

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL AND STABLE RELATIONS ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity to commend the members of the Straits Exchange Foundation and its distinguished Chairman Dr. Koo Chen-fu for their great efforts toward establishing peaceful and stable relations across the Taiwan Strait.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the following address given by Dr. Koo at the Meeting of the International Press Institute World Congress and 48th General Assembly on May 18, 1999 regarding future relations between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. I request that Dr. Koo's remarks as well as two reports describing Taiwan's contribution of \$300 million in aid to Kosovar refugees be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

### ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL AND STABLE RELATIONS ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT

(Dr. Koo Chen-fu, Chairman)

Honorable Public Opinion Leaders from Both at Home and Abroad, Distinguished Guests, Ladies, and Gentleman: I feel greatly honored to be invited to participate in the annual conference of the International Press Institute held in the Republic of China. This year marks the first occasion that the IPI has held an annual conference of such magnitude in Taipei. Your meeting here is an affirmation of and encouragement by the IPI for the ROC government's efforts in promoting freedom of press over the past two decades and for the entire press of our nation, which has worked diligently to pursue the consistent advancement of the news industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a major issue that is currently confronting our general public: the problem of having too much information, rather than too little. I believe all of the people responsible for Taiwan's media and communication sectors present today are proud to have contributed to this hard-to-achieve status.

On my way to the conference, I was wondering why the prestigious sponsors of the conference invited me to deliver a speech on this occasion. Knowing that a host of prominent personages from all sectors around the world are participating in this grand event, I felt even more apprehensive, until I thought of a privilege I have over all of you: seniority. I am 82 years old and in a society, such as ours, that attaches great respect to elderly people, my age, I suspect, was my ticket to attend this magnificent conference.

The topic I will speak to you about today is unquestionably quite serious, but it is the subject specifically requested by the sponsoring unit of this conference. I promise that I will do my best to be concise and clear about a complex matter.

As you all know, the Republic of China was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1912, after the overthrow of the Ching imperial dynasty. Then in 1949, the People's Republic of China

was established with Chairman Mao Tz Tung as its leader. Thereafter, China has been ruled separately, with the Chinese communists exercising jurisdiction on the mainland; while ROC government exercising jurisdiction in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. China has not been united for the past half century, and our situation resembles that of North and South Korea. This is a very simple political reality, known and accepted around the world.

Beijing's claim that "there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China, and one China means the People's Republic of China," or "Taiwan is a renegade province of PRC" not only deviates from reality, but completely negates the truth. It is my view that China is now divided, and both Taiwan and the mainland are parts of China and the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are ruled by two distinct political entities, with neither subordinate to the other. What is important is that both sides do not exclude the possibility of future unification of China through the process of peace and democracy, when time and conditions are mature.

At the current stage of development of cross-strait relations, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), under the authorization of the government, has from the very beginning, stressed several key points. We have insisted on conditions that respect historic facts and the status quo, safeguard the well-being of the people on Taiwan, and normalize cross-strait relations. For humanitarian reasons, the ROC government in 1987 began to allow our people to visit relatives on the mainland and worked effectively to increase mutual understanding and exchanges between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Then again in 1991, we terminated the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion, clearly manifesting our government's sincerity not to resolve cross-strait problems by force. It was a pragmatic move, as our government took the first step and demonstrated our goodwill to acknowledge the existence of the communist authorities. To help raise the living standards on the Chinese mainland and develop its economy, Taiwan's business sector has invested as much as US\$25 billion across the strait over the last ten plus years, creating a great number of job opportunities for the people on the mainland and contributing remarkably to the expeditious accumulation of foreign exchange reserves for the Chinese mainland over the recent years.

In order to show the sincerity of the ROC government in promoting peaceful and stable cross-strait relations, President Lee Teng-hui made a six-point proposal on normalizing cross-strait relations in April 1995. These points are: 1. use Chinese culture as a base to strengthen exchanges between the two sides; 2. enhance economic ties and develop reciprocal and complementary cross-strait relations; 3. participate in international organizations on an equal-footing, thus allowing meetings of leaders from the two sides in appropriate situations; 4. assert peaceful solutions for any disputes which arise; 5. combine the efforts of both sides to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong and Macau and enhance democracy in these two areas; 6. pursue future national unification while respecting that China is currently divided and ruled by different political entities.

President Lee's understanding and perspective have provided direction to SEF's tasks. We hope to establish a peaceful and stable cross-strait relationship step by step, as follows:

First of all, we have made all necessary preparations for the coming of Mr. Wang Dao han, the senior chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS). I address him as "senior" because he is eighty-three years old, and I'm a year younger than he is. I am expecting Mr. Wang's visit as one which will renew the channel of constructive discourse we first established during my trip to mainland last October. The SEF will make arrangements for Mr. Wang's "getting to know Taiwan" trip safe and comfortable, so the mainland's leading persons will have a better understanding and knowledge of Taiwan. And, for the above mentioned reasons, I look forward to the Taipei meeting with Mr. Wang, which will be held this autumn, so we can work together to frame a peaceful and mutually beneficial relationship for both sides of the strait.

In addition, we will try to persuade the Beijing authorities to reopen the institutionalized consultations established during the Singapore round of the Koo-Wang talks in April 1993. Regarding substantive issues, which most concern the rights of the people, such as repatriating mainland stowaways and hijackers, solving fishing disputes, and dealing with illegal activities cooperatively, we hope that interim agreements will be signed as soon as possible. These agreements will form a basis from which to expand step by step the content gained from future consultations or important issues concerning both sides.

I am well aware that there are people on the Beijing side who anxiously promote political negotiations and dialogue between the two sides. In fact, just as in the Shanghai meeting last October, I would like to broaden the range of subjects during the talk with Mr. Wang in the upcoming Taipei meeting on whatever issues are of concern. If the meeting is restricted only to talks about issues in a particular area, it will minimize the effect of the agreement we may make. This will not be beneficial for improving relations between the two sides.

