

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SMART NATIONAL SECURITY BUDGET

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today this body took an important first step in returning sense and security to our national defense. In the best interest of this country and the American people, we have sent a Defense appropriation bill to the President that restores safety and national security while contributing to a balanced Federal budget.

For several years our Nation's defenses have suffered under dwindling Pentagon budgets that were bogged down with frivolous social programs. Today's conference report, like so much of the legislation we are passing in the 104th Congress, represents a dramatic turning of the tide. We are revitalizing readiness. We are restoring our commitment to our military personnel and their families. And we are making the investments necessary to maintain America's standing as the world's most formidable military power.

This bill includes moderate pay raises for the military men and women who work around the clock to keep us safe. Soldiers and sailors feeding their families with food stamps is an unacceptable reality, and it must stop. We also call for upgrades and renovations of military housing across the country. This appropriation also makes smart investments in the cutting-edge equipment that will keep our troops as safe as possible and help keep this country out of war.

Remarkably, this Congress has done all of this while spending \$400 million less on defense than the Democrats spent last year. Such a feat could only be accomplished with the sense and conviction of conservative ideals. We have placed a priority on smart spending, spending taxpayer dollars only when and where necessary. Nothing more, nothing less.

Last night, we passed further proof that this Congress is committed to a balanced budget in 7 years. No gimmicks. No excuses. The Defense appropriations conference report represents our contribution to the country's physical security as well as its economic security. The best way to ensure this Nation's survival is to balance the budget, and do it now. If the President of the United States and his Democratic colleagues do not have the guts or the gumption to join us in our effort, they should step aside.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman YOUNG and full Committee Chairman LIVINGSTON for their outstanding work. I am proud to support the conference report to H.R. 2126. It is one more example of our commitment to spend taxpayer dollars wisely and restore fiscal sanity to the Federal Government.

LAKE GASTON PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Lake Gaston Protection Act of 1995. For those members not familiar with this issue, Lake Gaston has been the focal point of a natural resource dispute between the city of Virginia Beach, VA and the State of North Carolina. At issue is whether Virginia Beach should be able to withdraw water from Lake Gaston, which straddles both States, to provide additional drinking water.

This legislation, which was introduced by Senator HELMS and FAIRCLOTH in the other body, stops the withdrawal of water from the lake until the Federal Government slows down and listens to the concerns of thousands of citizens from both North Carolina and Virginia who believes that Virginia Beach's plan threatens the vitality of this resource.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] approved a permit allowing the daily withdrawal of 60 million gallons from Lake Gaston—FERC officials did not examine the potential negative environmental effects of withdrawing this amount of water from the lake each day. In short, they failed to consider either the environmental problems or the adverse impact on striped bass or other fish species. A sharply reduced quantity of water flowing through the lower Roanoke River basin may very well be harmful to the estuaries of the Albemarle Sound in the spawning of many fish species.

Mr. Speaker, besides the environmental impact, the withdrawal could very well pose dire consequences to the commercial and recreational fishing industry that depends so heavily on an adequate exchange of freshwater and saltwater in the estuary.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should have obtained certification from the State of North Carolina that there would be no degradation of water quality or the environment. Instead, FERC ran roughshod over the concerns of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would require FERC to obtain certification from North Carolina that this project will have no and I emphasize, no adverse impact on the environment or the local economy.

Mr. Speaker, for the record, I believe a brief history of this dispute may be helpful.

Virginia Electric Power Co., on behalf of Virginia Beach, applied to the FERC for permission to construct a water intake on Pea Hill Cove of Lake Gaston and a 76-mile pipeline to withdraw up to 60 million gallons per day.

Both the city of Virginia Beach and the State of North Carolina have marched back and forth in the Federal courts over this issue. North Carolina raised many concerns of water quality and the adverse effects on the downstream ecosystems. North Carolina officials

assert that FERC did a far too hasty job on its environmental analysis. FERC allowed only 2 months for the review of the reams of environmental data.

Furthermore North Carolina asserts that FERC staff failed to conduct studies requested by several Federal agencies, including the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries, and independent biologists.

After much litigation, a Federal mediator was appointed by the Federal courts within the past 18 months, to look into the possibility of bringing the State of North Carolina and the city of Virginia Beach to an agreement on the issue.

A final settlement agreement was reached on June 26, and was supported by both Virginia Senators.

Mr. Speaker, the settlement was subject to ratification of an Interstate Compact by both State legislatures and approval by the Congress. According to the officials in North Carolina, this agreement protects the interests of the three North Carolina counties that surround the lake. As of now, neither State has ratified the compact.

The communities that surround the lake in Northampton, Warren, and Halifax Counties in North Carolina are greatly dependent on it to support their economies. According to a November 2, 1993, article in the Lake Gaston Gazette, property owners around the lake paid over \$253 million in 1993 real estate and personal property taxes. Also it is estimated that there has been \$125 million in new home construction each year.

Mr. Speaker, North Carolina and Virginia have a history of cooperation on matters affecting both States. For example the joint North Carolina and Virginia efforts to stem Lake Gaston's having been infested by hydrilla, an aquatic weed similar to kudzu. These five counties and both State governments have worked together to bring this nuisance weed under control.

If Virginia and the city of Virginia Beach object to this legislation, there is a way out; this proposed law will not apply if and when the June 26 settlement is resurrected and there is an interstate compact. So each State can urge its Governor and legislature to ratify the agreement and the compact. This will give everyone a chance to take a second look at North Carolina's Environmental concerns.

TRIBUTE TO THE WEST BRANCH FARMERS COOPERATIVE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to rise today to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the West Branch Farmers Cooperative. The cooperative was recognized on October 28, 1995 at the Knights of Columbus Hall in West Branch, MI.

• 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.

In 1917, the cooperative began under the direction and inspiration of a few local farmers who desired to decrease the number of middle men between them and their markets. The farmers progressed and organized themselves to form the Ogemaw County Livestock Shippers Association in 1918. Finally, with intense determination and dedication, these men continued the cooperative by revamping its structure in 1946. Today, the cooperative serves not only farmers but retirees, hunters, and pet lovers.

I want to join the people of West Branch in honoring those who fought to preserve the West Branch Farmers Cooperative's existence, services, and achievements. I also wish to thank them for their diligence and perseverance through difficulty and challenging times. I wish the cooperative the best of luck in the future, and look forward to their continued growth and success.

OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of the Republic of China on Taiwan's recent National Day, I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to a fine book authored by Taiwan's Foreign Minister, Fredrick Chien, and most recently published by the Arizona Historical Society, Arizona State University. Entitled "Opportunity and Challenge," this publication of speeches, statements, and interviews by and about Dr. Fredrick Chien is a chronicle of Republic of China's diplomatic travails and successes from 1989 through 1994. During this period, Fredrick Chien confronted challenges and opportunities nearly every day. Shortly after assuming office as Foreign Minister in the summer of 1990, Chien saw Saudi Arabia break off relations with Taiwan and later, South Korea also broke off its relations with Taiwan. Never despairing, Chien adopted a pragmatic approach to foreign relations, helping his country establish ties with new countries or re-establish ties with old friends. Since 1990, the Republic of China has seen its diplomatic fortunes improve, increasing its number of offices abroad and its participation in international organizations. Taipei's campaigns to win international friends are chronicled in the speeches, interviews given or essays written by Fredrick Chien from 1989 through 1994.

Among the many chapters, Chien's "A View from Taipei," first published in the 1991-92 winter issue of *Foreign Affairs*, is particularly noteworthy. In this article, Chien articulates Republic of China's pragmatic diplomacy which has allowed the Republic of China entry in several important organizations such as the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperations and membership in nearly 800 international organizations. Republic of China's growing international importance is a fact of global life, and exclusion of the Republic of China from official world forums is contrary to contemporary realities, Chien asserts.

