat also adored his seven grandchildren he loved all children. He enjoyed telling wonderful stories and he had a way of bringing out the child in all of us.

Pat Uhlmann has been an inspiration in my life and has enriched the people of Kansas City in ways few individuals have ever achieved. He will indeed be missed.

REOPENING OF THE SAN DIEGO SYMPHONY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the revival of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra on March 15, 1996. Two months ago, the orchestra was silenced—and there appeared to be little hope for its restoration.

The orchestra's reawakening was the result of generous gifts from the Price Charities and the Jacobs Family Trust, an outburst of support from the community as a whole, and most of all from the musicians of the San Diego Symphony. Not only did each musician forgo more than \$2,700 in lost salary, but their work and dedication to their institution inspired community support.

Although not all of my constituents attend the San Diego Symphony, even those who stay at home made very clear their belief that San Diego needs a great professional orchestra. Every major metropolitan area in this country has such an institution at the heart of its musical life. San Diego Symphony Orchestra musicians teach our children how to play musical instruments and provide our children's first exposure to serious music. Symphony musicians play for other artistic institutions in the community, such as opera and ballet companies, and perform in our schools, churches, and synagogues, making all of them shine with their professionalism. And the symphony brings our downtown to life at night providing lifeblood to many businesses.

The San Diego Symphony Orchestra is as important to our community's health as are the Chargers, the Padres, first-rate hospitals, and our major institutions of learning. The San Diego Symphony has not only provided San Diego with great music, but has brought great musicians to live in our community and, through its internationally recognized recordings, has let the world know that San Diego is not only a great place to visit, but is one of America's great cities.

That is why I have consistently fought for support of the arts. The arts are a vital part of the American adventure and a major American industry. Support for the arts not only enriches us spiritually; it is a wonderful investment in our economy and in our children. In this era of global competition, in no area do we compete more effectively than in the arts.

Let us hope that the generosity of the Jacobs Family Trust and the Price Charities and the dedication, generosity, and solidarity of the musicians will allow the San Diego Symphony to serve all the residents of the San Diego area for many more decades of excellence.

RESOLUTION ON TAIWAN ILL-CONCEIVED AND ILL-TIMED

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, when the House voted on House Concurrent Resolution 148 concerning the defense of Taiwan I voted "present." This was the first time since I came to Congress that I voted this way on final passage of a piece of legislation. I want to explain why I did so.

This measure should never have been brought to the floor of the House of Representatives for a vote in the first place. Both the timing and the content of the resolution could only create new doubts in the minds of people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits about a crucial aspect of American foreign policy. And creating new doubts inherently creates new dangers. That, at a time when our objective ought to be to defuse a situation that's already complicated and dangerous.

What do I mean? Well, a vote in favor sends a dangerous and confusing message about the extent of the American commitment to defend Taiwan. It would encourage those in Taiwan who want to push for independence, leading them to believe the United States would intervene if China reacted militarily. A vote against, however, sends the wrong message to China, giving the Beijing Government the mistaken impression that the Congress is not united in its condemnation of China's recent aggressive attitude and behavior.

Either a "yes" or a "no" was contrary to the interests of my country, so I voted "present."

The distinguished chairman of the International Relations Committee, Mr. GILMAN, has said that the resolution is meant to be a reaffirmation of current policy concerning United States relations with China and Taiwan as set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA]. Unfortunately, the resolution includes a commitment that does not appear in the TRA. Paragraph 7 states that the United States should "assist in defending them (Taiwan) against invasion, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China." This language could confuse China and Taiwan by giving the appearance that the United States has ratcheted up our commitment to the defense of Taiwan.

What is our policy toward Taiwan?

For 24 years under six Presidents we have followed a one-China policy. This policy was set out in three communiques and was enacted into law as the TRA. It has been and continues to be the policy of the United States that any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means is of grave concern to the United States. The TRA specifies that the United States "will make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient defense capability."

This Congress and the American people are united in their opposition to attempts by the Government of China to bully and coerce the people of Taiwan. The President has said that the United States will promptly meet our obligation under the TRA to respond to any threat to Taiwan's security.

A resolution reiterating our commitment to a peaceful resolution of differences across the

Taiwan Straits would have been a helpful measure. But this resolution is different, and potentially seriously destabilizing. It can be read to imply a very significant change in policy, a change with extremely problematic consequences. It can be read to give the impression of a division between the President and the Congress. It is an irresponsible piece of legislation that should never have come up.

RECOGNIZING THE 240th BIRTHDAY OF AARON BURR

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, February 6 marked the 240th birthday of Aaron Burr, who was born in 1756. Aaron Burr had no direct descendants, but many of us in the Burr family are collaterally related. And during this year marking Aaron Burr's 240th birthday, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some of the positive contributions Aaron Burr made to our great Nation.

Aaron Burr was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and was the third Vice President of the United States. He was born in Newark, NJ, and graduated from Princeton with the highest academic record yet achieved. His father, Rev. Aaron Burr, Sr., and grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, were the second and third presidents of Princeton. Aaron Burr participated in the 600 mile winter march on the fort at Quebec as an aide to General Montgomery. During the assault, Montgomery was mortally wounded and Burr attempted to carry the man to safety. Burr also served on Gen. George Washington's staff and spent the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge. Assignment took him to the Hudson Valley and several skirmishes with the enemy. He distinguished himself in New Jersey at the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778.

Following the Revolutionary War, Aaron Burr practiced law in New York City and pursued an interest in politics. After serving in the New York State Legislature and the U.S. Senate, he ran on the Republican ticket for the Presidency with Thomas Jefferson. While it was intended that Jefferson would be President and Burr Vice President, the Electoral College's initial vote resulted in a tie vote between the two men. The election was then thrown into the House of Representatives, which eventually elected Jefferson as President and Burr as his Vice President.

Aaron Burr's finest accomplishment during his tenure as Vice President occurred during the impeachment trial of Supreme Court Associate Justice Samuel Chase. In 1804, Jefferson was incensed at the Federalist-dominated judiciary. He feared that it would nullify an act of Congress by declaring the act unconstitutional and thereby subverting the will of the people. As Vice President, Aaron Burr presided over the impeachment trial that began on February 4, 1805, with the Jeffersonians hoping that Burr would lean their way. Aaron Burr, however, acted impartially and Chase was acquitted on all counts. The newspapers of both parties agreed that although the trial began as a political inquest, it ended as a memorable example of judicial procedure at its best. One of the papers reported that Burr

conducted the trial "with the dignity and impartiality of an angel, but with the rigor of the devil."

I would like to thank the Aaron Burr Association, which is dedicated to presenting a more balanced view of our third Vice President, for their assistance in providing research for this account of Aaron Burr's contributions to our young Nation.

SALUTE TO ALEXANDER MELESHKA

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Alexander Meleshka, one of my constituents from Farmingdale, NY, and a proud veteran of our "Crusade in Europe." Serving with the U.S. Army's 3rd Infantry Division, Mr. Meleshka saw combat in France. His unit, the 3rd Battalion of the 15th Infantry Regiment, became involved in a particularly fierce battle in October 1944, while seizing a bridge over the Mortagne River.

In the fight to take the bridge before the enemy could demolish it, Mr. Meleshka distinguished himself under fire. The first man in his unit across the bridge, Mr. Meleshka was taken prisoner by the Germans and transported to Stalag 7.

At Stalag 7, Mr. Meleshka, who spoke Russian and several other languages, was moved by the plight of the camp's 150 or so Russian prisoners. Abandoned by their own nation's brutal Communist dictator and subject to inhumane treatment dictated by the racist policies of their Nazi captors, the Russian prisoners faced slow death.

Throughout his captivity, Mr. Meleshka regularly risked severe punishment and even death to assist the Russians. By smuggling small portions of food to our captive allies, Mr. Meleshka certainly saved lives. His behavior exemplified the American ideas of doing the right thing, standing up for the underdog, and coming to the aid of a friend in need. His actions demonstrated what the war was all about.

Some 50 years after the end of World War II, Mr. Meleshka was recognized for his bravery and humanity by Russian President Boris Yeltsin when he was awarded the Gold Commemorative Medal of the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. Mr. Speaker, I believe that our Nation should also recognize Mr. Meleshka for his deeds. He is truly an American hero.

TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN MAE BRECKEL

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a loyal Democrat and community volunteer, Lillian Mae Breckel of Tyler, TX, who died recently at the age of 92. She devoted a lifetime of service to the causes she embraced—particularly the Smith

County Democratic Party and her church—and she leaves behind a legacy of accomplishment and a loving family.

Mrs. Breckel was an active member of the Smith County Democrats. She served on the party's membership committee, was an alternate delegate to State conventions, and was a member of the Women's Democratic Organization. She believed so completely in the democratic process that she was willing to place her name on the ballot, running for State representative from District IV and as a candidate for the Tyler City Council and mayor. It is testimony to her devotion that officers of the Smith County Democratic Party served as honorary pallbearers at her funeral.

She also was devoted to her church. She helped organize Trinity Baptist Church, York Baptist Church, and Dill City First Baptist Church. She was church pianist for each of these churches, taught Sunday School, and also served as chairman of the finance committee of the Smith County Baptist Association.

Her community involvement extended to other worthwhile causes. She served on the volunteer council for Denton State School and served as past-president of the American Businesswomen's Association, past oracle of Royal Neighbors of America, and past noble grand of Tyler Rebekah Lodge 142.

Wherever she volunteered her talents, Mrs. Breckel's presence was felt—and will be missed. Most of all, her pride and happiness came from her family—some of whom visited with me and Mary Ellen in our Rockwall home. She is survived by her son, Henry Austin Breckel of Dallas; daughter and son-in-law, Kathlea and Richard Florey of Tyler; three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of her family and many friends who loved her, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying our last respects to this outstanding citizen—Lillian Mae Breckel.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT TEXAS WOMAN

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in a tribute to a woman who has made a career out of championing women's issues. At age 76, Ms. Louise Raggio, who still practices law full-time at her firm, Raggio & Raggio in Dallas, is known as the Lone Star State's First Lady of women's legal rights.