The 1993 Singapore agreement was the first agreement which was officially authorized for signature by both governments and was approved by respective elected bodies after separation on each side of the strait. If either of the two parties was not willing to abide by the agreement, then the confidence level for the signing of future agreements will certainly be negatively affected. Over time, we will attain more agreements concerning the people's rights and interests. Thus, we can build mutual confidence through the accumulation of interim agreements. This method gives us the ground work for a solid foundation for peaceful and stable cross-strait relations.

Third, the two sides should gradually develop a confidence building measure (CBM), in order to insure the peace of the Taiwan Strait and the security of the Asia-Pacific region. Beginning in 1991, the two sides set up the Straits Exchange Foundation and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, respectively, to be the institutionalized communication mechanism between the

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

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

two sides. This is the accepted communication channel under the informalized relation between the two sides.

For years, these two organizations have exchanged phone calls and letters to conduct necessary contacts and communication. In 1996, however, the Chinese mainland unexpectedly launched a military threat against Taiwan and unilaterally suspended the functions of the two organizations for more than three years. It is a situation we deeply regret.

Under the influence of democracy and freedom, Taiwan is becoming increasingly liberalized and advanced. Such an environment has exerted a direct impact on the SEF to be more flexible and open, when holding consultations with ARATS. Let me assure you that the ROC government is fully confident and sincere in resolving any political differences between the two sides via consultations. Even so, we will not hold talks with the Chinese mainland under such unfriendly conditions as political inequality, diplomatic interference, and military threat. National security and dignity are what I myself and the SEF personnel constantly must bear in mind, when we exchange contacts with the Chinese mainland. I believe that these two criterias are also the two foremost concerns of the people of Taiwan.

In recent years, I have observed that Beijing has been withdrawing from the position that "we can talk about anything" toward a parochial mentality that "we can only talk about political issues." This confuses us.

I would like to take this opportunity to call on Beijing to return to the consultation table as soon as possible, to establish mutual trust between the two sides through consultations, and to adopt necessary and positive measures to insure the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait.

Fourth, the two sides should expand items and the scope of exchanges and cooperations and treat each other with sincerity through reciprocity, in order to ultimately normalize bilateral relations. During the past 50 years, the two sides have accumulated individual experiences of development that can be exchanged to assist each other. In the past, we have proposed that the two sides conduct exchanges and cooperate in the areas of agriculture, scientific technology, economic development, and rule by law. We have also suggested the two sides deal with the Asian financial crisis together, in order to jointly contribute to the prosperity and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Unfortunately, we have not had any positive response from Beijing, to date. In the future, we will continue to encourage and persuade the Chinese mainland to pragmatically respond to our constructive proposals. We will also unfold various cooperation plans with Beijing to increase mutual trust, achieve consensus, and ultimately attain the goal of establishing normalized relations between the two sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, during the past four decades, the ROC has managed to create miracles in economic development and political democratization, under unfavorable natural environments and conditions. Naturally, we wish to achieve more, and it is our hope that we can bridge the gap of the Taiwan Strait in economic and political developments by appropriate interaction and constructive dialogue between the both sides of the Taiwan Strait. This will help us to realize the natural reunification of both sides in a peaceful and democratic way.

At the threshold of the twenty-first century, with the Cold War era ended, I sincerely hope that the Chinese mainland will discard the remnants of the Cold War "zero-sum" thinking and expand their horizons to join us in building a peaceful and stable rela-

tionship for both sides of the Taiwan Strait, under conditions which respect the political status quo of both sides.

As time is pressing, let me finish my speech here. Thank you very much. And I wish all the distinguished participants of this conference health and confirmed success.

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT REGARDING  
ASSISTANCE TO KOSOVAR REFUGEES

The huge number of Kosovar casualties and refugees from the Kosovo area resulting from the NATO-Yugoslavia conflict in the Balkans have captured close world-wide attention. From the very outset, the government of the ROC has been deeply concerned and we are carefully monitoring the situation's development.

We in the Republic of China were pleased to learn last week that Yugoslavia President Slobodan Milosevic has accepted the peace plan for the Kosovo crisis proposed by the Group of Eight countries, for which specific peace agreements are being worked out.

The Republic of China wholeheartedly looks forward to the dawning of peace in the Balkans. For more than two months, we have been concerned about the plight of the hundreds of thousands of Kosovar refugees who were forced to flee to other countries, particularly from the vantage point of our emphasis on protecting human rights. We thereby organized a Republic of China aid mission to Kosovo. Carrying essential relief items, the mission made a special trip to the refugee camps in Macedonia to lend a helping hand.

Today, as we anticipate a critical moment of forth-coming peace, I hereby make the following statement to the international community on behalf of all the nationals of the Republic of China:

As a member of the world community committed to protecting and promoting human rights, the Republic of China would like to develop further the spirit of humanitarian concern for the Kosovar refugees living in exile as well as for the war-torn areas in dire need of reconstruction. We will provide a grant aid equivalent to about US \$300 million. The aid will consist of the following:

1. Emergency support for food, shelters, medical care, and education, etc. for the Kosovar refugees, living in exile in neighboring countries.

2. Short-term accommodations for some of the refugees in Taiwan, with opportunities of job training in order for them to be better equipped for the restoration of their homeland upon their return.

3. Furthermore, support the rehabilitation of the Kosovo area in coordination with international long-term recovery programs when the peace plan is implemented.

We earnestly hope that the above-mentioned aid will contribute to the promotion of the peace plan for Kosovo. I wish all the refugees an early return to their safe and peaceful homes.

ROC TO DONATE US\$300 MILLION TO HELP  
KOSOVAR REFUGEES

Taipei, June 7 (CNA) President Lee Teng-hui announced Monday that the Republic of China will donate US\$300 million to help Kosovar refugees rebuild their homes.

Lee made the announcement at a news conference held after chairing a meeting on the Kosovo problems. The meeting was attended by Vice President Lien Chan, Premier Vincent Siew, Foreign Minister Jason Hu, and Ying Chung-wen, secretary-general of the National Security Council.

Lee said the ROC, as a member of the international community, has consistently been concerned about world affairs and prob-

lems. "We want to play an active role in the world arena and work together with other members of the world society in maintaining world peace," Lee said, adding that the aid to displaced Kosovar refugees is purely based on humanitarianism.