What makes this publication different from other similar collections of political speeches and statements is the inclusion of a large number of articles originally written in Chinese

and published in Chinese magazines and journals. Here these articles have been expertly translated. Some of these articles discuss Republic of China's pragmatic diplomacy, some focus on Taipei's international aspirations, including Taipei's campaign to return to the United Nations, while others offer insights into Taipei's views on its eventual reunification with mainland China. They shed a great deal of insight into Fredrick Chien, the man, versus Fredrick Chien, the policy maker and diplomat.

One particularly noteworthy chapter contains interviews with Fredrick Chien's friends and colleagues. The interviewees provide interesting tidbits about Fredrick, the prodigy diplomat. While Chien's casual acquaintances may consider Chien too serious about his work, most people concur that Chien is a diplomat's diplomat who is always giving his utmost to his country. In fact, Chien's own autobiographical piece, "In the Universe There Is Absolutely No Easy Situation," summarizes Chien's own credo of life:

I am a public servant and I try my best in everything I do. If one day I discover that I can't contribute any more to my country I will consider giving my post to someone else. Otherwise, I will steadfastly keep to my post, any time and any where.

"Opportunity and Challenge" is a major publication. The materials by and about Foreign Minister Chien have a significance for practicing government officials and historians and other serious students of diplomacy everywhere. I recommend Dr. Chien's book to anyone seeking informed insights into the past, present, and future of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Congratulations to Dr. Chien personally and to the Republic of China on its 1995 National Day.

RAIDING THE RETIREMENT FUND

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend all of my colleagues who stand fast on balancing the budget and protecting retirees.

Republicans passed a bill to prevent the Clinton administration from using trust funds to support Government spending. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle worked overtime to ensure that the Clinton White House would be able to raid the Social Security trust fund and other retirement funds to fund what the Democrats term "useful" priorities. I do not think most Americans consider \$47,000 to investigate journalists or \$1.7 million to hire a public relations firm for AmeriCorps—Mr. Clinton's paid volunteers.

Republicans in Congress are working to pass the first balanced budget in a generation and end Government's addiction to higher spending and more taxes. Democrats not only oppose a balanced budget, they voted to allow the administration to raid Social Security. This administration is willing to stop at nothing.

Mr. Speaker, we have to balance the budget honestly, not dip into America's hard-earned savings. I urge my colleagues to continue to stand firm.

HONORING THE 1995 GUM SPRINGS AWARD WINNERS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives my colleague from Virginia, Mr. MORAN, and me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to some outstanding citizens from Virginia. These are the people who have been awarded the Gum Springs Community Service Award. The awards will be presented at the Gum Springs Community Development Corporation 30th anniversary celebration on November 16, 1995.

The Gum Springs Community Development Corporation, formerly the Saunders B. Moon Community Action Association, is a private, nonprofit, antipoverty organization founded in 1965 under the Equal Opportunity Act originated as a component of President Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty.

Calvin Ferguson, an idealistic community activist, is being honored posthumously for his dedication to the improvement of his community and the perpetuation of his neighborhood's history. His contributions during his productive life were many. He worked to establish the Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, with a swimming pool for use by neighborhood families. Mr. Ferguson played a vital role in preserving both the land and history of Gum Springs, including the establishment of Gum Springs Museum project. In addition, he was instrumental in the creation of the senior citizen and youth programs at Gum Springs Community Center.

Albert J. Triplett, Jr., a native of Gum Springs, has made many contributions to the community. He has played an active role in the Big Brother Mentoring Group in Gum Springs. He is founder of the Literacy for Life program for adults in the Gum Springs Community. He is also the coordinator of the male support group of the Gum Springs Children Center and the only male serving on the eight-member Gum Springs Children-Parent Committee.

Jube B. Shiver was inspired by a voice in his sleep in 1960 to "Get up—go build a subdivision." This dream led to the building of Randall Estates, a unique and successful housing development in Fairfax County which has existed for more than 35 years. Jube has had a long association with Gum Springs. His activities include serving as an area member of the board of directors of the Saunders B. Moon Association and director of the Saunders B. Moon Community Association. During Governor Wilder's term in office, he was appointed to serve as a member of the Virginia Small Business Financial Authority which helped create jobs and guaranteed loans for Virginia residents.

Mr. Speaker, we would also like to recognize Ms. Charlotte H. Branch, executive director of Gum Springs Community Development Corporation. During her 10-year tenure as executive director she has watched the community grow and change, and has the respect of everyone in her community.

Mr. Speaker, we know our colleagues join us in paying tribute to these fine upstanding

award winners for 1995. Their contributions to the Gum Springs community have helped all of the residents of that community. Their steadfast commitment is another example of the strong volunteer spirit which so enriches our country.

MILDRED CHEEK BROWN
CELEBRATES HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment today to recognize a very special woman—Mildred Cheek Brown of Brandywine, MD. Mrs. Brown celebrated her 80th birthday on November 15, and I know you and all of my colleagues join with me in sending her and her family our very warmest wishes of friendship on her birthday.

Four years ago, I had the opportunity to stand here on the floor of the House and recognize Mrs. Brown's husband, Horace F. "Buddy" Brown, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. At the time, I considered it a privilege to have the opportunity to recognize Mr. Brown—if only because he had the good sense to marry Mrs. Brown. I consider it just as great a privilege to bring Mrs. Brown's upcoming 80th birthday to the attention of my colleagues.

Mrs. Brown was born in Hillsborough, NC, a small town located near Durham, one of nine children of Thomas and Electa Cheek. In 1937, Mrs. Brown came to the Washington, DC, area seeking employment. She rented a room in a boarding house and enjoyed meeting many of her neighbors. One neighbor in particular—"Buddy" Brown, who maintained a room in a boarding house next door to the then Miss Cheek—enjoyed her company. After a whirlwind 2-month courtship, Miss Cheek made Mr. Brown a very happy man by agreeing to be his wife.

While many marriage counselors contend that long, happy marriages are the result of long courtships, Mr. And Mrs. Brown might disagree. On October 29, they celebrated their 58th wedding anniversary—proving once again that we should listen more closely to our hearts, and less to counselors.

Throughout most of their married life, Mrs. Brown worked as a homemaker—raising her three children, caring for her husband, and making some of the best vegetable soup, chicken and dumplings, and Pennsylvania Dutch filing ever to come out of a kitchen. In 1965, with her children grown, she went to work fulltime as a bookkeeper for Western Auto, a position she held until she retired in 1980.

For a portion of her life, Mrs. Brown suffered health problems. She survived three bouts of tuberculosis, which required two extended stays at Glen Dale Sanatorium in addition to one prolonged recovery period at her home. But as anyone who knows her knows, Mrs. Brown is a tender woman who can be tough when necessary—such as when confronting a threat to her health. In a battle between tuberculosis and Mrs. Brown, the disease didn't have a chance.

Since her retirement, Mrs. Brown has remained extremely active in her church, Im-

manuel United Methodist, where she has served as president of the United Methodist Women chapter, and on many church committees. She has also enjoyed spending time with her husband at their home in Brandywine, where they have lived for the past 25 years.

The Brown household is often the scene of many happy family gatherings at which several generations of family members join together. Those family members include Mrs. Brown's children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Expected to join Mrs. Brown for her 80th birthday and her children: Frank Brown of Greensboro, NC, and his wife, Sue; Vicki Peckham of Washington, DC, and her husband, Arnold Levine; and Robin Bridges of Churchton, MD.

Also expected are Mrs. Brown's grandchildren—Frank Spasoff and his wife Anne; Chris Brown; Vicky Hawks and her husband Brad; and Emily and Andrew Bridges—as well as her great-grandchildren—Nick and Drew Hawks and Sean Spasoff. Another great-grandson is due in January.