In the 1950s, attorney Raggio fought to allow women to serve on juries. In the 1960s she led a group of legal experts in crafting the Texas Marital Property Act of 1967 that gave married women equal rights to control property and conduct business. With the success of that law, Mrs. Raggio helped pave the way for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and other national women's rights legislation. A decade later, she helped write the Texas Family Code of 1979, the world's first fully codified set of family laws.

Mrs. Raggio has also achieved many firsts in her 40-year career, including being the first woman prosecutor for Dallas County, first women director of the State Bar of Texas, first

woman trustee and chair of the Texas Bar Foundation and first recipient of the Dallas Bar Association's Outstanding Trial Lawyer Award. In 1995, she received the American Bar Association's Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award, placing her among other outstanding recipients Attorney General Janet Reno, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and former U.S. Representative Barbara Jordan.

For all of these reasons and more, I submit this tribute here today, for a great Texas lady.

IN HONOR OF CYPRUS FREEDOM FIGHTERS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the historic achievements of brave Greek-Cypriot freedom fighters. They are being honored by Justice for Cyprus and the Cyprus Federation of America, two philanthropic organizations that trace their roots back to Cyprus.

On April 1st, we will celebrate the 41st anniversary of Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston [EOKA]. This organization is a group of dynamic Cypriot freedom fighters who struck the first blow for independence for Cyprus. More than four decades ago, their acts of courage led to a 4-year struggle against British colonization and occupation.

EOKA's struggle for independence is joined with the American colonists who struggled against the British colonization and occupation in America over 200 years ago. These Greek-Cypriot lovers of democracy and freedom not only fought for Cyprus' independence, but they also fought on the battlefield against tyranny during world War II.

Today we commemorate all the heroes of Cyprus including Gregorios Afxentiou, Kyriakos Matsis, Evaghoras Pallikarides, and Michael Karaolis, who gave their lives for freedom. By their sacrifice, they join America's Revolutionary War hero Patrick Henry, who freely gave of his life and summed up his commitment to freedom with the statement, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Cyprus became independent in 1960. Unfortunately, liberation was short lived; Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974. Today, one third of Cyprus remains occupied by Turkey. Once again, these heroes have been called upon to fight for the liberty and independence of their country.

On this day, we celebrate freedom. When migrating to the United States, the Greek-Cypriots brought with them their love of Cyprus, culture and democracy. The Cyprus Federation of America, Justice for Cyprus, and EOKA serve as important links with Cyprus' past, but also act as a springboard for its future. These organizations remain committed to the campaign for freedom and human rights in Cyprus today. They also help young Greek-Cypriot Americans who will play an important role in the growth and success of the United States.

So Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in the commemoration of Cypriot freedom fighters and in wishing the people of Cyprus long-lasting peace and liberty.

TRIBUTE TO LOIS VELLIQUETTE ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant in northwest Ohio. On March 31 of this year, Lois Velliquette, a Federal employee for over 36 years, will retire.

Lois can look back on her career with great pride. During the course of her service, she has held clerical, technical, and claims representative positions. Because of her extensive experience, she has become a recognized expert in many areas with the office and has received numerous performance awards for her work. Through her caring and dedicated efforts, she has literally improved the lives of a tremendous number of Sandusky residents.

Americans would not be able to enjoy the blessings of our country without the tireless dedication of those who have the talent and willingness to work for the community. It is for this reason we owe a special debt of gratitude to people like Lois, who have done an outstanding job first with the Department of the Army and for the last 31 years with the Social Security Administration.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Lois Velliquette. While she may be leaving her official capacity, I know she will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to her.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Lois, and wishing her all the best in the years ahead.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize my friend, and idol, the late Congresswoman Barbara Jordan as Woman of the Year. She was a renaissance woman, eloquent, fearless, and peerless in her pursuit of justice and equality.

Congresswoman Jordan began her public career as a Texas State senator. She served her country with great distinction as a Member of Congress and as a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

She exalted us all to strive for excellence, to stand fast for justice and fairness, and to yield to no one in the matter of defending and upholding the most sacred principles of Democratic Government.

Barbara Jordan was a lawyer, legislator, scholar, author, and Presidential adviser. She was immensely gifted, and used every bit of her talent and skill to address, improve, and dignify the conditions of human life.

In the tradition of Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King Jr., and Thurgood Marshall, she

challenged the Federal Government and the American people to uphold the principles set forth in the American Constitution.

She gained national prominence in the 1970's as a member of the House Judiciary Committee during the impeachment hearings of President Richard Nixon. Her eloquent statement regarding her faith in the Constitution helped the Nation to focus on the principle that all elected officials, including the President, must abide by the mandates of the Constitution. We know what it took for Barbara Jordan to say "yea" when the House Judiciary Committee roll was called on July 30, 1974, and we are still admiring her for it.

During her tenure in Congress, Congresswoman Barbara Jordan was a leader on issues relating to voting rights, consumer protection, energy, and the environment. She leaves the American people, particularly Members of Congress, a powerful legacy of commitment to freedom, integrity in government, and belief in human progress.

We realize that Barbara Jordan was a tremendous moral force and she was calling upon all of us to account for our conscience as a nation. Her untimely death leaves a great void in our national leadership, and she is sorely missed as we grapple with the great moral issues of the day.

HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the Greek community to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Greek independence.

On March 25, 1821, the Archbishop of Patras blessed the Greek flag at the Aghia Lavra Monastery near Kalavrita, marking the beginning of the Greek war of independence in which nearly 400 years of Ottoman rule were turned aside.

Ancient Greece was the birthplace of democratic values. It brought forth the notion that the ultimate power to govern belongs in the hands of the people. It inspired a system of checks and balances to ensure that one branch of government does not dominate any other branch.

These ideals inspired our Founding Fathers as they wrote the Constitution. In the words of Thomas Jefferson, "to the ancient Greeks * * * we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness."

Together we face many challenges today, including the territorial integrity of Imia in the Aegean Sea and the demilitarization of Cyprus. If freedom and democracy, which were born in Greece, can tear down the Berlin Wall and break apart the Soviet Union, then I know that we can work together to bring those ideals once again to Cyprus.

Today, the United States is enriched not only by Greek principles but also by its sons and daughters. Greek-Americans have made major contributions to American society, including our arts, sports, medicine, religion, and politics.

My home State of Michigan has been enhanced by the Greek community. In Macomb and St. Clair Counties, we are served by St.

John's Greek Orthodox Church and Assumption Greek Orthodox Church. These institutions provide a multitude of community services and add to the rich diversity of the area.

Mr. Speaker, I join the people of Greece and those of Greek ancestry around the world in celebrating Greek Independence Day. I salute all of them for the tremendous contributions to freedom and human dignity which they have made.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2202, IMMIGRATION IN
THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Chabot-Conyers amendment to the Immigration Act of 1995 (H.R. 2202). What we have before us today is a bill that is discriminatory and ill-conceived.

This bill proposes to create a national data system that must be used by all employers to verify the identity and employment eligibility of every person hired in the United States. The bill would establish a massive and costly data retrieval system to access information from existing Government databases at the Social Security Administration and the INS.

This 1-800-BIG BROTHER system would compel employers to have each new hire approved by the Federal Government. This is a costly, intrusive, and ineffective measure.

To begin with, the system would rely on highly flawed Government data. The INS database slated for use in this system has missing or incorrect information 28 percent of the time, while the Social Security Administration has faulty data 17 percent of the time. In previous pilot projects run by the INS and SSA, over 50 percent of the people who the systems could not verify were, in fact, legally authorized workers.

With tens of millions of Americans entering the job market each year, even an almost impossible low 1 percent error rate could still cause thousands of Americans to be wrongly denied work each year. Consequently, millions of American workers are at risk because of seriously flawed Government data.

I am proud to represent El Paso, whose 650,000 citizens, residents, and children of immigrants have successfully integrated bilingualism and biculturalism into their education system, health care facilities, and economy. El Paso's population is 70 percent Hispanic. If passed, this bill will have a devastating effect on my district by entering Big Brother into their daily lives.

Imagine how this Big Brother system would affect the citizens of El Paso. Hundreds of thousands of El Pasoans could be at the mercy of this faulty system.

People whose appearance, accent or family background make them seem foreign will be screened out of jobs as employers attempt to avoid the inevitable problems which the verification process will cause. The verification system will also be easily susceptible to abuse by merchants and business people who use the worker registry as a powerful tool to har-

ass, and privately check up on whoever they choose, for other purposes.

In wake of the Proposition 187, merchants in California began requesting immigration documents from Latino and Asian customers in restaurants and banks.

I believe the recent xenophobic rhetoric being used by some in the Republican Party is a thinly veiled attempt to blame national problems on newcomers or those who are of a different ethnicity than the majority. These efforts contribute to an atmosphere of hostility. I find it dangerous and counterproductive to start a process which would lead only to spiraling harassment and discrimination in the workplace.

Further, the system is imperfect and has massive loopholes. False documents with accurate numbers will enable undocumented workers to avoid detection and employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers under the table will continue to do so despite the system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
TRANSPORTATION BILL

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of small business owners who find themselves caught up in an expensive regulatory maze left by amendments to the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act passed in 1990. This act greatly broadened the Secretary of Transportation's authority to regulate the transportation of hazardous materials. Though it was intended for large carriers of toxic materials which can pose a risk to public health or safety, it has spilled over and poisoned the small business man instead.