Asked about his view on possible backlash from mainland China, Lee said humanitarian aid to Kosovar refugees is a common goal of all civilized countries.

"Since the two sides of the Taiwan Strait co-exist in the international community, we should make joint efforts to promote international peace and stability," Lee said.

The president urged mainland China to throw support behind the ROC's aid drive, adding that he hopes mainland China will also take concrete steps to assist hundreds of thousands of displaced Kosovar refugees.

Lee's announcement came a day after Macedonian Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski arrived in Taipei on Sunday for a six-day official visit.

This is the 33-year-old Macedonian prime minister's first trip to the ROC since the two countries forged formal diplomatic ties in January this year.

Macedonia has been burdened by a large number of ethnic Albanian refugees from the neighboring Yugoslav province of Kosovo. (By Sofia Wu)

WOMEN'S SOCCER

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, as we watch the U.S. Women's Soccer Team advance to the final rounds of the World Cup, we are reminded of two teams from our district, High Point Central High School and Ragsdale High School, which both are 1999 North Carolina High School Soccer Champions.

High Point Central captured the 1A/2A North Carolina High School Athletic Association (NCHSSA) Women's Soccer Championship. The Bison ended their season with an outstanding record of 19-3-3. We congratulate Mandi Tinsley, Katie Copeland, Jenny Thomas, Jenni Tensley, Lee Culp, Lindsay Holbrook, Tina Tinsley, Graham Magill, Andrea Brown, Lindsay Husted, Leigh Spencer, Lemeh Horace, Jessica Harrison, Erica Bell, Jennifer Applegate, Sarah Bencini, Jrlly White, Krystion Obie. A few people who helped lead them along the way were Head Coach David Upchurch, Assistant Coach Pete Chumbley, and managers Scott Salter and Robert White. Central's Athletic Director is Gary Whitman.

Ragsdale High School won the NCHSSA Women's 3A State Championship. The Tigers ended their impressive season with a record of 22-2-4. We congratulate Cindy Mullinix, Julia Deaton, Danielle Brown, Jamie Davis, Jordan Allison, Erin Beeson, Brooke Dewitt, Lydia Gibson, Holly Walker, Jen Ryback, Michele Andrejco, Stacy Hopkins, KK Dalrymple, Michelle Pizzurro, Alysha Hall, Laura Stafford, Kellie Dixon, Emily Foster, and manager Sandra Simoes. Contributing to Ragsdale's win was Coach Brian Braswell, Trainer Josh Beaumont and Athletic Director is Mike Raybon.

The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud of both these teams for all their hard work and dedication. Congratulations to the girls at High Point Central and Ragsdale. Now let's hope

that the U.S. Women's Team can win the World Cup!

THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOL ZONE  
ENFORCEMENT ACT

**HON. JAMES E. ROGAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our nation's schools have become playgrounds for drug dealers. Every day, thousands of children get hooked on drugs in and around our local schools. Meanwhile, our local communities struggle to hold back the rising tide of drug crime. Sadly, local efforts to protect our nation's school zones have received little direct federal support.

As a former gang murder prosecutor in Los Angeles County, who prosecuted drug dealers who got children hooked on drugs, I know the limitations our local governments face in their war on drugs. That is why I am introducing the bipartisan Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Act.

The Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Act will provide \$150 million of the Safe and Drug Free Schools money appropriated each year to local governments, so that they may take steps to reduce drug crimes within a one-mile radius of any school. In addition, this bill will allow communities to hire additional law enforcement agents and prosecutors, and coordinate drug enforcement efforts with state and federal agencies. Finally, this bill will require that 95 percent of these funds must go to local communities.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time to show that Congress means business in fighting the drug war on a local level. As we begin to focus on our priorities on education and keeping drugs away from our children, I urge that Members join me in supporting the Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement Act.

BILL AND AVA SIMMONS CELEBRATE THEIR 72ND WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill and Ava Simmons of West Frankfort, IL. On June 18th of this year, Ava and Bill celebrated their 72nd wedding anniversary. The Simmons have been residents of the beautiful city of West Frankfort since the early 1900's and are long time members of the First Baptist Church in West Frankfort. Mr. Simmons recently retired as owner of the Stone Funeral Home, when he was 92 years young. His wife was a stenographer for an attorney from Benton and worked for the State of Illinois during the Depression.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take the time to let all of my fellow Members of Congress and the nation know of this most impressive and momentous occasion. On the floor of this Congress we always hear Members describing the decline of family values and personal responsibility in this country; this is why I am so

pleased to share the news of the Simmons 72nd anniversary. Their 72-year commitment to each other proves that there are many good and decent Americans in this country, who like the Simmons, are committed to their families, values, and their marriages. I would like to wish the Simmons a very joyful anniversary and a happy and healthy future.

TRIBUTE TO THE HON. MARGARET  
DOUD

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention and that of my House colleagues to an important historical milestone in my northern Michigan congressional district. This month the City of Mackinac Island, a unique blend of state park and local municipality and a special mix of important archaeological sites and impressive tourist attractions, celebrates its centennial. Tonight the city council of Mackinac Island will both formally acknowledge this milestone and honor a remarkable public servant, island resident Margaret M. Doud, who has served as mayor for 25 of the city's 100-year history.

The community that Margaret Doud both leads and serves is not just unique in my 1st Congressional District. It is an important national resource with a rich history as a spiritual home and meeting place of Native American tribes, a way-station in the European exploration of the Upper Midwest, an important military site during America's two wars with England, a resource center for fur and fish trade, and now a temperate haven for tourists in the heat of summer.

Mackinac Island is the home of memorable fudge and the majestic Grand Hotel. It is circled and criss-crossed by rural lanes that in summer are used by residents and visitors on foot, bicycle, or horse and buggy—but not cars, not since motorized vehicles were banned in 1898. It has served as summer home for Michigan's governor, the site of numerous business and political conferences, and the backdrop for movie cameras in the romantic Christopher Reeve and Jane Seymour movie, *Somewhere in Time*. For the everyday cameras of tourists, the island's backdrop includes the magnificent span of the Mackinac Bridge. The island is a fair destination for sailors who race up Lake Michigan in the Chicago-to-Mackinac race and up Lake Huron in the Port Huron-to-Mackinac event.

