EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OUR FLAWED ENCRYPTION POLICIES

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the Export Control Act, which governs the export of dual use technologies. Ironically, it does not govern the export of encryption software, which is considered a munition, and is regulated under the Arms Export Control Act. In fact, encryption software is absolutely vital in national security, electronic commerce, and personal privacy applications. I can't imagine a technology that has more civilian as well as defense applications—the very definition of dual use.

I am very concerned that current Federal controls are holding American high tech companies back from developing and marketing superior encryption products. While I understand that these controls are aimed at keeping powerful encryption out of the hands of terrorists and hostile nations, they are succeeding only in keeping foreign customers away from American products.

As you know, current U.S. policy only allows export of software with 40-bit encryption, while most encryption users prefer stronger 56-bit products that are already available on the Internet and from foreign manufacturers. In fact, over 200 foreign encryption programs are now available in 21 countries.

This imbalance between what the market wants and U.S. law allows is creating a major economic problem for American companies. An industry study found that current export restrictions could cost U.S. businesses $30 billion to $60 billion by the year 2000.

Further, current restrictions on U.S. encryption exports limit the types of products available here at home. It can be prohibitively expensive for companies to make two versions of the same software—a weak package for export and a strong package for domestic consumption. As a result, Americans often only have access to weaker encryption products.

The administration has responded to this situation with a proposal that is inadequate at best. It would let U.S. companies export software with stronger encryption—up to 64-bits—but only if a key escrow system is attached. This key escrow system would require a third party located in the United States (or where we have bilateral escrow agreements) to have the key to encrypted material so the American Government could gain access to it if the United States determines that our national security is at stake.

This plan is flawed for several reasons. Few foreign consumers are going to buy American encryption software that's compromised by our Government. Further, without stringent safeguards, the administration plan opens the door to potential Government violations of personal privacy. And it ignores the fact that foreign encryption programs without key escrow requirements are already widely available.

I support a stronger, bipartisan effort to relax U.S. export restrictions while protecting our national security interests. The Security and Freedom Through Encryption Act [SAFE] would ensure that Americans are free to use any encryption package anywhere, prohibit mandatory key escrow schemes, guarantee companies the ability to sell any encryption package within the United States, and make it unlawful to use encryption to commit a crime.

Most important, it would allow U.S. businesses to export encryption software if products with comparable security capabilities are commercially available from a foreign supplier. In effect, American encryption exports would be stronger, but offer no greater threat to the United States than other products already being used abroad.

Reforming America's encryption export policy is important for high tech companies hoping to increase their sales, businesses that want better security for their computers, online entrepreneurs looking to tap a global market for their services, and e-mail users who desire more privacy for their electronic messages. SAFE offers a way to achieve all these goals and protect our national security interests at the same time.

LAWMAKER TRANSCENDED TYPICAL WASHINGTON POLITICS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, this opinion piece by Ken Newton of the St. Joseph News-Press summarizes the feelings of so many people who have admired the late Congressman Bill Emerson of Missouri. I would like to place this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it can be recorded in history with the other fine tributes to Bill Emerson.

[From the St. Joseph News-Press, June 30, 1996]

LAWMAKER TRANSCENDED TYPICAL WASHINGTON POLITICS

(By Ken Newton)

Here's a note from my career filed as a missed opportunity.

The congressman was in his home district conducting a farm tour, and I drew the reporting assignment, a warm morning at a university livestock facility. The school's agriculture chairman was anxious to show off the prize boar, which seemed more than up to the task as it trotted out of its pen, strode up to its guest and, as if scripted, relieved itself at the congressman's feet.

Oblivious to the affront, the hog became the only creature present not caught up in embarrassment or surprise. I slapped my forehead, wishing I had a camera ready.

Bill Emerson, diminished to a fireplug by an incontinent animal, took it well, shaking off his shoes and moving on to whatever came next. Life in Washington teaches you to roll with the punches.

I remembered this when I learned Congressman Emerson, who represented Southeast Missouri in Congress 15 years, died last weekend at age 58.

He was elected U.S. representative five months after I became a newspaperman, and our career paths crossed numerous times. Helped into office by Ronald Reagan's coattails in 1980, he beat a long-time incumbent whom constituents believed cared more for Jimmy Carter's attention than their interests.

Thus, Mr. Emerson became the first non-Democrat to hold the Southeast Missouri congressional seat in four decades. In the cotton-rich reaches of New Madrid County, where I grew up, they tolerated boll weevils more readily than Republicans, yet the congressman managed to win seven subsequent elections. The nick-name for the growing legion of crossover voters was ''Emercrats.''

Other Republican congressional hopefuls didn't have such luck in those days, and Mr. Emerson became a working-stiff representative in the out-numbered party. He paid attention to his agricultural constituency, went about the business of serving his district and occasionally called out back-bencher objections to Tip O'Neill and Jim Wright and Tom Foley, the power brokers of his chamber.

Defying the stereotype of the GOP as compassionless, Mr. Emerson adopted world hunger issues as his own. He championed the international aid program known as Food for Peace, and struck up an unlikely alliance with House colleague Mickey Leland, the Houston Democrat who died when his plane crashed during a fact-finding mission to Ethiopia in 1989.

The urban African-American and rural Republican were strange bedfellows who traveled together to famine-stricken areas a number of times, bound by a cause and not separated by partisanship. When Mr. Leland died, the Missourian's eulogy was among the most moving.

The glorious irony of Mr. Emerson's tenure in Congress is that his success as a lawmaker grew from inaccessibility to power. For his first seven terms, he waded into his duties without the necessity of kissing up to leadership or the lure of landing committee chairmanships; only majority members needed to apply. Instead he became a representative in the true sense of that title.

The accompanying sad irony is that 10 months into the Newt Revolution, when his party finally had the power, Mr. Emerson was diagnosed with the lung cancer that would kill him.

It is fashionable to regard members of Congress cynically, as hogs gone to trough, greedy souls looking only to perpetuate their political careers and attendant perks. No doubt, those views are justified with some. With many, the names that might not make the Sunday morning programs or vice presidential short lists, the call to public service is enough of a job and a reward.

Bill Emerson, a good Missourian of low profile in life, should be remembered that way.

WISCONSIN WELFARE PLAN

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not long ago President Clinton expressed his strong support of the Wisconsin welfare reform plan. I applaud the President's decision to support Governor Thompson's ambitious plan—but actions speak louder than words.

Reforming a welfare system that encourages dependence and continued vulnerability is a top priority of this Republican-led Congress. Welfare was designed to be a safety net for those in crises, not the virtual hammock that it has now become.

The Wisconsin welfare reform proposal is very similar to the Republican welfare reform bill. The Republican plan provides real reform that will lift families out of a destructive cycle of poverty and dependency. The current welfare system only serves to make welfare children welfare parents. For too many people, welfare has become a way of life; the Republican welfare reform plan makes welfare a way of work.

Mr. Speaker, welfare weakens the American family. President Clinton has voiced support for a comprehensive welfare overhaul that will help take people off the welfare rolls and put them on the payrolls. I urge the President to sign the waiver for the Wisconsin welfare reform plan and support the Republican welfare reform bill.

ANNE E. KEARNS HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, public service is the most honorable profession when it is done honestly and well. Anne E. Kearns epitomizes the public servant who has served honestly and well for the citizens in the New York City area.

She has lived all of her life in New York and for the past 20 years has worked for the Federal Government. Her duties in that time included working in the security and engineering departments of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in the Bronx and working at the New York Maritime College where she provided support services to uniformed members of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. She also made significant contributions to the efficient operation of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Anne Kearns is the consummate public servant who embodies the highest ideals of government service. I am proud to congratulate her on her retirement. We are losing a distinguished public servant.

SALUTE TO CAPTAIN METROS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 15, 1996, the professional and dedicated services of a Denver police officer ended. Capt. Steve Metros will be fulfilling a life-time aspiration of 41 years of constant, faithful service to the citizens of the city and county of Denver, CO.

Captain Metros was appointed to the rank of patrolman with the Denver Police Department on January 3, 1956. He has served in virtually every capacity as a Denver police officer but is especially noted for his superb dedication to battling crime and uncompromising code of ethics. Captain Metros has served as a role model to innumerable police officers and his distinguished career leaves a legacy of dedicated service and commitment.

His pride, reputation, and continued belief in the performance of members of the department have revered him throughout the department and the community as well.

His willingness to share his knowledge and words of wisdom and encouragement have rendered him a mentor to many of his subordinates and associates and to many who will follow in his footsteps.

With 41 years of service, he is a part of the foundation of the Denver Police Department and he will be sorely missed.

PARTIAL BIRTH, VETO—HEARTS WAXED COLD

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, some citizens are moved to write very moving poetry about the major moral issue of our time—the horror of abortion.

PARTIAL BIRTH, VETO—HEARTS WAXED COLD

(By Dawn M. Thomas)

It is pitiful to see ''We the people' caught up in our everyday cares to the extent we let a small minority of citizens and the permanent government dictate changes and laws without the bat of an eyelash as to our plight. Our apathy testifies against us! We wait until it's almost too late, and the damage has been done.

The love of money shroud in ''A Woman's Right to Choose'' and ''A Woman's Health at Risk'' has duped us into a lack of compassion for those who cannot defend themselves. Will the deceitfulness of riches which motivates the morally ignorant be allowed to wax our hearts cold? We can't let it happen. It is time to let those silent screams be heard!

The Partial Birth Abortion Ban Veto is a disgrace to ''We the Register readers'' and a slap in the face to what America stands for ''One Nation under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for All!'' Thanks to Bill Clinton the word All has been neologized to mean, only those who live outside the womb. If a baby's head has not emerged it's not a baby. I'm abhorred! The disastrous, devastating, and disgraceful Clinton veto of the partial-birth infanticide ban is best summed up in my poem ''Auspicious Dissension'', (The promise of good fortune but receiving strife in it's stead.) My baby daughter, Sarah, 19 months old was the only love which could quiet my bleeding soul and quell the tears which poured down my cheeks after being slapped with the horrifying news of Clinton's veto of the ban. I look in my baby's eyes, then, grasping her close, heartbeat to heartbeat—birthed our poem ''Auspicious Dissension''.

AUSPICIOUS DISSENSION

Oh! This grandiouse baby in my arms compels my heart with all her charms;
A well-spring of love deep within quelling the din of blood-laden sin, of the silent lives capriciously seized, wringing exuberance from the wrought now bereaved.
Fallicious in their imperious ways neologizing life—for neokeynsian pays;
Rationalizing all along with dispersive power of a vascular-throng.
Dismantling truth with impertinent jargon; false consciousness reeling duress through pardon;
Take Heed and Alarm: For the writ that's been script has kept us alive through bridle and bit.
If not for the distal and disparage of many, our land would be peaceful and filled with plenty;
Take Heed and Alarm: The fey who are fickle God won't be mocked for he comes with His Sickle.

Culminating my poem is the fact that Abraham Lincoln our 16th president, in 1863 admonishes the whole American people, in his ''Thanksgiving Proclamation'', to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow with assured hope and genuine repentance that it will lead to mercy and pardon. Also to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations are blessed whose God is the Lord. Mr. Lincoln goes on to warn us that the calamities of the day could very well be the result of our presumptuous sins. He brings to light the peace and prosperity we've enjoyed as a result of God. But Lincoln reiterates how we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and how in the deceitfulness of our hearts, we have vainly imagined that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom or virtue of our own. Lincoln saw that we the people get intoxicated by unbroken success and become to self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace and become to proud to pray to the God who made us. So it seemed fit and proper for President Abraham Lincoln to invite his fellow citizens in every part of the United States, at sea and sojourning in foreign lands, to observe a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens.

I hope we (voters) will be those respondent people when we vote. And I hope that next Thanksgiving we'll have shown true honor to our country by the manner in which we voted on Nov. 5, 1996. Have our hearts waxed cold? As it is today we stand in danger of becoming a third world nation! It is due time to stand up and be counted in ''the number!''

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANNA PADILLA HEINEMANN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a fellow New Mexican, good friend and great American, Alexanna Padilla Heinemann.

Alexanna Padilla Heinemann is a fifth-generation New Mexican. Her father, Alex Padilla, now deceased, was a respected and committed Santa Fe City Councilman, who was a courageous advocate for the common citizen. Alexanna is continuing in the family tradition of responding to the needs of those whose circumstances have placed their lives in harm's way. She has been especially attentive to the

troubled conditions of young children by serving as a founding member, committee chairman, and board member of the acclaimed Buckaroo Ball, an annual event held in Santa Fe, NM, that aids children at risk.

In its 3-year existence, the Buckaroo Ball has donated a total of $1.3 million to charitable entities. Only the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera annual fundraiser in Santa Fe rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball. Alexanna Padilla Heinemann recently served as cochairman of this June 22 event, and a lion's share of the credit can be given to her for its success. Her leadership, combined with tireless, dedicated and skillfull efforts, resulted in a $500,000 net profit. The funds will be donated to painstakingly chosen programs and agencies that provide food, clothing, shelter, protection, and love to children in jeopardy.

I am including an article which was published in the Santa Fe New Mexican on June 27, 1996, in order to provide my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives additional information about the Buckaroo Ball.

In addition, I am sharing a July 1, 1996, commentary by Alexanna Padilla Heinemann, which was also published in the Santa Fe New Mexican. I provide it to my colleagues because it demonstrates Alexanna's unselfish spirit and unifying philosophy.

I am extremely proud and grateful to know Alexanna Padilla Heinemann. I respectfully invite all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in giving tribute to this esteemed New Mexican.

The article follows:

BUCKAROO BALL NETS $500,000 FOR CHARITY

(By Hollis Walker)

For the third year in a row, the 80 women who put on the Buckaroo Ball proved they could do a better job than they predicted.

Preliminary accounting shows last Saturday's ball, a three-year-old charity benefiting Santa Fe County children, netted about $500,000–$200,000 more than the Buckaroo Ball Committee pledged to raise.

After this year's contributions are made, the ball will have donated nearly $1.3 million to charities.

Buckaroo Ball co-chair: Alexanna Padilla Heinemann said she could not credit any single aspect of the multi-faceted fund-raising effort for the increased success this year.

''But this party had a particularly good feeling about it,'' she said. ''Everybody's spirits were so high; Pam Tillis was an incredibly energetic performer, the tent decorations, which only cost $500, looked great.

''And it even rained for us, just before the party,'' she said. ''It was perfectly cool and wonderful.''

Regular sales of 1,000 tickets to the event (at $200 apiece and up for sponsors) raise only about $70,000, she said. Private and corporate donors contribute the rest.

This year's largest single donor was Ron and Susie Dubin, a Connecticut couple who have a home in Santa Fe. The Dubins contributed $25,000 toward the entertainers' fees, Heinemann said.

The only other fund-raiser in Santa Fe that rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball is the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera gala weekend, which begins tonight with its annual ball at Eldorado Hotel. The gala weekend raises at least $500,000 a year for the opera's apprentice program.

Heinemann said the Buckaroo Ball committee soon will begin conducting its usual research to develop its list of charities to which it will contribute next year. That research also will be used to determine to which charities the extra $200,000 raised at this year's ball will be donated, she said. Decisions will be made by late August.

