

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS—AN AMERICAN LEGACY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, continuing a tradition begun in the 98th Congress, I have once again reintroduced legislation which reaffirms the commitment of this body to protect the second amendment to the Constitution.

The Founding Fathers recognized the right of men to defend themselves, and guaranteed Americans that this right would be preserved by the second amendment. At the time of our Nation's founding, guaranteeing this right was an idea foreign to the monarchies that ruled most of the world. James Madison noted this when he wrote that the right to keep and bear arms was an advantage "which Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation."

During the 103d Congress, we witnessed an assault on the right of law-abiding Americans to own firearms. Both the Brady bill and the ban on certain semiautomatic guns were ill-conceived legislative attempts at crime control. Actually, both had the effect of usurping the rights of Americans while doing little to help crime in America.

Gun control laws have never worked to reduce crime in America. Washington, DC has some of the most restrictive gun control laws in America, yet leads the Nation in per capita murders. My own State of Illinois has some very tough standards before its citizens can legally possess firearms, yet since those laws went into effect, the crime and murder rates have dramatically increased.

I find it necessary, therefore, to remind my colleagues that our Nation's crime problems cannot be solved by infringing upon the rights of peaceful Americans to own arms. Furthermore, because of the recent congressional assaults on this right, we must demonstrate to Americans that we are resolved to protecting this right by supporting my resolution to reaffirm the second amendment and the right of individuals to keep and bear arms. I include, for the RECORD, the language of the resolution and commend it to the attention of my colleagues with the hope that they will consider becoming a cosponsor.

H. CON. RES. 5

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the right of all Americans to keep and bear arms in defense of life or liberty and in the pursuit of all other legitimate endeavors.

Whereas the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States conveys an inalienable right to all American citizens, such right occupying the same preferred position as all other constitutional rights;

Whereas unconscionable abridgements of the second amendment have been undertaken over the years by State and local governmental bodies, and have been allowed by the courts to stand uncorrected; and

Whereas the Framers of the second amendment to the Constitution and those who ratified the second amendment intended that the individual retain the right to keep and bear arms in order to protect life, liberty, and property and to protect our Nation from those who would attempt to destroy our freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Constitution provides that all individual citizens have the right to keep and bear arms, which right supersedes the power and authority of any government.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THORNDALE HIGH SCHOOL STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize a group of individuals, a team, whose strive for sportsmanship and fairness in scholastic sports have made them champions, not only in their game, but in their daily lives as well.

I extend my sincere congratulations to the Thorndale High School Bulldogs of Thorndale, TX, who captured the 1994 Class 1A State Championship on December 17, 1994 before an overflow crowd of more than 12,000 at Wildcat Stadium in Temple, TX. Defeating the Crawford High School Pirates, another school from my congressional district, the Bulldogs took their first State championship since 1989.

This achievement could not have been possible if not for the support of the student body and parents of Thorndale. This victory also, if not more so, comes through the dedication of coach Don Cowan and his staff. They, too, must be congratulated for the role they took in shaping the lives of these winners, winners who by accepting this victory also accept a responsibility to be victorious throughout their lives and give back to their communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring the players, coaches, students, and parents of Thorndale, TX.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would reform securities fraud litigation in order to curb frivolous lawsuits while protecting and strengthening the ability of defrauded investors to sue.

I believe that Americans can be justifiably proud of the substantial benefits we enjoy from the fact that we have the best securities

markets in the world. Our stock and bond markets have expanded tremendously over the last several years. This has helped to finance the birth and growth of promising new industries such as telecommunications, computer software, and other high technology companies that create better jobs and promote economic growth.

One of the most critical factors supporting the successful growth of America's market-based capital formation system is the high level of trust and confidence investors have in the fundamental integrity and fairness of our securities markets. Our Federal securities laws help assure stock or bond prices efficiently reflect the values of the companies that have issued them. This is achieved through a system of full disclosure of all material information about public companies, which empowers Americans so that they can make informed investment decisions about which company's stocks or bonds they want to purchase. But disclosure cannot effectively serve the needs of the investing public unless backed up by strong enforcement mechanisms that assure that those who lie, cheat, and steal will be caught and punished.

Over the last decade, we have witnessed horrendous financial frauds involving hundreds of billions of dollars—including Lincoln Savings & Loan, Drexel, Centrust, Phar-Mor, Miniscribe, and ZZZ Best. The rogues gallery of financial miscreants and malfeasors that were responsible for these crimes were brought to justice through the combined efforts of Federal regulators and individual investors who filed private lawsuits. Such private lawsuits perform functions that Federal bureaucrats cannot accomplish. They provide compensation to investors who have been defrauded and they supplement the SEC's enforcement activities by helping to deter companies that may be contemplating actions that would mislead their investors.

The securities litigation provisions of the GOP Contract With America would give white collar criminals, stock swindlers, and financial con artists a license to rip-off the investing public. Make no mistake about it: H.R. 10, the so-called "Common Sense Legal Reform Act," is special interest legislation at its worst. While it purports to take aim against abuses by attorneys, in reality the principal beneficiaries of this legislation will be huge corporations, wealthy Wall Street investment bankers, big six accounting firms, and well-heeled corporate lawyers. Who will lose out? The defrauded investors, pension funds, and State and local governments who are victimized by financial fraud, and every business in America which can't get capital to build because a competitor is cheating the system.

Individual investors will face nearly insurmountable new procedural and substantive obstacles in bringing their cases to court. Proposals such as adoption of the English rule on fee shifting, establishment of heightened intent requirements that would eliminate recklessness as a cause of action in securities fraud

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

cases, enhanced pleading requirements, elimination of cases based on a fraud on the market, and other proposed changes would effectively end securities class action litigation in this country. This would deprive potentially defrauded investors from being able to seek recovery of their lost savings.

Unlike the Republican bill, the legislation I am introducing today would target the real problems and abuses that can occur in the existing litigation process without impairing the ability of defrauded investors to sue wealthy corporations, and the accountants or attorneys who knowingly or recklessly assisted them in perpetrating financial frauds. My bill contains reforms which would:

Ban or restrict a range of abusive practices engaged in by plaintiffs' or defendants' attorneys;

Streamline the securities litigation process by providing for an early evaluation process aimed at weeding out frivolous cases;

Require the SEC to issue new rules to strengthen the safe harbor provisions provided for companies to issue forward-looking statements;

Limit the potential financial risk faced by defendants in securities fraud litigation cases by providing defendants with a right to obtain contribution from their codefendants based on proportionate responsibility;

Assure that the interests of plaintiffs' attorneys are more closely aligned with the interests of their clients by mandating that fees be calculated on the percentage of lost funds recovered, rather than on how many billable hours the lawyers have generated;

Overtake the Supreme Court's Central Bank of Denver decision by fully restoring liability to those who knowingly or recklessly aid or abet securities fraud;

Overtake the Supreme Court's *Lampf* decision by establishing a statute of limitations for securities fraud cases of 5 years after occurrence or 3 years after the violation was actually discovered;

Strengthen the role of auditors in detecting and reporting evidence of financial fraud; and finally; and

Mandate an SEC study on the effectiveness of private enforcement of compliance with the Federal securities laws.

This package of reforms represents a balanced alternative to the special interest smorgasbord set forth in H.R. 10. Over the next days and weeks, I intend to seek cosponsors to my bill and I fully expect to offer this legislation, or amendments derived from it, to H.R. 10 when it is marked up in our subcommittee. While the specifics of this bill may undergo further refinement during the course of discussions with my House colleagues, and some additional or related provisions may be introduced later, the fundamental principles of fairness to investors that this bill embodies will not be altered.

In conclusion, I am proud, as a Democrat, to have supported the evolution of a market system that provides investors with the right to obtain full disclosure of critical investment information. I believe that investors who are defrauded by false or misleading financial statements, or inflated puffery about a corporation's earnings, products or prospects, or the value of its securities, should have a right to sue for recovery. The bill I am introducing today would preserve that right, while eliminating certain abusive or problematic practices that unduly

burden the overwhelming majority of companies who are seeking in good faith to play by the rules and comply with the law.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WALTER F. "BUS" BERGMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Walter Bergman on being named to the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame. I can think of nobody more deserving of such an honor as Walter Bergman. I would like to share with my colleagues Mr. Bergman's numerous accomplishments which have enabled him to join that elite group of athletes in the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame.