The island takes its name from the Native American word "Michilimackinac," which means "Land of the Giant Turtle," a reference to the island's humped shape, like a turtle rising from the northern end of the Lake Huron. In Indian lore, the island was the first land to appear above water after the Great Flood, and a place of origin for native peoples.

You can see, Mr. Speaker, that while it's true Margaret Doud may serve as mayor over a small population of about 500 permanent residents, she also guides a community that must constantly address a host of intensely conflicting land use demands. The effort to accommodate tourists from all over the world must be balanced against limited resources and the need to protect its unique historic and

archaeological sites. This means that each question of housing for seasonal workers, for additional accommodations and for marina expansion is posed against the question of protecting what is truly a national treasure.

Mayor Doud has served the island well in addressing these questions, Mr. Speaker. I ask my House colleagues to join me in recognizing her efforts and offering our sincerest appreciation for her dedication and efforts in guiding this island community into the next millennium. Under Margaret's guidance, and with the advice and assistance of the island's city council, I know the island is well prepared for its next 100 years.

CENTURY 21 ROBINSON REALTY,  
INC. ACHIEVES THE QUALITY  
SERVICE PINNACLE AWARD

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a business in my District for its outstanding customer service. Recently, Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc. was honored by the Century 21 Real Estate Corporation with its Quality Service Pinnacle Award.

The Pinnacle Award is given only to those Century 21 offices that deliver the best in consistent quality service at the highest level. Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc. certainly fits this criteria.

Additionally, on June 29, 1999, the Daily Post-Athenian announced that Century 21 Robinson Realty was named as the "Best Real Estate Firm" in its "People's Choice" survey. This survey was placed in the DPA for readers to choose their favorite in a number of different categories.

Charles Robinson, founder and principal broker of Robinson Realty, has been involved in the real estate industry for over 30 years. He is a respected businessman in the Athens community and has helped countless families realize the "American Dream" of homeownership.

Robinson Realty affiliated with the Century 21 Real Estate Corporation in 1977, and has been recognized with numerous awards over the years.

Mr. Speaker, Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc. is truly a family business. Charles and Linda Robinson work together with their son, General Manager Mike Robinson and daughter, Office Coordinator Paula Robinson Scarbrough. The Robinson family in Athens is synonymous with the real estate business.

I am especially proud customer service is the number one priority at Century 21 Robinson Realty. For the past six years, Robinson Realty has earned the prestigious Quality Service Award. This fact says a great deal about the professional real estate agents that make up Robinson Realty.

Robinson Realty has combined real estate experience totalling almost 200 years. There are not many businesses that can offer their customers so much experience.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Robinson Family on this important occasion. I would also like to congratulate the professional agents that make up the Robinson Realty "Gold Team." They are: Barbara Reed,

Peggy Hallenberg, Charlie Simpson, LuAnne Vaughan, Diana Girand, Phyllis Maxwell-Day, Alma Sliger, Emma Lee Tennyson, Judy Keen, Sarah Pointer, LaVerne Tuell and Vickie Peeler. Charles Robinson would be the first to tell you that without these professionals, Robinson Realty would not be successful. I am proud to have such a fine business as a part of my District.

Mr. Speaker, I have included a copy of a story that ran in the Daily Post-Athenian that honors Century 21 Robinson Realty and would like to call it to the attention of my fellow members and other readers of the RECORD.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE FIRM HONORED BY  
CENTURY 21

Century 21 Real Estate Corporation, franchiser of the world's largest residential real estate organization, has announced that Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc., is the recipient of the Quality Service Pinnacle Award.

The Quality Service Pinnacle Award recognizes Century 21 offices that deliver the best in consistent quality service at the highest level. To qualify, an office must earn a Quality Service Award in the current year, return a minimum of 50 completed Quality Service surveys during the past two years and meet or exceed the minimum Quality Service Index on the number of surveys returned during the last two years.

"We are thrilled to recognize the work of Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc., for this significant achievement," said Van Davis, senior vice president, Franchise and Field Services, Century 21 Real Estate Corporation. The Century 21 system commended the dedication, professionalism and commitment to quality service exemplified by Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc., a news release stated.

Also recognized at the annual awards banquet were several sales associates for their yearly sales commission totals in the Top Producer category. This year's winners were Diana Girand, Peggy Hallenberg, Judy Keen and Charlie Simpson. The Century 21 Robinson Realty office was also awarded the Top Producing office in the Chattanooga marketing area for units sold and commissions received.

Century 21 Robinson Realty, Inc., has more than 30 years of experience in the real estate industry and has been affiliated with the Century 21 system for 23 years.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE TOLLYE  
WAYNE TITTSWORTH

**HON. ZACH WAMP**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor the memory of a fine resident of the Sequatchie Valley and the 3rd District of Tennessee who left this life last May 2. Tollye Wayne Tittsworth died at age 60. For his family and the many friends who admired his work as a radio broadcaster and citizen, his death came far, far too soon.

Tollye Wayne, as he was called throughout the Sequatchie Valley, knew from the time he was still in his teen years that radio would be his life's work and his life's love. While still in high school, he began working part time at a radio station in McMinnville where he was born and grew up.

Like all people who excel at what they do, Tollye Wayne did not regard his career in radio and the news business as just "a job."

He lived—and enjoyed—his work 24-hours-a-day. He worked at a series of stations in Tennessee, including serving as general manager of WJLE in Smithville, general manager of WAKI in McMinnville and operations manager of WBMC-WTRZ in McMinnville and owner and general manager of WSMT AM-FM in Sparta from 1975 through 1980.

At 6 a.m. on July 14, 1986, Tollye Wayne signed on the air at WSDQ in Dunlap. He was a powerful voice—and a personality—known throughout the Sequatchie Valley. He took an interest in folks from all walks of life. It did not matter to Tollye Wayne whether the person he was speaking with was a hard working employee at a convenience store or just happened to be Vice President of the United States. Tollye Wayne was interested in what he or she had to say.