Charity projects already slated to receive money from the proceeds of this year's ball are:

The renovation of the Teen Center at the Santa Fe Boys & Girls Club;

A salary for an adult leader for an after-school program offered by Girls Inc.;

Children's educational opportunities and pediatric dental equipment for La Familia Medical/Dental Center, which serves primarily low-income families;

The expansion of grief support and counseling for youth in 10 Santa Fe County elementary schools offered by the Life Center for Youth and Adults;

And a program to identify and treat children and teen-agers with eating disorders coordinated by Women's Health Services.

NEWCOMERS, NATIVES BOTH HAVE THE SOLUTIONS

(By Alexanna Padilla Heinemann)

Santa Fe. A place of astonishing beauty and startling anger, with plenty of printed space locally and nationally, devoted to both. Stories abound about the divisions between races and classes, between native and newcomer, with almost celebratory coverage given to this purported fissure. But there is a seed of change being planted in Santa Fe and I have seen it up close and personal.

On a clear, starry night, June 22, the citizens of Santa Fe had reason to cheer. The plight of children at risk mobilized this community and a committee of 80 women volunteers to produce the third annual Buckaroo Ball. The count came in a couple of days later: the Buckaroo Ball had netted $500,000, which it would hand over to meticulously researched children's programs and agencies.

As Buckaroo Ball co-chair this year along with Elizabeth Smith, I can be proud of a committee and grateful for a community that could make it possible to pour this unprecedented amount into a cause that desperately needs it. But there is a subtle dynamic at play here, no less profound than the splashy party or abundant funding the Buckaroo Ball affords.

As a fifth-generation New Mexican with a father who was a city councilman and an uncle who designed the state license plate, my regional roots are firm. I have had my turn at a lamenting, divisive frame of mind. But those years of criticizing and complaining were fed by an erroneous notion: that newcomers are coming here to leave their cash and build their flash without giving one crumb beyond self-serving consumption. The error and harm that lie in this notion hold the potential to undo this community.

What I have seen as a founding member, committee head, board member and, finally, co-chair of the Buckaroo Ball is a vision that totally disputes that erroneous notion; one that should command the attention and inspire the reflection of the community: there are newcomers with the means and energy who, not content with simply writing a check, want to use their resources to better the community. They are searching for ways to help.

In a perfect position to guide them are the native and longtime local Santa Feans who, keyed-in to their community, can shape the incoming resources in an informed and professional manner. One may have a bed the size of a ship; the other, a desk the size of a file folder, but each have talents essential to the process. It is a waste of time for the native or newcomer to show anything but appreciation for the other's assets.

Short-term, righteous anger may satisfy. But how far can that take us in getting the job done? The surge of adrenaline may serve as a motivating force but being either the victim or the blamed leaves neither in the position to help the community.

Conversely, an idea driven by a clear understanding, appreciation, and implementation of all the resources in the community has a life of its own.

The questions then become, ''Who has a good idea?'' and ''Who has the ability to get it done?''

In one arena at least, the walls have come down and, three years later, the children of Santa Fe are over a million dollars richer for it. You don't have to have an agenda, you simply have to love children and feel that gnawing sickness in your gut when you encounter a little one who doesn't have enough: enough food, or safety or love.

You don't have to be either rich or have roots embedded in this dusty soil, to make a big difference in this town. You simply have to be a clever funnel of talent, energy, and resources. The more ideas brought to the pot, the better.

Think of the children who might have lost these benefits had we not chosen to keep our eyes open to possibilities.

TRIBUTE TO DELAWARE COUNTY'S SWEETHEART

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding singer-comedienne, woman, mother, grandmother, and wife, Mrs. Julie DeJohn Patterson, who passed away Sunday, July 14, 1996, at the age of 68. Julie was born and raised in Chester, PA, and spent most of her adult life residing in Concord Township, PA, with her husband, David, and their two sons, David and Patrick, who is a longtime member of my congressional staff.

Known to many as Delaware County's Sweetheart, Julie had a career in show business which lasted for over 40 years. Her career took her around the world to the most popular night clubs and concert halls in Canada, Europe, Australia, and the United States, including an engagement at Carnegie Hall. Julie's television career included the ''Ed Sullivan Show,'' the ''Tonight Show,'' and a record 77 appearances on the ''Mike Douglas Show.'' But some of her brightest moments came when she was performing locally before audiences in Delaware County and the New Jersey Shore.

Even though it would have been easy to remain totally absorbed in her career in show business, Julie's greatest pleasure in life was being a wife, mother, and good neighbor in Delaware County. She was a role model for many women today who seek to balance the pressures of a demanding career and the challenges of raising a family. In addition, her involvement in her community was exemplary. She helped raise money for various youth clubs, local charities and also produced and directed youth variety shows and presented benefit concerts to raise money for uniforms and equipment for community sports organizations.

Julie will not only be missed by her family, but by her countless friends in and out of show business, and by the many people and

organizations she touched throughout her life. The Philadelphia area and, indeed, the Nation has lost a great talent and role model.

TRIBUTE TO SUTTER COMMUNITY HOSPITALS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the commitment Sutter Community Hospitals has made to the good health of millions of northern Californians. For over 70 years, this institution has earned a reputation throughout this region for superior medical care and an unparalleled record of advancement and innovation.

In this spirit, I am proud to announce the opening of the new Sutter Cancer Center, which brings together the talent, resources, and technologies necessary to offer an all inclusive program of care to residents of the greater Sacramento region and establishes northern California's most comprehensive cancer center.

The Sutter Cancer Center, established in 1942, serves as a regional oncology center to more than 1 million northern California residents. The center has 100,000 visits per year and treats more than 2,000 new patients annually. Sutter Cancer Center's research activities have yielded important medical breakthroughs, including development of many new treatment options. Each year, the cancer center is an active participant in the prestigious National Cancer Institute clinical and prevention trials, and serves as one of the 10 registries for cancer surveillance. Recognized for innovation and clinical excellence, the Sutter Cancer Center's treatment program is on par with many of the Nation's renowned cancer centers and provides Sacramento area residents with vital community health resources to help prevent and detect cancer.

This new facility is the culmination of Sutter's vision for a comprehensive, patient-focused center which brings together all the necessary resources to fight cancer in a single location. Designed as a healing environment, this premiere center provides the full compliment of cancer care services all under one roof, which Sutter believes will make the critical quality of life difference for cancer patients and their families. Committed to patient-centered care, the center has been designed to benefit patients in a variety of ways: Attendant-assisted parking, a separate entry-way, a one-stop registration center and linked information systems all will streamline the seemingly bureaucratic maze of medical services, help minimize travel and mitigate the accompanying stress associated with patients' therapy and rehabilitation. In all, the cancer center increases efficiency, eliminates duplication and enhances collaborative activities among our physicians and allied health professionals.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating a new era of treatment for cancer patients in this region. The Sutter Cancer Center is a spectacular testament to the spirit of institution and individual, and represents a cornerstone in the foundation of Sutter's vision for the fight against this deadly disease.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAYVIEW HUNTERS POINT MULTIPURPOSE SENIOR CENTER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 25th anniversary of the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Center.

On July 7, 1971, an extraordinary group of San Francisco citizens recognized the need to provide services dedicated to the senior residents in the Hunters Point neighborhood of San Francisco. The vision of mother Mattie Kemp and the center's founders has grown into a center that provides comprehensive services for the Bayview senior community.

The center is a compassionate environment where seniors can receive basic health screening, legal assistance and social and recreational opportunities. For the past 18 years the center has flourished under the dedicated and caring stewardship of Dr. George Davis, Ph.D. His boundless commitment to providing quality programs for the elderly has led the Bayview Multipurpose Senior Center to be a model program in the city of San Francisco.

The efforts of Dr. Davis, the staff and clients of the senior center remind us that we cannot forget the critical need for centers such as the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Center. Our seniors provide an important thread in the fabric of our communities. It is imperative that we continue to support the work of the Bayview Hunters Point Center to ensure the continued vitality of these special individuals.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 13, 1996, the Bayview Hunters Point Community will hold a parade and street fair to recognize the contributions of this important community resource. Let us join the Bayview Hunters Point community in their celebration of the community's seniors and the people dedicated to continuing the legacy of the Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Center.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, America's National Parks preserve our historical past, celebrate our cultural traditions, and protect the natural wonders God created.

My own State is a great example. Utah is home to the sculpted rock scenery in Arches National Park, the brilliant colors and intricrite shapes of Bryce Canyon National Park, and the spectacular cliff and canyon landscapes found in Zion National Park. Unfortunately these unique places and the other units of the National Park System need help.

Congressional appropriations have not been able to keep pace with the needs of the national parks. With a severe strain on its finances and dedicated staff, the park service is struggling to provide a quality, educational and recreational experience for the park visitor, while also protecting the natural resources and the cultural heritage in the parks.

This summer, visitors to the national parks have found closed campgrounds, garbage piling up, historic buildings needing repairs and reduced visitor services. Some specific examples: two museums and a campground are closed at Yellowstone; Padre Island National Seashore in Texas won't paint its campground bathrooms this year; and the number of rangers patrolling Yosemite's back country has been reduced from 19 to 3.

The parks clearly need help. This legislation offers important assistance in dramatically boosting National Park funding before it is too late. This bill could increase funding for the National Park Service by as much as $1 billion over the next 10 years at no cost to park visitors or taxpayers. This money will supplement—not replace—regular appropriations from Congress for the parks.

This bill enjoys strong bipartisan support on both sides of the Hill. I am pleased that Representative RICHARDSON, the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, has joined me in introducing this legislation.

This legislation would grant the National Park Foundation several new authorities. First, it would modify the current prohibition on the Foundation engaging in business. The Foundation's limitation on conducting business is unique amongst congressionally chartered foundations. In fact, two sister organizations that Congress created—the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the National Forest Foundation—are allowed to engage in business.

In addition, this bill would grant the Foundation some of the same powers first pioneered with the Amateur Sports Act in 1950. Under this legislation, the Park Foundation would have the authority to offer a limited number of companies the opportunity and privilege of becoming an official sponsor of the National Park System.

This bill contains multiple safeguards to make sure the images of the National Parks are not tarnished and the reputation of the National Park Service is not sullied. There will be no sponsors of individual units of the National Park System. An official sponsor could not present that its goods or services were endorsed by the National Park Service. There would be no corporate advertising in the National Parks. The Secretary of the Interior must approve in writing each official sponsor.

The list of safeguards goes on, but the bottom line is that there will not be commercialization of our National Parks.

With these grants of authority from Congress, the National Park Foundation will pursue new revenue-generating opportunities outside the parks in partnership with private enterprises. These proposals will make it possible for the Foundation to play the role originally intended by Congress in 1967—making a significant contribution to preserving America's National Parks through partnerships between Government, private business, and individuals.

WALTER AND HELEN LUCAS CELEBRATE 50 YEARS IN BUSINESS

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my hearty congratulations to Walter L. Lucas, Jr., and his wife, Helen Lucas, of Shelbina, MO, who are celebrating their 50th year in business. Walter and Helen were married on July 26, 1940. After serving his country during World War II, Walter returned to Shelbina to start Lucas True Value Hardware in Shelbina. On March 6, 1946, Walter and Helen opened the doors of their hardware store and they have been providing quality service to their customers for over 50 years.

Walter has also devoted his considerable talents to helping his friends and neighbors in Shelbina. In 1956, he established the Walt Lucas Outstanding Scholar Athlete Award as a way to honor academic and athletic excellence by local high school students. Walter has also worked closely with the Boy Scouts, where he has served as a Cub Master and a Scout Master. In addition, Walter served as the president of the Shelbina Chamber of Commerce and he is active in the Shelbina First Christian Church.

Walter and Helen are shining examples of why small business owners are the backbone of our economy. Not only have they prospered economically, they have helped many of their friends and neighbors through their involvement in the community, and I wish to congratulate them on their success in business and in life.

DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3396) to define and protect the institution of marriage.

Ms. Velázquez. Mr. Speaker, too many Americans are worrying about how they are going to pay for their children's education and their parents' health care. Yet, instead of working for real change, we are voting on legislation that will do little more than increase the amount of hate and division in this country.

The Defense of Marriage Act, H.R. 3396, will ban homosexual marriages. Proponents of this destructive legislation argue that same-sex marriage is an assault on the sanctity and integrity of heterosexual marriages. The argument is irrational. Homosexual couples do not influence heterosexual marriage choices. Marriage protection proponents also argue that this legislation promotes tradition and family values. These arguments are strikingly similar to those raised less than 30 years ago in resistance to repealing miscegenation laws.

Like its hate-driven predecessor, the Defense of Marriage Act sends a dangerous message to society. We are legitimizing hate and discrimination. Intense prejudice against lesbians and gay men remains prevalent in our society. Homosexuals are victims of extensive discrimination, prejudice, and violence due to their sexual orientation.

Discrimination against gay people in such critical areas as employment and housing remains widespread in many jurisdictions. Even more alarming, high rates of antigay violence or hate crimes abound. Society communicates particular values and attitudes to its members in many ways, but primarily through laws. Instead of working to reduce discrimination, this body is pushing legislation that will reinforce intolerance and hostility toward gay people.

Discrimination against homosexuals is unfair, unjust and appalling. Let's end this charade! I urge my colleagues to vote for fairness and equality and oppose this shameful legislation.

MARY MASI IS HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a house of worship not only brings sustenance to its parishioners, it draws sustenance from them. In Mount Vernon, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church has given aid and comfort to its parishioners for a century and for 40 of those years Mary Masi has been office manager and church secretary, giving of herself to help her church and her fellow parishioners. In that time the church has had eight pastors and it was Mary Masi who provided the continuity for them serving as a link from the past to the future. She is always the first to volunteer for church events and is usually the driving force behind them. She is a member of many church organizations and for Mount Carmel, Mary Masi has become a symbol of loyalty, unselfishness, and devotion on whom the church and its parishioners have come to rely. I offer her my congratulations for her years of giving to her church and her neighbors.

DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3396) to define and protect the institution of marriage:

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 3396, the so-called Defense of Marriage Act, and ask my colleagues to reject this mean-spirited legislation.

The proponents of H.R. 3396 would have us believe that this legislation is necessary to save the institution of marriage. The real purpose of H.R. 3396 is to create a wedge issue for Republicans for the upcoming elections.

In a shameless attempt to divide the American public, the Republican Party is espousing official bigotry. It is promoting discrimination against individuals who seek the same responsibilities and opportunities other Americans seek when they form a lifelong union with someone they love. It is scapegoating a segment of our society to fan the flames of intolerance and prejudice. And it is doing this to try to improve its standings in the polls.

Discrimination against people who are gay and committed to one another does nothing to defend marriage or to strengthen family values. It does, however, continue to deny them legal rights that married couples simply take for granted—inclusion in a spouse's health insurance plan, pension and tax benefits, the ability to participate in medical decisions, and the right to visit a dying spouse in the hospital.

Our Nation's families deserve better from their leaders than this cynical effort to raise fears and create divisions for political gain. They need leaders who will recognize the true needs of families and who are willing to work for adequate healthcare, access to educational opportunities, a decent wage, and a livable environment.