Walter Bergman was born on June 11, 1920, in Denver, CO. It was in Denver that Walter's stellar athletic career began to blossom while attending Denver's North High School. While at North High School, Walter obtained what would become a long list of athletic accomplishments. They include being named all-city in basketball, all-State in basketball, and all-city in football. Walter was also instrumental in clinching North's only State Basketball Championship by making the winning basket.

After high school, Bergman entered Colorado A&M on an athletic scholarship. He graduated 4 years later with a bachelor of science degree and 10 varsity letters: 3 in football, 3 in basketball, and 4 in baseball. In addition to varsity athletics, Walter was sophomore class president, on student council for 4 years, student body president, captain of the football team, member Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Recruited by the Philadelphia Eagles, Bergman chose to serve his country instead. In 1942 Bergman joined the Marines and spent the next 4 years involved in several Marine operations in the Pacific, and received the Bronze Star along the way.

Upon completing his military service and another stint at C.S.U. for his masters, Bergman moved to Durango, CO. At Durango, Bergman coached baseball and football at my alma mater, Fort Lewis College. Three years later, in 1950, he left Fort Lewis College for Mesa State College to coach football and baseball.

During Mr. Bergman's 30-year coaching career at Mesa State College, he won 3 college conference championships in football and 20 conference championships in baseball, finishing second 3 times in the JUCO World Series.

Walter Bergman's greatest contribution to Colorado is not only his athletic achievements, but his impact on the kids he coached. From Coach Bergman you learned discipline, devotion, education, and professionalism—all the qualities needed to be a successful part of our community and country.

During his life, Mr. Bergman has been an outstanding citizen whose dedication and proficiency has allowed him to earn this prestigious award.

It is work such as Walter Bergman's that inspires us all to achieve the best we can, and to promote these qualities in others. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me, Wal-

ter's wife Elinor, daughters Judy and Jane, and son Walter, Jr. in congratulating Walter F. Bergman on his award.

IN HONOR OF COMMISSIONER JOSEPH MARINI OF UNION CITY WHO RECENTLY RETIRED AS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN UNION CITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Marini, commissioner of public affairs in Union City, NJ. Commissioner Marini has not only served the people of Union City through his position in the local government, but has been actively involved in its educational system. After many successful years as an educator, Commissioner Marini retired from his current position as assistant superintendent of schools in Union City last month.

Commissioner Marini began his distinguished career in education in 1955, when he was hired as a math and science teacher in Union City. He served his students well in this capacity until 1966. From 1966 until 1982, he was employed as principal of Roosevelt School. During these years, he initiated a bilingual education program even before the State mandated it. As principal of Emerson High School from 1984-85, Commissioner Marini was instrumental in helping the school achieve middle States accreditation.

When it comes to making a difference in young peoples' lives, Commissioner Marini's dedication does not end with his work within the schools. He became involved in extracurricular activities, taking the time to get to know the students on a more personal basis. From 1961-62, Commissioner Marini was the head coach of the Union Hill High School basketball team. From 1973-74, he was the director of the Union City Recreation Program. From 1975-79, he was the supervisor of the Union City After School Daycare Program.

Commissioner Marini is a member of the Union City and the New Jersey education associations. He also sits on the Union City Public Library Board. In addition, as a member of the New Jersey Urban School Superintendent Committee, he is active in lobbying for full funding for education.

Commissioner Marini grew up in Union City and raised his family there. He knows the needs of the youngsters in the city and has done an excellent job of serving those needs. I am sure the residents of Union City very much appreciate the contributions he has made to the city.

Providing quality education to our students has been Commissioner Marini's goal throughout his career. He has dedicated himself to creating a brighter future for our city's youngsters. He realizes that investing in the young people of today means investing in our future. He knows that the more help these young people receive, the brighter the future of our country will be. Commissioner Joseph Marini is truly an outstanding citizen. I commend him for his many positive accomplishments. Please join me in thanking him for his work and in

wishing him a very happy, healthy and prosperous retirement.

HONORING AMERICA'S CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1995, America will celebrate National Appreciation Day for Catholic Schools. It is certainly appropriate that we acknowledge the institutions that are preparing our young people for fulfilling lives of service, dedication, and achievement.

Over the years, this Nation's Catholic schools have educated thousands of students. They have given each child a value-added education this inspires him or her to grow intellectually and become a person of integrity. All students, regardless of race, creed, color, or gender are given the opportunity to succeed and become contributors to the community.

This year's theme is "Catholic Schools: Schools You Can Believe In." Students not only develop reasoning and problem-solving skills they learn to confront the problems of their communities and their Nation. Taking an active role in their communities gives these students self-confidence and the satisfaction of helping others. It is testimony to the strong educations that young people receive at Catholic schools, that so many of these students have gone on to careers of public service and leadership.

I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in wishing this Nation's Catholic schools many more years of success. It is clear that the educators at these schools understand the value in investing in our country's most precious resource, our children.

TUCSON'S MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Jim Ronstadt who was chosen Tucson's Man of the Year for 1994. This award, given by the Tucson's Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, recognizes outstanding individuals who have selflessly helped others through personal sacrifice.

As a Tucson native, Mr. Ronstadt has truly dedicated his life to improving the quality of the lives of those around him. In addition to serving as Pima County's parks and recreation director since 1978, Mr. Ronstadt has spent a substantial amount of his personal time volunteering in the community. A few of his activities have included serving as president of the Rotary Club, the downtown active 20-30 club, and the St. Mary's centurions board, who recently made him an honorary life member.

He also has served as chairman of the Catholic Foundation and the Diocese of Tucson Building Committee. Mr. Ronstadt has been a key player in bringing baseball spring training to Tucson and more recently was instrumental in drawing the U.S. National Senior Olympics to Tucson in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Ronstadt is an exceptional person whom I am honored to recognize. His distinguished contributions to society serve as an example to the citizens of Arizona and are to be commended. Again, I would like to send my sincerest congratulations to Mr. Ronstadt for this deserved award.

M.C. DONALD KINGSTON RETIRES AFTER 31 YEARS OF NAVAL RESERVE SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have served in the military know that the noncommissioned officer is the backbone of our armed forces. They're the ones who make everything work.

One of them, a particularly outstanding noncommissioned officer, is retiring after 31 years of service in the Naval Reserve, and he will be honored at a ceremony this Sunday, January 22. I'd like to say a few words about him today.

His name is M.C. Illustrator Donald D. Kingston of Clifton Park. He is one of the people I like to call a quiet American hero, Mr. Speaker, because that's what Master Chief Kingston is. He has served this country with energy and conscientious dedication, setting an example for his shipmates.

Subordinates, peers, and superiors alike have known Master Chief Kingston to be a combination of strong leadership and tact who always promoted the high morale and spirit of teamwork necessary for the completion of the service's varied missions.

As command master chief, he has been responsible for counseling, training, and setting standards of order and discipline for more than 500 enlisted reserve and active duty personnel.

His assignments have included the Naval Imaging Center and the Naval Intelligence Command here in Washington, DC, the NR Weapon Station Earle 402 in Colts Neck, NJ, and the NR NCSO Uruguay 402. In the course of those assignments, he has received numerous awards and citations, both for his technical mastery and for service in the finest tradition of the U.S. Navy.

We will certainly miss Master Chief Kingston, Mr. Speaker, but we are reassured by the fact that his value to his country included training younger men and women to take his place. For that, and for everything else this great patriot has done for his country, I ask all members to join with me in paying our own tribute. To M.C. Donald Kingston, let us express our appreciation for a job well done and best wishes for many enjoyable retirement years.

LETTER BY HAROLD S. STEIN, JR.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to insert the following insightful letter written by Mr. Harold S. Stein, Jr., into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In my view, his words are instructive, timely and bear a timeliness to them as well.

DECEMBER 27, 1994.

Hon. ANNA ESHOO,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ESHOO: Our anger must not outpace our love. As desperate as these times may be, as fraught with fear our expectations, there is much that we can do to set things right. My concern is that in the process, through passion's flame, we violate the very principles we strive to serve.

I suspect that these sentiments influenced the patriots who declared our independence, drafted our constitution, struggled to maintain the sovereignty and unity of the republic, and labored to give birth to and make viable the United Nations as a harbinger of world peace and order. In each era, in each instance of great social need, there has always been the probability that the pendulum of change would sweep to its opposite moment; that the dynamics of overturning one act of usurpation would lead to an opposite extreme, no less a tyranny.