To those of us who have the honor of representing the Sequatchie Valley, a visit with Tollye Wayne was on our "must do" list anytime we were in the Dunlap area. Not only did we get a chance to communicate with folks throughout the valley through radio station WSDQ, but—just as importantly—we got a chance to pick Tollye Wayne's brain about what was going on in the Valley. It is not very much of an exaggeration to say that Tollye Wayne knew just about everything that was happening in the valley.

Tollye Wayne did not simply cover his community. He worked to make it better, serving as a member of a number of civic clubs and community boards, including the Sequatchie Valley Health Council, the Sequatchie County Hospital Board, The Sequatchie Valley Planning Commission and the American Legion Harvey Merriman Post 190. He was also instrumental in establishing the Dunlap Chamber of Commerce. And he was a past president of the Dunlap Lions Club. He also quietly helped folks who needed it.

I know that Tollye Wayne would take comfort in the fact that what he built at WSDQ is being carried on by his family. I also want to express my most profound sympathy to his wife, Ruth Myers Tittsworth; his son Stephen Wayne Tittsworth; step-daughter, Teresa Ann Hennessee; his mother, Willie Cantrell Tittsworth; brother James Gary Tittsworth and his sister, Rita Poncina.

All of us who knew Tollye Wayne are grateful that we had the chance to work with him and sincerely mourn his passing. Tollye Wayne, God-Speed in the Better World where you are now. And thanks for the good you did for all of us.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 14),  
REMARKS BY ALISTAIR MILLAR  
OF THE FOURTH FREEDOM  
FORUM

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1999, I joined with Representative CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY, Representative BARBARA LEE, and Representative JOHN CONYERS in hosting the sixth in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a lasting peace is to be achieved in the region, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of

peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore options for a peaceful resolutions. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Alistair Millar, program director and Washington Office Director of the Fourth Freedom Forum, an independent research organization that sponsors scholarly conferences, cultural programs and research fellowships to promote awareness of peace and security issues. Before joining the Forum, Mr. Millar was a Senior Analyst at the British American Security Information Council. He is a British citizen and has a Masters Degree in International Studies from the University of Leeds.

PRESENTATION

(By Alistair Millar and David Cortright)

A peace settlement, no matter how tenuous, has been reached and the war in Yugoslavia over Kosovo is now over. NATO's bombing campaign is being sold as a success, but the problems in the region—in part created by the destruction resulting from allied bombing raids—are far from over. The process of reconstruction, repatriation and rehabilitation is just beginning and will be hugely expensive.

First we must be clear that this is a problem that does not only affect Kosovo and Serbia. The entire Euro-Atlantic region will suffer the consequences of this conflict for years to come. Regarding the Balkans area suffering the most acute impact of the war, the International Monetary Fund has identified a core group of six countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania). In a recent analysis the Fund projected that in the best case scenario the total IMF financing for the region will cost \$1.3 billion. The breakdown of the costs involved are detailed in the IMF study which looked at two scenarios. Economic output in the region has been reduced by an estimated five percent. This, in turn, will lead to a large trade imbalance—estimated at nearly \$2 billion. The IMF study along with the United Nations interagency cost projections for the remainder of this calendar year are now available on the internet. <http://www.worldbank.org/>

In Europe, the European Commission has estimated that the reconstruction of Kosovo alone will cost \$18 billion. At the G-8 Summit in Cologne, European delegates were hinting strongly that the United States—which currently has a large budget surplus—should bear the brunt. The United States was responsible for 85 percent of the war damage, and it should pay a commensurate share of the reconstruction effort. Incidentally, EU countries have paid 60 percent of the reconstruction costs in Bosnia.

As for the United States, President Clinton has noted that Washington did its share in providing two-thirds of the aircraft and all the cruise missiles for NATO's 78-day air war. At about \$100 million a day, that comes to more than \$7 billion. In a foreign aid bill

approved last Thursday by the US Senate Appropriations Committee, about \$535 million is targeted for the Balkan region but none of it has been allocated for Serbia.

It is vital that an agreement about who will pay is reached as soon as possible. Responsibility on the part of the United States for the destruction of Yugoslavia's infrastructure as a result of the US-led bombing campaign is an important first step. Considering the costs in human terms, rather than just purely as numbers would also help to focus attention on the severity of this problem. If you make a mess and don't have to clean it up, you aren't likely to think much about the consequences of making another mess in the future.

Even while the initial assessments are being made, it is almost certain that the costs, not least the costs of maintaining an armed military or peace enforcement presence in the region, are going to increase sharply over short periods of time. One major additional expense will be the peace-keeping operation itself, both military and civilian.

Given the extended period for which peace enforcement troops are likely to remain in place, some analysts argue that peace-keeping could prove even more expensive than the war. For example, the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London has calculated that, with a projected K-For presence of about 50,000 troops, the bill could amount to as much as \$25 billion a year.

Increases in the costs of enforcing the Dayton peace accords and repatriating displaced refugees affected by the war in Bosnia also provides us with a relevant and recent example of the extent of the problem in Kosovo. The post-Dayton pricetags has increased enormously since 1995, and the enforcement of the civilian provisions of the accord has fallen woefully short of its stated goals, creating a multiethnic peaceful society.

Currently, the Stabilization Force, or SFOR is still made up of 30,000 Troops; 6,900 are Americans. According to the record of the Military Operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Limitation Act of 1999:

The deployment of United States ground forces to participate in the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia, which has resulted in the expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000,000 by United States taxpayers to date, which has already been extended past two previous withdrawal dates established by the Administration, and which shows no sign of ending in the near future, clearly argues that the costs and duration of a deployment of United States ground forces to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to halt the conflict and maintain the peace in the province of Kosovo will be much heavier and much longer than initially foreseen.

As Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison recently pointed out "We have tried an experimental Balkan policy in Bosnia. It is not workable. Thousands of American troops are there with no end in sight. The head of the international observer group has fired elected officials and canceled sessions of parliament because opposition parties oppose what we are doing in Kosovo. People vote in elections and then cannot stay and serve where they are elected."