Let's work together on the real challenges we face as a nation. Let's not allow our Republican leaders to create scapegoats to distract the public's attention from the failure of this Congress to address issues the American public cares about.

I urge my colleagues to stand up to bigotry and discrimination. I urge you to vote against this mean-spirited legislation.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY BOARD ON ARMS PROLIFERATION POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, over many years the United States and the international community have made important progress in arms control, especially concerning weapons of mass destruction. But there has been little progress in controlling or containing the proliferation of conventional arms.

Therefore, I welcome the recent report of the Presidential Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy, issued on June 25. Its findings and recommendations provide fresh thinking on the question of conventional arms control, and merit careful study by both Congress and the executive branch. I commend the work of Dr. Janne E. Nolan, the Board's Chair and the Board's other members—Edward Randolph Jayne II, Ronald F. Lehman, David E. McGiffert, and Paul C. Warnke.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the report's summary and recommendations. The text follows:

SUMMARY

Advisory Boards such as ours invariably grapple with broad mandates, changing circumstances, and widely diverse interests concerned with the substance of Board charters. As we have noted, our approach has been to review and offer recommendations on both policy and process. We have endeavored to review the Administration's current policies regarding conventional arms control, and have commented only where we concluded it appropriate. We are under no illusions as to our limitations in addressing but a few of the myriad interests and issues of great concern to the various parties concerned with arms proliferation policy.

At the core of our recommendations is our belief in the value, indeed the necessity, of strong U.S. leadership in the quest for more

effective arms control in the nation's interest. This leadership must come from the top, involving the President, his Cabinet, and the Congress. As we have stated, within the Executive Branch that initiative requires in the first instance, more policy-oriented interagency coordination and execution of policy, which in turn requires a strong focal point of administration leadership. We believe that leadership can and must come from the National Security Council's longstanding interagency process. That NSC-led process, in addition to selecting and implementing the kind of advanced conventional arms restraint regime postulated here, must also address the thorny question of governmental process the Board has highlighted. There is no doubt that how we make policy and how we make individual arms or technology transfer decisions is absolutely critical to achieving U.S. arms control goals.

We believe that it is of great importance to reemphasize a point about focus. The Board's recommendations for both policy and process are built on a long-term commitment to improvement and progress, rather than on any discrete preferred regime or proposed organizational realignment. The world struggles today with the implications of advanced conventional weapons. It will in the future be confronted with yet another generation of weapons, whose destructive power, size, cost, and availability can raise many more problems even than their predecessors today. These challenges will require a new culture among nations, one that accepts increased responsibility for control and restraint, despite short-term economic and political factors pulling in other directions. While the image of a ''journey'' has become almost trite in today's culture, it is just such a concept that perhaps best describes the strategy for success in achieving necessary restraint on conventional arms and strategic technologies, and the resulting increase in international security.

The Administration has in recent months, in parallel with the Board's deliberations, taken steps such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, which could be the key to more enduring and comprehensive successes in restraint and control. Leaders in the Administration and in the Congress should be heartened to know that there is no shortage of individuals, in and out of government, whose energy and commitment can contribute to the ongoing effort. We are proud to have been a part of that dialogue, and are committed to continuing our participation. We summarize here the major recommendations put forward in our report:

Effective restraint requires international cooperation. U.S. leadership is essential to this end.

The fundamental principles of national security, international and regional security, and arms control must be the basis for international agreement. The inevitable economic pressures that will confront individual states should not be allowed to subvert these principles.

Sustainable, multilateral negotiations over an issue as controversial as arms transfers are best served by beginning with modest objectives that can be expanded over time. The Wassenaar Arrangement represents the most practical and promising forum to date in which to address the dangers of conventional weapons and technology proliferation.

New international export control policies are needed for a technology market where there are numerous channels of supply and where many advanced technologies relevant to weapons development are commercial in origin. This requires augmenting controls on the supply of a technology, with a greater emphasis on disclosing and monitoring end-use.

U.S. arms transfer policy can and should be developed and executed separate from policies for maintenance of the defense industrial base. It is not only appropriate but essential that the United States and other nations handle legitimate domestic economic and defense industrial base issues through such separate policies and actions, rather than use them to abrogate or subvert arms control agreements for particular weapons and technologies.

Arms and weapons technology transfers should take place without the price-distorting mechanism of government subsidies or penalties. The R&D recoupment charge, which is inconsistent with the federal government's treatment of sunk investment costs in any other area of policy or budget expenditure, should be eliminated. Arms exports should not receive subsidized financing; rather, the effort should be to eliminate such distortions internationally.

There should not be governmental constraints on direct and indirect offsets other than the review, under established standards, of any arms/technology transfer involved. The overall economic and employment impact of foreign trade is highly positive, and any attempt to dictate or curtail pricing, workshare, or ''countertrade'' agreements between buyer and seller is counterproductive.

The current fragmentation of U.S. government controls on transfers leads to great inefficiency and uncertain policy implementation, to the detriment of proliferation controls on the one hand and to the disadvantage of legitimate U.S. commerce on the other. Administration, information systems, and routine decisionmaking should be consolidated. An integrated management information system should be developed as soon as possible for use by all agencies involved in the export control process. In the longer run, statutory revisions to integrate the entire process in a single office should be pursued.

Within the U.S. government, the NSC should give substantially greater priority to leading and improving the interagency arms export control process.

The Administration should increase the intelligence community's focus and capabilities to understand and monitor conventional weapons and technologies developments and transfers.

68-YEAR-OLD SIKH LEADER BRUTALLY BEATEN IN INDIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, when we debated my amendment last month to freeze development aid to India, a few of my colleagues had the audacity to suggest that India had cleaned up it human rights problems. They said that reports of continuing human rights abuses were questionable.

Mr. Speaker, everyone who follows human rights developments around the world knows that India's abuses against Sikhs, Kashmiris, and others continue unabated. Some defenders of India praised its government for letting its notorious ''TADA'' law expire last year. This law, the ''Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act,'' gave the Indian Government blanket authority to arrest almost anyone and hold them in prison for 2 years without filing any charges. My colleagues will be interested to know that, even though the law was not renewed, tens of thousands of Sikhs continue to be held in prison without charge in Punjab. Asia Watch has reported that ''virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured.'' This says a great deal about the rule of law in India.

Now I would like to inform my colleagues about an incident that occurred at the airport in New Delhi just 2 weeks ago. A 68-year-old Sikh, a citizen of England who had to get off an international flight because of heart problems, was severely beaten by India's intelligence service. His injuries were confirmed by the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture in London.

Dr. Jagjit Singh Chohan was traveling to Bangkok from London. He was experiencing an acute heart condition on the flight, so during a layover in New Delhi, he was taken off the flight in a wheelchair to receive medical care. Instead, Dr. Chohan, who has been a peaceful advocate of an independent Sikh homeland called Khalistan, received a severe beating.

India's immigration officials refused to allow him to go to a hospital. While he was being held at the airport, roughly 20 officials from the Research and Analysis Wing [RAW], India's intelligence service came into the waiting area and beat this elderly man with their fists, kicked him, and whipped him with a leather belt. The beating lasted for about 10 minutes. He was then put back on the plane without any regard for his injuries or his problems and sent on to Thailand.

Dr. Chohan was quickly returned to London, where he was examined by Dr. Forrest of the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture. Dr. Forrest identified 28 separate injuries. In his report, the Doctor reported, ''there was scarcely an area of his body that could be touched without causing pain.''

Mr. Speaker, the beating suffered by this 68-year-old man is just one example of the types of abuses suffered by the Sikhs of Punjab, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland, and others. Young men are picked up by security forces and disappear forever. Young women are gang-raped. Thousands are tortured.

A prominent Sikh human rights activist, Jaswant Singh Khalra was arrested 10 months ago and has not been seen since. Despite the change in governments, his whereabouts are completely unknown. Many believe that he is being tortured in one of the many prisons in Punjab. These abuses happened under the Rao government. They are continuing under the new government. And they will continue to happen until the United States and other governments around the world take a strong stand against them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report from the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

I urge all of my colleagues who opposed my amendment to freeze our aid to India to pay close attention to the reports of human rights abuses that continue to flow out of India and really think hard about their position on this issue. India is not going to end its wide-scale abuses until we take a very firm stand and send a very strong message that they will not be tolerated.

MEDICAL REPORT ON DR. JAGJIT SINGH CHOHAL

(By Dr. D.M. Forrest, MB ChB, FRCS.)

I am a retired Consultant Surgeon. Until the end of 1987 I held Consultant appointments at three London Teaching Hospitals,

where my clinical duties included the diagnosis and treatment of many forms of trauma and deliberate abuse. During my consultant career I served as an examiner for the Diploma of Child Health at the Royal College of Physicians, and was President of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons, the Society for Research into Hydrocephalus, and the Paediatric Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Since my retirement, I have devoted myself to the documentation and management of torture survivors and have studied the patterns of abuse currently practiced in many countries. I have written and lectured extensively on the subject of torture. I have edited and partly written ''Glimpses of Hell: Reports on Torture Worldwide,'' a textbook on torture. I have made a special study of Sikhs from the Punjab and have published a paper on the subject in the ''Lancet.''

I examined Dr. Jagjit Singh Choha at the Medical Foundation on 8:7:96.

The following is his history as related to me.

HISTORY

He told me that he came to live in the UK 17 years ago, having retired from medical practice in a private clinic in India. On 6:7:96 he set out for a holiday in Thailand, flying on Thai Airways, flight 915. After eating a vegetarian meal on the first leg of the journey, he suffered chest and stomach pains. Fearing that the was suffering a heart attack, he alerted the crew. A doctor sitting next to him advised getting off the plane at the scheduled stop in Delhi. Arrangements were made for an ambulance to take him to hospital. On landing he was taken to the medical room, but just before he was taken to the ambulance in a wheelchair, about 20 plainclothes officers burst in and began to abuse and threaten him verbally. They pulled off his turban and shoes but not his other clothes and commenced beating him with fists, slaps and kicks and whipping with a leather belt about the head, back of the neck, limbs and lower trunk. They pulled his hair and beard, pulled him along the rough concrete floor, twisted his arms and ankles, concentrating on the left ankle when they learned that it had recently been fractured, and squeezed his testicles. The assault lasted about ten minutes and then his wrists were tied behind his back and he was bundled onto the plane which had delayed take off for half an hour waiting for him. After the two hour journey to Bangkok he was taken to the immigration Department and left for eighteen hours in a room with about 30 detained immigrants with no facilities and no medical attention. He was put on the next Thai Airline flight to Heathrow.

PAST HISTORY

He claimed to be healthy and active for his age, though aware of the possibility of hypertension and a heart attack. He took medication to avert this. He practised Yoga every day and was supple and physically active. He suffered amputation of the right hand many years ago and wears an artificial hand. Four months ago he suffered a fracture of the left fibula at the ankle, treated at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital.

ON EXAMINATION

I examined him about eight hours after he landed. He had had no sleep since leaving Heathrow two days previously. He was in some distress and moved with great difficulty, having trouble climbing stairs and in removing his vest.

There was scarcely an area of his body that could be touched without causing pain.

Over the right temple there was an area of scalp 7x7cm that was reddened, with boggy swelling.

There were similar areas 7x7cm on the left temple and, in front of this, 6x2cm at the left hairline.

There was swelling and tenderness of the skin at the back of the neck.

There was diffuse reddening and tenderness on the chin under the beard.

There were faint contusions (bruises) on the tip of the right shoulder and point of the right elbow.

On the left upper arm, just above the elbow there was a pair of very sharply and vividly demarcated red purple parallel contusions 5x1cm and 2x1cm 3cm apart, lesser surrounding bruising (a ''tramline'' bruise).

There were three well defined circular contusions 1.5cm in diameter on the lateral aspect of the left wrist, each over a bony prominence.

There was a small bruise on the middle of the left forearm.

There was a vertical abrasion 5cm long on the back of the left wrist and a similar one 6cm long on the back of the forearm just below the elbow.

There was a small abrasion on the right forearm just above the prosthesis.

There were no bruises on the trunk, but the ribs were tender and there was pain on compression of the chest.

There was tenderness, swelling and slight bruising on the outer aspect of the left thigh.

There was tenderness and diffuse bruising on the other aspect of the right thigh just above the knee.

Both patellae were bruised, swollen and tender.

There was a bruise 4x3cm on the inner aspect of the left shin 10cm below the knee and a similar one 4x7cm on the inner aspect of the right shin 25cm below the knee.

All movements of the neck and spine were limited by pain.

The shoulders were tender and he was unable to raise the arms above the horizontal. Rotation, particularly internal rotation was grossly limited by pain.

Flexion of both knees was limited by pain.

Both ankles were swollen and extremely tender. All movements were limited, especially twisting of the left ankle.

INTERPRETATION

He attributes all his pain and bruising to a beating at Delhi airport.

The reddening and swelling in the scalp was due to punches and pulling of the hair, and that on the chin to pulling of the beard. They are consistent with this.

He believes that the ''tramline'' bruise on the left arm was the result of a blow from a leather belt. The appearance is absolutely typical of a lesion inflicted with a stiff, flat weapon approximately 3cm wide.

A leather belt would fit this description. It is not in a position to have been caused by ropes binding him.

The abrasions on the forearm below the elbow and on the back of the wrist are attributed to being dragged across a rough concrete floor. They are of a nature and distribution to fit in with this explanation.

He believes that the pain and stiffness of the shoulder and ankle joints resulted from the deliberate twisting as well as the beating. The treatment he describes would account for this.

OPINION

If it is true that this elderly man was previously fit and able to practice yoga, then his present condition must indicate a number of very severe injuries.

All the numerous bruises are recent, showing no signs of yellowing. They appear to be contemporaneous and the most likely dating for all of them is within a very few days.

The lack of bruising on the trunk would be satisfactorily explained by his statement that his clothing, including a substantial jacket, were not removed. The tenderness of the ribs indicates severe injury such as would be caused by kicking.

He has severe limitation of movement, especially of the neck, spine, shoulders, knees and ankles. This is consistent with his story of beating and twisting of the limbs. No routine medical or rheumatic disease would satisfactorily explain the findings.

In my opinion, the medical findings amply support Dr. Chohan's account of his treatment at Delhi airport, and no other reasonable single explanation would cover all his lesions.

A TRIBUTE TO JOAQUIN ''JACK'' LUJAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, with respect and great admiration, I would like to commend Joaquin ''Jack'' Lujan for his outstanding skill of blacksmithing which has become an important link to Guam's past. This unique island art legacy has made him a recipient to the 1996 National Heritage Fellowship, the highest honor in folk and traditional arts.

Jack, also know as ''Kin Bitud,'' was the only one of his brothers to learn his father's skills. He mastered the graceful lines and fine finishes of the short Guamanian machete with inlaid buffalo horn or imported Philippine hardwood handles. On the basic tools that he fashioned, he hammered in the roots of the Chamorro culture into the future. This includes the fusiños, or thrust hoe which is unique to the Marianas, and the kamyu or coconut grater.