Today, Americans are an angry people, filled with frustration bordering on pure fury. It is evident in the streets and in the voting booth. It is voiced in our radio and television talk shows and printed in the Op-Eds. It fuels our movies, propels our music, and truncates our language into a handful of vicious epithets and slogans. It has caused us to resort to placing ill-fitting and simplistic labels on each other not to describe but rather mark who should be the targets of our next assault; surely a self-defeating strategy destined to fail as a solution and demean and make ignoble our ambitions.

In short, our internecine wars between ethnic groups, political parties, social tiers, races, religions, and sexes has blinded us to the fact that we are citizens of one great nation, obligated to solve the grand alchemy of working together for a life of quality. We have taken the first steps by being dissatisfied with our present condition: our behavior toward each other and our environment is suspect. That is good. But in our rejection of the status quo and our demand for change, we must now pause and recognize that the "ins" and "outs", the "haves" and "have-nots", and the "pros" and "cons" are all from the same family.

This is what is meant by healing. It is not giving in to bad social habits or maintaining failing systems and faulty priorities. It is rather making the changes with circumspection and sensitivity, recognizing and being alert to corrective moves that, like that pendulum, may swing too far to a new excess.

Let us make 1995 a year in which we make a positive move towards achieving a quality of life for ourselves and our children. Let us with wisdom build a more noble world with an enthusiasm and energy born of love and not anger or hate.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD S. STEIN, JR.

AFFORDABLE LEGAL SERVICES

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to reinstate the limited tax exclusion for employer provided group legal services.

This measure would reinstate section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code, under which many middle-class Americans could afford legal services. If enacted, this bill would encourage employers to provide preventive and affordable legal services to their employees by excluding their \$70 per year in contributions to a qualified legal services plan.

Since section 120 was first enacted in 1976, both employers and employees have benefited from it. It helped employees, who were able to resolve their legal problems quickly and avoid costly legal bills. It also helped businesses because employees were not distracted from work because of personal legal difficulties. The provision has proved to be so successful that Congress extended it seven times before it expired in 1992.

I believe it is imperative to support this legislation which promotes family unity by encouraging people to seek legal help while they still have some options. The goal of this bill is to help those middle-class Americans who don't have access to quality and affordable legal representation.

I respectfully request your support of this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on official business on Tuesday, January 17, 1995, for rollcall vote No. 190. Had I been present on the House floor I would have cast my vote as follows:

Roll No. 190: "Yea" on the motion to suspend the rules and pass S.2., the Congressional Accountability Act, to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Caribbean Basin Economic Security Act. This bill would grant tariff treatment equivalent to that accorded to members of the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA], to Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries, for a 6-year period, pending their accession to NAFTA.

This bill would also direct the USTR to meet on a regular basis with trade ministers of countries in the Caribbean to discuss the likely

timing and possible procedures for initiating negotiations for beneficiary countries to accede to NAFTA.

Finally, as a way to encourage the administration to give a high priority to expanding trade with the Caribbean, the bill requires annual reports to Congress which: One, assess progress toward economic development and market oriented reforms in the Caribbean, and; two, analyze beneficiary countries with respect to their ability to undertake the trade obligations of NAFTA.

First proposed by the Reagan administration in 1982 and passed by the Congress in 1983, the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] program is based on the understanding that the United States has a special responsibility to help the small, poorer economies which are our neighbors in the hemisphere. Because of the Caribbean's close proximity to the United States, Congress agreed, on a bipartisan basis, that it was in the best interest of the United States to encourage the development of strong democratic governments and healthy economies in these countries, through the expansion of trade.

Made permanent in 1990, the Caribbean Basin Initiative extends duty-free treatment to a wide-range of products imported from beneficiary countries. The program has served as a text-book example of the job-creating effects of promoting increased trade. As a result of the CBI, thousands of new jobs were created in the Caribbean. Even more remarkable was the increase in U.S. exports to the region during the life of the CBI program. They grew from \$5.8 billion in 1983 to \$12.3 billion in 1993. This represents a 112 percent increase, a rate three times the growth rate of U.S. exports to the world.

The legislation I am introducing today would ensure that the value of the U.S. commitment to the Caribbean contained in the CBI is not eroded over time. An unfortunate result of the passage of the NAFTA, enacted in 1993, is that some investment is being diverted from the Caribbean to Mexico.

This bill is designed to remedy the negative effects of NAFTA on the Caribbean by putting these countries on a clearer path toward eventually assuming the reciprocal trade obligations of NAFTA. For that to take place, the USTR must meet regularly in ministerial meetings with these countries in order to analyze and assess how they can best reform their economies in preparation for NAFTA membership. For some of the poorest countries, especially those in the Eastern Caribbean, this will require strong leadership from the United States, and longer transition periods during which NAFTA obligations can be phased in.

I am aware that the administration and possibly some U.S. industries will have concerns regarding the unilateral nature of the trade benefits in this bill. To them I would emphasize that the unilateral benefit in my bill is for a temporary period of 6 years so as to give these small economies time to develop and to undertake structural reforms.

I believe it is important that we start with the goal of achieving full NAFTA accession for CBI countries, because the standards of NAFTA, I believe, represent clear guide posts for charting trade expansion in the Western Hemisphere. My bill would allow for the negotiation of separate bilateral free-trade agreements, if necessary.

In my view, USTA should work with Canada and Mexico to ensure that CBI countries can be early partners with NAFTA members in the upcoming negotiations aimed at establishing the Free-Trade Agreement of the Americas [FTAA], announced at the recent Summit of Americas meeting in Miami.

As followup to the Summit of the Americas, the administration will be working to negotiate the accession of Chile to NAFTA this year. I believe it is equally important to work out a consensus with countries in the Caribbean regarding a procedure for expanding NAFTA which will include them. The Ways and Means Committee plans to consult closely with the administration in the coming weeks to achieve this goal.

Having been considered during approval of the NAFTA and Uruguay round implementing bills, NAFTA parity legislation represents unfinished business from the 103d Congress. It is my intention to seek swift approval of this bill by the Trade Subcommittee as soon the Contract With America schedule will permit.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOLDTHWAITE HIGH SCHOOL STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize a group of individuals, a team, whose strive for sportsmanship and fairness in scholastic sports have made them champions, not only in their game, but in their daily lives as well.

I extend my sincere congratulations to the Goldthwaite High School Eagles of Goldthwaite, TX, who captured the 1994 Class 2A State Championship on December 17, 1994 at Memorial Stadium in Austin. Exacting revenge on the team that defeated them for the 1992 State title, the Eagles defeated the Schulenburg High School Shorthorns, 20-16, taking their second consecutive State championship and third in less than 10 years.

This achievement could not have been possible if not for the support of the student body and parents of Goldthwaite. This victory also, if not more so, comes through the dedication of coach Gary Proffitt and his staff. They, too, must be congratulated for the role they took in shaping the lives of these winners, winners who by accepting this victory also accept a responsibility to be victorious throughout their lives and give back to their communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring the players, coaches, students, and parents of Goldthwaite, TX.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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lawsuits while protecting and strengthening the ability of defrauded investors to sue.

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The securities litigation provisions of the GOP Contract With America would give white collar criminals, stock swindlers, and financial con artists a license to rip-off the investing public. Make no mistake about it: H.R. 10, the so-called Common Sense Legal Reform Act, is special interest legislation at its worst. While it purports to take aim against abuses by attorneys, in reality the principal beneficiaries of this legislation will be huge corporations, wealthy Wall Street investment bankers, Big Six Accounting firms, and well-heeled corporate lawyers. Who will lose out? The defrauded investors, pension funds, and State and local governments who are victimized by financial fraud, and every honest business in America which can't get capital to build because a competitor is checking the system.

Individual investors—such as those here today who have suffered financial losses as the result of the Orange County bankruptcy—will face nearly insurmountable new procedural and substantive obstacles in bringing their cases to court. Proposals such as adoption of the English rule on fee shifting, establishment of heightened intent requirements that would eliminate recklessness as a cause of action in securities fraud cases, enhanced pleading requirements, elimination of cases

based on a fraud on the market, and other proposed changes would effectively end securities class action litigation in this country. This would deprive potentially defrauded investors from being able to seek recovery of their lost savings.