One study, which focused on the pest control industry, found that compliance of these rules and regulations cost the industry \$135 million annually. These costs arise from truly burdensome Federal regulations which require pest control operators and employees to keep complex documents and markings for shipping and containers on a daily basis. And all of this is for small quantities of relatively benign materials, most of which are nearly identical to pest control products which we can all buy in home supply and garden stores—like Raid, for example.

The legislation I have developed will relieve these burdens while maintaining the same high standards for safety. My bill simply amends the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act by providing an exemption for small commercial vehicles which are transporting common "Raid" like materials which do not pose a risk to public health or safety.

Specifically, a vehicle with a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less will be exempted unless it is transporting a material, such as a fumigant, which the Secretary of Transportation deems to require placarding.

Let us keep small business healthy. With this bill we can stop poisoning the small business man with unneeded regulations that hurt both him and us. I hope you will join myself and my colleagues who have cosponsored this important legislation.

IN HONOR OF J.C. COLLINS

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Mr. J.C. Collins of Bethalto, IL. Mr. Collins has been chosen as the 1995 Inductee of the National Mens' Ministries Christian Hall of Excellence, by the national Assemblies of God denominational headquarters in Springfield, MO. This honor is equivalent to a national layman of the year award for the Assemblies of God.

Mr. Collins was chosen for this award from among the 50 State inductees of the State Assemblies of God. He had earlier been named the Illinois State Inductee by the State Assemblies of God denominational headquarters in Carlinville, IL.

He has faithfully served his church, the First Assembly of God in Cottage Hills, IL, as a deacon, assistant Sunday school superintendent, and youth leader. He has been a Sunday school teacher for 30 years. He has supervised almost all of the church's construction projects, including the church itself, the houses, and all the buildings that belong to the church.

He has been active for decades with Gideons International, spreading the Gospel and passing out Bibles in schools, hospitals, hotels, and colleges.

When Mr. Collins retired in 1988 from his work as a construction supervisor, after 41 years at Laclede Steel Co. in Alton, IL, he prayed for the opportunity to make 10 trips overseas to help build churches. Since then he has made 11 trips, including Belgium, the former Czechoslovakia, Lesotho, Mexico, Germany, and the former East Germany when the Berlin Wall was coming down. He is now planning trips to Belgium and El Salvador.

J.C. Collins was born in Marshall County, KY, on February 8, 1926. He entered the U.S. Armed Forces when he was 17 years old, and he was promoted to staff sergeant by the time he was 18. During his military service he worked on researching German V-2 rockets on the White Sands Proving Ground.

Mr. Collins married his lovely wife, Ruby Scott, on December 9, 1944, in Mineral Wells, TX. They are blessed with two daughters, Wanda Collins Burgund and Patricia Collins Moran, and four grandchildren, Brian Hendricks, Stephanie Burgund Krienitz, Rachel Moran, and Alicia Moran. Following their father's and grandfather's strong and positive spiritual influence, all of Mr. Collins' children and grandchildren are active in their local churches.

I congratulate Mr. J.C. Collins and wish him and his family the very best in the future.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1821, the Greek people began a long and courageous struggle to free themselves from

nearly 400 years of Ottoman rule and return Greece to its democratic heritage. Today, I join the almost 3 million Greek-Americans living in the United States in celebrating the 175th anniversary of Greek Independence Day.

On this anniversary it is appropriate to reflect on the strong historical bond between our two countries. More than 2,500 years ago the idea of democracy was born in Athens. The intellectual and political climate of that time provided the impetus for a sea-change in philosophy, the arts, and science. In the preface to his poem *Hellas*, Shelley wrote: "Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their roots in Greece."

Our Founding Fathers drew heavily upon the political and philosophical experience of the ancient Greeks in forming our representative democracy. Since that time, the contributions of Greek-Americans to the development of our Nation can be found in all areas of American life—from great scientists like Nicholas Christofilos to our Greek-American colleagues in Congress to the souvlakis we eat.

On this 175th anniversary it is appropriate that we take pride in celebrating the enduring relationship between our two countries.

HONORING JAMES R. NUNES

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in an era when crime is all too frequently a part of our daily lives, it is good to know there are brave, capable men and women who each day protect and serve the American people.

James R. Nunes is one of these persons. His 33 years of service as a law enforcement officer have been exemplary to his colleagues and rewarding to those he has served. For the past 26 years, he has been a member of the Pleasant Hill, CA police force; the past 17 of these years, he has been Chief of the Pleasant Hill force.

During his tenure, Chief Nunes has played an active role in putting police on the beat, developing effective youth, crime prevention and DARE programs, and other meaningful anti-crime and community-building efforts. His understanding of the needs of future law enforcement led to the construction of an outstanding new police facility. And his role in the California Peace Officers Association, his study at the FBI National Academy, and his ongoing commitment to professional development in a variety of positions and organizations have enabled him to stay on the cutting edge of leadership.

It is a pleasure for me to recognize Chief Nunes, and to wish him every success in all his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF FOOD & FRIENDS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of people that have done so

much for the people of the Washington Metropolitan area. Food & Friends, an organization dedicated to feeding nutritious meals to homebound people with AIDS, is preparing to celebrate Thanks A Million Day. One week from today, Food & Friends will deliver its one million meal.

The number of HIV positive and AIDS cases in the Washington area has increased exponentially in just a few years, ranking Washington fifth for the highest number of AIDS cases in the Nation. Fortunately, also on the exponential rise is the determination and capability of the people at Food & Friends. When the group was founded in 1988 it served 30 clients per day. Today 450 area homebound people with AIDS receive 1,350 nutritious meals every day at no cost to Food & Friends clients.

Providing physical sustenance is vital to HIV positive people, and people with AIDS. Volunteer visits for their spiritual sustenance are equally important. Food & Friends works alongside other AIDS service programs, including those which offer support groups and legal advice. In addition they provide nutrition, education and counseling services to the HIV community by a trained and licensed dietitian. Food & Friends provides companionship and life sustaining nutrition enhancing their clients quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to see my constituents, along with the constituents of my metropolitan area colleagues, working side by side to serve this group of people so in need. Whether by volunteering to deliver meals, dedicating professional services, or contributing to the United Way Combined Federal Campaign, our friends have helped to make the lives of Food & Friends clients a little easier. I applaud their work to help the people in their own community, and as I join my metropolitan area colleagues at Thanks A Million Day, I urge you to join us in thanking this wonderful organization for the invaluable service it provides; in essence, food and friends.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF DURHAM WOODS EXPLOSION

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the second anniversary of the Durham Woods natural gas pipeline explosion.

On that fateful night, the residents of Edison, NJ were startled out of their sleep by the tremendous explosion that ripped through the Durham Woods apartment complex.

A 36-inch natural gas pipeline had ruptured, sending men, women, and children fleeing from their homes in a race for their lives against a roaring wall of fire.

Miraculously, only one person died. Twenty-nine others escaped with only minor injuries.

Although the physical rebuilding of Durham Woods is complete, this horrendous explosion has left lingering fears about the hidden dangers of natural gas pipelines.

Unfortunately, Congress has been slow to act to pass pipeline safety legislation. Although the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, of which I am a member, quickly passed a pipeline safety bill in the

opening months of the 104th Congress, this bill still has not been voted on by the full House.

This delay is precluding some important new safety measures from becoming law that could help prevent another Durham Woods-type disaster.

For example, although it may never be precisely determined what caused the Durham Woods blast, authorities strongly suspect that a gouge, found in the pipeline after the explosion, had weakened the pipeline and precipitated the blast.

Nationally, the single largest cause of pipeline accidents is excavating crews or other workers accidentally damaging pipelines. But in far too many instances, the damage is never reported to the pipeline operator. After the incident, the weakened pipe begins to deteriorate and the risk of an explosion increases.

A proposal I drafted that was included in the House pipeline safety bill addressed this problem. My proposal would establish a tough new Federal crime that would punish anyone who damages a pipeline and does not promptly report the damage to the authorities. Violators would not only be hit with a hefty fine of \$25,000, but would face a jail term of 5 years.

Another provision in the pipeline safety bill of particular importance to any constituents concerns the one-call system. All States currently have some form of one-call system which requires construction crews to contact a central office before beginning any excavation work near a pipeline. But the success of these programs is often hindered by a lack of knowledge about the program or how it works. An important feature of the pipeline safety bill encourages pipeline companies and the States to launch public education programs aimed at all businesses which conduct excavating activities. This education program would increase compliance with one-call systems, which play an essential role in keeping pipelines safe.

Mr. Speaker, while I am working to get Congress to pass a pipeline safety bill, I believe that improving pipeline safety is not solely the responsibility of the Government. The pipeline companies that own and operate natural gas pipelines should be improving their own safety programs. Improving the safety of their pipelines and increasing the public's confidence not only makes good business sense, it is the right thing to do.

Therefore, today I am calling on Texas Eastern, who owns the pipeline that immolated Durham Woods 2 years ago, to voluntarily make a commitment to upgrade their safety procedures. Specifically, I request that Texas Eastern take immediate steps to install a remote control valve system on its pipelines in New Jersey. A remote control valve system would allow the flow of natural gas to be shut off by a human operator in case of a leak or a fissure in the pipeline. If a remote control valve was in place near the rupture that caused the Durham Woods explosion, this disaster may have been avoided.

Mr. Speaker, Texas Eastern shouldn't wait for a law that would require it to make its pipelines safer. Moreover, this Congress shouldn't have to wait for the next pipeline disaster before it is prodded into passing a pipeline safety bill. My constituents have been waiting 2 years for a response from their Government, and for Texas Eastern to install remote control valves. They should be required to wait no longer.

THE ROLE OF EMPLOYERS

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we are engaged in a great economic debate in this country. As information technologies transform our economy, and economic competition becomes increasingly globalized, we must decide how to address the challenges before us.