Blacksmithing was not only an art tradition but played an essential role to the livelihood of Guam's farming community in pre-World War II and post era. People needed tools to aid them during work. Despite this time-consuming work and its diminishing economic incentive today, Jack continues to handforge tools as a heritage bloodline.

Jack worked as a welder before World War II and as a U.S. immigration officer after the war. Clearly seeing the value of his blacksmithing tradition to the future of his community and his culture, he once again took up blacksmithing and in 1985, he taught three apprentices, all members of the Guam Fire Department. He has demonstrated his craft at festivals, at schools, and at other public events. He also has shared this heritage with people across oceans in Australia, Taiwan, and mainland United States.

Jack Lugan has received numerous tributes, including the annual Governor's Art Award, as well as the Governor's Lifetime Cultural Achievement Award in 1996. The Consortium of Pacific Arts and Cultures honored him by including his work in their American-Pacific crafts exhibition, ''Living Traditions.'' I believe that the greatest award he has received in his lifetime is the vision of a flourishing tradition of blacksmithing still present in the island of Guam. We are very proud of this blacksmith who has helped iron-cast the culture of the Chamorro people on the hands of the new and future generations.

22D ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF CYPRUS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 22d anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish military forces.

This illegal invasion has been roundly condemned by the international community for the last 22 years. And yet, for the last 22 years, the Turkish Cypriot minority under Rauf Dentkash has refused to negotiate in good faith or to alter its goal of permanently partitioning the island. Today, 22 years later, 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy the northern third of Cyprus.

Since 1974, the United Nations has attempted to resolve the conflict and reunify the island as an independent state under a single central government. The Turkish Cypriots have consistently rejected such a solution, insisting instead on an independent sovereign Cypriot state in the northern third of the island. The United Nations has consistently recognized the Greek Cypriot Government in Nicosia as the only legitimate Cypriot Government. Turkey is the only country that recognizes the Turkish Cypriot Government as a sovereign state.

The United Nations has repeatedly attempted to mediate an agreement between the interested parties, but recalcitrance on the part of the Turkish Cypriots and their supporters in Turkey has thwarted any notable progress. Just last month, the U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [UNFICYP] again and reiterated its concern that negotiations have dragged on for too long without resolution. And yet, today, the Turkish Cypriots still obstinately refuse to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolutions addressing Cyprus, and 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy military positions in northern Cyprus.

In 22 years, tensions on the divided island have not dropped appreciably. The Green line—the U.N.-supervised zone separating northern Cyprus from the rest of the island—is one of the most heavily militarized areas in the world. As recently as last month, a Turkish Cypriot soldier shot and killed a Greek Cypriot guardsman in the zone.

Last month, the Clinton administration initiated another attempt to resolve the conflict over the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus by sending Special Presidential Emissary Richard Beattie to the region. While domestic turmoil in Turkey suggests that the prospects for a breakthrough are slim, the need to address the recent increase in tension between Greece and Turkey provides a compelling reason to make the effort. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the Turkish Cypriots will show no flexibility in their position until the Turkish Government—and the Turkish military in particular—decides that the cost of maintaining the military occupation of northern Cyprus is unacceptably high. Facilitating such a decision must be the goal of the world community.

It is my belief that the international community can compel Turkey to remove its occupation troops by actions like denying Turkey membership in the European Union until it takes such action. Such an approach is entirely appropriate. The European Union has every right to withhold economic privileges from a state that maintains a military occupation of another European country. The question is whether such action alone will suffice, or whether other economic incentives like cuts in United States aid to Turkey are necessary as well. Finally, I hope that the United States special emissary, Mr. Beattie, will strongly emphasize to the Turkish Government that the United States' patience on this matter has worn thin.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Cyprus have suffered long enough.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST ARMENIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FRESNO

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno, which is preparing to celebrate its 99th anniversary on Sunday, July 28, 1996. It is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to bring this time of celebration to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The First Armenian Presbyterian Church was originally founded on July 25, 1897, by 34 men and women from the Fresno area. The church was the first Armenian church to be founded in California and was received into the fellowship of the Presbytery of Stockton in October 1897. From 1897 to the present, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church has continued to grow in faith and numbers to nearly 300 members.

Over the years, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church has continued to be a source of inspiration and strength to the Fresno Armenian community. The foundations and teachings are passed from generation to generation within the church and children continue to learn about the traditions and lives of their ancestors. As a place of sanctuary, the church has offered people comfort during times of trial and hardship. Under the leadership of Senior Pastor Rev. Bernard Guekguezian, the church has offered continuous guidance and support. I am proud to have someone of Rev. Guekguezian's ability and knowledge in the 19th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno has been a remarkable organization of unity and vitality for 99 years. This congregation exemplifies perseverance and dedication to their families, the community of Fresno, and the State of California. I offer my sincere congratulations to the First Armenian Presbyterian Church on this special day.

MOLLIE BEATTIE HONORED

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize a great public servant and a good person, Ms. Mollie Beattie, director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the occasion of the unanimous passage in the House of Representatives of the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area, S. 1899.

Mollie Beattie was unfortunately struck down in the prime of her life by a dreadful illness and we shall all miss the humor, hard work, good sense, and dedication she brought to her post. It is unfortunate to lose her for so many different reasons. Sadly enough, she leaves behind a husband and family.

Mollie Beattie also leaves behind a group of dedicated wildlife protectors in this Congress who felt a kinship in working with her. I know I am one of those Members of Congress who will miss her greatly.

I remember a meeting with Mollie not too long ago. We are discussing an issue important to my district that has been dragging on and on for 5, 6, 7 years. Mollie turned to my constituents during that meeting and so succinctly expressed their concerns that they were stunned. They were delighted because they knew they were dealing with a representative of the Federal Government who understood their interest in providing habitat for species. Mollie then turned to me and told me what needed to be done and what she would do about it. She was a no nonsense, cut-to-the-chase type of thinker and we all appreciate that around here. And we all appreciated that quality in her. I know that she will be greatly missed by the members of her staff and of her Agency. She will be missed in the Halls of Congress.

It is with great pleasure and much sadness that I join in the dedication of the Arctic Refuge Wilderness Area as the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area. God Bless her and her family.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to give my Report from Indiana for the week of July 17, 1996.

This week I would like to share with you the program of a very, very special celebration that my wife Ruthie and I were so honored to attend over the Independence Day recess—''A Patriotic Celebration,'' music performed by the staff and residents of the Henry County Youth Shelter in New Castle, IN.

As the children performed, their young faces glowed with pride. Their deep love of country resonated in my heart as they sang so eloquently. Being included truly moved me. It brought tears to my eyes, put a lump in my throat, and filled my heart with hope.

Words cannot adequately convey the sincere and heartfelt appreciation for what it was like to be a part of their event. From the bottom of my heart, I would like to say thank you. Each and every one of the residents and staff of the Henry County Youth Shelter should be commended.

The performance was spectacular. And I would like to include the attached program into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for my colleagues to review:

''A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION'' PRESENTED BY THE RESIDENTS AND STAFF OF THE HENRY COUNTY YOUTH CENTER FOR U.S. CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. DAVID M. MCINTOSH, JULY 2, 1996

PROGRAM

National Anthem: ''Star Spangled Banner''
Resident Dawn B.: What Is The ''Pledge of Allegiance?''
Resident Darren W.: Leads The ''Pledge of Allegiance''
''God Bless America''
Residents Lamontta R. and Virgil R.: History of ''America The Beautiful''
''America The Beautiful''
''God Bless The U.S.A.''
''This Land is Your Land''
Resident Freddie M.: ''Children Learn What They Live''
''Battle Hymn of the Republic''

Special and Talented Participating Residents:

Krystal B., Gabe H., Stacy N., Dawn B., Jeremy I., Brandy R., Brandi C., Summer J., Lamontta R., Floyd C., Rocky L., Virgil R., Tianna D., Freddie M., Darren W., Matthew F., Nathan M., and Jeremy M.

''STAR SPANGLED BANNER''

Oh say! can you see, by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru, the perilous fight.
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thru' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

WHAT IS THE ''PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE''?

The ''Pledge of Allegiance'' to the flag is a pledge to the ideals of our forefathers; the men who fought and died in the building of this great nation.

It's a pledge to fulfill our duties and obligations as citizens of the united States, and to uphold the principles of our constitution.

And last, but not least, it's a pledge to maintain the four great freedoms cherished by all Americans: freedom of speech, freedom of Religion, freedom from Want, and freedom from Fear.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands: One nations, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

''GOD BLESS AMERICA''

Oh, God bless America, land that I love
Stand beside her, and guide her
Through the night with a light from above.
From the mountains, to the prairies
To the oceans, white with foam
God bless America, my home sweet home.

HISTORY OF ''AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL''

(Words by Katharine Lee Bates, Music by Samuel A. Ward)

In 1893 an English teacher at Wellesley College wrote a poem that was to become the lyrics for one of the most beautiful of American patriotic songs.

Katharine Lee Bates had been asked to lecture at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, and it was during that summer that she penned ''America the Beautiful.'' On her trip west she saw for the first time the abundant glories of America, and later said that the chief inspiration for her poem had been the magnificent view from the top of Pikes Peak. Standing in that rarified atmosphere she saw ''spacious skies,'' and ''purple mountain majesties'' and such an expanse of fertile country that she was moved with an exalted pride that cried out for poetic expression.

Soon after the poem was printed in 1895—in The Congregationalist, a church magazine—it was set to various tunes and printed in hymnals. But by the 1920's it had become permanently associated with the tune ''Materna,'' which Samuel Augustus Ward had composed in 1882 for the hymn ''O Mother Dear, Jerusalem.''

Many modern-day Americans feel that the lyrical hymn written by Miss Bates and set to Ward's fine, singable tune should have been chosen as the national anthem of the United States.

''AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL''

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties, Above the fruited plain.
America! America! God shed his grace on thee,
Oh, and crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.
Oh beautiful for heroes proved, in liberating strife;
Who more than self, their country loved;
And mercy more than life.
America! America! may God thy gold refine.
Till all success, be nobleness and every gain divine.
Oh, beautiful for patriot dream, that sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam, undimmed by human tears.
America! America! God shed His grace on thee;
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea.

''GOD BLESS THE USA''

If tomorrow all things were gone, I'd worked for all my life
And I had to start again with just my children and my wife;
I'd thank my lucky stars to be living here today,
'Cause the flag still stands for freedom and they can't take that away;
And I'm proud to be an American where at least I know I'm free
And I won't forget the men who died who gave that right to me;
And I gladly stand up next to you and defend Her still today
'Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land God bless the USA.
From the lakes of Minnesota to the hills of Tennessee,
Across the plains of Texas from sea to shining sea.
From Detroit down to Houston and New York to LA,
Well, there's pride in every American heart and it's time we stand and say:
That I'm proud to be an American where at least I know I'm free,
And I won't forget the men who dies who gave that right to me.
And I gladly stand up next to you and defend Her still today,
'Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land God bless the USA.
And I'm proud to be an American where at least I know I'm free,
And I won't forget the men who died who gave that right to me;
And I gladly stand up next to you and defend Her still today;
'Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land God bless the USA.

''THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND''

This land is your land, this land is my land
From California, to the New York Islands
From the Redwood forests, to the Gulf Stream waters,
Hey this land was made for you and me.
As I was walking, that ribbon of highway
I saw above me, endless skyways
I saw below me, that golden valley
The land was made for you and me.
I've roamed and rambled, and followed my footsteps
To the sparkling sands of, the diamond deserts
And all around me, a voice was sounding
Saying, ''This land was made for you and me''.
This land is your land, this land is my land
From California, to the New York Islands
From the Redwood Forests, to the Gulf Stream waters
Hey this land was made for you and me.
When the sun comes shining, and I was strolling
And the wheat fields waving, and the dust clouds blowing
As the fog was lifting, a voice was chanting,
''This land was made for you and me''.
This land is your land, and this land is my land
From California, to the New York Islands
From the Redwood Forests, to the Gulf Stream waters
Hey this land was made for you and me.
WELL, this land was made for you and me.

CHILDREN LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE

If a child lives with criticism, He learns to condemn.
If a child lives with hostility, He learns to fight.
If a child lives with ridicule, He learns to be shy.
If a child lives with shame, He learns to feel guilty.
If a child lives with tolerance, He learns to be patient.
If a child lives with encouragement, He learns confidence.
If a child lives with praise, He learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness, He learns justice.
If a child lives with security, He learns to have faith.
If a child lives with approval, He learns to like himself.
If a child lives with acceptance, He learns to find love in the world.

"BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC"

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fatefull lightning of His terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.
I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
''As ye deal with My contempters, so with you My grace shall deal'';
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with His heel,
Since my God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgement seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on.

Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Oh! Glory, glory hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SKIP ENTERTAINMENT

HON. ROBERT A UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend the SKIP Entertainment Co. Based on Guam and comprised of local talents, this dance group recently won the 1996 International Choreographic Award at the 6th Annual Jazz Dance World Congress.

The annual event includes workshops conducted by world renowned dance artists and was presented by Gus Giordano and the Kennedy Center. Out of the 79 groups from around the world that auditioned, 17 were selected to perform and compete at the Kennedy Center event. Five judges representing different countries selected SKIP over groups from Japan, Russia, and the United States.

As a result these kids from Guam will start appearing in national media campaigns for Leo's Dancewear. In addition, SKIP will once again perform at the 1997 Jazz World Congress to be held next year at Weisbaden, Germany. Having been present during their performance, I have to admit that these kids are outstanding artists and entertainers. They truly deserve the honors bestowed upon them.

This was truly a team effort. Terri Knapp, the costume designer, and Ray Leeper, the choreographer, deserve a special commendation for having made all this possible. In the same respect, we must make mention of the SKIP kids who performed that night. The incredible talents of Jason Anderson, Justina Caguioa, Kimberly Davis, Karina Dolorin, Renee Eucogo, Kimberlee Gogue, John Hetzel, Lesley Hongyee, Chad Knapp, Tara Leon Guerrero, Michael Lommeka, Kristan McCauley, Dolores Perez, Tristan Rebanal, Francine Saymo, and Matthew Wolff are good examples of what Guam has to offer.

Through their exceptional talents and notable achievements, the SKIP kids have brought recognition upon themselves and the island of Guam. On behalf of the people of Guam, I would like to commend everyone who played a part in the success of this most recent venture of the SKIP kids. I wish them continued success and the best of luck as they represent Guam at the Starpower National Dance finals to be held at Ocean City, MD.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SARAH BRACHMAN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very special day for Sarah Brachman of Fort Worth, TX. On August 24, 1996, 13-year-old Sarah will have her Bat Mitzvah

A Bat Mitzvah is a milestone event for every Jewish child at the age of 13. It marks the passage from childhood to adulthood according to the Jewish religion. During a Bat Mitzvah, the child will lead her congregation in services and will read from the Torah.

While the occasion of a Bar or Bat Mitzvah is always significant, this one carries extra weight and meaning. Sarah is a child with Down syndrome who, with the support of her family and community, has studied for years in order to be able to lead her congregation's services on this momentous day.

This Bat Mitzvah is a tribute to the will and perseverance of a loving child who has overcome significant handicaps to accomplish wonderful things.