Mr. Speaker, in this age when commitment is not as common as it once was, the 58-year marriage of Mildred and "Buddy" Brown remind all of us of its enduring value. In this age when love for others is often regarded as less important than love of oneself, Mrs. Brown's legacy of caring for her husband, her children, her extended family and her neighbors inspires all of us. And in this age when many proclaim that America's religious tradition is dying, Mrs. Brown's long and distinguished service to her church and its members—particularly its less fortunate members—proves that Christian faith and values are still alive and well.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in wishing Mrs. Mildred Cheek Brown of Brandywine, MD, a very happy 80th birthday and continued good health. And let us all wish her husband and her family many, many more kettles of Mrs. Brown's delicious vegetable soup.

FOUR WOMEN WHO MADE A
DIFFERENCE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize four women who have played a vital role in the operation of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center in Aurora, CO: Mrs. Lorenza Manresa, Col. Suiko Kumagai, Col. Rita Geis, and Sister Michael Mary Eagan.

Fitzsimons serves nearly one million beneficiaries in a 12-State area and is on the 1995 base closure list. This hospital's long history of care for our Nation's military personnel is exemplified in these four women, all of whom still live—and serve—in the community they served with such dedication. I salute them and offer here a brief description of each woman's selfless contributions.

MRS. LORENZA MANRESA

Mrs. Manresa was born in the Philippines, where she began her nursing career. During World War II, she was attending to patients in a Philippine hospital when the Japanese burst into her ward as part of their invasion of that country. After becoming an American citizen following the war, she served with compassion

as a nurse at Fitzsimons for over two decades.

COL. SUIKO KUMAGAI

Col. Kumagai, known to her friends as "Sue," is a Denver native whose long experience includes serving as head of the 901—C medical school at Fitzsimons. Fluent in Japanese, Col. Kumagai taught Japanese personnel English during the Korean war so that they could care for wounded Americans in Osaka.

COL. RITA GEIS

Upon her retirement from active duty during the Vietnam war, Col. Geis was the chief nurse at Fitzsimons, capping 33 years of service to this country's military personnel. Col. Geis is now the historian for the Retired Officers Association and pursues numerous charitable activities. She has been honored by the Denver Archbishop Stafford for her contributions to charity work in the local community.

SISTER MICHAEL MARY EAGAN

Sister Michael Mary has been a nun for 50 years and is celebrating her Golden Jubilee this year. Her experiences reflect a tireless record of service. She is in charge of program development for the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver and is responsible for the Colorado SHARE program, which now boasts of over 200 sites throughout the State. Sister Michael Mary was principal of Cathedral High School in Denver and was the first director of the Aurora Housing Authority. It was at her initiative that the Fletcher Gardens senior housing center was built. She served on the Lowry Air Force Base redevelopment board and plans on contributing her time and talents to the redevelopment of Fitzsimons.

TWO OF OUR MOST BELOVED
TREASURES

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide environmental relief to the Nation by saving two of our greatest national treasures: the Everglades and the Florida Bay. The Florida Everglades is a unique region that enjoys a broad area of sub-tropical freshwater wetlands, which nourish the tropical marine environment of coastal bays and estuaries. If you travel on the water between the Florida Bay and the Everglades, you will be overwhelmed by the blue-green color of the water. Wildlife has flourished in the Everglades and Florida Bay areas, allowing people to enjoy their unspoiled beauty and profit from its generosity. Unfortunately, the Everglades is the most threatened U.S. national park, and the Florida Bay's lush seagrass meadows are dying as a result of the polluted water dumped into the Everglades by sugar growers. Three acres of Everglades' wetlands die everyday. Clearly, it is time to restore the Everglades-Florida Bay ecosystem for the benefit of the whole Nation.

Let me be clear that the first step in ensuring that the Everglades continues to be one of the Nation's beautiful national parks should be to end the U.S. Sugar Program. If sugar growers were forced to compete in the open market, approximately 20 percent of artificially profitable Everglades agricultural area [EAA]

sugarcane production would cease. Thus, this acreage could be purchased and used to store water and reconnect Lake Okeechobee with the Everglades, which would be a major step in restoring the Everglades. We need to take other steps now, however, to protect the Everglades from further pollution and deterioration until we can end the Federal Sugar Program.

Thus, I have introduced a bill which assesses, for the next 5 years or until the Federal price support program for sugar growers is terminated, 2 cents per pound on raw cane sugar grown in the EAA. These funds will be deposited into an account known as the Everglades Agricultural Area Account, which will be used to make grants to the South Florida Water Management District so that it, in conjunction with the State of Florida, may acquire property in the Everglades to restore these national treasures. A 2-cent-per-pound assessment on raw sugar produced in the EAA would raise \$350 million over 5 years, which would help purchase land, halt the pollution of the Everglades, and assist in restoring water quality.

After thoroughly researching this pollution crisis in the Florida Everglades, the Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District have created a plan to save and restore the Everglades. Under this plan, 131,000 acres of land within the southern EAA must be purchased at a cost of \$355 million. The money raised by the 2-cent assessment will fund this plan and help save the Everglades.

Sugar growers in the Everglades area have been forced to take steps to improve water quality by implementing best management practices with respect to phosphorous discharge and agreeing to pay approximately \$25 an acre over the next 20 years, that will be used to help restore the water quality. The concessions made by the sugar growers under the Everglades Forever Act, however, cap the sugar growers' contribution and do not require them to make full reparation until 2010. That is simply too little too late to save the Everglades.

Sugar growers in the EAA have benefited from Federal and State subsidized water projects that drain water from the Everglades to make this land suitable for sugar production. These water projects have severely injured the Everglades, and therefore it is only right that sugar growers be responsible for the cleanup of the Everglades and pay their fair share for the purchase of these lands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to act now to protect these national treasures by supporting my bill to restore the Everglades to the pristine condition so that it can be enjoyed for generations to come. My bill is fair to the sugar growers who have reaped tremendous benefits from the sugar program at the cost of two of our most beloved but most neglected national treasures: the Everglades and the Florida Bay. It is time for the sugar growers to work with the rest of the Nation to preserve these treasures.

MANDATORY FEDERAL PRISON DRUG TREATMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. FRED HEINEMAN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HEINEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act of 1995. This legislation will restore equity in the way the Federal Bureau of Prisons [BOP] administers its drug treatment program so that drug addicts will stop being rewarded for being addicts.

Instead of rewarding prison drug addicts at the expense of other inmates, the Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act provides a proper incentive to recovering addicts to get treatment.

The 1994 crime bill changed the way that the BOP administers its substance abuse treatment programs to allow drug abusers to get out of prison a year earlier than their clean counterparts. For example, two Federal prisoners who are convicted of the same non-violent offense can receive substantially different sentences.

This inequity is not based on past criminal history. Rather, the prisoners' unequal sentences are the result of one inmate's drug addiction. Unfortunately, the BOP can reward a drug addict by taking a year off his sentence after completion of a drug treatment program. My 38 years in law enforcement tells me that this is simply wrong.

The Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act ties successful completion of the drug treatment program to good time. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 abolished parole in Federal prisons. Thus, inmates serve the entirety of their sentences, reduced only by credit for satisfactory behavior—good time. This bill simply requires that drug addicts complete the drug treatment program before they can receive any good time credits which they have accrued.

At present there are 99,000 prisoners in custody and control of the BOP. There are over 26,000 prisoners who need treatment.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2020, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AP- PROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2020, the FY 1996 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the conferees on this bill for their efforts, particularly the chairman of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT].

The conference agreement contains \$189 million in funding to complete construction of a vitally important project in my district on Long Island, the Central Islip Federal Courthouse. I was pleased the conferees quickly reached agreement on full funding for completion of the

courthouse and deeply appreciate the willingness of Chairman LIGHTFOOT and the other conferees in working with me to meet this essential need.