Companies, along with their owners and managers, have been called insensitive to worker concerns and uninterested in anything but the bottom line. An eloquent defense of the role of employers in our culture has been made this past week. In a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit, the chairman and chief executive officer of the Chrysler Corp., Robert J. Eaton, makes clear why the economic survival and success of the Nation's employers is positive for their workers and for the communities where they are located.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in the RECORD at this point excerpts of the text of the Eaton speech.

EXCERPTS BY ROBERT J. EATON, CHAIRMAN
AND CEO, CHRYSLER CORPORATION

It's open season on big business and CEOs. Party, that's because it's an election year and beating up on Wall Street and Corporate America is a cheap way to get votes or sell papers. This is old-fashioned, empty-headed, tub-thumping populism.

The Democrats lost Congress because people got mad at Washington. Now the plan is to get the voters mad at somebody else. And on the right you have Pat Buchanan. He's mad at big government, big business, the United Nations, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Mexicans (Mexicans on both sides of the border, by the way). Pat's mad at just about everybody.

So all this current fear and loathing directed at American corporations should not be surprising. It's being orchestrated to move political and economic agendas.

But that's not to say that Americans today don't have some very legitimate fears. They do. And they are rational fears about holding onto a good job if they have one, and getting one if they don't.

A New York Times reporter went into a big department store in the Ginza recently and found 14 clerks in the jewelry department ready to wait on him. He then gushed about how enlightened Japan's full-employment policy is, and condemned the U.S. business community (and I'm quoting), "where executives get bonuses for massacring their employees."

We can copy the Japanese. We can have 14 clerks to sell you a watch. We only need to do three things:

We have to close our borders to foreign competition.

We have to convince American consumers to pay \$50 for a melon.

And we have to stop giving the owners of American companies a fair return on their investment.

That's all. That's how the Japanese have done it.

I don't think Americans are going to shut out foreign goods. I don't think Americans will pay \$50 for a melon. And I don't think the owners of America's companies are going to stop demanding a fair return.

In Japan, the owners of a company happen to be large banks and other members of that company's keiretsu. They're more like partners than owners. It's different here, and one

of the key elements of the current national debate we're having is who owns our corporations, who runs them, and for whose benefit.

Well, there have been some changes over the years.

Large institutional investors like mutual funds and pension funds now own more than half the stock in American companies today—maybe as much as 60 percent. In 1980 it was 40 percent. In 1970 it was 19 percent. Go back much further than that and these institutions were inconsequential.

In 1980, they managed about \$1.9 trillion. In 1990, the figure was \$6.3 trillion. Last year they managed more than \$10 trillion.

They are big, and they have enormous clout, and in the past decade they have decided to use that clout.

Let me give you a list of companies that all of you will recognize: American Express, IBM, Westinghouse, Apple Computer, Eli Lilly, Eastman Kodak, Scott Paper, Borden. In just one year—1993—the CEOs of those eight companies were bounced, in no small measure due to pressure from institutional investors.

Most of the institutions don't follow the old Wall Street rule that says if you don't like the company, sell the stock. Some are so big and own such large chunks of individual companies that selling the stock simply isn't practical. So today, if they don't like a company, they may try to change it.

They have a right to. They are the owners. Or at least they've been empowered to act for the real owners—their shareholders.

Now here's the rub.

These institutions have one central goal, and that's to get consistent, year-in and year-out returns from the companies in their portfolios. They need these returns because their individual shareholders do follow the old Wall Street rule—if they're not satisfied, they sell!

At the same time, people like me and others who run companies like to think of ourselves as builders. We think five and ten years ahead. We like to invest in the future. We also like to have a few shekels in the bank for hard times.

And in spite of what the public hears and reads, we do care about protecting jobs, and we are concerned about our communities, and we do understand our social obligations.

So there's some natural tension between the need to provide returns and the need to build the company.

Most of us in this room work for large corporations. We want those companies to be successful ten years from now as well as today, so we take a long view at work.

But most of us have also turned over a substantial part of our personal net worth to the managers of these funds. And what do we look at in evaluating their performance?

Returns!

So if we don't like the kind of pressure these funds put on our companies, we can't point fingers. "Them" is "us."

The power of these institutions is simply a reality that we have to deal with. And there is no doubt that they have changed the way companies are run today.

Professor John Pound of Harvard, in fact, says that big corporations are no longer "managed" they are "governed." The new owners of Corporate America are not content to hire a management team and then passively judge the results; they want a say in the plans and policies of the company as well.

Pound also believes—and I'm quoting now—that "politics will replace takeovers as the defining tool for corporate governance challenges, and the marketplace of ideas will replace the frenzied activity that dominated the financial marketplace in the 1980s."

I happen to agree with him. And frankly, I think that's healthy. Not comfortable necessarily, but probably healthy.

He's talking about "politics" with a small "P," of course. He's talking about open, public discourse on corporate issues that up to now have generally been settled in the board room. That's not a clean way to make decisions. Management would rather do it the old way. Public debate often lends itself to all the low-rent machinations of politics with the big "P"—from news media leaks, to hidden agendas, to the use of pressure groups.

So, it isn't comfortable, but I think it's a big step up from the back alley intrigues of the '80s when companies were bought or sold and broken up or consolidated without any debate at all.

Chrysler, as you all know, was caught up in a public debate like this for ten months. We came to a resolution in which everyone was a winner and nobody was a loser. And by everyone, I mean shareholder, employees, suppliers and everyone else with a stake in the company.

Communication was the key. Fortunately, we'd always maintained open communication with the institutional investors who own most of the company. We stepped it up. I personally visited a large number of them. So did other members of our management team. We did something quite unusual. We took outside board members with us. On a number of occasions, I would leave and let the board member and the fund manager talk one on one.

We had a simple story that combined solid performance over the past few years with a compelling strategy for the future.

None of our institutional owners asked us to change direction. Not one of them told us to compromise the future for the sake of today.

If there's a lesson for other companies, large and small, it's that maintaining open lines of communication with these institutional investors is no longer a courtesy, as it was a few years ago. It is now a critical part of a company's strategic planning.

Today, though, these new owners are under some scrutiny themselves. The concentration of economic power that they represent is new, and therefore it's a bit frightening. Their short-term focus is a concern. Their activism is a challenge for management.

And yet, I'm hard pressed to find many examples of these institutions acting irresponsibly toward successful, well managed companies. The list of corporations I read a few minutes ago was a list of companies that had problems. They were companies where changes needed to be made.

These large institutional investors must accept the responsibilities of ownership. I think, for the most part, they do. That includes stepping in when a company seems to have lost direction. But it also includes allowing a company to meet its responsibilities to other stakeholders besides the shareholders.

There's raging debate all over the world today about where a company's first allegiance should be, to the shareholders or the stakeholders. Is a company in business only to make money for its owners, or is it there to provide jobs? Is it right to focus on the bottom line, or are there social responsibilities that should come first? And what about the customers?

The Economist magazine last month did a long piece on this issue. They compared the recent performance of the traditional "stakeholder" economies of Japan and most of Western Europe with the "shareholder" economies of the United States and the United Kingdom.

They make a strong case that over the past 10 or 15 years the "shareholder" companies of the U.S. and U.K. have been doing a better job of taking care of "stakeholders" than the

stakeholder companies of Japan and Germany have been doing.

Companies that focus on making money become more competitive, and that in turn means more economic growth, and more jobs, and all the other results that "stakeholders" care about.

In both Japan and Germany, the false promise of lifetime employment is ending. They should have known better. A boss who can guarantee a job for life is like a doctor who promises that you'll never get sick or a preacher who promises you a place in heaven. It's too good to be true, so it isn't.

We don't have the keiretsu like the Japanese that help insulate managers. We don't have a large bank ownership of major corporations like both Japan and Germany that helps guarantee "patient" capital. All that would be illegal here. And we don't have co-determination and other social legislation like they do in Europe that sometimes gives employees as much say in major decisions as managers and owners.

Instead, we have owners who raise hell when they don't get the returns they expect. And companies have to listen. And companies change. And they provide those owners with their returns. And in the process, they usually get stronger.

Chrysler has added more than 15,000 hourly workers in the past five years. Those are not replacements, those are new jobs. We're in the process of building components in this country that we used to have to buy from Japan, because we've gotten more productive and it's cheaper to build here now.

Our goal was not to increase employment. Our goal was to get more competitive. New jobs and more security for the existing ones are simply results of being more competitive.

Chrysler is about to announce grants totaling \$5 million for the arts in Southeastern Michigan. But nowhere in our strategic planning did we say "take care of the arts." We're able to do it only because we focused on a different priority—financial success.

Chrysler, Ford and General Motors have been generous to this community for decades. We are major participants in the new Greater Downtown Partnership that is just being announced. But our real contribution has simply been staying in business. That's our role, and when we're successful, the whole community benefits.

Some people, like Senator Kennedy and Secretary Reich, wants to create the stakeholder economies of Germany and Japan here. They want to force companies to become a Big Brother. Washington has failed at it, so now let Corporate America do it. But they've discovered the allure of "stakeholder" politics at just the time it's losing its luster overseas.

The Japanese aren't building auto plants in Japan. They are closing them. They are building plants here, in America. So are the Germans—Mercedes in Alabama and BMW in South Carolina.

Has anybody else noticed that all the recent stories about ugly American corporations firing people left and right are butting up against other stories about the low unemployment rate in the country? Unemployment in Germany is almost 11 percent, and in this country it's 5.5 percent? I can pretty much guarantee you that saddling American companies with the same burdens that German companies have will get our unemployment numbers up too, if that's the idea.

America is the model for economic growth for most of the rest of the world. Some countries flirted with the Japanese model for a while, but now they've realized that it wasn't all it was cracked up to be.

Our securities markets are particularly important. There is nothing like them any-

where in the world. They are big. They are broad. They are unparalleled in their ability to raise capital.