Unfortunately the history of the war in Bosnia is repeating itself in Kosovo. NATO officials are interpreting their defeat of Slobodan Milosevic as an important example for the future. The lesson they are drawing is that military force can effectively serve humanitarian purposes, and that NATO must be prepared to use its military might again. A new "Clinton Doctrine" is reportedly being developed in Washington to emphasize this point. Bombing and military force are being justified as legitimate means of pre-

venting genocide and human rights abuse. The ground is thus being prepared for future bombing campaigns and military interventions, as NATO increasingly assumes the role of global policeman.

There is another way. The use of military force was not necessary to resolve the crisis in Kosovo, and it need not serve as a primary basis for securing global peace in the future. More effective and less destructive means exist for exerting pressure on wrongdoers and encouraging international cooperation. The key to securing the peace in Kosovo and beyond is not military might but economic power. Through the judicious application of economic sanctions and incentives, coupled with support for early monitoring to prevent conflict from escalating into wars, the United States and its partners can more effectively enforce civilized standards of behavior and lay the foundations for cooperation and security, not only in Yugoslavia but around the world.

History teaches that the greatest force on earth is not military might but economic power. Civilizations rise or fall more on the basis of their economic and social vitality than their military prowess. The Soviet Union was a military superpower but an economic weakling. When the underlying economic and social rot caught up with the military-political superstructure, the Potemkin village of Soviet power collapsed. The greatest strength of the United States lies not in bombers and missiles but in the extraordinary dynamism and creativity of its economy. Over the long run the power to give or withhold economic benefits is the most effective and creative way to influence human behavior. The use of economic power—providing inducements for cooperation, and applying sanctions against wrongdoing—offers the best hope for advancing the goals of peace, democracy, and human rights.

Sanctions are often dismissed as ineffective, but a closer look reveals that they have been successful on a number of occasions, including in the Balkans. During the 1992-95 crisis in Bosnia, the U.N. Security Council imposed economic sanctions against Yugoslavia to encourage Serbian support for a negotiated settlement. An extensive system of sanctions monitoring and enforcement was established in cooperation with neighboring European states. These U.N. sanctions were described in a report from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as "the single-most important reason for the government of Belgrade changing its policies and accepting a negotiated peace agreement." Military analyst Edward Luttwak has written that "sanctions moderated the conduct of Belgrade's most immoderate leadership." While other factors contributed to the Dayton peace accords, including the Croatian-Bosnian military offensive of August/September 1995, U.N. sanctions played a role in bringing the parties to the bargaining table.

U.N. sanctions were employed again at the beginning of the Kosovo crisis, but the effort was half-hearted. In March 1998, as fighting in Kosovo intensified, the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Yugoslavia. No effort was made to enforce the embargo, however, and no further steps were taken to increase sanctions pressure. Nor were efforts made to develop the kind of elaborate monitoring and enforcement machinery that was so effectively employed by the European community during the earlier episode.

Sanctions could yet contribute to a resolution of the Kosovo crisis, as part of a package of inducements and coercive measures designed to enforce the terms of the peace agreement. Working through the U.N., the United States and its partners should bring

to the table a credible package of sanctions and incentives to persuade the Serbs and Albanians to begin to resolve their differences and strive toward cooperation and reconciliation.

The sanctions part of the package might include the threat to go beyond the present arms embargo to impose targeted sanctions against those who renege on their obligations under the peace settlement. Among the selective measures that might be applied are aviation and travel bans, the freezing of financial assets, and the blocking of government and leadership financial transactions. The prospect of a selective oil embargo, targeted against refined petroleum products, might also be part of a sanctions package.

The incentives package might include the progressive lifting of sanctions, the encouragement of investment and trade, and a massive aid and reconstruction program for the region's battered infrastructure and crippled economy. Huge levels of humanitarian assistance will be needed for returning Kosovo refugees and vulnerable populations in Yugoslavia and surrounding countries. The delivery of economic assistance and development aid should be used to encourage compliance with the peace settlement and a greater commitment to democratization. Aid should be targeted to those constituencies and sectors which have a demonstrated commitment to democracy and human rights and which are most likely to support a long term process of conflict resolution and multi-ethnic cooperation. The delivery of aid should be conditioned on compliance with the peace settlement and should be delayed or suspended if the recipient groups balk or refuse to cooperate with one another in creating a new, more cooperative society.

The promise of economic prosperity is a powerful incentive for encouraging democracy, human rights, and respect for the rule of law. The desire for participation in the European system of economic development and political cooperation is an especially strong inducement for many people in the Balkans. Even in Serbia political leaders have voiced a desire to be part of the European community. Some argue that the decision to exclude Yugoslavia from Europe in the late 1980s contributed to the breakup of the country and the consequent armed conflicts. Offering now to integrate the countries of the Balkans into the European system of prosperity and cooperative development could be an effective inducement for conflict resolution and prevention. This is the concept of "association-exclusion," as opposed to the traditional "compellence-deterrence" approach embodied in NATO military policy. The greatest hope for a more cooperative future lies not in the power to punish, but in the creative use of association as a means of rewarding those who abide by civilized standards of behavior while excluding those who do not.

Because the conflicts in the Balkans are interconnected, and the economies of the region were once closely linked, it is important to view the region as an integrated whole, and to develop an aid program that applies to the entire region. Economic assistance should be designed not only to rebuild war-related damage but to lay the foundations for future economic development and interdependence. Economic assistance should be offered not only to Kosovo but to Serbia, Albania, and all the republics of the region. By making an extra effort now to raise the economic and social standards of the entire region, the United States and its European partners can help to establish the conditions for cooperation in the future and thereby reduce the likelihood of renewed warfare. This in turn will hasten the day when NATO forces can safely leave the region.

The United States and its allies have made an enormous military commitment to the region. Now they must make an even larger economic commitment to create the conditions for a lasting peace. The centerpiece of an economic strategy for peace should be a massive reconstruction and economic development program for the Balkans. The proposed assistance program should be on the scale of the Marshall Plan. At the end of World War II the victorious allies invested massively in rebuilding war-torn Europe and helped their former enemies recover economically and become functioning democracies. The strategy was a brilliant success that laid the foundation for European prosperity and cooperation and that has helped to secure the peace in Western Europe for more than 50 years.