TRIBUTE TO PHILANTHROPIST ALEX MANOOGIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Armenian philanthropist Alex Manoogian. After a long and prosperous life, Mr. Manoogian passed away July 10, at the age of 95.

Mr. Manoogian was born in 1901 and came to the United States at the age of 24, after completing his primary and secondary education. Manoogian relocated to Bridgeport, CT, and sought employment in a factory during the day, while he taught Armenian classes during the evenings.

Eventually, Mr. Manoogian made Detroit his home in 1924. He worked in a manufacturing plant, and eventually combined his formal education and his work experience to found his own company which became the MASCO Corp., the first company owned by an Armenian to be listed on the American Stock Exchange. Today his company reports annual sales of over $3 billion.

In addition to his company, Manoogian was active in many philanthropic and service organizations. He will probably be most remembered for the work he did for the Armenia General Benevolent Union [AGBU]. After joining the organization in the 1930's, he served the AGBU in numerous capacities including the Avak Sbarabed (national commander), as a member of the board of directors, and international president. Manoogian served as international president for 17 years and was voted life president in 1970 and in 1989, was voted as honorary life president when his daughter assumed presidential duties.

On an International level, Manoogian has also contributed to a wide array of Armenian, American, Dutch, Latin American, Australian and Lebanese museums, schools, libraries, hospitals, and universities. Although there is an exhaustive list, just a few include: the Marie Manoogian School in Los Angeles, the Armenian Church in Amsterdam, Holland and the Alex Manoogian Center in Zaleh, Lebanon. He is the recipient of honorary doctorate degrees from Wayne University in Detroit, American Armenian International College in La Verne, Lawrence Technological University in Southfield, MI, and Yerev State University in Armenia.

Alex Manoogian possessed the determination, drive, and ingenuity, our forefathers founded this country on, over 200 years ago. I wish today to extent my sympathies to the Manoogian family and the Armenian community worldwide on the passing of a wonderful leader.

EXTENDING BENEFITS TO VETERANS EXPOSED TO AGENT ORANGE

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3643 and to commend my fellow members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for their hard work this year. I am pleased to be a member of a committee that has put forth many beneficial revisions for our Nation's veterans. I especially want to thank Chairman BOB STUMP for his tenacious advocacy for servicemen and women and his fine ability to expedite veterans' legislation.

H.R. 3643 improves health care delivery to minority groups within our Nation's veterans population such as women veterans and those who served the country in the Persian Gulf war.

The bill also includes provisions which I introduced earlier this year. For one, the bill extends priority healthcare to those service men and women who were stationed in Israel and Turkey during the Persian Gulf war from August 2, 1990 to July 31, 1991.

Currently, veterans of these regions are experiencing undiagnosed medical problems similar to those who served in the theater of operations. Israel experienced repeated SCUD attacks. Military members stationed in Turkey supported aircraft missions into the Persian Gulf, served as a transportation point for returning personnel and equipment and rendered assistance to the Kurds.

Thus, the possibility for contamination or exposure by military members stationed in Turkey and Israel was extremely high. Medical records of many veterans stationed in and around the Persian Gulf fail to accurately identify medications distributed and inoculations administered.

Since no definitive diagnosis has been determined in the cases of Persian Gulf illness, these veterans stationed in Turkey and Israel exhibiting similar medical problems should also be granted health care from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This provision is a technical correction, since these countries should have been included in the original bill.

The bill also includes a provision to set mammography quality standards. Women make up 5 percent of the veterans' population. While the veterans' population is decreasing, female representation is increasing. As a society, we must quickly adapt to this change and better serve women veterans.

I am pleased to see that we were able to work in a bipartisan fashion to make improvements in women's health care services.

ENCRYPTION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives passed the Omnibus Export Administration Act of 1995 to improve export opportunities for American businesses.

Unfortunately, this legislation did not address the limits placed on overseas sales of encryption products.

Encryption technology can make electronic information indecipherable to anyone lacking the mathematical formula, or key, to unlock the data. It offers companies the promise of protection against hackers, the Government the promise of protection from terrorists, and for e-mail users the promise of privacy against prying eyes.

It also offers the promise of $60 billion in potential export sales for American high tech companies by the year 2000. But these sales will remain out of reach unless the U.S. Government loosens restrictions on encryption exports to reflect the ready availability of powerful encryption products on the foreign market and through the Internet.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs to pass the Security and Freedom through Encryption Act. It's a bipartisan, commonsense approach to resolving a trade problem that's costing the high tech industry billions of dollars, and costing American citizens their right to privacy.

AIRCRAFT REPAIR STATION SAFETY ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1996, a bill designed to ensure that foreign repair stations that perform work on aircraft owned by U.S.-based airlines meet the same or equivalent safety standards as U.S. repair stations.

This legislation is absolutely essential to make sure that, in the interest of the bottom line, U.S. airlines are not tempted to transfer work abroad to repair stations that do not meet the same standards as domestic repair stations.

The bill specifically addresses serious safety concern: The 1988 Federal Aviation Administration regulations, part 145, which eased the rules for certification of foreign aircraft repair facilities. As a result of those regulations, there are repair enterprises around the world actively seeking to secure the lucrative maintenance work for U.S. aircraft and components.

The FAA's 1988 regulations needlessly changed the rules for worldwide maintenance. Previously, U.S. aircraft were required to be repaired in the United States except in emergencies or if the plane was being used solely in international operations. Today, regularly scheduled maintenance is being performed abroad, even if standards for those foreign repair stations are not as high as those for U.S. stations and regardless of the impact on the U.S. work force.

If facilities in countries such as Mexico and Costa Rica succeed in attracting large amounts of work for United States aircraft, I fear that aviation safety standards will erode and high-wage, high-skill United States workers may see their jobs move overseas to take advantage of low wages in Third World nations. This bill will prevent the loss of jobs in the United States to foreign repair stations with lower standards.

This issue is much like the issue of the application of U.S. safety standards to foreign airlines, a matter which I examined intensively as chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight in the 102d and 103d Congresses. I was disappointed at that time by the FAA's slow response to the need of application of U.S. safety standards to foreign airlines, just as I am disappointed today by FAA's failure to respond to the need to revise the 1988 regulations.

With the heightened national attention to aviation safety issues that exists today, this bill focus on the need to ensure that foreign aircraft repair stations meet the highest possible safety standards by operating under the same rules as U.S. domestic facilities.

This bill will promote safe skies, require uniform aircraft repair standards around the world, and shield an important, high wage American job sector from attempts to ship jobs overseas to low-wage countries.

With passage of this legislation, we will ensure that foreign repair facilitate do not obtain FAA certification unless they meet the same standards that our Government imposes on U.S. facilities.

The Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1996 consists of three main provisions:

First, the bill nullifies the November, 1988 FAA regulations which made it far too easy for foreign aircraft repair facilities to obtain FAA certification regardless of need;

Second, the bill levels the playing field by requiring foreign facilities to fulfill the same standards as those imposed on domestic repair stations by the FAA; and

Third, the bill requires FAA to take strong action against those who would knowingly employ the use of substandard or uncertificated parts.

These issues are especially important and timely in the wake of the Valujet tragedy where we discovered a confusing maze of 56 contractors and subcontractors used to handle aircraft maintenance normally performed in-house by the major air carriers. It is clear that there were serious problems with the regulatory system's ability to conduct adequate surveillance of domestic contract operators. At the same time, we cannot ignore the potential regulatory and enforcement problems associated with oversight of foreign facilities.

Unless overturned, the current FAA regulations could inspire U.S. air carriers to send high-wage mechanics jobs to low-wage countries. FAA-certified facilities in Mexico and Costa Rica, as well as other countries, employ workers who, in comparison to U.S. workers, earn extremely low wages to perform highly specialized, sensitive jobs.

In Tijuana, Mexico, a massive FAA-certified facility is ready to take on aircraft maintenance work even though there is sufficient capacity with thousands of skilled American workers ready to handle this safety-sensitive work. The purpose of the Tijuana facility is clear: to lure lucrative aircraft repair business from the United States at the expense of high-wage American jobs.

Congress and the FAA have the clear responsibility to ensure that the traveling public does not face unnecessary risks caused by the expansion of globalization of air transport to the area of aircraft maintenance. This expansion must not result in the reduction of safety standards.

We also have the duty to discourage the movement of high-skill mechanics jobs overseas and to make sure that any unscrupulous company that would knowingly use bogus parts faces a loss of certification.

The Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1996 brings common sense and equity to the FAA's aircraft repair facility certification program. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1996.

SOCIAL SECURITY FAIRNESS ACT OF 1996

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to cosponsor the bill I will introduce today, the Social Security Benefits Fairness Act of 1996.

Under current law, no Social Security benefits are paid for the month of death. When a person dies, their family is not entitled to the benefits and must send back the Social Security check—even if they lived for most of the month. This happens to many families in my district.

For example, Mrs. Phyllis Strunk's husband, Royden, died on May 31, 1996, at 7:04 p.m., living the entire month and incurring normal living expenses. His wife was told she would not receive her husband's benefits for May because he did not live 4 hours and 56 minutes longer.

According to his family, Mr. Strunk ''lived a quiet life after [serving in] the war—he obeyed the law, paid his taxes, voted, gave to those less fortunate than he, and rarely had an extra dollar after his families needs were met. In many ways, the country [he] had honored and fought for cheated him in life, and now, it has repaid his loyalty by also cheating him in death.''

This law is cruel and affects people adversely when they are already saddened and distraught by the death of a family member. I have heard from tearful and outraged widows and widowers, daughters, and sons who have already suffered a great loss—they want to know why they have to send the money back when it is needed to pay utilities, rent, and

other bills left by the death of a loved one. People can not control when they die, but, unfortunately, their bills and expenses remain.

Why punish those who pay their taxes, serve our country, and are law-abiding citizens? We should be going after the people who evade our tax system and the convicted felons who continue to receive Social Security benefits while in prison—not those people who contribute to society. This law is unfair and absurd.

That is why I am introducing the Social Security Benefits Fairness Act of 1996. My bill will return fairness to the Social Security System. The bill would amend the Social Security Act, allowing benefits to be paid for the month of death. A surviving spouse or family estate would receive one-half of a month's benefits if a person dies within the first 15 days of a month and full benefits if a person dies after the 15th. Making this fair and fundamental change will ensure that a surviving spouse or family will have the Social Security check to cover the expenses for the last month of life.

Please join me in this effort and cosponsor the Social Security Benefits Fairness Act of 1996.

CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Citizenship U.S.A. Program established by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Citizenship U.S.A. is the largest effort in the history of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help eligible immigrants become U.S. citizens. This combined effort will allow the INS to be current with citizenship applications by the end of the summer. In order to achieve this goal, INS is focusing on updating three major components of the citizenship system—hiring of additional people, improving the process, and expanding INS's partnership with local officials and community organizations.

This program's necessity has been established by a dramatic rise of citizenship applications from an average of 300,000 annually before fiscal year 1994 to more than 1 million in fiscal year 1995, with more than 1 million additional applications expected for fiscal year 1996. The Miami district has been especially hard pressed, receiving nearly 107,000 N–400 applications in fiscal year 1995. This is easily a 174-percent increase over fiscal year 1994.

In order to meet the above challenge, INS has already approached several critical milestones as a result of this program. In February, INS opened the new Miami Citizenship Center. This serves as the new home for the entire Miami citizenship staff and is dedicated to the testing and interviewing of naturalization applicants. INS has also substantially increased its officer and clerical staff throughout the country, and has been able to extend its hours of operation significantly as a direct result. Citizenship U.S.A. has also contributed to completions of N–400 citizenship applications. As a result of this program, the Miami district completed 29,898 N–400 applications in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1996, more than the total number completed in all of fiscal year 1995. The Miami district expects to swear in an average of 24,000 new citizens each month during the peak period of this initiative.

I congratulate INS for this meritorious program.

LTC JAMES E. ROGERS ON HIS RECENT COMMAND APPOINTMENT

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. CHRYSLER Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend LTC James E. Rogers on his appointment as the incoming commander of the U.S. Army's 82d Forward Support Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, stationed at Fort Bragg. LTC James Rogers has a long and distinguished military service record and has dedicated his life to protecting the freedom and liberty of our Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Rogers was born and raised in Howell, MI, where his parents Joyce and John Rogers still reside and where he still serves as an example to hundreds of local youths in the community of what personal honor and leadership can achieve.

Lieutenant Colonel Rogers was commissioned in the Ordnance Corps on June 6, 1979, upon graduation from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers was recommended for an appointment by my own former Congressman Bill Broomfield, and I only hope that I have the foresight he had in identifying the qualities needed for our future leaders.

Lieutenant Colonel Rogers military education includes Ordnance officer basic and advance courses, Combined Arms and Services Staff School, and the Army Command and General Staff College.

He has obtained further academic credentials in the course of his military service as well, earning a masters degree in industrial and operations engineering from the University of Michigan.

LTC James Rogers has served in several challenging assignments throughout the United States and Korea, ensuring that the military readiness of our troops is unmatched anywhere in the world. He has accelerated through the ranks and demonstrated an enormous capacity of responsibility and integrity as a military leader, earning him the respect of his superiors, his peers, and the men and women who serve under him.

He has earned personal awards and decorations that include the Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leave Clusters, Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leave Cluster, Army Achievement Medal, Senior Parachutist Badge, and the Air Assault Badge.

I have no doubt that in his newest assignment, Lieutenant Colonel Rogers will serve as an exemplary soldier, continuing the standard of excellence he has set for himself and living up to the 82d Forward Support Battalion's motto of Subsidium—Sine Qua Non, Support—Without Which There Is Nothing.

Congratulations to LTC James E. Rogers. Good luck to you, your wife Reba, and your two young children Jeffrey and Thomas.

JIM MASUCCI RETIRES

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, after 41 years with Capital Cities/ABC, and after 26 years at KTRK–TV in Houston—the last 6 years as president and general manager—Jim Masucci has decided its time to retire. I want to take a moment to salute Jim—both for his successful career in the television industry, but also for his outstanding record of community service.

Jim is not just a highly talented television executive. He is a friend with whom I've consulted on a number of telecommunications issues over the years. He is also a respected member of his community who has devoted his time and talents to a variety of civic programs that have touched the lives of tens of thousands of Houston-area residents.

Jim began his television career in 1956 as a member of the production staff of the original Capital Cities Communications station—WTEN–TV in Albany, NY. He later served as the station's director-producer, production manager and then programming director. While working at WTEN, Jim was responsible for producing 10 cerebral palsy telethons and received the George Washington Medal of Freedom for Excellence in Children's Programming.

In 1970, Jim moved to Houston to become operations manager at KTRK–TV, another Capital Cities Communications station. While serving as channel 13's operations manager, he produced the first televised Vince Lombardi Awards program, and was instrumental in the development of the televised Jefferson Awards ceremony. Jim also played a key role in developing ''Good Morning Houston,'' one of the Nation's most-watched local talk shows.

That kind of success caught the attention of corporate management. In 1983, while still serving as operations manager of channel 13, Jim was named divisional vice president for Capital Cities. In 1986, Capital Cities acquired the ABC television network and became Capital Cities-ABC. Following that merger, Jim was named vice president of the broadcast division at Capital Cities-ABC.