But they are also messy. They punish inefficiency, sometime brutally. They can be capricious. They can be unfair. They can be perverse. It's almost expected these days that the markets rise on bad news and dive on good news. There is no human feeling to the markets, and sometimes no discernible evidence of human intelligence, either.

But they work. That's all they have going for them—over time, they work. And they work better than markets anywhere else.

The critics and the fear-mongers are missing an important point about those markets, by the way: They've become egalitarian. Through 401(k)s, IRAs, pension funds, and easy-to-access mutual funds, more than a third of all adult Americans are in the market.

The market used to be just for plutocrats. Today the ownership of American business is spread throughout the population.

The "new ownership" of Corporate America is rapidly becoming most of America.

That's healthy. It also helps to burst the bluster of the redistribution of wealth crowd. At least it would if more people understood that fact.

Corporate America has always had a PR problem. We haven't found a way to dress up certain economic realities so we can take them out in public. Making money is still considered tacky in some circles. Creating wealth for society doesn't carry much cache. Focusing on the bottom line is simply greed.

We haven't made the case that our end goal is not "making money," it's perpetuating ourselves so we can serve all our constituencies.

We can't even seem to cut through all the propaganda about American workers going backward. Real per capita income has risen steadily. So has median family income. Secretary Reich never uses those figures. He uses other measures which are less relevant.

And he never mentions the obvious fact that people do move up from one economic quintile to another. They don't all just stay put. They work hard, get better jobs, and make more money. Low income people become middle class, and middle class people become well-off. That's the American way, and it still happens.

There's no question, however, that some new dynamics are at work. The concentration of power within the large institutional investors is one. It's not necessarily good, and it's not necessarily bad. It's not something to resolve; it's just something else to manage.

Downsizing and layoffs are part of the price of becoming more competitive. The price for not doing it, however, is much higher in both economic and human terms.

The good part about globalization is that it allows American workers to participate more fully in the world economy. The bad part about globalization is that it forces American workers to participate more fully in the world economy.

The torrent of gloom today is mindless, however. The economy is strong. It's growing at a sustainable rate. Inflation is low and stable. Employment numbers are excellent. It looks like Mr. Greenspan is pulling off his soft landing. The stock market is going bananas.

American companies are leaner and meaner than they've been in years. American productivity is once again the envy of the world.

And American executives are not the ogres portrayed by the press in recent weeks. Big business has become an election-year straw man for those who like to pit American against American by promoting the politics of fear and envy.

There are some real problems to solve. We need to keep the economy strong, to improve our schools, to cut the budget deficit, to pay for health care, to keep Social Security solvent, and that's just the top of the list.

We need to stand together to do these things.

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There are some real problems to solve. We need to keep the economy strong, to improve our schools, to cut the budget deficit, to pay for health care, to keep Social Security solvent, and that's just the top of the list.

We need to stand together to do these things. We need to have some confidence that we, as a nation, are all moving in the same direction.

But it's a sure thing that we'll never accomplish any of these if we let a bunch of demagogues herd us down the past to class warfare.

THE AMERICA WE SEEK

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, there is no more troubling issue confronting Americans than that of abortion. The highly respected publication, *National Review*, March 25, 1996, has performed a signal service by publishing a very thoughtful article on this question signed by 45 of America's finest scholars, all of whom have thought long and hard about this volatile subject. I commend this article to my colleagues' careful attention.

THE AMERICA WE SEEK; A STATEMENT OF PRO-LIFE PRINCIPLE AND CONCERN

Americans are conducting the sixth presidential election campaign since the Supreme

Court decreed a virtually unlimited "right" to abortion in *Roe v. Wade* and its companion case, *Doe v. Bolton*. Over the past 23 years, the abortion debate has been about abortion, of course; but it has also been a debate about the kind of society America is and seeks to be. Throughout our national history, few issues have so sharply focused attention on the fundamental purposes of the American democratic experiment. For, in the abortion debate, we are required to confront an urgent moral issue: Who is to be included in the community of the commonly protected?

The following statement of principle, endorsed by a broad spectrum of pro-life organizational leaders and scholars, is the result of consultations held over the past several months at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, D.C. The statement aims to clarify the principles on which the pro-life movement stands, to articulate a pro-life vision of the American future, and to suggest a set of political, legal, and cultural strategies that are capable of translating that vision into reality. The signatories, who join the statement as individuals, offer this statement to the public in the hope that it will raise the level of public discourse on this highly controversial issue, and thus strengthen American democracy. The signatories are deeply grateful to NATIONAL REVIEW for opening its pages to their ideas and concerns.

Twenty-three years after the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton* decisions, the conscience of the American people remains deeply troubled by the practice of abortion on demand. Because of these two decisions, abortion is legal at any time in pregnancy, for virtually any reason, in every state. This constitutes an almost completely unrestricted private license to judge who will live and who will die.

That America has the most permissive abortion regime among the world's democracies is a betrayal of the American promise of justice for all. That is why a new sense of moral concern is stirring throughout our country in this election year. That is why millions of Americans have refused to accept the Court's 1992 admonition in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* to stop debating the issue.

2. To those weary of this argument, it may seem that there is nothing more to be said on this matter of abortion. We disagree.

Survey research tells us that the American people do not want a legal regime of abortion on demand for any reason, at any time during a pregnancy. We believe we have an obligation to employ the arts of democratic persuasion to help reinstitute legal protection for all unborn children.

The extent of the abortion license and its reach into other areas of law and public policy is widely underestimated. We believe that, as citizens of the United States, we have the responsibility to discuss with our fellow citizens the facts of the abortion license and its impact on our common life.

Many women in crisis earnestly seek alternatives to abortion. We believe we ought to encourage those alternatives and help to provide them.

3. Pro-life service to women in crisis and pro-life advocacy on behalf of legal reform are expressions of our highest ideals as citizens of the United States. We affirm the nobility of the American democratic experiment in ordered liberty. We affirm the rule of law and the principle of equal protection under the law, even as we work to reform constitutional and statutory law so that the American legal system is, once again, congruent with the Founders' claim that the inalienable right to life is one of the great moral truths on which American democracy rests. We want an America that is open, hos-

pitabile, and caring—a community of civic friendship in which neighbors reach out to assist neighbors in distress.

4. The abortion license has helped to erode the moral foundations of the American civic community. Right now we are not the country we ought to be. That distress is, to us, a sign of moral vitality. We speak now because we seek to defend the America we love. We speak to promote the cause of an America in which women and men, together, rebuilding the fabric of civil society by acknowledging our common responsibility to serve and protect the weakest and most vulnerable among us. We speak for a rebirth of freedom in these United States: a freedom that finds its fulfillment in goodness.

VICTIMS OF THE LICENSE

5. Americans of every race, economic condition, religion, and political persuasion share a common concern today for what some have called a national "virtue deficit." As a country, we have not paid sufficient attention to nurturing those habits of heart and mind that make democratic self-government possible and that undergird what the Framers of the Constitution called "civic virtue." We believe that the abortion license is a critical factor in America's virtue deficit.

6. Abortion kills 1.5 million innocent human beings in America every year. There is no longer any serious scientific dispute that the unborn child is a human creature who dies violently in the act of abortion. This brute fact is the root of our national distress over the abortion license. Abortion kills; few would now deny that. But in order to defend the private "right" to lethal violence that is the essence of abortion, proponents of the license frequently resort to euphemisms like "products of conception" and "the termination of pregnancy."

The public dialogue is not coarsened by depictions of the reality of abortion. But a coarsening of our common life has taken place; it is evident in the lack of moral revulsion that follows one newspaper's accurate description of an abortion procedure that "breaks . . . apart" the "fetus" before "it" is "suctioned out of the uterus" or "extracted."

7. The abortion license hurts women. Some (including the narrow Supreme Court majority in the 1992 *Casey* decision) contend that the license is necessary to ensure social and economic gains for women. It is ever more clear, though, that women pay a huge price for abortion. By providing an alleged technological "fix" for unintended pregnancy, the license has encouraged widespread male irresponsibility and predatory male sexual behavior. Abortion-on-demand has given an excuse to a man who shirks his responsibilities, claiming that the child he helped conceive ought to have been aborted, or that the woman who declined to abort may not impose on him any responsibility for her "lifestyle choice."

Fathers have also been harmed and dehumanized by the abortion license. Some watch their children killed against their will; others learn to their distress only much later that a child they would have raised is dead. Even when agreeing to support the abortion decision, fathers, like mothers, suppress their grief deny their protective instincts, and otherwise damage themselves when they allow the killing of their own children. Abortion contributes to the marginalization of fatherhood in America, which many agree is a primary cause of the alarming breakdown of American family life.

The license has thus poisoned relationships between women and men, even as it has done serious harm to the thousands of women who now suffer from the effects of post-abortion

grief. The women of America do not need abortion to be full participants in our society. To suggest otherwise is to demean women, to further distort relationships between women and men, and to aggravate the difficulties of re-creating in America a community of virtue and mutual responsibility.

THE PUBLIC DIMENSION

8. Abortion is not simply a matter of private "choice." Rather, the abortion license cuts to the heart of America's claim to being a law-governed democracy, in which equality before the law is a fundamental principle of justice. The abortion license also threatens the cultural foundations of our democratic political community. For if it becomes a settled matter in American law and in American public morality that there is, in fact, a private "right" to use lethal violence to "solve" personal, family, or social problems, then the claim of American democracy to be an expression of the people's commitment to "establish justice" will be undermined, just as it was when the law claimed the "right" to exclude certain Americans from its full protection on the basis of race. Thus the abortion issue is the crucial civil-rights issue of our time.

9. A sweeping abortion license was defined unilaterally by the Supreme Court without recourse to the normal procedures of democratic debate and legislation. This in itself wounded American democracy. And the Court's persistent refusal to permit the American people to debate the basic issue of an alleged "right to abortion" in their legislatures continues to damage our democracy by alienating tens of millions of Americans from their institutions of government.