First announced by the General Services Administration [GSA] in 1991, the Central Islip Courthouse was designed to solve the problems of the only space emergency in our Nation declared by the U.S. Judicial Conference. That space emergency for the eastern district of New York, was first declared in 1989 and renewed in 1992. These declarations are unique in that these are the only times the Judicial Conference has ever taken such an action. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has just designated the Central Islip Federal Courthouse as its No. 1 construction priority.

Without the completion of the Central Islip Federal Courthouse, eastern Long Island's 2.5 million people will continue to have to tolerate what has been described as a security nightmare. Federal judges in New York's eastern judicial district are facing the heaviest case load in the district's history while enduring dangerous, inefficient, costly temporary facilities scattered in five rented locations.

Unlike some other Federal courthouse projects, the cost per square foot of the Central Islip Courthouse is below the GSA average for similar projects. The courthouse will be cost effective, saving taxpayers \$4 million a year now paid for rent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and to continue to support the timely completion of the Central Islip Federal Courthouse.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN TUR- NER, CHAIR, AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LIFE INSURERS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the efforts of an outstanding Minnesotan, John Turner, chief executive of Reliastar Financial and the new chair of the American Council of Life Insurers [ACLI].

In his role as chair of the ACLI, John Turner will continue to work to improve the image of the life insurance industry by encouraging the Nation's life insurers to adopt a code of ethical market conduct.

By imposing strict standards on itself, in addition to those State insurance regulators used to police the industry, life insurers will take strides in improving their standing with the public and their customers.

While scandals have damaged the reputation of some life insurance companies and agents in recent years, with John Turner at the helm, Reliastar's image has remained unblemished. In addition, Turner helped the company through some tough financial times in the early 1990's, and its financial position is solid.

I wish John Turner the best as he works with life insurers across the country in the coming months, urging them to embrace higher standards and increased accountability.

If his track record is any indication, John Turner's latest endeavor is sure to be a resounding success.

A TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN LEWIS, AN
EXCEPTIONAL LYRICIST**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and thanking Lillian Lewis for writing the beautiful lyrics to a song dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg, the meaning of which touched hundreds of people at the very core of their being. Her words truly capture the spiritual essence of Raoul Wallenberg's heroic mission.

The song is called "Wallenberg," and was composed by Henry and Bobbie Shaffner in tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 100,000 Jewish lives in Budapest in 1944. Issuing false passports, hiding people in a multitude of safe houses, and using raw courage and bravado, Wallenberg repeatedly deceived the Nazis and saved lives. Aware of the enormous significance of Wallenberg's deeds, the Shaffners sought unsuccessfully for years for a worthy lyricist.

While attending a meeting of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Lillian Lewis, a published lyricist with a major hit by Lou Rawls, was approached by the Shaffners. They spent the evening together, rode home together, and in the end the Shaffners asked Ms. Lewis to write the lyrics to their song.

This request triggered a need in Lillian Lewis to know more about Raoul Wallenberg. She read about him avidly, recognized the exceptional courage and noble qualities that define him, and turned her assignment into a mission of love.

Ms. Lewis was inspired to write the beautiful words that follow herein. The song and her lyrics were performed by the U.S. Army Band, Sfc. Beverly Benda, Soprano, and S. Sgt. Mary Beth Mailand, Harp, at the dedication of the bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the U.S. Capitol on November 2, 1995.

WALLENBERG

Wallenberg, Wallenberg
You're a man of special courage
You risked everything for what you knew
was right

Wallenberg, Now the world
Knows the evils you have vanquished
While protecting those who had no way to
fight

You came to save the children first
It was as if you knew
That future generations would be living be-
cause of you

Wallenberg, You deserve
All the glory due a hero
Your selfless acts are part of history

In countless ways
You've won our praise
Forever,
Wallenberg

EDUCATION FUNDING SUPPORT
DAY**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, our American opportunity society is based on education. But if you don't have the education to compete in today's job market, the words "Opportunity Society" are meaningless. And that's why Federal support for education is so critical.

For example, in Prince George's County, Carrollton Elementary School is working hard to give all of its students that American opportunity. In order to reach higher education standards, the school needs updated reading and writing materials. The school board has approved the purchase and the contract has been signed—but Federal budget cuts mean that the contract will be canceled.

More than 100 third and fourth grade students at Carrollton are struggling to learn to read. Using Federal funds, the school has provided a teacher to give these children the extra attention they need to catch up with their classmates. The education bill passed by the House, which I opposed, will cause this teacher to lose her job, because the school can't afford to pay her. And in the State of Maryland, 21,000 teachers will lose training in enriched math and science curricula.

Across the fifth district and across the country, parents are worried that their children aren't safe in school. Violence in our schools is rising, and surveys show that one-third of high school seniors use marijuana. Three-quarters of high school seniors drink alcohol. The Federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides antidrug education and counseling to 39 million children across the country. It also provides for guards and other security measures to make our schools safe. But funding for that program has been cut in half by the Republican education proposals, eliminating anti-drug and violence programs in 1,200 Maryland schools.

These cuts will make themselves felt from preschool to graduate school. The Republican plan will cut 48,000 young children from the Head Start rolls in 1996. We know that Head Start is a cost-effective way to provide academic enrichment, nutrition, and basic health care to children who will otherwise start school at a disadvantage and lag behind their peers. Despite a bipartisan commitment to improve Head Start quality and give a Head Start opportunity to as many children as possible, the Republicans have cut Head Start for the first time in the program's history. In Maryland, these cuts mean that more than 1,000 children will be denied the help they need to start school ready to learn. This is unfair, and compromises our children's future.

Also, in Maryland universities, almost 54,000 students who rely on Stafford loans to go to college will see their costs go up. The average Maryland student graduates from college \$13,500 in debt. And under Republican budget proposals, that debt will rise by more than \$3,000 in additional interest payments. The average graduate student in Maryland will see his or her interest rise by more than \$9,000.

America is proud of its opportunity society. We are proud that we send more students to

college than any other country. But cuts in Federal education funding jeopardize this proud history.

We all know that simply throwing money at education won't solve the problems our students and schools face. But we also know that cutting education funding when our education system is struggling will only make the problem worse. Cutting support for students is bad educational policy, and bad economic policy. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting National Education Funding Day.

LAKE GASTON PROTECTION ACT
OF 1995**HON. L.F. PAYNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker; today I am pleased to join as a cosponsor of the Lake Gaston Protection Act of 1995, which was introduced by Congressman DAVID FUNDERBURK. This bill is a companion to identical legislation introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senators HELMS and FAIRCLOTH of North Carolina.

This bill is intended to achieve a fair and equitable solution to a long-standing dispute between the States of North Carolina and Virginia. This dispute centers on Lake Gaston, which is a manmade lake that straddles 34 miles of Virginia's southern border with North Carolina. For more than 10 years, Virginia Beach has been engaged in a fierce legal struggle with North Carolina and southside Virginia over the city's plan to withdraw some 60 million gallons of water per day from Lake Gaston. Pipeline opponents, including my House and Senate colleagues from North Carolina, have used every appropriate means at our disposal to fight this plan.

Those of us who have fought this pipeline have done so because of several fundamental concerns, none of which has been adequately addressed by the Federal Government during the licensure and review of this massive pipeline project.

First, the pipeline poses a direct threat to economic growth and expansion in the huge river basin which empties into Lake Gaston, which is known as the Roanoke River Basin. Anyone involved in economic development knows full well that one of the first questions that a potential business asks when it comes into an area is about the availability of water.