Unlike the Republican bill, the legislation I am introducing today would target the real problems and abuses that can occur in the existing litigation process without impairing the ability of defrauded investors to sue wealthy corporations, and the accountants or attorneys who knowingly or recklessly assisted them in perpetrating financial frauds. My bill contains reforms which would:

Ban or restrict a range of abusive practices engaged in by plaintiffs' or defendants' attorneys;

Streamline the securities litigation process by providing for an early evaluation process aimed at weeding out frivolous cases;

Require the SEC to issue new rules to strengthen the safe harbor provided for companies to issue forward-looking statements;

Limit the potential financial risk faced by defendants in securities fraud litigation cases by providing defendants with a right to obtain contribution from their codefendants based on proportionate responsibility;

Assure that the interests of plaintiffs' attorneys are more closely aligned with the interests of their clients by mandating that fees be calculated on the percentage of lost funds recovered, rather than on how many billable hours the lawyers have generated;

Overtune the Supreme Court's Central Bank of Denver decision by fully restoring liability to those who knowingly or recklessly aid or abet securities fraud;

Overtune the Supreme Court's Lampf decision by establishing a statute of limitations for securities fraud cases of 5 years after occurrence or 3 years after the violation was actually discovered;

Strengthen the role of auditors in detecting and reporting evidence of financial fraud; and finally,

Mandate an SEC study on the effectiveness of private enforcement of compliance with the federal securities laws.

This package of reforms represents a balanced alternative to the special interest smorgasbord set forth in H.R. 10. Over the next few days and weeks, I intend to seek cosponsors to my bill and I fully expect to offer this legislation, or amendments derived from it, to H.R. 10 when it is marked up in our subcommittee. While the specifics of this bill may undergo further refinement during the course of discussions with my House colleagues, and some additional or related provisions may be introduced later, the fundamental principles of fairness to investors that this bill embodies will not be altered.

In conclusion, I am proud, as a Democrat, to have supported the evolution of a market system that provides investors with the right to obtain full disclosure of critical investment information. I believe that investors who are defrauded by false or misleading financial statements, or inflated puffery about a corporation's earnings, products or prospects, or the value of its securities, should have a right to sue for recovery. The bill I am introducing today would preserve that right, while eliminating certain abusive or problematic practices that unduly burden the overwhelming majority of compa-

nies who are seeking in good faith to play by the rules and comply with the law.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, due to travel delays, I was not present to vote for S. 2. As a cosponsor of the Congressional Accountability Act in this session, as well as the 103d, I would have clearly voted in support of this legislation, as I did with H.R. 1, on January 5, 1995.

IN HONOR OF MONO SEN, DISTINGUISHED INDIAN COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mono Sen, an Indian community leader. Mr. Sen has made many positive contributions to the Indian community in the 13th Congressional District. He has dedicated himself to helping others, no matter how difficult the task. He has spent his entire career creating opportunities for hundreds of people of all races, creeds and ethnicities.

Mr. Sen came to the United States in 1971 and lived in New York until June of 1974. While living in New York, he dedicated himself to helping senior citizens. He served as the management consultant at the William Hudson Center in the South Bronx and as director of Caring Community Center in New York, which provided quality services mostly to the Jewish and Italian communities.

Mr. Sen has provided jobs for many Indian E.S.L. teachers in Jersey City and is responsible for the hiring of many Indians as income maintenance technicians in the Hudson County Welfare Department. In 1977, Mr. Sen fought for Federal money to help Vietnamese refugees resettle in Hudson County. Mr. Sen is a community leader in the best sense of the word. People come to him with their problems, whether they are financial or personal, and Mr. Sen tries to help them with their problems.

Mr. Sen has expressed great interest in uniting the Asian-American community. He founded the United Ethnic Congress in America in 1980. The purpose of this organization was to promote the election and appointments of Asians to the U.S. Government, so that they could contribute politically. Mr. Sen also joined the American Association and began generating interest among Indians in the community in becoming involved in politics. In addition, he was one of the main speakers of the first Convention of Indians in New York. Also, in 1991, Mr. Sen spoke for almost 2 hours before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission on police abuses on behalf of 9 million Asian people.

Many people in the community depend on Mr. Sen for help in such matters as seeking help from the city, county or State, as well as

legal matters. Mr. Sen has also been generous enough to donate \$30,000 worth of materials to the Hudson County Community College and \$3,000 worth of books to the Jersey City Public Library.

A great many people depend on Mr. Sen's abilities, as well as his kindness, generosity and goodwill. He makes no distinction in helping people. He has worked very hard for many years to help those in need, and has turned no one away. He has never discriminated among Jews, Hindus, Christians, or Muslims.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mono Sen for all of his hard work in the community. I am truly proud to have such an exemplary man living in my district. A birthday celebration will be held in Mr. Sen's honor on February 4, 1995, at public school No. 11. Please join me in wish Mono Sen a happy 70th birthday.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BROOKLYN CHINESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the Brooklyn Chinese-American Association [BCA]. I am especially pleased to honor this organization at the grand opening of their community service center.

Over the past 7 years, President Paul Mak has worked tirelessly to develop the BCA. BCA can now proudly list the many important services it provides for members of the Brooklyn Chinese-American community; application assistance for entitlements, cultural and recreational activities, health-related workshops and excursions for senior citizens; counseling for at risk youths; career-oriented and academic-related workshops, youth leadership training and summer camps for youths; assisting crime victims. Staff and volunteers at BCA should be proud of their achievements in making their community a richer, more vital place to live.

BCA recognized the needs of the community, and decided to take action. They remind us of the responsibility of every citizen to make our communities and neighborhoods better, safer places. For their work in community service, I salute the members of BCA. I know that all my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in wishing them many years of success and growth.

FAREWELL TO DON BLISS

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize Mr. Donald A. Bliss, who recently retired as the vice president, for U.S. West Communications.

Mr. Bliss began his career with Northwestern Bell in 1961 as a splicer's helper. Working his way through the ranks of the company and

across the country, Mr. Bliss served as northwestern's vice president for North Dakota and Nebraska service areas. Mr. Bliss and his family made Arizona their home in 1987 when he assumed his position as Arizona's vice president for U.S. West Communications.

Through the years, Mr. Bliss has proven to be an asset not only to U.S. West Communications but to the State of Arizona. His activities have included serving on the Arizona Joint Select Committee on Revenues and Expenditures and the Governor's Office of Employment and Training Implementation Task Force. In addition, Mr. Bliss has been recognized with awards such as the Anti-Defamation League's Torch of Liberty Award and the Center City Champion Award.

In retirement, Don will continue to reside in Arizona with his wife Roxanne and plans to stay active in the community. Mr. Bliss will serve as a leader on the 1996 Super Bowl Committee and as an officer on the National Alzheimer's Association Board.

Although a native of Minnesota, I am pleased that Don has chosen Arizona as his home. His leadership will be missed at U.S. West Communications, but we all look forward to his continued work in the community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEXAS LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL COMPACT CONSENT ACT

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill that will be the final step in an agreement between the States of Texas, Maine, and Vermont for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste.

In the 1960's, the United States had six disposal sites for low-level radioactive waste. By 1978, all but three of the sites had closed, and the States with the remaining disposal sites announced that they intended to close their facilities. In response, in 1980, Congress passed the Low-level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, making State governments responsible for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated within their States. Because most States simply continued to send their waste to the three operating disposal sites, the act was amended in 1985 to require States to open their own disposal sites or enter into agreements—called compacts—to share facilities with other States by the end of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, the compact about which I speak today was carefully negotiated by the Governors of each State and adopted by an overwhelming majority of each State's legislature. As a result, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Texas Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Consent Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to inform the House that I was

inadvertently detained on Tuesday, January 17, 1995, from voting on final passage of S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act, due to bad weather and flights which were postponed as I attempted to return to Washington from South Dakota. Had I not been detained yesterday, I would have voted in favor of final passage of the Congressional Accountability Act, just as I did on January 5, 1995 when the House passed H.R. 1 by a vote of 429-0.

RETIREMENT OF AVON YARBOROUGH

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a highly respected public servant who has retired after 38 years of serving his country in a number of capacities. Avon Yarbrough most recently was the chief of personnel security division, 497 Intelligence Group at Bolling Air Force Base.

Over the years, Avon Yarbrough has received numerous awards and commendations for his significant contributions to the security community. As chief of the personnel security policy branch, Air Force security police in Albuquerque, NM, he authored regulations which served as the official Air Force document for personnel security policy and procedures.

He also served as the Air Force liaison officer where he represented the Air Force at the Defense Investigative Service and with other Federal agencies in investigating matters. His responsibilities have also included managing the personnel security portion of the Air Force Presidential Support Program and the automated security clearance approval system.