10. The Court's definition of a "right to abortion"—first enunciated as a "privacy right," then as a "liberty right" under the Fourteenth Amendment—has had other damaging effects. The language of "rights" puts the dilemma of unwanted pregnancy into a legal-adversarial context, pitting mother against child, and even father against mother. But as the common experience of humanity—and, increasingly, the findings of science—demonstrates, what hurts one party in this most intimate of human relationships hurts both parties. The America we seek is an America in which both mother and child are the subjects of our concern and our community's protection. To abuse the language of "rights" in this matter further advances the demeaning practice of reducing all human relationships in America to matters of adversarial adjudication. This is a prescription for democratic decay. For democracy rests on the foundations of civil society, and in a truly civil society, relationships between people have a far richer moral texture than that suggested by adversarial procedure.

11. The Court's vain attempt to justify the abortion license in terms of an all-encompassing right of personal autonomy has begun to infect other areas of the law. Thus the "autonomy" logic of the Court's 1992 *Casey* decision is now invoked as a warrant for a constitutional "right" to euthanasia. And if it were followed to its conclusion, this logic would require us to consider such profound human relationships as the bond between husband and wife, or the bond between parents and children, to be nothing more than matters of contract, with the claims of the autonomous individual trumping all other claims. Enshrined by the Court to legalize abortion on demand, this autonomy logic threatens to give us an America in which the only actors of consequence are the individual and the state; no other community, including the community of husband and wife, or the community of parents and children, will have effective constitutional standing.

12. The Supreme Court's insistence on a "right" to abortion has had other disturbing effects on our public life. This "right" has been used to justify the abridgment of First Amendment freespree rights, as when sidewalk counselors are threatened with legal penalties for proposing protection and care to women in crisis at the crucial moment of decision outside an abortion clinic. This "right" has been used by the Federal Government to coerce state governments into providing abortions, even when state legislatures or popular referenda have clearly registered the people's unwillingness to use public funds for elective abortions. The abortion "right" has distorted our national health-care debate, as well as the debate over welfare reform. It has even had an impact on U.S. foreign policy. American attempts to impose the "right" on the rest of the world at the 1994 Cairo world conference on population and the 1995 Beijing world conference on women have been deeply resented by other countries, as have U.S. attempts to promote abortion overseas through foreign aid.

13. The Court's attempt to define a "right" to abortion has polarized institutions and professions that were once among the bulwarks of American civil society. Professional associations of lawyers, academics, teachers, and civil servants have been divided by attempts to enlist their resources and prestige in support of abortion on demand, and in opposition to any effort to regulate abortion even in ways held constitutional by the Supreme Court. The medical profession has been deeply divided over its relationship to the abortion license. That the practice of abortion on demand is now widely recognized within the medical community as contradictory to the most deeply held values of the profession of healing is, we believe, a sign of hope. Yet some medical groups now threaten to reverse this trend by coercion—for example, by requiring medical residency programs to teach and perform abortion techniques. There are also disturbing signs of the corrupting influence of the abortion license in other professions. History has been rewritten to provide specious justification for *Roe v. Wade*. The teaching of law has been similarly distorted, as have political theory and political science. Such extremism underlines the unavoidable public character of the abortion license. The abortion license has a perverse Midas quality—it corrupts whatever it touches.

THE WAY AHEAD

14. Our goal is simply stated: we seek an America in which every unborn child is protected in law and welcomed in life. Legal reform and cultural renewal must both take place if America is to experience a new birth of the freedom that is ordered to goodness. We have just described, in this statement, the nature, sources, and dimension of our concern. Now, as pro-life leaders and scholars, we want to propose a program of action which we believe will appeal to Americans with open minds and hearts on this issue.

15. Means are always available to enable women to overcome the burdens that can accompany pregnancy and child-rearing. There are always alternatives to abortion. To legacy of *Roe v. Wade* involves a massive denial of this truth and deformation of social attitudes and practices so pervasive that women are actually encouraged to have abortions as the "easier" road to the goals that an unexpected pregnancy appears to threaten. As individuals and as a society, we bear a common responsibility to make sure that all women know that their own physical and spiritual resources, joined to those of a society that truly affirms and welcomes life, are sufficient to overcome whatever obstacles preg-

nancy and child-rearing may appear to present. Women instinctively know, and we should never deny, that this path will involve sacrifice. But this sacrifice must no longer remain a one-way street. In particular men must also assume their proper share of the responsibilities that family life—indeed, civilization itself—requires.

16. The pro-life movement must redouble its efforts to provide alternatives to abortion for women in crisis. There are now over 3,000 pregnancy-care centers in the United States, providing medical, educational, financial, and spiritual assistance to women who, facing the dilemma of a crisis pregnancy, bravely choose to carry their unborn children to term. We support an expansion of this service to our neighbors, so that by the turn of the century what we believe to be true today has become unmistakably clear to every American woman: No one in the United States has to have an abortion.

17. The overwhelming majority of Americans believe that adoption is preferable to abortion. We must streamline and simplify the legal procedures involved in adoption, while providing effective support to those married couples who choose to adopt.

18. The abortion license is inextricably bound up with the mores of the sexual revolution. Promotion of the pro-life cause also requires us to support and work with those who are seeking to re-establish the moral linkage between sexual expression and marriage, and between marriage and procreation. We believe that a renewal of American democracy as a virtuous society requires us to honor and promote an ethic of self-command and mutual responsibility, and to resist the siren song of the false ethic of unbridled self-expression.

19. Service to women in crisis, the promotion of adoption, and the restoration of sound sexual morality are essential if we are to experience a national cultural renewal that will help to sustain legal reform of the abortion license. The way in which we pursue the latter is also crucial, both to cultural renewal and legal reform.

We pledge ourselves to exercise the arts of democratic persuasion in advancing our legal agenda. We urge Congress and the courts to reconsider their ill-advised restriction on the rights of pro-life activists.

We unequivocally reject the use of violence in the pro-life cause as contrary to the central moral principles of our movement. For more than 23 years, we have worked within the democratic process to advance the protection of all innocent human life, and we will continue to do so.

20. The unborn child in America today enjoys less legal protection than an endangered species of bird in a national forest. In this situation, we believe a broad-based legal and political strategy is essential. There are many steps to be taken on the road to an America in which every unborn child is protected in law and welcomed in life. Thus we find no contradiction between a rigorous adherence to our ultimate goal and the pursuit of reforms that advance us toward that goal. Legal reforms that fall short of our goal, but that help move us toward it, save lives and aid in the process of moral and cultural renewal.

21. In its 1992 *Casey* decision, the Supreme Court agreed that the State of Pennsylvania could regulate the abortion industry in a number of ways. These regulations do not afford any direct legal protection to the unborn child. Yet experience has shown that such regulations—genuine informed consent, waiting periods, parental notification—reduce abortions in a locality, especially when coupled with positive efforts to promote alternatives to abortion and service to women in crisis. A national effort to enact

Pennsylvania-type regulations in all fifty states would be a modest but important step toward the America we seek.

22. Congress also has the opportunity to contribute to legal reform of the abortion license. A number of proposals are now being debated in the Congress, including bans on certain methods of abortion and restrictions on federal funding of abortions. We believe that Congress should adopt these measures and that the President should sign them into law. Any criminal sanctions considered in such legislation should fall upon abortionists, not upon women in crisis. We further urge the discussion of means by which Congress could recognize the unborn child as a human person entitled to the protection of the Constitution.

23. The right to life of the unborn will not be secured until it is secure under the Constitution of the United States. As it did in *Brown v. Board of Education* (when it rejected the *Plessy v. Ferguson* doctrine of "separate but equal" as an adequate expression of rights secured under the Fourteenth Amendment), the Supreme Court could reject the "central finding" of *Roe v. Wade*, that abortion on demand is required by an unenumerated "right to privacy" protected in part by the Fourteenth Amendment. The claim that such a correction of error would damage the Court's authority is belied by the experience of *Brown v. Board of Education*, and by the fact that the Court has corrected its own erroneous interpretations of the Constitution on scores of other occasions.

A more enduring means of constitutional reform is a constitutional amendment both reversing the doctrines of *Roe v. Wade* and *Casey*, and establishing that the right to life protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments extends to the unborn child. Such an amendment would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states: a requirement that underlines the importance of establishing a track record of progressive legal change on behalf of the unborn child at the state and local levels.

Even with a constitutional amendment, every path to the protection and welcome we seek for unborn children requires the re-empowerment of the people of the United States and their elected representatives to debate and resolve the specific statutory enactments that will govern the question of abortion. A constitutional amendment, in other words, is not a self-executing instrument that will end the debate on abortion. It will, rather, correct a gross misinterpretation of the Constitution (as was required to reverse the grievous errors of the *Dred Scott* decision) and require states to debate and adopt policies that do not violate the unborn child's right to life.

Such a process does not, we emphasize, amount to the determination of moral truth by majority rule. Rather, it requires conforming fundamental constitutional principle to a fundamental moral truth—that abortion is the unwarranted taking of an innocent human life. Such a process also respects the role of representative government in fashioning policies that will ultimately secure that principle in practice. The project of constitutional reform on this issue, as on the precedent issues of slavery and segregation, is to bring our legal system into congruence with basic moral truths about the human person.

AN APPEAL TO OUR NEIGHBORS

24. We believe the pro-life cause is an expression of the premise and promise of American democracy. The premise is that we are all created equal; the promise is that there is justice for all. For all the reasons cited above, the abortion license has done grave

damage to America: it has killed tens of millions of unborn children, caused untold anguish to their mothers, and marginalized fathers in our society. The renewal of American democracy according to the highest ideals of the Founders requires us to stand for the inalienable right to life of the unborn, to stand with women in crisis, and to stand against the abortion license.