With more than 1,200 manufacturing firms in south Central Virginia alone, the region around Lake Gaston has an intensive need for water. Our leading manufacturers—some of whom have faced water use restrictions in the past—are unanimous in opposing the pipeline. They have seen what has happened in other States when industrial users upstream face various restrictions in order to protect water supplies downstream.

One local executive from Danville, VA told me last spring that concerns about the pipeline might force his firm to look elsewhere when it considers expanding its Danville operations. That is not an isolated case.

Second, pipeline opponents believe that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which issued the final license for this project late last summer, has ignored completely the

environmental impacts of this pipeline on the Roanoke River Basin. The environmental impact statement which was prepared for this project was rushed through at breakneck speed. It failed to consider fully the wide range of pipeline alternatives. It relied heavily on facts and studies supplied by the city of Virginia Beach. And other agencies with expertise on a project of this nature were not adequately consulted during the preparation of the EIS. This is particularly true with respect to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

And why are North Carolina and my region of Virginia we being asked to potentially forego economic development and to suffer the environmental impacts of the pipeline?

So Virginia Beach, which is Virginia's largest city and certainly one of its most prosperous, can continue to grow and develop. They want to build an 80-mile pipeline across Virginia to withdraw up to 60 million gallons of water that now belongs to the people in North Carolina and Virginia.

The bill that I am cosponsoring today is a fair and equitable means of addressing these concerns. It is a narrowly drawn bill to assure in cases such as this, where a lake saddles the border of two States, that the Governor of the State from which more than 50 percent of the water is withdrawn must certify that the proposed withdrawal will not have adverse environmental impacts on his or her State, as defined by the Clean Water Act. The bill only applies to matters involving a FERC license or license amendment, and the bill is made retroactive to the present controversy.

The bill in essence gives the Governor of the State of North Carolina some authority to certify that a water withdrawal and the construction of facilities associated with it will be in full compliance with the Clean Water Act. This is not a new requirement of the law, but rather a clarification of the proper meaning of section 401 of the act. The certification process is suspended in cases where an interstate compact is in force and applicable to the proposed withdrawal. It is our hope that this provision will encourage the States of North Carolina and Virginia to enter into an interstate compact that is negotiated not by the city of Virginia Beach but by the Commonwealth of Virginia acting on behalf of the interest of all Virginians.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN R. RADEK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness at the recent passing of John R. Radek at the age of 77. I, along with the Chicago City Council, have been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke.

The president of the family-owned Ready Metal Manufacturing Co. until his retirement a few years ago, John was an engineer and the holder of several patents. He founded his company in his parents' garage on South Knox Avenue, developing sales by walking door to door. Ready Metal eventually grew from a one-man operation, to one employing 500 people.

Working with the McDonald's Corp., John developed the first modern drive-in window,

founding Ready Access, a corporate subsidiary of Ready Metal. Through working with Sears & Roebuck, John also designed and patented product-display fixtures and accessories and was honored by Sears several times with its Symbol of Excellence Award for Outstanding Service.

John served as a board member of the Standard Federal Bank. He was also a member of the St. Vincent DePaul Society, the Archbishop Weber Council Knights of Columbus, and the 4th Degree Club.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my condolences to his devoted wife of 55 years, Rose, his daughters, Diana Cicora and Bernadette Arnott, his son, Rick, his brother, Edward, his sister, Bernice Budris, and his 10 grandchildren.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE BAY STATE BANNER

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great institution of journalism in Boston. The Bay State Banner recently celebrated the anniversary of its 30-year commitment to providing information and filling a communication void among the African-American community in Boston.

Thirty years ago, there was no African-American newspaper in Boston and the major media rarely noticed the black community except to report crime. This critical media vacuum kept the community uninformed about major issues affecting its welfare.

The Banner's goal has always been to enable African-Americans to assume responsibility for their own welfare and advancement. In 1965, that meant providing the information necessary to prepare blacks for their new and unaccustomed legal status.

Today, the Bay State Banner still educates, informs, and unites the African-American community in Boston with its legacy of self-empowerment. "Unity, Progress, Let's Do It Ourselves" was the founding slogan and focus of the paper. Boston's black community shares that legacy with the Banner, never shying away from the many challenges it has faced and continues to face. With these challenges, the Banner is needed now as much as ever.

I would like to congratulate them on 30 years of hard work and success, and wish them many more years of continued prosperity.

ARCHBISHOP CUCCARESE TO VISIT NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the imminent arrival in New York of a great leader of the Catholic Church; Msgr. Francesco Cuccarese, Archbishop of Pescara-Penne.

Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Francesco Cuccarese has spent his life in the service of God. He was ordained as a priest over 40

years ago, and ever since, Archbishop Cuccarese has served the church with faith, intelligence, and devotion. His hard work was ultimately recognized when he was elected to the Archdiocese of Aceranza in 1979 and was consecrated as bishop in that same year.

In 1987, he was transferred to Caserta, bearing the title of "Archbishop." In 1990, he was again transferred to the Archdiocese of Pescara-Penne.

Archbishop Cuccarese is well known for his spiritual character. He has tremendous knowledge of cultural, theatrical, and sociological matters, and has always shown concern for Italian-Americans abroad, seeking to further their religious social, and cultural advancement. In addition, Archbishop Cuccarese is a noted author, with a string of publications to his name which are too numerous to list here.

Archbishop Cuccarese has, in particular, shown special concern for the needy, especially those undergoing health problems. On numerous occasions, he has arranged for those requiring complicated or dangerous treatment to come to the United States so that they can receive the best medical attention possible. He has also worked closely with teenagers and young adults who were suffering from alcohol or drug abuse, and with juvenile delinquents.

I am pleased that so eminent a man will be visiting New York to further his work and the work of the church, and I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming him to our country.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MAESTRO VICTOR NORMAN

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 18, Maestro Victor Norman will celebrate his 90th birthday by conducting his beloved creation, the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, for one last time. Maestro Norman planted the seeds of the organization nearly 50 years ago.

Victor Norman was born in Norway and graduated from the Royal Music Conservatory in Copenhagen. After continuing his music education at the Mozarteum Academy, Salzburg, Ecole Normale de Music in Paris, and Paolo Delachi, Milano, Italy, he came to this country in 1940 and received his master of arts degree from the University of Connecticut. He was the assistant to Fritz Busch, conductor of the Danish State Radio Symphony and accompanied him to the Glyndebourne Opera Festival England as an assistant conductor.

In 1946 Maestro Norman founded the New London Civic Orchestra. After becoming conductor of the Willimantic Symphony, the two orchestras merged in 1952 forming the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra. He remained at its helm in the lean years and resisted any suggestion of disbanding. As a result of his vision and persistence, several successful programs were spawned as a result: Music for Children, the ECS Youth Orchestra, the ECSO Chorus, the Young Artist Award competition, and the award winning Edward MacDowell Festival of American Music.

Maestro Norman was the organist and choir director at Congregational Beth-El for 46 years

and regional director of the metropolitan opera auditions for 10 years. Additionally, he served on the New London Board of Education and worked as supervisor of administration in the education department of General Dynamics Electric Boat Division. Not content with a leisurely retirement, Maestro Norman also co-founded the William Billings Institute of American Music, lectured at the University of Connecticut, and 7 years ago founded the National Senior Symphony from which he retired as conductor emeritus.

The citizens of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut owe a great debt of gratitude to the accomplishments and contributions of Maestro Norman. His influence has been felt nationwide with his direct contract with orchestras throughout the country. He will be sorely missed as he moves to New Jersey to live with his son. His rich legacy will be cherished by generations to come. Best of luck and happy birthday.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES MUNROE
OLIVER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the 17th Congressional District in Ohio to honor James Munroe Oliver—a man of unimpeachable character, considerable talents, and boundless compassion.