Avon Yarbrough has displayed great skill and devotion all of his life. He began his career when he entered active duty with the Air Force in 1956. His military assignments included tours of Vietnam, Germany, and Japan. Before he became affiliated with the Air Force adjudication operation in July 1977, he held positions as a civilian air technician with the Maryland Air National Guard and security manager for the National Guard Bureau and the Military Traffic Management Command, where he very effectively managed multiple security disciplines.

Born in Louisburg, NC, Avon Yarbrough and his family moved to Baltimore when he was in his early teens. He grew up in Baltimore and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1978. He holds a bachelor's degree in sociology.

Mr. Yarbrough has three daughters, Antoinette, Angela, and April and a stepson, Michael F. Jackson.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Avon Yarbrough as a great American who has served his community with skilled devotion for almost 39 years. Also please join me in wishing he and his charming wife, Elaine, great happiness in this new phase of their lives.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the people of San Diego are supercharged. Coming back from a 7-point halftime deficit, the Chargers steamrolled over the Pittsburgh Steelers. Not even the persistent environmental disasters back home could keep this team from hopping a plane to Miami. The Chargers are going to their first Super Bowl in franchise history.

This year's Super Bowl will be a classic northern California versus southern California battle. Whatever the consequences might be, this underdog team has come back with a vengeance time after time. The people of San Diego and their team are heading to Miami full of determination and pride. I pay tribute to their commitment and cohesion as they charge forward to the Super Bowl.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLQUITT COUNTY PACKERS

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor today to bring to this House's attention the tremendous achievements of my hometown's football team, the Colquitt County Packers. On Saturday, December 17, this team defeated one of the strongest high school football teams in the country, the Valdosta Wildcats—also from my district—to win the AAAA State Football Championship.

As father of one of the players, I had the opportunity to watch this group of fine young men overcome great odds to go undefeated in their longest winning streak ever and to win their first State championship.

As many of you are aware, high school football in south Georgia is not just a game—it's a way of life. Valdosta, also known as Winnersville, USA, is the future home of the High School Football Hall of Fame, and I am proud to be a part of the tradition that makes up south Georgia football.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you will all join me in congratulating the players, the coaches, the cheerleaders, the bands, the fans, and everyone else who has helped make south Georgia football some of the best in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JAY CUTHBERT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, after 40 years of dedicated service on the Metro-Dade Police Department, Sgt. Jay Cuthbert has retired. I speak for our entire Dade County community in expressing our deepest gratitude for his exemplary work over four decades of faithful and courageous service.

By any standard, Sergeant Cuthbert is a remarkable public servant. He dedicated his en-

tire career to one of the toughest and most difficult jobs in our society—law enforcement. He has devoted his life's work to the care and protection of the people of our Dade County community.

Mr. Speaker, we are grateful to Sergeant Cuthbert for the countless families and individuals who have benefited from his compassion and untiring efforts. I want him to know of my deepest respect for what he has done for all of us over these past 40 years, and above and beyond the call of duty.

A grateful community says thank you for a job well done.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, due to pressing business of responding to the floods in my district, I was unable to arrive in time to vote on S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye," as I did during House consideration of this bill, and I ask unanimous consent that my statement be included in the RECORD.

CONSUMER REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Consumer Reporting Reform Act of 1995, a bill to change the way the consumer reporting industry conducts business. Like its predecessors, this bill will lead to increased accuracy in credit reports and result in an industry that is both more responsive to consumer complaints about errors and more cognizant of the consumers' right to financial privacy.

I have worked on legislation to overhaul the credit reporting system and credit bureaus for the past several Congresses. The 25-year-old law that governs this industry has simply failed to keep pace with the exploding technology in this area and the new issues it presents. When the Fair Credit Reporting Act was enacted, many credit bureaus were keeping manual records. Today, the big three credit bureaus each have 200 million computerized files on American consumers. Nearly every decision made about us—whether to approve a loan, rent an apartment, insure property, or offer a job—could involve a credit report. The credit bureaus must get it right. But, with the enormous numbers of files and information amassed by the credit bureaus on American consumers, the implications for errors and invasions of privacy are staggering.

The issues that plagued consumers when Congress first began looking anew into this area in the 1980's have not been resolved by the mere passage of time. I am sure my colleagues recognize the anguish consumers feel when a computer wrongly labels them deadbeats and shows up on their credit reports. In Vermont, this happened to an entire town. And imagine the enduring damage that a credit bu-

reau can do by failing to correct an error. I know that Members of this House have experienced the frustration of an unresponsive credit bureau firsthand or have heard the anger of their constituents. And, in an age where computers talk to each other, companies are gaining more and easier access to sensitive financial information about consumers without the consent or even the knowledge of consumers.

Congress cannot stand idle as errors on credit reports wreck peoples' lives. Congress cannot turn a blind eye as companies and machines transfer reams of financial and personal information about consumers who remain in the dark. And yet the current Fair Credit Reporting Act does not go far enough to prevent such errors or such incursions into consumers' privacy from occurring.

Congress has taken a good hard look at these problems. I and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, particularly Chairman LEACH, worked long and hard last year with representatives of consumer groups and the credit reporting industry to craft the very fair and balanced bill that the House passed twice last year on a voice vote. The legislation I am introducing today is virtually identical to last year's compromise bill. Let me emphasize that the bill I am introducing does not contain my wish list for reforms—it is a genuine compromise. And it is a product of earnest, good faith negotiation between Democrats and Republicans and between industry and consumer groups.

In sum, the bill requires that consumers be educated about their rights regarding their credit reports; it provides consumers with cheaper access to their reports; it allows consumers to put a stop to some of the junk mail that fills their mail boxes; it provides for prompt correction of errors in credit reports; and it gives consumers a right of action against businesses that neglect to correct errors in the course of a reinvestigation. This bill also provides new opportunities for businesses to prescreen consumers for credit and to share information about consumers among affiliated companies.

Because of the need for reform, and the overwhelming bipartisan consensus on this piece of legislation that was demonstrated repeatedly last year, the House should proceed expeditiously with consideration of this bill. The consumers of this country should not and will not tolerate further delay.

TRIBUTE TO BILL ROSENDAHL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Bill Rosendahl, senior vice president of Century Cable Television, whose commitment to public affairs and political programming is unsurpassed. Since 1987 Bill has been host of "Week in Review," a talk show that brings together journalists, politicians and consultants for an often fascinating discussion of the issues. There is nothing like it on any television station in southern California.

Along with his duties on "Week in Review," Bill spends much of his time interviewing politicians and, during election season, candidates,

including those from minor parties or those running for obscure offices. No political reporter in the print or broadcast media in Los Angeles is as thorough and fair as Bill. In an age when it is fashionable to be cynical and dismissive about politics, Bill is truly a breath of fresh air.

He brings impeccable credentials to his work. Prior to his arrival at Century Cable, Bill was director of corporate affairs for Westinghouse Broadcasting and Cable. He was also a White House appointee to the State Department, and has participated in many Presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial campaigns.

This year Bill was named by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists as the winner of its 1994 Freedom of Information Award, which honors nonjournalists who helped promote first amendment issues. With his dedication to airing all points of view and for extensive coverage of topics ranging from AIDS to the war in Bosnia, Bill Rosendahl is the perfect choice.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Bill Rosendahl, who has shown that in the right hands, television can be a marvelous source of news and information about politics and government. He brings honor to his profession.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced legislation aimed at addressing a problem that most Americans now recognize as a pressing threat to our way of life and the continued success of our Nation. That problem is illegal immigration and I hope that the package of reforms I propose will—once and for all—help establish firm control over our borders and make it much more difficult for those who enter our country illegally to benefit by breaking the law.

Illegal immigration was first recognized as a drain on public funds and a detriment to public welfare in the border States where it has been most prevalent over the years. In recent years, though, more and more Americans from a much wider geographic area have come to understand the overwhelming burden placed upon law-abiding taxpayers by those who enter this country illegally.

For years, citizens in border States have demanded a Federal response to this problem and, for years, the Federal Government has turned a deaf ear to the plight of those legal residents asked to house, school, treat, and feed those with no legal right to be here. The response has been so dismal, in fact, that over the past year some border States have actually sued the Federal Government in hopes of retrieving some of the billions of dollars spent attending to the needs of illegal immigrants.

But the apex of the public outcry against illegal immigration, I believe, was reached this past November, when nearly 60 percent of California voters supported a statewide initiative aimed at eliminating the benefits awarded to those who break the law when they enter

this country. The overwhelming passage of proposition 187 sends a clear message to those who write the laws governing life in this Nation that—on this issue—the people have had enough and they want something done.