25. Few Americans celebrate the abortion license today. For many who are troubled by the license and its impact on our society, to be "reluctantly pro-choice" is now thought to be the responsible position. We respectfully urge those of our neighbors who hold that position to reconsider. We ask them to ponder the relationship between the abortion license and the crisis of family life in America. We ask them to reconsider whether radical autonomy is a sufficient understanding of freedom. We ask them to reflect, again, on the morality of abortion itself. We ask them to think about the social impact of a legally defined private "right" to lethal violence.

We ask them to ask themselves: "Is American society, today, more hospitable, caring, and responsible than it was before *Roe v. Wade*?" We believe the answer is "No." Problems that the proponents of abortion claimed the license would help alleviate—such as childhood poverty, illegitimacy, and child abuse—have in fact gotten worse, throughout every level of our society, since *Roe v. Wade*. Thus we respectfully ask our neighbors to consider the possibility of a connection—cultural as well as legal—between the virtue deficit in contemporary American life and the abortion license.

26. The pro-life movement is about affirmation. Thus we ask our neighbors, of whatever political persuasion or current conviction on the matter of abortion, to engage in a great national debate about the America we seek, and the relationship of the abortion license to that future. We ask all Americans to join with us in providing effective, compassionate service to women in crisis. Work on alternatives to abortion and on the reform of adoption laws and procedures can create the conditions for a new dialogue on the future of abortion law and practice in America. We are ready for that new conversation. We invite all our neighbors to join us.

Mary Cunningham Agee, The Nurturing Network; Don Argue, National Association of Evangelicals; Hadley Arkes, Amherst College; Gary Bauer, Family Research Council; Robert P. Casey, Fund for the American Family, Campaign for the American Family; Samuel B. Casey, The Center for Law and Religious Freedom, Christian Legal Society; Charles W. Colson, Prison Fellowship; Guy M. Condon, Care Net; Marjorie Dannenfelser, Susan B. Anthony List; Midge Decter, Author; John J. DiIulio, Jr., Princeton University; Bernard Dobranski, The Catholic University of America, School of Law; James C. Dobson, Focus on the Family; Jean Bethke Elshtain, University of Chicago; Clarke D. Forsythe, Americans United for Life; Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Emory University; Wanda Franz, National Right to Life Committee; Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Valparaiso University, School of Law; Robert P. George, Princeton University; Mary Ann Glendon, Harvard University; David P. Gushee, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Russell Hittinger, Catholic University of America; Kay C. James, Robertson School of Government, Regent University;

Phillip E. Johnson, University of California at Berkeley, School of Law; William Kristol, Project for the Republican Future; Beverly LaHaye, Concerned Women for America; Richard Land, Christian Life Commission; Southern Baptist Convention; Glenn C. Loury, Boston University; Frederica Mathewes-Green, National Women's Coalition for Life; Michael W. McConnell, University of Chicago, School of Law; Gilbert Meilaender, Oberlin College; Bernard N. Nathanson, MD, Center of Clinical and Research Ethics, Vanderbilt University; Richard John Neuhaus, Institute on Religion and Public Life; David Novak, University of Virginia; Michael Novak, American Enterprise Institute; Marvin Olasky, University of Texas at Austin; Frank A. Pavone, Priests for Life; Ralph Reed, Christian Coalition; Victor G. Rosenblum, Northwestern University; Ronald J. Sider, Evangelicals for Social Action; David M. Smolin, Cumberland Law School, Samford University; David Stevens, MD, Christian Medical and Dental Society; Jim Wallis, Sojourners; George Weigel, Ethics and Public Policy Center; and Jack C. Willke, MD, Life Issues Institute.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Greek Independence Day, which falls on March 25, 1996. I have had the opportunity to visit Greece on several occasions, and I treasure the time I was able to spend in this great nation. Not only has Greece been a loyal ally and NATO member, but Greek-Americans have also made great efforts to enrich the United States. In celebrating Greek independence, I would like to take this opportunity to reflect upon efforts that have been made in the 104th Congress.

We have spoken out for and voted for the Porter amendment which cut aid to Turkey from \$42 million to \$21 million. This gesture shows that the United States will no longer tolerate countries who block U.S. humanitarian assistance and who consistently violate human rights standards.

I am also pleased that Congress has finally made an effort to end the Cypriot struggle for freedom from Turkish dominance. As one of the original cosponsors of the Cyprus Demilitarization Act, I am proud that the United States has finally called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus. This measure shows that we are committed to resolving this 20-year-old dispute based on the relevant U.N. resolutions.

When I learned about the approved sale of U.S. Army Tactical Missile Systems to Turkey, there was a need to organize and fight this transaction. I am proud of the initiative I took by introducing H. Con. Res. 124 which ex-

presses Congress' disapproval of the proposed sale due to Turkey's human rights record. I have asked the Speaker to attach this bill to the final budget proposal.

The Greek-American community has a lot to celebrate on March 25—these efforts have been monumental. The newly formed Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues, of which I am a founding member, will help us continue our efforts on these issues. I am proud to have been an instrumental part of this progress. I look forward to continued bipartisan support.

I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Greek-Americans and the people of Greece on this day of independence.

BLANCA SANDOVAL, A DEVOTED MOTHER AND EXEMPLARY INDIVIDUAL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very distinguished and outstanding individual from my district. Blanca Sandoval has been a devoted mother and someone who has inspired many of her fellow community members. In recognition of her gracious work and outstanding accomplishments, Mrs. Sandoval will have her 90th birthday celebration at Las Palmas Restaurant in west New York.

Mrs. Sandoval was born on March 20, 1906, in Trinidad, Cuba. She grew up in the province of Las Villas and was living in Havana before arriving in this country. She married a decorated naval lieutenant, Laudelino Gronnig, and had three children. Asnaldo, Miriana, and Blancy were raised during a difficult period in Cuban history. The family constantly dealt with the harassment and intimidation of a brutal dictatorship.

In search of liberty and freedom, Mrs. Sandoval and her husband sought to emigrate from the island of Cuba so they could be reunited with their children. Unfortunately, Mr. Gronnig never got to see his children in the United States because he was repeatedly denied departure. He died in Cuba before he could be reunited.

Miriana and Blancy arrived in the United States in 1971, and their brother subsequently joined them. It was 11 years later that Mrs. Sandoval was reunited with her family. She quickly learned to love her adopted homeland and is now looking forward to becoming a citizen. She is well respected by her friends and neighbors and is known to them as Mima.

Blanca Sandoval is adored by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. I am proud to have such a loving and caring individual residing in my district.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Women's History Month, I rise today to honor

one of the many admirable women in my district who will go down in history for who she is and what she has accomplished.

Dr. Judith Greenwell Green is a dentist and community activist, who lives a ministry of meeting human and community needs, particularly those of children.

Dr. Green has practiced dentistry since 1987, is an adjunct professor of dentistry and when no one else would, she signed on to be the Dental Director for the Jefferson County Corrections Department, serving the jail's population.

In 1988, Dr. Green said she accepted a call from God for her to help save homeless children. She and her husband, James, then adopted a sibling group of three. Two years later they adopted another sibling group of three. In 1992, a sibling group of two joined the Green family. In 1995, two baby boys were adopted bringing the total of special needs children in the Green family to 10, joining with two biological children.

Along with meeting the demands of her family life and her career, she is very active in her community. She serves on numerous boards and committees, including the Leadership Louisville Board of Directors, Presbyterian Community Center, Muhammad Ali Museum, Wednesday's Child, Metro United Way Allocation Committee, Adoptive Parents of Kentucky, Blended Families, Kentucky Foster Care Review Board, Head Start Policy Council, Kentucky One Church One Child Committee, and the PTA's of King Elementary, Meyzeek Middle, and Central High schools and Community Catholic School.

Dr. Green is a member of several professional, civic, and community organizations including the Louisville Coalition of 100 Black Women, Junior League, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Business and Professional Women, Rams Football Booster Club, Imani School of Martial Arts Booster Club, YMCA Black Achievers, Kentucky Association of Women Dentists, and the American Dental Societies.

Dr. Green's awards, honors, and recognitions include the Kentucky One Church One Child Parents of the Year plaque, Kentucky Foster Care Review Board Outstanding Commitment to Children, and Louisville, Coalition of 100 Black Women service award.

Dr. Green is a Master Adoptive Presenter who speaks often to various religious, civic, and social organizations, espousing that her foster children have brought into her home and her life. She is a frequent lecturer for the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources Adoption and Foster Care training programs.

I am very proud of Dr. Green and pleased that she graces my community with all that she does. She truly deserves to be called Woman of the Year and serves as a wonderful tribute to all women who dedicate their lives to family and community, during Women's History Month.

CHRISTINE McMULLAN, PULASKI ASSOCIATION'S WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Christine McMullan, honored

by the Pulaski Association as Woman of the Year. I ask my colleagues to join me and the Pulaski Association in recognizing Mrs. McMullan's contributions to community and civic groups in the 14th Congressional District of New York.

Christine McMullan is to be commended for years of dedicated involvement in her community through several fraternal organizations. She currently serves as the president and chief executive officer of the Polish National Alliance, a fraternal insurance company. In the past, Mrs. McMullan has served as president of the New York, New Jersey & New England Fraternal Congresses and president of the State section of the National Fraternal Congress of America, which serves 10 million members. Her many years of dedicated participation in these organizations, all of which require community involvement for membership, show her to be a committed servant in the public interest.

As a leader in several fraternal organizations, Mrs. McMullan must be recognized for the individual groups she is involved with. Currently, Mrs. McMullan serves on the boards of the Greenpoint Y.M.C.A., the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Kosciuszko Foundation, and the Polish American Organizations and Endeavors. In the past, she has served on the parish council and other committees of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, and as president of the Krakowianki & Gorale Children's Polish Folk Dance & Song Ensemble. She has been involved with the Greenpoint Civic Council and the Polish Slavic Center.