But Mr. Speaker, it is Jim's record of community service that has made him one of the most respected broadcast executives in Texas.

In 1983, Jim helped create the Houston Crime Stoppers program, which aids the police in locating, and apprehending, suspects in unsolved crimes. JIm has served on the board of the Houston Crime Stoppers program—as well as on the board of the Houston's Area Urban League and the Houston Symphony.

Jim also has been recognized for a number of innovative community service efforts, including the Jefferson Awards, the Vince Lombardi Awards, the 1986 Texas Sesquicentennial celebration, the 1988 Challenger Center gala, and the 1990 Night of the Thousand Lights: A Houston Crackdown Celebration.

It was his work with the Houston Metropolitan Area Youth Soccer League that best illustrates the energy—and the success—that Jim brings to any project in which he's involved. Initially, organizers hoped that 1,500 inner-city youths would participate in the program. Due

to Jim's hard work, and the publicity given the program by KTRK–TV, 7,000 young boys and girls signed up—making the program the most successful such effort in the country.

I am a dyed-in-the-wool Texan—whose great grandfather fought for Texas, and the Confederacy, in the War Between the States. Having said that, I want to add that Jim Masucci is the kind of Yankee that we Texans respect, admire and love—even if he does talk funny.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join with me in wishing Jim—and his lovely wife, Diane—the very best in the years ahead. We thank Jim for his work at KTRK–TV, as well as his long and distinguished record of community service. I know that even in retirement, Jim is the type of individual who will remain active, making a difference for many, many Houstonians.

MERGER MANIA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government should not be paying millions in taxpayers' funds to help defray the costs of corporate mergers in the defense industry. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article from the Brookings Review:

[From the Brookings Review, Summer 1996]

MERGER MANIA

(By Lawrence J. Korb)

McDonnell Douglas, Martin Marietta, Ling-Temco-Vaught (LTV). As the telltale compound names signal, mergers and acquisitions have long been a staple of the U.S. defense industry. But since the Clinton administration took office in 1992, the number of mergers has increased dramatically.

In 1991, military mergers were valued at some $300 million. By 1993, the value had climbed to $14.2 billion. It will top $20 billion in 1996. In 1993 Martin Marietta purchased General Electric's defense division and General Dynamics' space division. At about the same time Lockheed purchased General Dynamics' aircraft division, while Loral purchased LTV, Ford Aerospace, and Unisys. Then in 1994 Lockheed merged with Martin to become Lockheed Martin, and a year later Lockheed Martin purchased Loral to produce a $30 billion giant known as Lockheed Martin Loral, which now controls 40 percent of the Pentagon's procurement budget.

During this same period, Northrop outbid Martin for the Grumman aircraft company, and the new company in turn bought the defense division of Westinghouse. On a somewhat smaller scale, Hughes bought General Dynamics' missile division and Raytheon purchase E-Systems. Among the true defense giants, only McDonnell Douglas has not yet made a major purchase.

Spokesmen for the defense industry cite two reasons for this sudden rush of mergers. First, merger mania is sweeping U.S. industry generally. Second, with the end of the Cold War, defense spending has fallen so dramatically that excess capacity in the defense industry can be eliminated only through consolidation. As Norman Augustine of Lockheed Martin has observed, for the defense industry this is 1929.

Superficially these reasons seem quite plausible. Merger mania has certainly hit many areas of American industry, such as banking and communications. In 1992 Chemical Bank merged with Manufacturers Hanover, and in 1995 they combined with Chase Manhattan to form a single company. In the past year, Time, which had merged with Warner Communications in 1990, purchased Turner Broadcasting; Capital Cities/ABC merged with Pacific Telesis; and Bell Atlantic merged with NYNEX.

And defense spending has indeed fallen since the end of the Cold War. In current dollars, projected defense spending for fiscal year 1997 is about 40 percent below that of a decade ago, and procurement spending is about one-third what it was at its peak in the 1980s.

But what industry spokesmen fail to note is that the decline in defense expenditures has been greatly exaggerated and that, unlike the private-sector restructuring, the government is subsidizing defense mergers.

Remember the $600 toilet seats and the $500 hammers that had taxpayers up in arms during the mid-1980s? Today's subsidized mergers are going to make them look like bargains. The outrageously priced toilet seats and hammers were the result of defense companies taking advantage of a loophole in acquisition regulations. This time, the taxpayers are being fleeced at the hands of the Pentagon's civilian leadership, whose secret reinterpretation of the regulations has rained hundreds of millions of dollars upon the defense industry. To date the Pentagon has received 30 requests for reimbursement for restructuring. Lockheed Martin alone expects to receive at least $1 billion to complete its merger.

HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

In July 1993, John M. Deutch, then the undersecretary of defense for acquisition, responded to pressure on his boss, William Perry, from the chief executive officers of Martin Marietta, Lockheed, Loral, and Hughes by deciding to allow defense companies to bill the Pentagon for the costs of mergers and acquisitions. According to Deutch, who has since been promoted to deputy secretary of defense and then to director of Central Intelligence, the move was not a policy change but a clarification of existing policy. In Deutch's view, not only was the clarification necessary to promote the rational downsizing of the defense industry, it would also save taxpayers billions in the long run.

Deutch is wrong on all three counts. This is a major policy change. It is not necessary. And it will not save money.

A commonsense reading of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) would lead a reasonable person to conclude that organization costs are not allowable. The regulations state that since the government is not concerned with the form of the contractor's organization, such expenditures are not necessary for or allowable to government contracts. Indeed, during the Bush administration, the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) rejected a request by the Hughes Aircraft Corporation to be reimbursed for $112 million in costs resulting from its acquisition of General Dynamics' missile division. As far back as the Nixon administration, during the post-Vietnam drawdown of defense spending, which was as severe as the current drawdown, the Defense Department rejected a similar request from General Dynamics.

But on July 21, 1993, Deutch wrote a memorandum stating that restructuring costs are indeed allowable and thus reimbursable under federal procurement law. Because Deutch regarded the memo as merely a clarification of existing policy, he saw no need for a public announcement. Indeed, he did not discuss his ''clarification'' with the military services or Congress or even inform them of it. Congress found out about it accidentally nine months after the memo was written when Martin Marietta tried to recoup from the Pentagon about $60 million of the $208 million it paid for General Dynamics' space division. A somewhat astonished Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA), then chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, remarked, ''Why pay Martin Marietta [60] million?''

Deutch's position that he was merely clarifying rather than making policy is not supported by anyone, even those who favor the change. The procurement experts in his own department disagreed vehemently. On June 17, 1993, the career professionals at DCMA told him that the history of the FAR argues against making the nonrecurring organization costs associated with restructuring costs allowable and noted that they had disallowed these costs in the past.

The DCMA position was also supported by Don Yockey, the undersecretary of defense for acquisition in the Bush administration; the Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), the trade association for aerospace companies; the American Bar Association's Section on Public Contract Law; and the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service.

Yockey, who was Deutch's immediate predecessor as procurement czar and who is both a retired military officer and former defense industry executive, argued in a July 13, 1994, letter to the professional staff of the House Armed Services Committee that by definition, structure means organization, and that the FAR does not allow the reimbursement of organization costs. Indeed, it was Yockey himself who told DCMA to reject Hughes' request for reimbursement for its purchase of General Dynamics' missile division.

In a September 28, 1993, letter to Eleanor Spector, the director of defense procurement, Leroy Haugh, vice president of procurement and finance of AIA, stated that the Deutch memo constituted a significant policy decision and an important policy change. Therefore, Haugh asked Spector to promptly publish notice of this policy change in the Federal Register and to consider amending the regulations. In a May 3, 1994, letter to Deutch, Donald J. Kinlin, the chair of the ABA Section on Public Contract law, urged Deutch to modify the FAR since at the time it did not reflect the changes made in Deutch's July 1993 memorandum. What is significant about the AIA and ABA positions is that both groups support Deutch's change.

Finally in a June 8, 1994, memorandum John R. Luckey, legislative attorney for the Congressional Research Service, stated that while former amendment of the FAR could make restructuring costs allowable, the argument that they are allowable under the current regulations appears to contradict their plain meaning. In Luckey's opinion, Deutch's position is based on semantics, not legality.

In short, the political leadership of the Clinton defense department made a significant policy change that as a minimum should have been published in the Federal Register and, as Secretary Perry later admitted, cleared in advance with Congress.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ISSUE

This end run around the administrative and legislative processes by the Pentagon is unprecedented, but even more important is whether the Defense Department and the taxpayers should be giving the defense industry a windfall by allowing a write-off of substantial parts of restructuring costs. For four reasons, the answer to that question should be an emphatic ''No.''

First, like Mark Twain's death, the decline of the defense industry in this country has

been greatly exaggerated. As Pentagon and industry officials endlessly point out, defense spending in general, and procurement spending in particular, have declined over the past decade. They note that between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1995, the defense budget declined 30 percent in real terms and procurement spending fell 60 percent. But that comparison ignores the fact that between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1985, the defense budget grew 55 percent and the procurement budget grew a whopping 116 percent. Defense spending in real terms is still at about its Cold War average, and the defense budget for fiscal year 1996 was higher than it was for fiscal year 1980. In inflation-adjusted dollars, Bill Clinton spent about $30 billion more on defense in 1995 than Richard Nixon did in 1975 to confront Soviet Communist expansionism. Using fiscal year 1985, the height of the Reagan buildup, as a base year distorts the picture. It would be like comparing spending in the Korean and Vietnam wars to the level of World War II and concluding we did not spend enough in Korea and Vietnam. Moreover, procurement spending will rise 40 percent over the next five years, and the Pentagon is now soliciting bids for the $750 billion joint strike fighter program.

Similarly, while defense employment has fallen 25 percent over the past eight years, it grew 30 percent in the five years before that. More people work in the defense sector now than at any time in the decade of the 1970s. Moreover, much of the decline in the defense industry is attributable to the reengineering or slimming down that is sweeping all American industries, even those with an increasing customer base.

Finally, if one adds the $266 billion worth of U.S. arms sold around the world since 1990 (a scandal in itself) to the $300 billion in purchases by the Defense Department, American defense industry sales are still at historic highs. Defense is still a profitable business—which explains why defense stocks are still quite high despite the jeremiads of industry spokesmen. Over the past year Lockheed Martin stock has increased 48 percent in value. Northrop Grumman is up 50 percent and McDonnell Douglas a whopping 80 percent.

Second, taxpayer subsidization is no more necessary today to promote acquisitions and mergers than it has even been. Just about every major defense company today is the product of a merger, some of them decades old. For example, General Dynamics acquired Chrysler's tank division in the early 1980s, and McDonnell acquired the Douglas Aircraft Company in the late 1960s. Even today in the supposed ''bull market,'' plenty of bidders vie for the available companies. Three years ago, several companies engaged in a fierce bidding war for LTV. And Northrop outbid Martin Marietta for Grumman. It is hard to believe that if taxpayer subsidies were not available, companies would not buy available assets if it made good business sense. If they paid a little less for their acquisitions, the taxpayers rather than the stockholders would benefit. In the bidding war for Grumman, both Martin and Northrop offered significantly more than market value, thus giving Grumman's shareholders a financial bonanza of $22 a share (a bonus of nearly 40 percent). Raytheon paid a share (a bonus of nearly 40 percent). Raytheon paid a similar premium to acquire E-Systems in April 1995. Should the government allow Northrop's and Raytheon's stockholders to reap a similar bonanza by subsidizing those sales?

Over the past five years, William Anders, the former CEO of General Dynamics, made himself and his stockholders a fortune by selling parts of his company to Hughes, Martin, and Lockheed. Since 1991 General Dynamics' stock increased 550 percent and the company has stashed away $1 billion. Should we also help the stockholders and executives of the buying companies? Did defense companies offer the taxpayers a rebate during the boom years of the 1980s when their profits reached unprecedented levels?

Third, the Defense Department has no business encouraging or shaping the restructuring of defense industry, or as Deutch puts it, ''promoting the rational downsizing of the defense industry.'' Who is to determine what is rational? A government bureaucrat or the market? While government shouldn't discourage restructuring, it should stay at arm's length. If the deal does not make good business sense, the company will not proceed, as Martin did not when the price for Grumman became too high. Moreover, might not these mergers create megacompanies that will reduce competition and may be very difficult for the political system to control? The Lockheed Martin Loral giant, for example, is larger than the Marine Corps. With facilities in nearly every state and 200,000 people on its payroll, its political clout is enormous. And it presents problems over and above its sheer size. For example, Loral sells high-tech components to McDonnell Douglas for its plane, which is competing with Lockheed Martin for the $750 billion joint strike fighter program. How can Loral be a partner in promoting the McDonnell Douglas plane against the Lockheed Martin entry?

Fourth, past history indicates that these mergers end up costing rather than saving the government money. Both the General Accounting Office and the Department of Defense Inspector General have found no evidence to support contentions by Deutch and defense industry officials that previous mergers had saved the government money. Indeed, on May 24, 1994, the Inspector General found that the claim of Hughes Aircraft that its 1992 purchase of General Dynamics missile division saved the Pentagon $600 million was unverifiable. Moreover, under the Deutch clarification, contractors can be reimbursed now for savings that are only projected to occur in the distant future. And if these savings do not occur as projected, how will the Pentagon get its (our) money back?

BRING BACK THE MERGER WATCHDOGS

Mergers always have been and always will be a feature of the U.S. defense industry. And the government has a role in those mergers. But that role—as exemplified by the successful 1992 Bush administration challenge of Alliant Techsystem's proposed acquisition of Olin Corporation's ammunition division—is to ensure that they preserve sufficient competition to enable the Pentagon to get the best price for the taxpayer. It is definitely not to increase company profits and limit competition by subsidizing the merger. Not only should the Defense Department abolish the new merger subsidy, it should follow the lead of its predecessors and scrutinize the anticompetitive aspects of all future mergers.

PLANNING FUTURE DEFENSE

(By Thomas L. McNaugher)

Quietly a new defense debate is taking shape, prompted by widespread recognition that the stable budgets Republicans and Democrats have promised the Defense Department cannot keep current forces ready to fight while financing a major round of weapons buying to replace the services' aging arsenal.

The problem here has been called the ''defense train wreck,'' because it involves the impending collision of two categories of defense spending. One train, already racing down the track, is high spending on current readiness, enough to keep U.S. forces prepared for two nearly-simultaneous ''major regional contingencies,'' as outlined in the 1993 ''Bottom Up Review'' (BUR) of U.S. force requirements that still governs Pentagon planning. The other train, looming on the horizon, is a surge in spending on new weapons. We have been able to forgo such spending for nearly a decade because Reagan-era defense investments left military inventories flush with new hardware. But those weapons are getting old and need to be replaced or improved. Barring an unexpected increase, the defense budget cannot afford both readiness and weaponry. Something has to give.