Illegal immigration is perhaps the only situation I know of where those who openly and knowingly break the law not only escape punishment, they are in fact rewarded beyond their wildest dreams. Until we combine tougher border enforcement with the elimination of benefits awarded those who enter this country illegally, we will never be able to end the drain on public resources and to protect opportunities for those legal immigrants who seek to make a life here and to capture their share of the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, illegal immigration is a complex and divisive issue and I recognize that no single legislative package could ever fully address its many facets and implications. I hope, however, that the bills I introduce today will provide a foundation for an appropriate Federal response to this crisis.

As the head of a congressional task force on immigration that you created, I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on this issue and particularly with my good friend Representative LAMAR SMITH, chairman of the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

The time has come for national immigration reform. We in the 104th Congress owe it to those who put us here to recognize this and to take appropriate action, instead of continuing to ignore a crisis that threatens to undermine the very foundation of the society we have worked so hard over so many years to create.

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES: A GROWING ECONOMIC PART- NERSHIP

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about the flourishing economic relationship that is unfolding between the United States and India. Just a few years ago, hardly anyone spoke of the tremendous opportunity for developing strong economic ties between our countries. Today, for a number of important reasons, we are witnessing dramatic change in this domain. We are engaged in an economic relationship with India that is strengthening the ties between our countries.

Just last week, several major American papers published excellent articles on the state of United States-India trade. Each of them describes in detail how the liberalization of the Indian economy, initiated by Prime Minister Rao, has created fertile ground for American businesses to interact with their Indian counterparts abroad, creating new jobs at home while servicing a huge untapped market overseas.

I am inserting into the RECORD today an article from the Wall Street Journal of January 12, 1995, which I commend to my colleagues. Titled, "India Is Elbowing Into China's Limelight: Foreign investors Taking Note of Economic Revival," this article highlights the opportunities for building American business and creating new American jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the enhanced relationship which is now unfolding before us. This is due in no small part to the creativity and determination of American businesses to expand their exports to new, fertile markets. We should also acknowledge, and pay tribute to, the Indo-American community which has taken a particularly keen interest in promoting economic ties between our nations. This community deserves recognition and thanks for helping to forge lasting economic ties that will strengthen mutual friendship between our countries in the months and years ahead.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 12, 1995]

INDIA IS ELBOWING INTO CHINA'S LIMELIGHT: FOREIGN INVESTORS TAKING NOTE OF ECONOMIC REVIVAL

(By Urban C. Lehner)

BANGALORE, INDIA.—K. Gopalkrishnan was braced for the worst when Motorola Inc. transferred him from his native Singapore to a new pager factory in this southern Indian city. Although of Indian descent himself, the 35-year-old executive had heard horror stories about India's bureaucrats and workers.

His first nine months in Bangalore have been a pleasant surprise. Clearing a new assembly line through Indian customs was a breeze, he says; the whole process, from packing the line in Singapore to producing the first pager in Bangalore, took only eight days. Indeed, the entire factory was set up in just five months, and it's already operating as efficiently as the Singapore plant. "Contrary to what you hear outside the country, Indians can be among the most efficient people in the world, if properly guided," Mr. Gopalkrishnan says.

But not the most efficient people, at least not yet. Motorola's older, larger factory in Tianjin, China, "has produced some benchmark results that everybody else [within Motorola] is battling" to match, Mr. Gopalkrishnan says. "We hope to be in those shoes soon."

HIGH HOPES

Thanks in part to foreign-investment success stories like Motorola's, many Indians hope their economy can soon be in China's shoes, too. It's a tribute to how far India has come that they even dare express the hope. For, until very recently, China was everybody's nominee for most-likely-to-become-an-economic-superpower. India was a chronic underperformer that seemed unable to get its act together.

But India's three-year-old reform program has started to bear fruit just as foreign investors have begun to take a more sober view of China. As a result, many Indians are starting to take their country seriously as a rival to China. "Sooner or later, India's inherent advantage will assert itself," says Manmohan Singh, India's finance minister and the author of the reforms.

Judged on fundamentals, the competition between India and China is still no contest. China's economy is growing twice as fast. China's savings and literacy rates are more than half again higher. Foreign debt and government red ink drag down China's economy far less than India's.

WHO'S THE FAIREST?

	India	China
Savings rate ¹	24.2%	35.8%
'95 Debt-service ratio ²	29.2%	13.0%
Avg. GDP growth:		
1989-93	5.3%	8.9%
1995-2000 ²	6.0%	7.8%
Population (millions)	846.3	1,172.0
"Economic Freedom" ranking (1=most free)	86	87

¹ 1993 for India, 1992 for China.

²Projection.

Sources: Asian Development Bank, Credit Lyonnais Securities, Heritage Foundation.

Yet in the competition for foreign investors, India is starting to make China share the limelight. Foreigners lapped up \$4.6 billion of new Indian equity-linked paper last year but only \$2.7 billion in new Chinese shares, according to the Bombay Stock Exchange and Credit Lyonnais Securities (Asia) Ltd.

India has also been attracting new interest from foreign companies. A Daewoo Co. joint venture in India plans to make 100,000 cars a year starting this year; the South Korean company has yet to win permission to make cars in China, though it is undertaking a major auto-part project there. Kellogg Co. recently started producing cornflakes north of Bombay; the U.S. breakfast-cereal company won't open a plant in China until the middle of this year. Levi Strauss & Co., working hand-in-hand with Indian subcontractors, will begin selling jeans in India within months; the San Francisco-based concern has been phasing out clothing purchases from subcontractors in China because of human-rights concerns.

U.S. ROAD TRIP

More corporate investments are coming. U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown heads to India this week with 25 American chief executives who are expected to sign several billion dollars in deals; the trip comes five months after Mr. Brown undertook a similar mission to China. In a recent Ernst & Young survey of 230 multinational companies, 17% saw India as a "priority country" for future investment, ranking India second only to China.

China's lead in the foreign-investment sweepstakes remains enormous, however. Foreigners last year sank well in excess of \$30 billion into operations in China, compared with less than \$2 billion in India.

It's also far from clear that India can ever make up for China's 15-year head start. While three years of reforms may have revived India's economy, they haven't papered over its seething ethnic and class divisions, done away with its corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, or rid its city streets of beggars.

But at least foreign investors are finally noticing India's assets, among them:

India has a huge middle class whose buying habits are well-chronicled, unlike in China, where dependable market statistics are rare. The Indian government-supported National Council of Applied Economic Research, for instance, periodically surveys samplings of as many as 500,000 Indians. The council's 1992-93 survey indicates that 550 million Indians lived in households where at least one member owned a wristwatch; that 33% of nail polish was bought by households with a monthly income of less than 18,000 rupees (\$574); and that southern India accounted for 77% of the country's purchases of coffee.

India has skilled scientists and software engineers. Motorola, Texas Instruments Inc. and other foreign investors have turned Bangalore into one of the world's software-writing capitals. India abounds in qualified people because its universities emphasize computer science and because "Indians naturally love intellectual puzzles," says Anand Khandekar, a retired Indian navy commodore who supervises 220 engineers at a Motorola software laboratory here. The Indian engineers are good, and they are affordable. A Texas Instruments official says a typical software engineer in Bangalore costs \$400 a month in salary and benefits.

India has well-managed private companies. In China, the potential partners for foreign investors are mainly state-owned companies and the potential stock plays are all recent

listings. The 120-year-old Bombay Stock Exchange, on the other hand, in 1994 had almost 4,450 listed companies, more than any other exchange in Asia. The people who run many of these companies have far more in common with many global executives than do their Chinese counterparts. In everything from their attitude toward profitability to their understanding of how a contract dispute should be solved, they are far easier to work with, many foreign firms find.

India's Western-style legal system was one of the things that attracted U S West Inc. to India, says Boli Medappa, who's in charge of developing the telephone company's business in the country. U S West, a Baby Bell that operates telephone systems in 14 U.S. states, spent five months in 1990 researching business opportunities in 11 Asian countries. In the end India ranked first on its list, Ms. Medappa says. China ranked 11th.

The ranking was done mainly on criteria such as political stability and market access, but Ms. Medappa also gives India the nod on less tangible factors, such as the widespread use of English, a long-functioning democratic government, an Anglo-Saxon legal system and a sense of shared values with the West.