Christine McMullan is a native of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, NY. She graduated with honors from St. Stanislaus Kostka School in 1956. She was equally as successful at All Saints High School where she was on the dean's honor list each year. She later attended the Drake Institute School of Business Administration, and took courses in insurance at New York University and Purdue University.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute today, with the Pulaski Association and my colleagues in this body, to Mrs. Christine McMullan for her continuing contributions to the Polish community and to civic groups in the 14th Congressional District of New York.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2202, IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2202 as amended. Although I have long been, and will continue to be, a supporter of many of the initiatives contained in the bill to fight illegal immigration, I must vote against the bill because of some of the more extreme provisions.

In my home State of Texas, illegal immigration is indeed a problem, and I support the strong border protection provisions of the leg-

islation. I also want to acknowledge the Texan cosponsors of the bill. Mr. SMITH and Mr. BRYANT, for their hard work in crafting this legislation.

I was most gratified that the House adopted an amendment which removed the legal immigration provisions of the bill, which allows this distinct issue to be dealt with under separate legislation. The Senate has already moved to divide the legal and illegal provisions, and I believe this is the wisest course for this House to follow.

For just a moment, I would like to comment about legal immigration. I remain a strong supporter of legal immigration, which has a positive benefit on America. Not only does legal immigration assist our country culturally, it also helps our economy. Legal immigrants to the United States pay \$25 billion a year more in taxes than they receive in services. Usually, immigrants are of working age, which explains their benefit to the overall economy. The United States admitted 7.5 million legal immigrants in the 1980's, yet in that decade the unemployment rate fell. Legal immigrants begin business in this country, which employ Americans. In sum, legal immigration is a tradition in America which improves our lives.

With respect to the provisions of H.R. 2202, I have objections to the bill, which I hope can be worked out in conference. The House adopted a provision which will give States the option to deny public education to illegal aliens. This provision, which will be challenged in court and is likely unconstitutional, is mean-spirited and does not advance the goals of the overall bill. These children that seek an education will now be turned away, while educators will be turned into Immigration and Naturalization Service workers, adding to their burden unnecessarily. And what will these children do? Does the House really expect something positive from turning children out of the school house and into the street? This is one reason I oppose the bill in its current form, and I hope this provision is deleted in conference.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in celebrating Women's History Month and in honoring the countless number of women in public service to our communities and our Nation.

We pay special tribute to women pioneers who have opened doors to many professions previously occupied by men only. We say thanks to such special women such as:

Jeannette Rankin of Montana who was the first woman to be elected in her own right to the U.S. House of Representatives;

Frances Perkins who was the first woman to serve as Secretary of Labor;

Barbara Jordan who was the first African-American to win election to the House of Representatives since Reconstruction; and to

PATSY MINK of Hawaii, who is the first Asian-American woman in the U.S. Congress.

We are where we are today with respect to women in public service because of long-term

struggles to overcome ingrained habits of discrimination against women. And today we have a better understanding of the abilities and contributions which women have, for centuries, demonstrated to their families, to their local communities, and to the world as a whole.

Over the last few decades, we have seen a reassessment of the principle of equality of opportunity and the principle of social values. This reevaluation has helped to catapult women into leadership roles.

Prior to the establishment of affirmative action policies and the enactment of equal employment opportunity laws, there were hundreds of professions which were exclusively, *de facto*, for males only. Take, for example, law enforcement professions, managers in the government sector, or careers in the military officer ranks. Women were considered not qualified for these jobs and, in fact, were discouraged from applying or considering these professions. But women did not accept the "women need not apply" warnings. Women fought for their rights and insisted that employers cease and desist from these discriminatory policies. By breaking down barriers to entry and advancement in these fields, we now have female midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, female police officers, and many women at the middle- and upper-management levels at local, State, and Federal government offices across the country.

Although history does not always reflect women's contributions to the social order, we are experiencing an increase in the number of women who are role models in the community and leaders in public service. It makes common sense to practice the policy of inclusion and equal opportunity. It makes sense to utilize the talents of women who have been responsible for nurturing our young and keeping our families together. And it makes sense to acknowledge women's contributions to strengthening and enriching the values of our society.

I am pleased to join in this tribute to women in public service. I am also proud to note that the congressional district I represent, The Territory of Guam, has a tradition of providing numerous opportunities for women to be involved in public service. I am attaching, for the RECORD, a listing of women of Guam who are leaders in the executive, legislative, and judicial levels of the Government of Guam, as well as women leaders in the private sector and numerous boards and commissions. I salute all of these women and extend to them a warm *Si Yu'os Ma'ase*—thank you—for their dedication and service to the community. They are an inspiration to all of us who aspire to maintain a more just and compassionate society.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Lt. Governor Madeleine Bordallo—highest position held by a woman in Guam.

First Lady Geraldine Gutierrez—serves as the overall chairperson of several community committees.

Female Heads of Agencies: Taling Taitano, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority; Zeny Custodio, Bureau of Women's Affairs; Anna Marie Sablan, Kumision i Fino Chamorro; Michelle B. Santos, Government of Guam Retirement Fund; Deborah J. Bordallo, Guam Council on the Arts & Humanities; Ginger Underwood, Guam Educational & Telecommunications Corp. (KGTF); Helen Ripple, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority; Jeanette Sablan Tanos, Dept. of Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Christine Scott-Smith, Guam Public Library; Ann B. Gutierrez, Guam Finance Commission; Elfrieda Koshiba, Compact Impact Information Program; and Katherine B. Aguon, Political Status Education Coordinating Commission.

Deputy Directors: Rebecca Olsen-Quintanilla, Dept. of Administration; Frances J. Balajadia, Bureau of Budget; Aurora Cabanero, Dept. of Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Therese Cruz-Paulino, Guam Visitors Bureau; Jeanne M. B. Pangelinan, Guam Council on the Arts & Humanities; Elizabeth M. Blas, Guam Election Commission; Elizabeth Hamilton, Guam Public Library; Andrea Finona, Guam U. S. Passport Office; Stacy Cruz, Guam Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; and Lydia T. Cruz, Chamorro Land Trust Commission.

Lourdes T. Pangelinan is the only woman who has served as the permanent Chief of Staff for the Governor of Guam. Others have served in acting capacities.

Dr. Rosa Roberta Carter has been the only female President of the University of Guam.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Since 1986, women represented nearly 1/3 of the membership of the Guam Legislature. 1990 was the peak year when seven women were elected to serve in the 22nd Guam Legislature.

The highest vote-getter for a legislative campaign was a woman in the following years: 1986—Marilyn D.A. Manibusan (R); 1988—Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D); and 1990—Doris Flores Brooks (R).

The highest offices that female legislators have assumed are: Vice Speaker—Katherine B. Aguon; Legislative Secretary—Pilar Lujan, Elizabeth Arriola, Judith Won Pat-Borja; and Rules Committee Chairperson—Herminia Dierking.

Current Members: Senator Judith Won Pat-Borja (D), Legislative Secretary Chairperson, Committee on Education; Senator Lou A. Leon Guerrero (D), Assistant Majority Leader Chairperson, Committee on Health; Senator Hope A. Cristobal (D) (member of Commission on Self-Determination), Chairperson, Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs; Senator Carlotta Leon Guerrero (R); Senator Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson (former Guam Atty. General); and Senator Joanne M. S. Brown (R).

Past Members: Lagrimas Leon Guerrero Untalan (Territorial Party)*; Cynthia Johnston Torres (Territorial Party)*; Katherine B. Aguon (R); Carmen Artero Kasperbauer (R); Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D); Elizabeth P. Arriola (D); Pilar C. Lujan (D); Marilyn D.A. Manibusan (R); Herminia Duenas Dierking (D); Marcia K. Hartsock (D); Martha Cruz Ruth (R); Doris Flores Brooks (R); and Marilyn Won Pat (D).

Total Democratic Women: 9

Total Republican Women: 8

*Both women were the first to be elected in the Guam Legislature in 1954

The highest staff position held by a female in the Guam Legislature is that of the Deputy Director, currently being held by Dorothy Perez.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

3 of 7 judges in the Supreme Court are women: Judge Janet Healy-Weeks; Judge Frances Tydingco-Gatewood; and Judge Katherine A. Maraman.

2 of the 3 full-time Supreme Court Justice nominees are women: Judge-nominee Janet Healy-Weeks and Judge-nominee Monessa Lujan.

VILLAGE MAYORS

Current: Isabel Haggard (Mayor of Piti) also Vice President, Mayor's Council of Guam; Rossana D. San Miguel (Mayor of Chalan Pago); Doris Palacios (Vice Mayor of Dededo); and Teresita C. Borja (Vice Mayor Tamuning).

Some Past Members: Patricia Quinata (Mayor of Dededo) and Cecilia Quinata Morrison (Mayor of Umatac).

BOARDS OF COMMISSIONS

Guam law requires all Government of Guam boards and commissions to maintain at least two female members.

Several Key Boards have Female Chairs: Guam Airport Authority—Pilar Cruz Lujan and Chamorro Land Trust Commission - Carol Ibanez.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Republican Party: Marilyn D.A. Manibusan was the first and to date, the only female chairperson of the Republican Party. She held office in 1986 and Pilar Cruz is currently the Vice Chairperson of Guam's Republican Party.

Democratic Party: Priscilla Tenorio Tuncap was the first female chairperson for the Democratic Party—(1990-1992) and Pilar Cruz Lujan is the current party chairperson, having been elected this past year. Nationwide, Madeleine Z. Bordallo is the longest-serving national committee woman on the Democratic National Committee. She has served in this capacity since the Kennedy era.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Antoinette Duenas Sanford is the only woman to have served as the Chairperson of the Guam Chamber of Commerce

Eloise Baza has served as the first female President of the Guam Chamber of Commerce for the last several years.