Although this debate probably won't pick up until after this fall's elections, early positioning in the debate suggests that U.S. forces may get smaller to accommodate more weapons procurement. Indeed, Secretary of Defense William Perry has said as much recently, although he appears to have only modest force cuts in mind. Senator John McCain (R–AZ), a prominent congressional voice on defense, would go much further. In a recent letter to his colleagues, McCain lamented ''the alarming practice of postponing essential modernization programs'' and suggested that the nation plan to meet just one major contingency while aggressively modernizing its weaponry to produce high-tech forces able to deliver firepower from long range with minimal ground force commitment.

Whether or not this is the right answer, it's the wrong way to frame the issues. Visualizing procurement spending as a co-equal ''train'' in this collision amounts to treating the future as if we knew it. Procurement spending amounts to long-range planning, after all, since it buys weapons that won't even enter our force posture, in some cases, for a decade or more. At a time when Pentagon briefings routinely begin with the adage that ''the only constant today is change,'' one is justified in asking why we are committing so much money to new weapons that will be with us for decades to come.

The answer lies less in a vision of the future than in habits and commitments linked to the past. We got used to treating the future like an advanced version of the present during the Cold War, when Soviet forces provided a well-understood, slowly advancing focal point for long-range planning. We are still doing that, even in the absence of any firm vision of the future. Even the discussion of current readiness bears witness to Cold War concepts of risk that no longer capture the realities of what our forces are doing.

This is not meant as criticism. The BUR has served admirably to maintain U.S.

HONORING FATHER THOMAS J. MURPHY, S.J.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Father Thomas J. Murphy, S.J., has served for more than 20 years in St. Margaret's Parish in Riverdale, in New York City, where he is known for all the good work he has performed for the community. This includes his activities with the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition and his longtime chaplaincy for the Pro Patria Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Besides his numerous and productive efforts with the parish, which include his leadership in

athletic and social activities for the youths of the parish, he also teaches at Regis High School, one of the premier high schools in New York City. Father Murphy is being named Riverdalian of the Year by the Riverdale Community Council. This honor is earned and I am proud to note his many accomplishments. I congratulate him for all the good work he has done for his community.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE D. WEBSTER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest men I have ever known, George D. Webster, a prominent Washington lawyer, recently passed away.

Mr. Webster was originally from Rogersville, TN, which is not in but is very close to my district. He attended college in my district, at Maryville College, and then graduated from the Harvard Law School. While he achieved great success in the practice of law, he never forgot his roots in Tennessee. He maintained a farm in Hawkins County and was one of the strongest supporters of Maryville College.

While he was a close friend to some of the most powerful and successful people in this Nation, he never lost the common touch. He was a kind and bighearted man who got along well with people from all walks of life.

Mr. Webster was an extremely hard worker and was nationally recognized as an expert in tax law and the law of associations.

He helped thousands of people in both big and small ways throughout his life and career.

An active, loyal, and dedicated Republican, he was not a man who sat on the sidelines. He was interested and involved in the big issues and campaigns for many, many years, right up until his last few days.

He was particularly close to former President Bush, Senator Dole, my late father, and me.

He was a good citizen. He participated and contributed. He loved this country, and we would have a stronger Nation today if we had more people like George Webster.

He was a strong family man who deeply loved his wife and children. To put it very simply, but very accurately, George Webster was a great person and great American in every way.

Dr. David L. Hale, Sr., pastor of the Rogersville Presbyterian Church, delivered a very moving and appropriate eulogy at a service held in honor of the life of George Webster at All Saint's Episcopal Church in Chevy Chase on June 7.

I would like to place this outstanding tribute in the RECORD at this point and call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

This very fine eulogy really captured the essence of George Webster, and I hope it inspires others to try to live their lives to the high standards by which he lived.

GEORGE DRURY WEBSTER

(February 8, 1921—June 3, 1996)

(I wish to thank the family for the deep privilege and honor of being asked to participate today in this Service of Thanksgiving and remembrance of George Webster. They have all been so kind in seeing to my every need during my short stay in Washington. The room, board and personal chauffeuring have all been gratefully appreciated. I also wish to thank Father Richard Norman for his gracious spirit in helping me to prepare for our worship service in this beautiful All Saints' Episcopal Church. He has been most kind and helpful.)

First of all, I wish to make a clarification about my name: I am not the David Hale of Whitewater infamy! I am from East Tennessee!

In this service of worship we seek to find courage and strength from the reading of God's holy Word, from singing hymns of promise and hope, and praying that God will help us as we share together in our loss of George Webster. We will surely miss him.

George Drury Webster was a special, unique, one-of-a-kind individual. And what a marvelous heritage he leaves for us to appreciate, emulate and nurture! Here was a man who believed in simple values, and transformed them into deep-seated convictions; convictions he held tenaciously and for which he fought most vigorously. There can be no doubt that George Webster fervently loved life, his work, his Country and State, his family and friends, and his God.

This great Tennessean totally immersed himself in God's good fight of life and made the most of it. George pulled out all the stops! He genuinely enjoyed living in this grand age of challenge and opportunity. He was a vibrant, spirited, robust person, intense and impassioned. Such energy and drive as he exhibited are rarely seen. George was totally involved in every activity of his life. His zest and enthusiasm were contagious and inspired many of us. His work was exhilarating to him. Fiercely competitive, he never gave up. Being around George made the practice of law more exciting than a John Grisham novel!

George Webster possessed a gifted mind, a keen intellect. He was one who excelled at debate; now—who here is unaware of that! And his lively wit was a delight to each of us. George had a way of being brief, succinct, perspicacious, blunt and to the point. His books are typical examples of that approach. George believed in education and trained his mind at the Rogersville, Tennessee, High School, Maryville College (Some people in East Tennessee pronounce it as ''Murraville'' College!), and Harvard Law School. Yes, George loved life, and brought all of his considerable skills and amazing experiences and opportunities to gain the most from it.

George Webster loved his work. He was a hard worker who learned quickly. Excellence always beckoned to him and be pursued her relentlessly. He was completely dedicated to his calling and focused on his tasks with singular vision. He was tough, practical, and highly successful. He readily discovered how to use the American enterprise system to serve others and improve his family's life. George became a recognized expert on nonprofit tax and trade association law, renowned nationally and internationally. He must have been one of the best organized administrators in history. Yet this truly great man never lost the human tough. George constantly reached out to others to give encouragement and a helping hand. He was a kind and generous man.

George Webster deeply loved his Country, this great land of America, and was one of America's most loyal patriots. During W.W.II he served in the Navy in the Pacific Theater, where he was involved in some major battles. He left seminary training to go to Pearl Harbor. George relished being in the company of the great leaders of this Nation, and considered it a high honor and privilege to be able to advise and serve them. He rubbed shoulders with those in power and contributed immensely to the betterment of their leadership due to his expertise, friendship and zeal. But George never forgot his roots in Hawkins County and Rogersville, Tennessee. You have to understand such roots to learn how George got from point A to point B. His ancestry consisted of some rather rugged pioneers, also with deep convictions, who eventually pushed their way to the frontier points of this ''New World.'' By the way—he would have dearly loved to invite you to visit the many attractions of the State of Tennessee, especially during the grand Bicentennial celebration this year! George was a true Tennessee Volunteer and would want you to see what affected him so greatly.

As was true of all of his many endeavors, George invested himself fully in the Republican Party which benefited inexpressibly from his enthusiasm, labors and contributions. He was highly supportive of candidates and incumbents from East Tennessee and other regions, and enjoyed entering them with various socials at his Bethesda home and on his beautiful farm in Tennessee. Many of you present could speak volumes of this beneficence on George's part. You, too, have been helped and inspired by this rare individual.

George Webster was a proud family man. There is his immediate family: his beloved wife, Ann (''Tutti''), always loyal, supportive and by his side; the children: Aen, George and Beverly, Hugh and deLancey and all of the beautiful grandchildren. George had a special love and pride for each one. And I have grown to love and appreciate this expanding family. I have had the privilege of welcoming them to church, participating in a Baptism service, and visiting with them at the farm on various occasions.

(And thinking of George's love for both family and life, he would certainly be in favor of celebrating George's and Beverly's tenth wedding anniversary today.)

There is the family from which George came: the rugged and bright Scotch-Irish, the Northern English Protestants and the Huguenot folk. There were Joseph and Mary Amis Rogers for whom Rogersville is named, and the whole line of military officers, educators, physicians and ministers. George was very proud of his ancestry.

Then there is the vast, broad, extended family of George's. Who can number them all? There are those who helped in the Webster home; the ones who worked on the farm; and all of the many friends and colleagues he enjoyed at work, in organizations, church, clubs and social circles.

Finally, George Webster loved his God. He was a man of faith, one who cut his religious teeth on the Presbyterian Catechism; who grew up in the Presbyterian faith and, in Maryland, loved and attended this beautiful All Saints' Episcopal Church. On occasion he would go back to the Rogersville farm and worship in town on Sundays in his home church.

George's death leaves a huge void in our lives—especially those of the immediate family. Here was a truly remarkable man who walked among us. Overcome by disease, this tireless, loving, human being finally wore out. We are thankful to God that his suffering has ended. But his departure from this earth leaves us saddened and somewhat alone. We need comfort, strength, courage and hope for the facing of this moment and the hours, days and weeks ahead. We have read and heard several passages from God's written Word this morning, and God is the source of our comfort and consolation. From 1 Corinthians 15 we find Paul teaching us emphatically that the resurrection of Jesus Christ is a reality, and that death can no

longer sting with any finality, that there is an eternal life waiting for us. From Psalm 121 we are assured that God alone is the source of strength that counts in our hard and difficult times: ''Our help cometh from the Lord which made Heaven and earth.'' In Romans 8 we are promised that the love of God will never be separated from God's people in Jesus Christ. Not even death can remove us from the presence and love of God. Psalm 23 reassures us that God is like a compassionate shepherd who is constantly looking out for his sheep, and always sees to the best care of his flock. ''I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me. . . And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever.'' In John 14 Jesus promises that there will be a place for us in His eternal home. And that He will come again to escort us to our new ''mansion.'' George has found his place there in Heaven already. Maybe it will help us to know in our moments of sadness, that someday we too will find our way there to our special eternal room, and rejoin George for a glorious and happy reunion in the presence of God.

CRISIS ON THE BORDER

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, there is a crisis on our border. As the representative for over 800 miles of the Mexican border I know all too well the extent of the threat to America's law abiding border communities.

This Congress has dramatically increased funding for the Border Patrol. I am proud to have led the effort for this increased funding. However, far more needs to be done. Agents have been transferred to other regions. Courts and prisons are underfunded; and drug runners and alien smugglers are making this part of America a base for their operations.

Our pleas for help along the border have not fallen on deaf ears. The Appropriations bill before us today offers hope in fighting this criminal plague. This Treasury, Postal Appropriation increases funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy by about 25%. This money can be used to combat the drug runners threatening Americans in Texas border communities, farms and ranchers.

It is now up the Administration to spend this money on the border, the front line of the drug war, not on more Washington bureaucrats. The drug czar himself was recently in Eagle Pass, Texas. He saw with his own eyes and he heard with his own ears of the dangers our poor border communities confront. He now should know first-hand the problems border residents face.

Today we are voting to give him the resources to conduct this fight. We are restoring cuts made in previous White House budgets. I hope we have gotten the White House's attention now that this is an election year. The evidence has been seen and resources provided. Americans along the border have the same right to safety and security as other Americans.

My colleagues, this legislation provides the resources to stop the drug runners and end the crisis on the border. If you care about the safety and security of your fellow Americans along the border vote for this Treasury, Postal Appropriations bill.

IMPROVEMENTS TO H.R. 2634

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on November 14, 1995, I introduced H.R. 2634, a bill to allow persons to carry concealed firearms in every State if they have been issued a license to do so by any State. It was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary and subsequently referred to Subcommittee on Crime.

H.R. 2634 provided that a person with a permit to carry a concealed firearm in one State may carry a concealed firearm in any State ''in accordance with the terms of the license.'' This meant that a person with a license from State A could carry in State B according to the rules of State A. Therefore, individuals' rights and privileges would differ in the same State depending on their State of origin. For example, a person licensed in State A traveling to State B would be able to exercise different privileges in State B than an individual licensed in State C who was traveling to State B, as well. This language would require law enforcement officers to know the right-to-carry laws of all 50 States because individuals licensed in different States would be allowed to carry in their State under varying laws.

To address the above mentioned problems, I have introduced the new Stearns right-to-carry bill, which is designed to facilitate its implementation by allowing (a) that the law of each State governs conduct within the State where the State has a right-to-carry statute; and (b) that Federal law provide a bright-line standard of conduct applicable to States that do not have a right-to-carry statute.

Under the new Stearns bill, if State A has a right-to-carry statute, an individual's conduct who was licensed in State B would be governed by the right-to-carry laws of State A while he was traveling with State A. Therefore, if State A imparts more privileges upon individual licensed to carry than State B, then the individual licensed in State B would be governed by the right to carry laws of State A while he was in State A.

The individual licensed in State B would also be in compliance with the law if he carried in State C with no right-to-carry statute pursuant to the Federal bright-line standard. The Federal bright-line standard governing those States with no right-to-carry statute would solve the problem of States with no carry licenses and thus no standards. This Federal bright-line standard governs conduct only, meaning it governs where one may not carry a concealed firearm notwithstanding the fact that they have a license to carry. It is intended to make clear that an individual may not carry a concealed firearm in certain highly sensitive locations such as court rooms, police stations, schools, and other locations.

The Federal bright-line standard is not a licensing mechanism. Licenses to carry would still need to be lawfully obtained from a State which has a licensing mechanism.

Precedent already exists for Federal standards which preempt State law in this area. Title 15 United States Code, section 902 provides that members of armored car crews with licenses to carry issued by a State ''shall be entitled to lawfully carry any weapons to which such license relates in any State while such crew member is acting in the service of such company.''

A Federal standard governs the conduct of nonresidents in those States that do not have a right-to-carry statute. However, States that do have their own right-to-carry statutes can be assured that their State laws will be respected by nonresidents who are within their borders. This legislation greatly benefits and protects this Nation's every increasingly mobile society. I believe citizens have the right to protect themselves and their families anywhere in America. It does not make sense for Americans to forfeit their safety because they happen to be on vacation or on a business trip.

However, if the law of a given State explicitly allows licensee's to carry in some places not authorized in the Federal standard, it certainly makes no sense for the nonresident to be in violation while the resident would not be held in violation. The new Stearns bill would authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm by a licensee if the licensees conduct meets the conditions of the State law through which the nonresident is traveling or if their conduct meets the Federal bright-line rule.

I also added language to address the concerns of the law enforcement community. The new bill exempts qualified current and former law enforcement officers from State laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

I urge all of the cosponsors of my first bill, H.R. 2634 to cosponsor this newly drafted and much improved concealed weapons reciprocity bill.

RECOGNIZING MARION McCONNELL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. Speaker, recently a remarkable woman in my district in California was named the 1996 Red Cross Volunteer of the Year. Marion McConnell of Moraga was recognized for her 46 years of outstanding service at a National Red Cross ceremony in Cleveland, OH earlier this year.

For almost five decades, Marion has served by registering donors with the Red Cross Bloodmobile, chairing the Berkeley chapter of the Red Cross, writing the manual for coordinating the volunteer program, traveling the 11 Western States teaching from the manual to other Red Cross personnel, and coordinating volunteer activities at emergencies and disasters around the United States.