India also gets a boost from the enthusiastic cheerleading of "nonresident Indians" like Ms. Medappa, a green-card holder who has lived in the U.S. since 1978 and worked for U S West for eight years. Unlike overseas Chinese entrepreneurs, who invest their own money in China, many nonresident Indians advocate investment in India by the multinational companies that employ them.

IT'S WHO YOU KNOW

"For every foreign company I've seen come to India, the guy who was actually making that effort happen was an ethnic Indian," says Naina Lal Kidwai, Morgan Stanley & Co.'s chief of corporate finance in Bombay.

Another attribute of India is simply being the world's second-biggest potential market, after China. That's especially alluring as a spate of loan-payment problems and contract disputes reminds foreign investors of the difficulties of doing business in the Middle Kingdom.

But investors are hardly deserting China in droves. And experienced foreign investors know India also can pose frustrations. For example, U S West and other foreign phone companies have camped out in New Delhi hotels for months awaiting a government auction of operating-rights contracts that keeps being promised.

And while India has slashed tariffs and tackled its government budget deficit, it has balked at more painful measures, such as privatizing government enterprises, allowing imports of many foreign consumer goods or making it easier for companies to lay off workers.

Finance Minister Singh insists the government's program is on schedule, but adds it cannot get too far ahead of public opinion. Mr. Singh makes no apologies for this; one of the advantages of a democracy, he says, is that public opinion helps check misguided policies. That mechanism is absent in China, he points out.

If democracy keeps India from developing as fast as China, some analysts say it also gives India a stability that transcends its occasional outbursts of communal violence. "Think of India as a wide, shallow-bottomed boat," says Jonathan Benschky, commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. "It's easy to rock but very difficult to tip over."

COLONIA PLUMBING LOAN PROGRAM

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced two measures which will address a problem which has been forgotten and ignored for far too long. The lack of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities in the Southwestern United States, in communities known as colonias, has caused environmental degradation and has had a detrimental impact on public health. Colonias are communities in the southwestern region of the United States along the United States-Mexico border which are generally unincorporated and characterized by a lack of running water, sewage treatment facilities, and safe, sanitary housing.

Rather than go into an extensive history of the causes of the problem, I would just say to my colleagues that the residents of these communities thought that in buying a piece of land upon which they could build a home they were earning a piece of the American dream. Sadly, the dream has yet to come true for these hard working Americans and their children. I have been fighting for many years, on many levels, to address this problem. Today, I have introduced a measure specifically addressing the lack of sewage treatment facilities for the region and a measure to increase the State's flexibility in administering a current program. These measures are small steps to correcting a problem which has existed for more than 30 years.

Unfortunately, when we talk of the citizens along the border with Mexico there are those among us who would distort the facts. As my colleagues review this legislation, I hope they will bear in mind that: first, the colonias are communities located wholly in the United States; second, the residents of colonias are American citizens and legal permanent residents; and third, the residents are not squatters. They purchased the land, for which they have legal deeds, from unscrupulous developers who promised them everything and delivered nothing. I hope my colleagues will avail themselves to addressing the needs of Americans, irrespective of where they live, and not bow to the misinformed arguments of those who are not from the border and cannot know the needs and concerns of the region. I am asking for fairness for American children who live in conditions similar to those of developing countries.

Today, there are more than 350,000 Americans, many of them children, who live in colonias without any access to such basic services as indoor plumbing or safe sewage disposal. In my district alone there are nearly 48,000 people who live under these appalling conditions every day. Let me try to describe to my colleagues what life is like for these hard working Americans.

In the State of Texas, there are nearly 300,000 people living in approximately 1200 colonias. The majority of these communities do not have paved roads. Forty percent of these communities, or roughly 112,000 people, do not have access to public water, a precious and expensive commodity in the desert. Instead these people are forced to rely on water from wells or water which is transported

from outside the community. Most of the wells are dug by hand and are no more than 15 feet deep. In my district the water table is only 7 feet deep in sandy soil, which make the water brackish and not suitable for drinking even under the best of circumstances. Only when we consider that many residents have equally crudely dug outhouse located less than 50 feet from these wells, can we begin to appreciate how truly unfit for drinking this water is. Those who must have their water brought in must find places to store it. Sadly, the storage container is all too often an old chemical barrel, frequently with the skull and crossbones still visible. As if storing water in contaminated containers were not bad enough, storing the water causes the chlorine, which is what keeps our drinking water safe, to dissipate. I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to try to imagine living every day of their lives having to constantly plan how much water would be required for every meal, every bath, every laundry day, and every time they washed their dishes by hand. I think my colleagues will agree this would be very burdensome indeed.

It should be no surprise to my colleagues that this situation is also having very serious health consequences. The lack of public services means that the residents in these communities are, in effect, drinking, washing dishes and bathing in their own refuse. The incidence of hepatitis in the border region is two to three times higher than the national average, and in my district the hepatitis rate is five times the national average. Let me put that into perspective for my colleagues. Several years ago, one of the school districts in El Paso County tested the students for hepatitis. The results, Mr. Speaker, were shocking. By the age of 8 approximately 35 percent of the children had been infected with hepatitis A, and by the age of 35, up to 90 percent of colonia residents had been infected.

Unfortunately, hepatitis is not the only disease which threatens the residents of the colonias. Perhaps the most disturbing, and the most widely publicized, consequence of the environmental problems associated with the lack of proper sewage and drinking water is the alarmingly high number of anencephalic, or brainless babies which have been born in the region. Less dramatic but no less dangerous are two gastrointestinal infestations, amebiasis which is caused by a parasite, and shigellosis which is caused by bacteria. Both are endemic to the region and have rates of two to three times the national average. In addition, 15 percent of families in colonias report that at least one family member suffers from diarrhea every week. Finally, Mr. Speaker, cholera, which is virtually unknown in the United States, continues to threaten border communities. Last year, cholera bacteria were found in the drinking water in Ciudad Juarez, El Paso's sister city. We all know that disease knows no international boundary, nor does it respect any internal divisions within this country. It is imperative that we take steps to eliminate the health hazards faced by the residents of the colonias.

In the past, it has been difficult to secure funding for the EPA to provide grants to colonias. In fiscal year 1990, I was able to obtain \$15 million to establish a special revolving fund to make loans to Texas counties along the United States-Mexico border. Due to the high level of poverty in this area, the counties have not been able to adequately access these funds. These funds were used to create

the Colonia Plumbing Loan Program. The intention of this program was to fill a gap in State and Federal funding. While some monies have been provided for wastewater treatment, little funding has been provided to equip these homes with the necessary plumbing to utilize these services. As anyone who has been involved with the building or remodeling of a home knows, the modifications which must be made to a home in order to access water distribution and wastewater systems are costly.

My legislation would convert this program from a loan program to a grant program. As with other grants to the colonias, the State of Texas will match the Federal contribution, thus allowing us to maximize the allocation of these funds. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides us the opportunity to take an existing program that while well intended, did not meet the needs of its constituents and tailor the program to meet those needs.

Mr. Speaker, my second bill addresses the question of authorization in regard to grants for wastewater systems. After long and needless battles, this House has provided funding to the State of Texas to make grants to the colonias for wastewater treatment. These funds have been matched dollar for dollar by the State. Despite the fact that there are currently four statutes in force which authorize such expenditures, it is my understanding that an additional, agency-specific authorization, is necessary in order to secure funding for these hard-working Americans. Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides an additional authorization.

Mr. Speaker, several times a year this Congress is asked to assist victims of natural disasters. The residents of my district are only happy to do so. Now, however, they are asking for your help to address a situation no less devastating than that experienced by the victims of flood, fire, or hurricane. Victims of natural disasters must ensure conditions similar to that of the colonias for a short time. The residents of the colonias have been enduring their hardships for more than 30 years. The time has come to finally address the needs of poor Americans who live along the international border between the United States and Mexico.

Every American citizen is entitled to a certain basic standard of living, and we as a national should own up to our responsibility to take care of those who are least able to take care of themselves.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD
WITTENBERG

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute today to a talented and tireless public servant who has fought for the people of Ventura County for nearly three dec-

ades—the past 16 years as the county's chief administrative officer.

Richard Wittenberg has clearly left his mark on Ventura County and, in a broader sense, southern California. As the principal advisor to the Ventura County Board of Supervisors and the person charged with carrying out the board's decisions, he has helped see the county through the good and the bad, the rich years and the lean ones.

Through Richard's tenure, and thanks in no small part to his management style, Ventura County has served as a model for other municipalities around the State and Nation. His thoughtful leadership, his professionalism, and the fact that he truly cared about the fate of his 750,000 employers made Richard one of the most effective administrators to manage this or any county.