Last weekend, the Lord suddenly took Jim from us, but not before he left an indelible impression upon all who came in contact with him. Through his work with countless organizations—from the Youngstown Area Action Council to the National Urban League to the Center for Urban Studies at Youngstown State University—Jim reached out to those who needed him most and gave them everything he had.

Without Jim in their life, who knows where thousands of young people, desperately lacking parental guidance, would be? Who knows how hundreds of families, facing cold, northeast Ohio winters without heat, would have survived? Because Jim came into their lives, they not only had a second chance, but renewed hope to overcome the odds.

It was blessed to know Jim when I was a teenager participating in programs offered through the Hagstrom House, a neighborhood center in Youngstown. Jim's leadership as the center's director had a profound impact on me. Through him I learned to value each and every member of my community. Most importantly, I learned to selflessly give my talents and time to the neediest in our society—to those with nowhere else to turn.

It was Jim who recruited me into public service, serving as my mentor and friend at the action council. Many years later, it was Jim, a one-time parachuter in the U.S. Army, who encouraged me to run for office, to take my place in the great halls of the Capitol. Jim has loyally sat through my cold football games at the University of Pittsburgh, offered sage counsel and advice as I served in Congress and consoled me when my father passed

away. Other than my father, Jim and John Hudzik, my coach at Cardinal Mooney High School, were the two most influential people in my life.

Jim recently returned to the Mahoning Valley to help youth living in public housing resist the temptation of drugs and crime. Together with Dr. Gil Peterson, one of the truly gifted members of our community, Jim made extraordinary progress in the short time he was here. The community will sorely miss his presence, but his energy and spirit will continue to live in us all.

I join his beautiful wife Stella and son Zagery in honoring this veteran, father, husband and friend.

THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE
INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am unveiling comprehensive legislation that I have authored entitled "The Victims of Abuse Insurance Protection Act." This sweeping legislation will prohibit all forms of insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence and has been endorsed by the American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Organization of Women legal defense and education fund, The Women's Law Project, and the American Nurses Association.

We know that insurers use domestic violence as a basis for determining who to cover and how much to charge with respect to health, life, disability, homeowners and auto insurance. Insurance companies give a variety of reasons for denying victims coverage or for charging higher premiums.

Some insurers say domestic violence is a lifestyle choice, like skydiving or window washing on skyscrapers. We know that domestic violence is not a choice, but a crime. We know that victims do not choose to live with their batterers but are often forced to do so for economic and safety reasons. We know that when a victim tries to leave her abuser, violence escalates and her life is at great risk.

What does it mean for an insurance company to deny coverage—to drop coverage—to charge higher rates for victims of domestic violence?

It means that someone who is already scared for her life, someone who wants to get away from her batterer—wants to get help—has one more major reason to fear telling someone, to not leave, to avoid getting help.

If an insurance company treats domestic violence as a preexisting condition, who will tell their doctor that they have been battered? How will a doctor know to refer a victim to appropriate battered women's groups and authorities in the community? Will a doctor have to continue to fear "publicizing" confidential patient information through medical records—information that will likely result in battered women and children losing their insurance?

What is the message we are sending to women? If you try to get help, not only do you

have to fear the repercussions from your abuser, but you must also fear losing access to health care for yourself and your family or insurance that provides for your families in case of death or disability. Current practices tell women they are better off not getting help and staying in an abusive situation. It also tells victims that after they have invested thousands of dollars in insurance premiums—they are better off not reporting stolen property, damage to their home or even, as has happened in one case, not get help for a child that has been abused at a day care center.

What does this say about the long-honored, sacred relationship between a doctor and a patient? Basically the insurance companies are making our doctors stool pigeons of sorts, rather than enabling them to honestly identify abuse and help provide trained help and referral services to victims.

And this insurance scheme has created a whole new phenomenon for landlords, relatives, employers, and owners of battered women's shelters. In fact, more and more women's shelters are finding it difficult to get property insurance because they house victims.

Insurance companies are effectively tearing down all the work that has been done over the last 20 years in creating safe havens and assistance for victims of domestic violence.

It is important to understand just how widespread this problem really is. An informal survey by the House Judiciary Committee in 1994 revealed that 8 of the 16 largest insurers in the country were using domestic violence as a factor when deciding whether to issue and how much to charge for insurance.

And while we know that at least 4 million American women were physically abused by boyfriends or husbands in 1993, it is hard to get a true understanding of how many victims are impacted by these practices because insurers are not required to tell applicants the reasons for rejecting them, increasing their premiums, or dropping them altogether.

There are laws prohibiting the practice of refusing to insure or raising the cost of homeowners' insurance in high crime areas, yet insurance companies are not prevented from selecting out high crime homes and discriminating against victims who live there.

That is why I am introducing this legislation today with my colleagues PETER DEFAZIO, CONSTANCE MORELLA, and RON WYDEN. Today we are attempting to put an end to insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence. We are trying to halt discrimination against those who hire or house victims of abuse. We are making every effort to protect the most private and sacred information that is shared between a doctor and a patient.

The legislation that we are introducing today will protect victims across this country—many of whom cross State lines to hide from their batterer—from being singled out as uninsurable. If we reinforce our efforts to root out domestic violence and offer protection and counseling for families. It will stop the practice of insurance and medical data base companies from probing through medical records to find reasons to charge more or deny insurance altogether. And finally, the Victims of Abuse Insurance Protection Act gives victims appropriate civil remedies to fight back against this discrimination.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE RESOLUTION RELATING TO FORGED DOCUMENT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 1, 1995, three of my Republican colleagues went to the floor during time set aside for special orders. All three speakers spoke about an event that occurred in the subcommittee, in which a document under the purported letterhead of the Alliance for Justice actually had been prepared by the subcommittee chairman's staff.

The titles of those three speeches were, and I quote: "Hearing 'Prop' Incident Does Not Merit Ethics Investigation," "Alliance for Justice," and "Innocent Mistake Transformed Into an Ethics Complaint."

Mr. Speaker, all three speeches dealt with the ethics investigation that is currently pending before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Under a ruling of the Speaker pro tempore on May 25, 1995, those speeches were inappropriate and should not have been permitted. In that ruling, a Member who had made a reference to a matter relating to Speaker GINGRICH pending before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was warned:

Members should not engage in debate concerning matters that may be pending in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

I would also note that the speeches also attempted to ascribe motivations to the Member who transmitted the ethics complaint. For example, one speaker stated that the motivation was "partisan politics" and another blamed it on a "political culture."

I would note that the precedents of the House rule XIV clearly establish, and I quote from section 749 of the annotations to the House rules, that:

(6) Members should refrain from references in debate to the motivations of Members who file complaints before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Although the Speaker has recently been vigorous in enforcing these restrictions during special orders, even on his own initiative, when Members are less likely to be present on the floor to make a point of order, he did not do so on Wednesday night.

Those speakers alluded to remarks made by my Democratic colleagues and by me, which were prior to the receipt by the Committee on Standards of Conduct of a complaint, but I will not directly respond to them, because I respect the Rules of the House which prohibit statements with respect to conduct that is subject to a pending ethics investigation.

On October 25, the House voted to table a resolution offered by the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. SLAUGHTER, to request that the Speaker investigate this matter and take appropriate action. Instead, the matter is now pending before the Ethics Committee. The appropriate forum for discussing matters such as whether Chairman MCINTOSH was responsible for ethical violations relating to forged documents can no longer be debated on the House floor. We must await the decision by the Ethics Committee. Therefore, I will not address

remarks by the Republican Members concerning whether the document in question was a "criminal forgery," or whether the apology of Chairman MCINTOSH was timely.