No less an effort is needed now to bring prosperity and security to Southeast Europe. The guiding vision of U.S. and European strategy should be to create prosperous, democratic, economically interdependent states throughout the Balkans—to build societies where people trade rather than invade, where commerce, communication, and interdependence gradually break down the animosities that have so often fueled armed conflict in the region.

The price of a massive multi-year economic assistance and incentives package for the Balkans will be huge, but it is far less than the costs of indefinite military occupation or the losses that would occur in future wars and armed conflicts. The price of peace is surely less than the cost of war.

Only through a long-term program of economic assistance and political engagement can the United States and its partners ensure that the war for human rights has truly been won.

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#### WELCOMING HOSNI MUBARAK

### HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, today we were honored to welcome Hosni Mubarak, the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Capitol Hill. A leader in the Arab world, President Mubarak is considered by many of us to be a friend and trusted ally.

President Mubarak was awarded an honorary degree of laws by George Washington University during his Washington visit. In his remarks at the University's ceremony, President Mubarak stressed the importance of economic progress in Egypt. Under Mubarak's leadership, Egypt has implemented significant economic reforms, including economic privatization, revival of the stock exchange, and IMF and World Bank reform programs. President Mubarak also discussed the crucial role Egypt continues to play in the Middle East region as the first Arab country to make peace with Israel. As many of my colleagues know, Egypt has long been a strong ally of the U.S. and a force for stability in a volatile region of the world. President Mubarak was optimistic about the prospects for the peace process with the new Government in Israel.

I would like to share with my colleagues President Mubarak's June 29, 1999, address to a crowded assembly at George Washington University.

SPEECH OF H.E. PRESIDENT MOHAMED HOSNY MUBARAK ON THE OCCASION OF THE AWARDING OF A DOCTORATE HONORIS CAUSA, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, JUNE 29, 1999

President Trachtenberg, Faculty Members and Students of George Washington University, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great privilege to be with you today to receive this honorary degree, from one of the leading centers of learning and excellence of this great nation.

For many years your institution has been dedicated to the shaping of minds, the building of character through knowledge, through study and the pursuit of truth. In this, it has contributed to building a better world. But most importantly it has helped in building the future; as each mind, strong in its knowledge, richer in its humanity and confident in its powers, reaches for its ambitions, to build a better tomorrow of peace and well-being.

In the Middle East we also seek a future of prosperity. Over the years Egypt has strived to build a sustainable peace. And for over twenty years, it showed the way. Throughout we forged a path to conquer decades of enmity, of wars, of grief, and wasted lives. On this path of trust, of commitment to a just and lasting peace, we sought the respect of the rights of all to legitimacy, to security and to the pursuit of a prosperous future.

The road ahead is still long and the obstacles many, but we have seen the birth of a new hope. A new government in Israel has come to power. It holds the promise of better days for the peoples of Israel and Palestine.

For over two decades, the United States and Egypt have worked together. We have drawn from the deepest recesses of our rich pasts, our cultures of peace, our traditions of tolerance and commitment to prosperity to make a lasting future happen.

We built on the friendship that binds our two nations, to bring together enemies, bridge suspicions, draft compromises, and build the foundations of a lasting dialogue. And over the years we have shown that the partnership that unites us, the trust we have in each other can be the catalyst that will, one day, one day soon, bring back tranquility to this holy land.

In Egypt, over twenty years ago, we turned the page on a long history of wars. We turned our energies towards rebuilding the Egypt that we have known throughout the centuries. An Egypt that is strong and prosperous. One that holds the promise that its sons and daughters are entitled to. We rebuilt the infrastructure: the bridges, the roads, the power, the water, the ports and the cities. We recreated our society to seek progress in stability and in freedom, in growth and most of all in peace.

In the early nineties, we restored the financial balances that will usher us into the twenty-first century. A strong economy, open to the world, liberal, market driven and caring for the welfare of all its people. We built the institutions, drafted the laws, and trained the people so that we may join the world in its prosperity. We have come a long way, and look forward, with confidence, to a longer way still, to reach a society that is equal to the challenges ahead.

We worked to integrate the world economy, join its ranks, seek its rules and abide by them. We opened our markets, and freed our trade. We welcomed investment and shared our resources. We are building our economy to the scale of global competition.

But the challenges ahead have changed in the last few years. A world economy of closeness, of open borders and of shared prosperity has given way to instability and hardship. In country after country, long years of

development have vanished when investor sentiments changed in far away markets. The global economy of the twenty first century will bring us closer together, but it can also push us further apart. Now more than ever before global prosperity has come to rely on the welfare of each one of us. But can this really be so? Can we really build our world on a culture of cooperation?

Doubt has seeped in many a mind. Can we really rely on each other for our common prosperity? Will this global economy be an economy of shared responsibility, of common purpose and common means? This last year has seen efforts to change our global institutions to better our dialogue and to join efforts in development. A few weeks ago, the group of eight industrial nations agreed to share the burden of debt of the poorest countries. Will it also agree to share its affluence with them? We have all embraced market forces as the guide of our development. But we must harness them to serve our common purpose. The global economy stands at a crossroads between a polar world of rich and poor and a true partnership for a common future.

Let our children say one day that when we had to choose, we chose the difficult path but we chose well and most of all, we chose together.

But our reforms must not be just economic, they must reach deep into our societies. They must reach into our civil institutions, our political structures, our human capital and our intellectual regeneration.

Economic reform and the gradual liberalization of markets all over the world reduced the role of governments. They also opened up unlimited prospects and frontiers for both the private and the voluntary sectors. Each of them is now a full partner with the government in setting policies and in implementing them. In Egypt, we have encouraged this partnership for the benefit of all citizens.

Today our private sector stands at the forefront of our efforts to modernize and grow. Egypt's spirit of private initiative has been revived. And this spirit is allowing people to pursue their dreams, to realize their full potential and to play an active part in building their future.

The Egyptian Government has learned, through hard experience, that its role is that of a regulatory, a facilitator, a guarantor of basic rights, and a provider of urgent help for those who are in need during the difficult period of transition. Above all, it is responsible for encouraging and protecting an environment in which the private sector can create jobs, wealth, goods and services. With these, come stability, security, and a sense of shared responsibility that is the essence of human society.