In addition to his numerous professional accomplishments, Richard and his wife Joyce have raised three very successful children and have played an active role in the social, cultural, and philanthropic fabric of the county and surrounding areas.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Richard Wittenberg, who is leaving Ventura County to become chief administrative officer for Santa Clara County. We are sorry to see him go, but thank him for the very positive impact he has made in Ventura County and southern California. We wish him all the best in his new position.

THE COMMON SENSE LEGAL
REFORM ACT

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, this week the Commerce Committee begins hearings on extremely important legal reform.

The Common Sense Legal Reform Act (H.R. 10) will restore commonsense to Federal securities laws by limiting strike lawsuits—suits filed by class action attorneys on behalf of shareholders whose stock investments have failed to live up to their expectations. Currently, a sharp drop or increase in a company's stock price can trigger a lawsuit, even if movement was caused by normal market events.

Mr. Speaker, high-tech, bio-tech and other growth companies are the job creators in our economy. American businesses like these, struggling to remain competitive in a global marketplace, fear these abusive strike lawsuits for good reason: Because these companies stock prices are the most volatile, and they can least afford the endless litigation resulting in huge legal fees, they are the targets of these frivolous lawsuits.

These lawsuits effect businesses' competitiveness on several levels. To settle these speculative suits, companies may be forced to layoff employees or simply never hire them at all. Worst of all, U.S. competitiveness on an international scale is shackled with a tax on innovation. Why? Because strike suits hit the most innovative, entrepreneurial firms in America.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the small independent investor is the one who stand to gain the most

from this commonsense legal reform. The small investor is the one deprived of timely information by gun-shy managers, who see capital allocated to R&D diverted to pay legal bills and settlements, and who are robbed of the time and talent of managers distracted by lawsuits.

Commonsense legal reform, that we promised in the Contract With America, and we are delivering with H.R. 10, is desperately needed to unshackle companies and investors from these abusive lawsuits.

VYING FOR DOLLARS—EDUCATION AND CORRECTIONS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, this Nation has a serious problem with crime and the people of this country are demanding something be done. Unfortunately, the current debate about how to address this problem appears to be stalled at the theory that more prisons will reduce crime. But the fact of the matter is building more costly prisons is a short-term fix to a long-term problem that may very well be draining the resources from the real solution.

The following article that I am inserting into the RECORD is a thought-provoking interview with Frank Wood, Minnesota's commissioner of corrections, a life-long friend and acquaintance. Prior to his role as commissioner, Frank Wood served for a decade as a prison warden and has had a long positive career in Minnesota corrections. I encourage my colleagues to take heed of the message Commissioner Wood relates in this important interview.

VYING FOR DOLLARS—EDUCATION AND CORRECTIONS

"They are closing schools in California to free up money to build more prisons. And it's not an unusual phenomenon. Education and Corrections are being pitted against each other in almost every state in the union," says Frank Wood, Minnesota's outspoken Commissioner of Corrections.

Wood is not about to suggest that prisons can or should be abolished. Nor is he likely to suggest that Minnesota's \$143 million prison budget is unnecessary.

"Now and for the foreseeable future we will need prisons for violent offenders. However," he continues, "having said that, Minnesota is among the toughest states in the country in terms of sentences, we don't need many more felony enhancements [ed note: corrections jargon for tougher felony sentences]."

What we do need, Wood says, is a Corrections budget that must increase substantially for several years, "just to cover the invoices for the laws—and sentences—we've already passed."

And beyond that?

"We have proposed to spend 30 billion dollars in the national crime bill—and it's highly unlikely that those funds designated for reactions after the fact to crime will lower the crime rate," Wood says.

What the crime bill will do, Wood suggests, is help Americans feel safe in the face of what they perceive as an increasingly violent society with a growing number of out-of-control youth.

Is Wood pleased? Evidently not. "As we attempt to toughen Minnesota's sentencing guidelines beyond their current level, what we are doing is investing in reaction. Attacking the problems of crime by building more prisons is like attacking the AIDS problem by building more hospitals.

"We do need prisons. But we must look at how to conserve our state's resources and focus on and invest in our kids."

"We must," Wood says, "look at kids with learning disabilities and kids with poor anger and impulse control. They can be helped before they end up in correctional facilities.

"We must look at how we can help kids who are growing up with abusive parents and kids who are parenting kids.

"We need to look at parent education—maybe even mandatory training for parents. We need to teach parents and kids non-violent conflict resolution skills.

"We've got to remember that even if some want to—you can't throw kids away. They won't disappear. And the costs of dealing with them won't either. They'll take your money when they occupy a cell."

Wood insists that it's far less expensive to invest in tutors, parent education, even one-to-one help for kids. He's adamant that society will save money—and may just reclaim lives—if it will invest in more front-end services and fewer correctional facilities.

"We invest in recycling plastic, glass and paper—we should invest in preserving our most valuable resource, our kids," says Wood.

TRIBUTE TO HOPE MONTGOMERY SCOTT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a preeminent symbol of Philadelphia's main line society. The recent passing of Hope Montgomery Scott at age 90, earlier this week marks the end of an era. As the darling of high society, Mrs. Scott was both an honored dairy farmer and for the last 30 years the principal organizer for the nationally known Devon Horse Show and Country Fair.

Scott, best known as the high society girl was the inspiration for the making of "The Philadelphia Story," written in 1939 by playwright Philip Barry, a college classmate of Mrs. Scott's husband, Edgar, at Harvard Drama School. The play, was then made into a 1940 movie starring local Bryn Mawr College graduate actress Katherine Hepburn. In 1956, after great demand, "The Philadelphia Story" was remade into a musical called "High Society," starring Philadelphia native Grace Kelly.

Mrs. Scott had a dairy farm, a trade she learned from her father while growing up. Her dairy farm was the top producing Ayrshire herd in the Nation. In 1990 the farm received an award for an average annual output of 20,000 pounds of milk per cow.

Mrs. Scott married an heir to the Pennsylvania Railroad fortune, threw the best parties, and became the finest American horsewoman

of her day. Mrs. Scott began riding at the age of 4 and won many awards at the Devon Horse Show.

Today, Mrs. Scott's contributions to the community can be best attributed to her role as chairwoman and executive director of the Devon Horse Show and Country Fair, Inc., where last year alone proceeds of over \$400,000 benefited Bryn Mawr Hospital.

But Mrs. Scott's charity work was not limited to the Devon Horse Show. Earlier this year, Mrs. Scott coordinated a 90th birthday bash for herself which alone raised another \$100,000 for Bryn Mawr Hospital, her favorite charity.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask my colleagues to pay tribute to the late Hope Montgomery Scott. She will be greatly missed by her family, friends, and admirers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, January 18, 1995, I was unavoidably detained and regrettably missed three procedural votes. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 17, a motion to table the appeal of the Speaker's ruling; "aye" on rollcall vote No. 18, a motion to strike the words of Representative Meek of Florida; and "nay" on rollcall vote No. 19, a motion to adjourn the U.S. House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO KEN NASH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished service of Sgt. Kenneth J. Nash.

Sergeant Nash is retiring after 27½ years of diligent service in the Hazel Park Police Department. His career has been marked by numerous commendations and citations including the prestigious "Citation for Professional Excellence" awarded to him by the Michigan State Police.

Sergeant Nash's distinguished record of service is not limited only to the Hazel Park Police Department. He has been active in the Boy Scouts serving as Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, and district commissioner. His outstanding service to the community earned him the "Citizen of the Month" honor, which was awarded to him by the Hazel Park City Council.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain his retirement will not be so much the ending of his career, but rather the beginning of new endeavors.

I am privileged to join Kenneth Nash's friends and colleagues in thanking him for his years of distinguished service and wish him a rewarding retirement.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 19, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 20

10:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SD-562

JANUARY 23

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

JANUARY 26

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SR-332

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SR-253

FEBRUARY 1

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine Federal Government reform issues, focusing on information management systems.

SD-342

POSTPONEMENTS

JANUARY 19

Budget

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation granting the President of the United States legislative line item veto authority.

SD-608

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review structure and funding issues of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SD-562

JANUARY 24

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the requirements for ballistic missile defenses.

SR-222

JANUARY 25

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Federal Government reform issues, focusing on welfare reform.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing biennial expenditures by standing, select, and special committees of the Senate, and to consider other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J.Res. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting congressional terms.

SD-226