I will address one final matter, which relates to actions taken by the House and is not the subject of the ethics investigation nor relates to the personalities or conduct of the individuals involved. In his remarks on Wednesday, one of my Republican colleagues made the following statement:

I would like to expose some of the inaccuracies expressed last week in speeches given by my Democrat colleagues with regards to this incident. I will give them the benefit of the doubt, and assume that they too were errors . . . it was stated that the motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was voted down twice—when in fact it was only voted down once by the House.

Actually, it is my Republican colleague who is speaking inaccurately. The motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was not voted down once, nor was it voted down twice. The motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was adopted. I had made reference to the fact that the House voted twice to table the resolution. I was referring to both the voice vote, and the recorded vote. At no time did I state, as my Republican colleague erroneously stated, that the House voted down the motion to table.

I would like to return the kind words of my Republican colleague, and I too will give him the benefit of the doubt, and assume that his statement was just an error.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ANTHONY L. PADUANO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about the end of an era on the Jersey Shore as our community pays tribute to Chief Anthony L. Paduano of the Neptune Township, NJ, policy department on the occasion of his retirement. Chief Paduano will be honored in a tribute at the Squire's Pub in West Long Branch, NJ, on Friday, November 17, 1995.

Chief Paduano is a life-long resident of Neptune. He was born in the township and attended the local public schools. After serving as a paratrooper in the 11th Airborne Division, he joined the Neptune Police Department in 1961. Throughout his distinguished career, Chief Paduano has moved up the rank from sergeant to captain to deputy chief. He was appointed chief in 1983, commanding the 65-member police department.

The list of Chief Paduano's accomplishments and associations is a long one: He has been involved with the Monmouth County Police Chief's Association, the board of directors of the Monmouth County Police Academy, the New Jersey Traffic Officers Association, the Monmouth County DWI Strike Force, the Monmouth County Prosecutors Advisory Committee, the Neptune Township PBA, Local 74, and the Fraternal Order of Police, Neptune Township, Lodge 19. In all of these endeavors, Chief Paduano has done far more than to just lend his name; he has been a leader, motivating others through his hard work and his solid example—just as he did every day on

the job at the Neptune Police Department. Chief Paduano is also a devoted family man, and it is my pleasure to extend my best wishes to his wife Nancy, their three children and two grandchildren.

It is an honor for me to pay tribute to Chief Paduano on the occasion of his retirement, as well as his having been named the 1995 Man of the Year by the Kiwanis Club of Neptune-Ocean Township. I hope the chief enjoys his retirement, but continues to lend his talents and energy to the betterment of our community.

THE "TOP TEN" REASONS TO SUPPORT THE CLINGER AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD END THE EXPLOITATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS FOR PARTISAN ENDS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this evening I urged the adoption of the Clinger Amendment to the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995—H.R. 2564. That proposal would prohibit the use of taxpayer dollars to develop materials which are "intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal—including the confirmation of the nomination of a public official or the ratification of a treaty—on which Congressional action is not complete."

We are not trying to stop the appropriate officials from communicating with Congress. We are trying to stop what both Democratic and Republican administrations have done over the last three decades and that is having neutral civil servants ordered to prepare kits, pamphlets, booklets, news releases, and various types of film, radio, and television presentations which are designed for use by various special interest groups. These private groups have a vested interest in preserving in perpetuity a tax-supported federal program.

I have no objection to any group lobbying for a particular program that it finds of some value. I do have an objection when what should be a private effort is supported with public funds. It is just plain wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following exhibits follow my remarks in order to illustrate this growing problem: First, "Top Ten Reasons To Support Clinger Amendment," second, "VA chief uses computers, pay stubs to bash GOP," third, "VA chief terms 'outrageous' GOP 'cheap politics' charge," and fourth, "Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown's Taxpayer Paid Messages."

TOP TEN REASONS TO SUPPORT CLINGER AMENDMENT

1. Department of Veterans Affairs—Employee check stub with message from Secretary Jesse Brown urging opposition to House budget plan.

2. Department of Commerce—Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to associations for an "informational" briefing discussing opposition to Congressman Mica's Commerce legislation.

3. Department of Labor—Newsletter sent to hundreds of organizations leading off with a quote that "GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich . . ."

4. National Spa and Pool Institute—Letter to EPA Administrator Carol Browner complaining about receipt of lobbying materials warning of the dire consequences of enacting

"Contract with America" provisions on Risk Assessment and Regulatory Reform.

5. EPA—E-mail discussing EPA's and environmental groups lobbying strategy for unfunded mandates.

6. Council on Environmental Quality—Widely distributed fact sheet entitled "The Lawbreakers' Bill of Rights" on the Contract with America.

7. Commodity Futures Trading Commission—Letter from Commissioner Dial to Washington Representatives urging them to contact specific members of Congress to oppose bill merging CFTC and SEC.

8. U.S. Department of Interior—Letter to public land constituents indicating opposition to "Livestock Grazing Act."

9. U.S. Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—"Taking It Too Far" slide show and panel discussion to oppose takings legislation.

10. Corporation For National Service (Americorp)—Published first annual report containing "selected" press clips praising Americorp and criticizing Congressional action.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 7, 1995]

VA CHIEF USES COMPUTERS, PAY STUBS TO BASH GOP

(By Ruth Larson)

Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown is using department computers to send anti-Congress notes to his employees and has had messages critical of GOP budget plans printed on their pay stubs.

The messages paint Republican budget proposals as draconian cuts that would devastate the nation's veterans and require massive layoffs at the department.

Congressional Republicans accuse Mr. Brown of using government resources to send blatantly political messages to civil service employees. In any event, they counter, the administration's own budget proposal would mean deeper cuts.

Sen. Alan K. Simpson, Wyoming Republican and chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, charged, "The secretary of veterans affairs is playing plenty fast and loose with the facts."

Citing a General Accounting Office budget analysis, he said: "Veterans should not be misled. Veterans are better off under the budget that Secretary Brown is attacking than they are under the president's budget he is defending."

He went on to denounce the secretary's messages as "cheap politics" that "demeans his office."

"What is absolutely unacceptable is his use of taxpayer-funded VA resources to place his purely political message in the hands of every VA employee and on the screen of every single VA computer when it is cranked up every morning," he said Friday on the Senate floor.

"Stump speeches are for out on the road. Mr. Secretary, not for the taxpayers' computers," he said.

VA spokesman Jim Holley issued a statement defending Mr. Brown's actions: "This political attack on the secretary criticizes him for being an advocate for veterans and for sharing with employees information they have every right to know regarding VA programs." He called Mr. Simpson's attack "ironic, when you consider that's what he's supposed to do."

Mr. Brown's messages came to light after VA field office employees complained to their senator. One employee "objects strongly to this [message], feels it is political propaganda," said an internal congressional memo obtained by The Washington Times.

"As federal employees they're not even allowed to express an opinion as to a political

party. How can the secretary be allowed [to make] this type of propaganda?" the memo said. Another employee "feels this type of activity is inappropriate, at least, and possibly illegal," the memo said.

Mr. Simpson said that during his 17 years in Congress, "I have never seen a VA administrator or secretary—Democrat or Republican—misuse VA's internal communications methods in this blatant fashion."

"It is wrong," he said. "It should stop."

For months, Mr. Brown has warned veterans groups of the dangers lurking in Republican budgets.

Last week, the VA announced that "hundreds of thousands of veterans could lose access to health care under proposed changes in the Medicare and Medicaid programs now advancing through the Congress, according to a government study."

Republicans complained when they learned that the "government report" on which the study was based was, in fact, a July 1995 report by the Urban Institute, a private, non-profit policy research group.

In September, the General Accounting Office disputed the Urban Institute's methods and assumptions used in its report—the same techniques used to prepare the VA predictions.

Congressional Republicans argue that veterans actually suffer larger cuts under the administration's proposed budget.