Marion helped consolidate numerous local chapters into a single chapter which encompasses the 5 Bay Area counties, a chapter now having roughly 3,400 volunteers.

Marion McConnell has given aid to countless hurting people in crisis after crisis. Her devotion to the work of the Red Cross has brought about transfusions for accident victims, food and shelter for victims of earthquakes and floods, and education for new volunteers who want to learn how to serve efficiently. Yet Marion's superb leadership has also meant a warm smile, a comforting word, and a caring spirit to frightened and distraught people who have seen their homes and even livelihoods vanish in an instant. This is a gift that cannot be measured but whose value is inestimable.

I am extremely pleased to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Marion McConnell. Her wonderful work is the embodiment of what it means to be a good neighbor, and she is more than deserving of recognition in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REX F. GIBSON HONORED

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, in the chaos of battle, victory is determined, not by the planning of Generals and staff officers, but by the leadership of the junior officers and noncommissioned officers [NCOs]. The Battle of Normandy was no different. In fact, the historian Stephen E. Ambrose, in his book ''D–Day: The Climatic Battle of World War II,'' wrote:

> . . . for all the inspired leadership, in the end success or failure in Operation Overload came down to a relatively small number of junior officers, noncoms, and privates . . . if the noncoms and junior officers failed to lead their men up and over the seawall to move inland in the face of enemy fire-why, then the most thoroughly planned offensive in military history, an offensive supported by incredible amounts of naval firepower, bombs, and rockets, would fail . . . It came down to a bunch of 18 to 28 year olds . . . They were citizen soldiers, not professionals.

This weekend, I will have the opportunity to participate in a ceremony where one of my constituents, Rex F. Gibson, a citizen-soldier, will finally receive his Bronze Star with Valor for his actions in Normandy in 1944.

Rex Gibson personified the concept of the citizen-soldier. In 1939, he joined the Arizona National Guard while he was in college in Safford, AZ. He was selected for Officer Candidate School to be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Rex was assigned as platoon leader of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Section in the 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, a National Guard Division, Rex's regiment was nicknamed the ''Stonewallers'' after their legendary Southern commander. Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Rex and the stonewallers were about to become famous as well. They would be the first regiment of the 29th division to land on Omaha Beach during the invasion of Normandy. To the horror of the soldiers, the Army-Air Force and the Navy did not silence the German machine guns or destroy the barbed wire and other obstacles on the beach. Their landing craft ramps opened to a wall of machine gun and artillery fire. Chaos broke out as soldiers tried to find safety. Rex and his fellow stonewallers quickly took the initiative and braved the machine gun fire to get a foothold on the beach.

By nightfall, the beach was taken but, at a terrible price. Rex's regiment suffered heavily from the assault. Platoons and companies were decimated because they had lost so many of their soldiers on the beach. The 116th Regiment may have been battered, but they were not out of this battle yet. Rex and the Stonewallers moved forward from the beach into France, fighting the Germans for another month.

The famous war correspondent Ernie Pyle, who later landed on Omaha Beach, summed up the experience with these words: '' . . . it seems to me a pure miracle that we ever took the beach at all.'' The miracle was the junior officers like Rex and the regimental NCOs who ensured that the beach was taken, that the battle for Normandy was victorious, and that the war was won.

When the war ended, Rex came home like so many other citizen-soldiers to continue with his life. Until now, Rex thought he had only done his duty as a citizen and a patriot. He did not know that his Regiment, his Division, and his country thought he had done more. Back in June of 1944, his division commander, Maj. Gen. Charles Gerhardt recommended him for the Bronze Star with Valor for his outstanding service during the Battle of Normandy.

Mr. Speaker, 52 years is too long for anyone to wait to be properly recognized for their service to their country. I want to thank Rex for his dedication and patriotism.

RAILWAY LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, three labor disputes, affecting several major unions and most of the Nation's major railroads, are now in the final days of the process provided for in the Railway Labor Act. All three disputes have undergone extensive mediation. When the produced impasses, the President appointed a Presidential Emergency Board [PEB] for each of the disputes, as provided in the Railway Labor Act, to recommend proposed settlement terms. The three PEBs issued their reports on June 23, 1996. The issuance of the PEB reports began the final 30-day ''cooling-off'' period under the Railway Labor Act for the parties to attempt a negotiated solution to their disputes. In any dispute where an agreement is not reached within this final 30 days, both sides are free to employ ''self-help'' under the Railway Labor Act—a strike by labor, or a lockout or unilateral promulgation of new rules and working conditions by management. In the three pending cases, this earliest legal time for self-help will be 12:01 a.m., July 24.

The stakes in these negotiations go far beyond the railroad industry itself. Although there are alternative methods of transportation, a number of industries cannot readily eliminate their heavy reliance on rail service. These include automobile manufacturing, paper, chemicals, and coal. As more and more industries have adopted ''just-in-time'' delivery of supplies and parts to reduce inventory costs, the continuity of rail service has become even more important to the economy. As a result, an interruption of rail service for even a few days can require the complete shutdown of many of the plants in these industries. Overall, some $2.7 billion of goods move by rail every day. At the time of the 1991 national rail strike, the Council of Economic Advisors estimated the non-recoverable damage to the economy of a rail shutdown as $1 billion per day after the first few days. Current projections indicate that a rail shutdown would cause nearly 600,000 non-rail layoffs within 2 weeks, and over 1 million such layoffs after 4 weeks.

Besides the industries directly served by the freight railroads, Amtrak and most commuter and rail services must use tracks and equipment of the freight railroad network. For these rail passenger services, a freight rail shutdown could strand 294,000 commuters and 25,000 Amtrak riders per day.

In light of the vital economic role of continuous and reliable rail service, we urge both rail labor and rail management to negotiate in good faith, using the recommendations of the three Presidential Emergency Boards to inform their deliberations. Although Congress has intervened in a number of rail shutdowns in the past, this should be a last resort. Privately negotiated voluntary agreements are vastly preferable, for the employees, the rail carriers, and the nation.

Meanwhile, to aid the Members of Congress and the public in understanding the issues involved in these three labor disputes, we are making available in the Committee's offices summaries of the three Presidential Emergency Board reports. The PEB reports themselves totaled approximately 150 pages. We hope that this condensed summary will help all concerned understand the issues better, and to evaluate the accuracy of any claims about the content of the PEB recommendations they may hear in the coming weeks.

HONORING JAMES J. McFADDEN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in the Riverdale section of the Bronx who are worthy of praise for all of their civic activities. One of the most deserving in James J. McFadden, who for many years has given unselfishly of himself to make his neighborhood, his borough and his city a better place.

He is a founding member of the Frances Schervier Home and Hospital Area Board of Trustees. He has initiated programs, to help drop-outs take high school equivalency exams, served as city labor commissioner and has served on the boards of the New York City Department of the Aging and the Yonkers Waterfront Commission. It is a great honor for me to be able to note that he is being named as Riverdalian of the Year by the Riverdale Community Council, a richly deserved honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was attending the funeral of a close friend. Regrettably, I missed the first rollcall vote of the day which was a procedural vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

LEGISLATION TO NAME POST OFFICE IN HONOR OF ROGER P. McAULIFFE

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation, with the cosponsorship of the entire Illinois House delegation and the chairman of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight's Subcommittee on Postal Service, to rename the Dunning Post Office in the 14th State House District of Illinois the ''Roger P. McAuliffe Post Office.''

Illinois State Representative Roger McAuliffe tragically lost his life in a boating accident over the recent Fourth of July weekend. Roger was a constituent of mine who represented his district on Chicago's Northwest Side as well as several suburbs including Park Ridge, Rosemont, Norridge, and Schiller Park.

Roger was the dean of the Illinois State House Republicans, having served in the Illinois General Assembly from 1973 until the day of his tragic fatal accident. A number of members of our Illinois House delegation served with Roger in the Illinois General Assembly and they have all told me that it was an honor to have been in the legislature with him. Roger was serving as an assistant majority leader in the Illinois House at the time of his death.

Roger was an informal advisor to me in Chicago area matters. He always had sound advice on legislation that had an impact on Chicago and its suburbs. Other members have time and again lauded Roger's useful insights to them as well.

Roger was a 1956 graduate of my own alma mater, Lane Technical High School. He began his public service career path when he served in the U.S. Army from 1961 to 1963. Roger graduated from the Chicago Police Academy in 1965 and was a Chicago police officer ever since. Roger never wanted any preferential treatment because of his being a State Representative. He always refused the opportunity for any promotions and preferred to stay a patrolman all his life. At the time of his death, Roger was still serving proudly as a Chicago patrolman.

Roger was well respected and well liked by Republicans and Democrats alike and that undoubtedly is a key reason why this legislation has such broad bipartisan support. The Dunning Post Office that this legislation would rename after Roger P. McAuliffe is not only in the 5th Congressional District of Illinois but, also, as noted previously, in Roger's 14th State House District. I can think of no finer action that can be taken to forever honor the dedicated public service of Roger P. McAuliffe than to rename the Dunning Post Office in Chicago, IL, the ''Roger P. McAuliffe Post Office.''

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED TEACHER AND CHURCH VOLUNTEER ROBERT H. STEVENS, SR.

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Robert H. Stevens, Sr., a man whose selfless devotion to his family, faith, and the entire community has touched the lives of so many people from my hometown of Westhampton Beach, Long Island.

As a teacher, a volunteer, and a humble man of faith, Robert Stevens has set a standard that will be felt for generations to come, as each of his nine children, and their children in turn, live that example every day. While some men change the course of history in full view of the world, men like Robert Stevens affect our Nation's destiny with simple acts of charity, repeated every day over the course of a lifetime.

I know Robert Stevens because we share common roots: both of us were born and raised in Westhampton Beach, and left to attend college in Albany, NY, where Bob attended the State teachers college. Like so many men of his generation, his plans for the future were interrupted during World War II, when he was stationed half a world away in the China/India/Burma theater. For 4 years, Bob served as a gunnery and armament staff officer with the Air Service Maintenance Division, until the war ended.

From within that horrific war emerged many small miracles, and one of them touched Robert Stevens. While stationed in India, he met his beautiful wife, the former Margaret Lettington. The daughter of a British Army major with the Royal Engineers, Margaret was born and raised in India and didn't leave that country until she married Bob. They were married on June 6, 1945, and left together later that year to start a new life in Westhampton Beach.

Together, Margaret and Robert raised nine exceptional children, now ranging in ages between 49 and 33, most of whom still make their home on Long Island. Their children are Joan Urban, Robert H. Stevens Jr., Patricia Damrow, Anne Kowalski, Paul Stevens, Katherine O'Cain, Margaret Rattoballi, Joseph Stevens, and Mary Stevens. Supporting such a large family could not have been easy on a teacher's salary, but Robert and Margaret didn't do it with money, they reared their children with an abundance of love and firm guidance. The Stevens children are living proof that their parents possessed a wealth of those parental gifts.

The number of young lives that Bob has shaped extends far beyond his own children. During a 34-year tenure as a French and social studies teacher in the Riverhead School District, Bob was a gifted educator who continually gave of himself to his students, serving as an advisor to the French Club and organizing countless field trips to the theaters and museums in New York City. He also served as a Cub Scout and Boy Scout Master in Westhampton Beach for 10 years.

Fortified by faith, Robert has a seemingly endless supply of energy when it comes to finding time for his church. For 20 years, Robert has been a trustee at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Quiogue, where the Stevens family have been an integral part of the musical worship during the Sunday morning service. Bob sang with the choir for 29 years and led the congregation in song as the head cantor, while Margaret accompanied him as organist. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Columbus Father Joseph Slomski Council No. 7423 in Westhampton Beach.

Bob has also been the chairman of the Bishops' Annual Appeal, the diocese's annual fundraising effort among its parishes. After retiring from teaching Robert worked as the church sexton, maintaining the facilities at the church, its rectory, and the School of Religious Education.

On June 6, 1995, Margaret and Robert celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Six months later, Robert lost the love of his life when Margaret left this world after a valiant battle against cancer. All who were blessed to know Margaret were saddened by her passing, and none more than Bob. With an unwavering faith, a divine trust that blessed him with 50 joyous years with a truly wonderful woman, Bob takes solace in the fact that Margaret rests near God's side.

Though it is a principle that has lost popularity in today's society, Robert H. Stevens, Sr., has always trusted in God's plan for his life, allowing him to accept the Lord's blessing that he in turn passed on to the world. Bob's enduring legacy is that he proves to all of us that an extraordinary life is composed of an endless succession of ordinary acts of charity and faith. Faith can move mountains, and Robert Stevens has showed that every single one of us can change the course of our Nation's destiny from within small villages like Westhampton Beach. May God bless him.

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, July 18, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 3756, making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997.

SD–192

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Jeffrey S. Davidow, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

SD–419

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy.

SD–366

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the status of the Bosnia peace process.

SD–419

Small Business

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

SR–428A

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings on the status of the Dayton Peace Accord.

SH–216

10:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the threat to United States trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.

SD–215

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1961, to establish the United States Intellectual Property Organization, and to amend the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, reexamination reform.

SD–226

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Pete Peterson, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Genta Hawkins Holmes, of California, to be Ambassador to Australia, Arma Jane Karaer, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to Solomon Islands, and as Ambassador to the Republic of Vanuatu, and John Stern Wolf, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Coordinator for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.

SD–419

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing on the nominations of Nils J. Diaz, of Florida, and Edward McGaffigan, Jr., of Virginia, each to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD–406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1490, to improve enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and benefit security for participants by adding certain provisions with respect to the auditing of employee benefit plans.

SD–430

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings to examine the role of the Federal Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office in ensuring public access to Government information.

SR–301

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 199, Trading with Indian Act Repeal, S. 1893, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement Act, S. 1962, the Indian Child Welfare Act Amendments, H.R. 2464, to add additional land to the Goshute Indian Reservation in Utah, H.R. 3068, to revoke the Charter of the Prairie Island Indian Community, proposed legislation to amend the National Museum of the American Indian Act, proposed legislation relating to Navajo/Hopi land dispute settlement, and proposed legislation to make technical amendments to the Older Americans Indian Act.

SR–485

Select on Intelligence

To continue hearings on the status of the Dayton Peace Accord.

SH–216

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1791, to increase, effective as of December 1, 1996, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, and other pending committee business.

SR–418

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1699, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 1737, to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and S. 1809, entitled the ''Aleutian World War II National Historic Areas Act''.

SD–366

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine genetic issues.

SD–430

JULY 29

2:00 p.m.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON RESTRUCTURING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

To hold a closed executive session.

SD–192

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the conditions that have made the national forests in Arizona susceptible to fires and disease.

SD–366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 931, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply system, S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide loan guarantees for water supply, conservation, quality and transmission projects, S. 1565, to supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects, S. 1649, to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, S. 1719, Texas Reclamation Projects Indebtedness Purchase Act, and S.1921, to transfer certain facilities at the Minidoka project to Burley Irrigation District.

SD–366

AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review foreign policy issues.

SD–419

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building