And at the forefront of the institutions of civil society, stand political participation and the extension of democracy and accountable government.

The road to democracy is a long one, and we travel it with confidence. We have not turned back under the most difficult conditions, economic hardships, social pressure, malicious terrorism and narrow-minded intolerance. And we will not turn back, nor will our belief in the rule of law be shaken. We will work towards consolidating our democracy gradually, steadily, and in the spirit of tolerance and cooperation that is known of the Egyptian people.

But civil society is about much more than parliamentary democracy. It is about complementing good government and creating communities with shared values. For many centuries, the voluntary sector in Egypt played a crucial role in binding our society together, even during some of the hardest times. The spirit of charity and compassion

advocated by Christianity since the Holy Family's journey in ancient Egypt, and the strong message of sharing carried forward by Islam fourteen centuries ago, have both endowed our society with a deep sense of civil responsibility. Today, as a result of falling boundaries all over the world, a global agenda for social development is being put forward. Our voluntary sector must be involved in the setting of such agenda and in playing an active part in its implementation.

Our success in redirecting our economy and reviving our civil institutions is real. It is tangible and we build on it. But what is the value of success if it is not based on human dignity? Indeed, can there be any success if the human being is neglected?

The only long term guarantee of sustainable development, the main source of value and competitiveness, is investment in human capital. Egypt's history and ancient civilization taught us this reality. For thousands of years, investment in human capital was the cornerstone of every success. It allowed pyramids to be built, rivers to be tamed, innovations to be discovered, and art to flourish.

Our investment in human capital has been in all fields. It covers education, health and basic services. It aims at preserving the environment, encouraging creative thinking and maintaining family values. It is conscious and respectful of human rights in the most comprehensive sense. Human rights which include every individual's right to freedom of speech, of expression and intellectual fulfillment, the right to a happy childhood, to a productive life and a peaceful retirement, to a decent environment, basic services, shelter, and food. Moreover, it aims at building cultural bridges with people throughout the world.

But beyond this, the key to our basic development is the status and role of women in our society. For this we have used every means to improve women's share in education, in health services, in job opportunities, and in leading a fulfilling life as members of a family, a community and a country.

But the true essence of Egypt's endurance and prosperity over the centuries, is the sense of belonging to one community. One nation founded on equal worth and equal rights for every individual. Throughout the centuries, Egypt sheltered people from every origin, background, creed and race. Their traditions and cultures, their habits and customs have melted to form one people. This is a country where all are equal in law, in practice and in spirit, men and women, peasants and urban dwellers, rich and poor, regardless of their creed or beliefs.

Since the dawn of time, Egypt's position in the world, its natural resources and cultural diversity have allowed her to be at the crossroads of civilization. The same is true today. We have built a country of the twenty-first century that has bridged millennia of history with a boundless future, the traditions of old and the energy of youth. We have blended economic reform and social balance,

western progress and eastern values. A haven between a prosperous North and a South full of promise. We seek to modernize by embracing change and not defying it, centered around human nature selfless and self-interested, cooperative and competitive all at once.

We are a country that has found its balance. We will share it in friendship with all.

In this place of learning, in this place of excellence, you foster sharing, understanding, and tolerance. You bring forth the future like we do in reform. And in the end we must join hands, for the many lives we change, will one day, shape the century to come in the image of our dreams.

Thank you very much.

#### SWOYERSVILLE ANNIVERSARY

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Centennial Anniversary of Swoyersville Borough in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The Borough will celebrate at a banquet on July 3. I am pleased and proud to have been asked to participate in this event.

Originally part of Kingston Township, Swoyersville first sought incorporation as a borough in 1888, but the action was challenged in court. Eleven years later, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania sustained the incorporation and the Borough was officially born.

Named for coal baron John Henry Swoyer, mining was the major industry in the Borough at the time. Swoyersville was broken up into sections, such as Shomemaker's Patch and Maltby, with several smaller sub-divisions within the sections. The patches were groups of company homes owned by the coal companies. Today, coal mining is just a part of Swoyersville's history, as are the garment and clothing factories which replaced that industry.

In 1972, when Tropical Storm Agnes caused the Susquehanna River to overflow her banks, eighty percent of the town was inundated. Like all residents of the Wyoming Valley, the townspeople pulled together during the summer of 1972, shoveled mud out of their homes, and began to rebuild. Today, Swoyersville flourishes as a beautiful residential area.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with the community in recognizing this milestone anniversary of the Borough Charter. I send my sincere best wishes to the people of Swoyersville as they gather for their Centennial Celebration.

#### VERMILLION COUNTY'S 175TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 175th birthday of Vermillion County, Indiana. Nearly two centuries of proud history and tradition encompass an area only seven miles wide and 37 miles long. The county's unusual shape was formed in order to better govern and patrol the area when it was still a frontier on the Wabash River.

Vermillion County gained its name from a French translation of a Miami Indian word meaning "red earth," or clay. For years, clay provided a major business for this county. Now businesses such as Eli Lilly, Inland Container, Public Service Indiana, Peabody Coal, and the Newport Army Ammunition Depot are the major employers that exist in this "red earth" county.

Even though Vermillion County is small in size, many notable figures have called it home. Henry Washburn, a Newport lawyer, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. Washburn and his regiment served heroically in several battles such as Pea Ridge, Ulysses S. Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign. After the Civil War, Washburn was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he contributed to the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

Born on a farm near Dana was yet another historic figure, the famous World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle. Pyle accompanied American servicemen in both the European and Pacific theaters. Pyle's work portrayed the grim aspects of war and also the lighter moments between the chaos. His writing was, and still is, seen as some of the best journalism of the twentieth century.

Besides historical figures, Vermillion County has also been home to entertainment personalities as well. The actor Ken Kercheval was born in Wolcottville. One of his most notable acting jobs was on the hit television series "Dallas." Kercheval has even had a guest appearance on "ER." Another Vermillion native is Jill Marie Landis. Landis is a nationally best-selling author. She has written 13 award winning books. Landis claims that her childhood in Clinton, Indiana, helped to inspire her stories.

I congratulate all of the residents of Vermillion County who are taking part in the 175th birthday celebrations.