For example, on a CNN broadcast last week, Rep. Tim Hutchinson of Arkansas contended that while his party would save \$64. billion in veterans' benefits over seven years, the Clinton administration plans to slow the growth of veterans' benefits by \$17.1 billion over 10 years.

Mr. Brown responded: "I don't know where you got that number from. . . . It sounds like someone just made it up." In fact, as Mr. Hutchinson pointed out later in a letter to White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta, the figure comes from the administration's own fiscal 1996 budget.

Mr. Brown later explained in a letter to Mr. Hutchinson that the \$17.1 billion figure represents savings in mandatory VA spending and is "totally irrelevant to veterans' access to health care."

"Since the figure had nothing whatever to do with the subject at hand, I had not been briefed on it, and it sounded, as I said, unfamiliar and, in the context of VA health care, 'made up,'" he said.

BROWN'S COMMENTS

Some comments from Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown, transmitted to his department's 240,000 employees via electronic mail or printed on their pay stubs.

Secretary's daily message on Aug. 21: "This is what our veterans budget future boils down to: the president has proposed a 10-year plan to eliminate the deficit, while protecting critical programs. He has proposed no new cuts in veterans' entitlements. Congress has adopted a budget resolution outlining a seven-year plan to eliminate the deficit which would be devastating to veterans' programs. * * * The congressional budget resolution effectively freezes VA funding for veterans' health care at 1995 dollar levels for the next seven years.

"This means eliminating 61,000 health care positions by 2002 and denying care to more than a million veterans. This House budget would also cancel plans for two badly needed VA replacement hospitals in central Florida and northern California. When it comes to meeting veterans' needs, gratitude and penny-pinching don't mix."

Excerpt from the secretary's Oct. 6 daily message: "It is important that employees be made fully aware that tens of thousands VA jobs may be eliminated over the next seven

years as a result of current budget proposals. I am not calling on you to act, but I think you have the right to know the facts. Stay tuned!"

Excerpt from the secretary's message on a VA pay stub: "The administration and the Congress have outlined dramatically different budget approaches designed to balance the budget, reduce taxes, and create a leaner government. As I have been telling the nation's veterans organizations this summer, the administration's plan is much better for veterans and their families. * * * [House and Senate budget proposals are] nothing but a means test that will push some service-connected veterans into poverty. We hear a lot these days about making sacrifices. We need to point out that veterans and their families have already paid their dues."

Source: CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Nov. 3.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 8, 1995]

VA CHIEF TERMS "OUTRAGEOUS" GOP "CHEAP POLITICS" CHARGE

(By Ruth Larson)

Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown said he will continue telling his employees about the effect of congressional budget proposals, despite congressional Republicans' objections that he was engaging in "cheap politics."

"It's outrageous to suggest that the VA shouldn't tell its 240,000 employees that as many as 61,000 jobs are at risk, or that 41 veterans hospitals may close," Mr. Brown said in a telephone interview yesterday.

Sen. Alan K. Simpson, Wyoming Republican and chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, on Friday blasted Mr. Brown's use of VA computers and employee pay stubs to criticize congressional budget proposals and warn of massive layoffs at the department. He accused Mr. Brown of using government resources to send out partisan misinformation.

Mr. Brown countered: "I hope someone tells me that it's not going to happen—that they're not going to lock in our funding at 1995 levels for the next seven years. If somebody would tell me that, I'd apologize—sure, I would," Mr. Brown said.

Asked about Mr. Simpson's assertions that veterans would suffer more under the Clinton administration's proposed budget than under congressional plans, Mr. Brown said, "He's absolutely right."

But he was quick to explain that statement. He said that during the budget process, he'd gone to Mr. Clinton three times to tell him that the administration's governmentwide cutbacks "would have the same effect as what the Republicans are proposing."

Mr. Clinton assured him that he would be able to negotiate the budget every year. "I'll be sure the veterans are treated fairly," he quoted Mr. Clinton as saying.

"We aren't getting the same commitment from Congress. There is no flexibility," Mr. Brown said.

Rep. Bob Stump, Arizona Republican and chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, criticized Mr. Brown for "intentionally misrepresenting and needlessly scaring vulnerable veterans" about Republican budget proposals.

He said in a statement: "The real hypocrisy lies with the Clinton 10-year budget plan which takes nearly three times as much from veterans' programs without balancing the budget."

The Washington Times reported yesterday that some VA field employees had complained that Mr. Brown's messages represented "political propaganda."

Mr. Brown said he had sent out hundreds of daily messages on a variety of subjects to his 240,000 employees. "Out of those hundreds of messages, [Mr. Simpson] chose three."

Mr. Brown said he routinely runs the messages by his general counsel "to make sure they don't violate any laws or ethics requirements, and they've all passed," he said. "We wouldn't do it if it weren't legal."

Administration officials often defend the legality of their actions by saying they stop short of urging employees to contact members of Congress. For example, in one of his messages, Mr. Brown cautioned, "I am not calling on you to act."

"No, not much," Mr. Simpson chided him on Friday. "It does not take a rocket scientist to figure out that many employees might take that as a pretty good hint to take some action."

SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS JESSE
BROWN'S TAXPAYER PAID MESSAGES

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY JESSE BROWN
PRINTED ON A RECENT VA EMPLOYEE PAY
VOUCHER

The Administration and the Congress have outlined dramatically different budget approaches designed to balance the budget, reduce taxes, and create a leaner government. As I have been telling the nation's veterans organizations this summer, the Administration's plan is much better for veterans and their families. The President recommended a good FY 1996 VA budget, with a \$1.3 billion increase, including nearly \$1 billion for health care. On the other hand, the House of Representatives has approved a plan to in-

crease veterans health care \$563 million by taking money from our construction account and preventing us from building badly needed hospitals in Florida and California, hospitals which the President proposed be fully funded. And we will lose some of the money we need to renovate older facilities. The House also voted to stop compensation to some incompetent veterans. This is nothing but a means test that will push some service-connected veterans into poverty. We hear a lot these days about making sacrifices. We need to point out that veterans and their families have already paid their dues.

SECRETARY BROWN'S MESSAGE SENT AUGUST 21,
1995

This is what our veterans' budget future boils down to: the President has proposed a 10-year plan to eliminate the deficit, while protecting critical programs. He has proposed no new cuts in veterans entitlements. Congress has adopted a budget resolution outlining a 7-year plan to eliminate the deficit, which would be devastating to veterans' programs. The President has recommended a \$1.3 billion increase in VA's FY96 budget, nearly a billion of which is targeted to veterans' health care. The congressional budget resolution effectively freezes VA funding for veterans' health care at 1995 dollar levels for the next 7 years. This means eliminating 61,000 health care positions by 2002 and denying care to more than a million veterans.

The House budget would also cancel plans for two badly needed VA replacement hospitals in central Florida and northern California. When it comes to meeting veterans' needs, gratitude and penny-pinching don't mix.

SECRETARY BROWN'S DAILY MESSAGE ON
OCTOBER 6, 1995

I am being attacked publicly for telling you through various forums what is going on with our budget. Rest assured I do not intend to stop. I believe VA employees had a right to know about the public and Congressional debate on VA's future and the impact our lawmakers' decisions can have on benefits and services for veterans. Is this a partisan endeavor? Absolutely not! As Secretary of Veterans Affairs, I have a responsibility to keep you informed on issues that affect your careers, livelihood and roles as members of the VA team. And certainly I have the right to let our valued constituency—veterans and their families—know that their programs may be adversely affected. It is important that employees be made fully aware that tens of thousands of VA jobs may be eliminated over the next seven years as a result of current budget proposals. I am not calling on you to act, but I think you have the right to know the facts. Stay tuned!

Source: *Congressional Record*—Senate (November 3, 1995) page S16653.