EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARTICLE ON TURKEY'S INVASION OF REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Harry Moskos, the Editor of the Knoxville News-Sentinel and a very good friend of mine, wrote an editorial today about the 25th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of the Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, today, in fact, marks the 25th anniversary of this tragic date for people of Hellenic descent all over the world. On July 20, 1974, Turkey, a member of NATO, attacked the Mediterranean island.

Just recently, as we are all well aware, a Country was being ethnically cleansed, and the U.S. and other NATO powers rushed in to help them. That Country, Kosovo, was the object of several thousand NATO bombs. President Clinton authorized the air strikes in large part due to the ethnic cleansing that was taking place there.

Mr. Speaker, what about the ethnic cleansing that took place in 1974 in Cyprus? Why did the United States and other countries sit back while Turkey, a member of NATO, committed atrocities in the northern portion of Cyprus? Why has the United States of America turned a blind eye to what Turkey has been doing over the years? These are questions that deserve to be answered so that Greek people throughout the world know this Country really supports them.

Mr. Speaker, I have included a copy of the editorial that appears in today's edition of the Knoxville News-Sentinel and would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, July 20, 1999]

25 YEARS OF OCCUPATION: U.S. SHOULD END ITS TOLERANCE FOR TURKEY'S ILLEGAL HOLD ON CYPRUS

Today marks the 25th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of the Republic of Cyprus. Since then, Turkey has illegally occupied the northern third of the island nation, roughly the size of Connecticut, despite United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for a return to a single sovereignty.

This anniversary is particularly poignant because, as U.S. Sen. Joseph Biden Jr. of Delaware observes, it has been ''an entire quarter-century since the Greek inhabitants of northern Cyprus were ethnically cleansed from their homes by the Turkish army.''

The attack by the Turkish army on July 20, 1974, was a clear-cut case of international aggression by one state against another, and tragically, it was committed by a NATO member.

That is the same NATO that is undertaking missions to reverse ethnic cleansing in Kosovo but allows one of its members to continue to commit this crime with impunity.

The framework for a negotiated settlement to resolve the Cyprus issue, including demilitarization of the island, can be found in two resolutions adopted last December by the United Nations Security Council. The resolutions seek a settlement based on a single sovereignty and a single citizenship, with Cyprus' independence and territorial integrity safeguarded.

While images of ethnic cleansing remained vivid in our thoughts from witnessing the recent atrocities of Kosovo, most Americans have long forgotten that 200,000 Greek Cypriots were evicted from their homes by the Turkish army during July and August of 1974.

These atrocities, documented by the European Commission of Human Rights, show that 1,618 people, including four Americans, disappeared. To this date, their fate has not been ascertained. Thousands were expelled from their homes, and untold women fell victim to rape.

Sound familiar? The sad difference is that the world community practices selected intolerance when addressing wrongs. NATO's actions in Kosovo centered on the premise of respect for human rights, including the return of refugees to their homes.

Cyprus today remains forcibly divided. Although compromises have been offered, Turkey has failed to respond and, in effect, keeps moving the goal posts when efforts to end this stalemate are proposed.

The Cyprus problem is one of aggression caused by Turkey, which now has a standing army in Cyprus that exceeds 35,000 troops armed with hundreds of tanks and other sophisticated weapons supported by American dollars. The United Nations has characterized the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus as one of the most densely militarized zones in the world.

More stability is needed in the world today. A major way to help achieve the stability is to resolve the issue in Cyprus, an island nation well on its way to becoming a full member of the European Union.

Serb forces, under international pressure, have left Kosovo, and an international force is there to safeguard the return of the refugees. No less should be done for Cyprus. Turkish occupation troops should be withdrawn, the National Guard disbanded and an international force established to assure compliance.

In Kosovo, NATO took military action to challenge aggression. In Cyprus, it has looked the other way. Turkey, as a member of NATO and a European Union aspirant, must be held to the highest standards of compliance with international law.

This is not a call for military action to reverse Turkey's hold on Cyprus. It is a call for the United States to end its toleration of Turkey's illegal behavior.

The tragedy of just observing this 25th anniversary should be reason enough to spark the United States to get involved decisively to resolve the problem of Cyprus through forceful negotiation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 309, due to travel restrictions, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

HONORING EARL C. SPOHR

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use this time to congratulate Earl C. Spohr for his ''exemplary efforts in promoting and advertising the services of the Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP). He has been selected as HCFA's Volunteer of the year and will attend a Banquet and awards ceremony in Miami Beach, Florida, where he will be honored. Earl responded modestly to the invitation saying, ''It came as a pleasant surprise.''

It is very important that we educate our elderly about Medicare and the services that it provides. Many seniors go without care that they are entitled to because they are unaware of their benefits. It makes me very proud that one of my constituents took it upon himself to educate seniors about medicare.

QUEENS THEATRE WILL PRESENT THE THIRD LATINO ARTS FESTIVAL

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, this summer Queens Theatre in the Park will present the 3rd Latino Arts Festival to celebrate the contributions of Latino and Latin American artists to the cultural life of Queens and the greater New York metropolitan area. The Festival features a combination of large and small music, theatre, film, dance, children's productions, and visual art exhibitions. Since its modest beginning as a cabaret series with one headliner, the Festival has quickly grown to be one of the major cultural attractions for Latinos in the Northeast.

Latinos represent the fastest growing segment of the population in Queens. In response to this changing demographic, the Theatre has made a strong commitment to involving the Latino community in its programs and services. The Festival targets its audience during the summer months when Latinos make up 96% of the 3 million people using Flushing Meadows Corona Park.

During its first 2 years, the Festival's audience nearly tripled. This summer, the Theatre expects to increase this number to at least 10,000 with a goal of 15,000.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Queens Theatre in the Park and the 1999 Latino Arts Festival the best of luck. I urge anybody in the New York metropolitan area these next couple of weeks to get out to Queens and experience this celebration of Latino culture.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to a medical evaluation last Friday July 16, 1999, I was not present for rollcall vote 307. If I had been present for this vote, I would have voted ''no''.

A TRIBUTE TO NEIL ARMSTRONG

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise in tribute to my good friend, neighbor and constituent—Neil Armstrong.

Thirty years ago today, our nation, and the entire world, watched in awe as Neil Armstrong—a thirty-eight year-old Ohionan—became the first person to set foot on the moon. He forever etched the words, ''That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind,'' into our national consciousness. And, as so many authors, journalists and historians have noted, he put his name alongside Charles Lindbergh and the Wright Brothers as the great explorers of the 20th Century.

Neil Armstrong's many accomplishments are too lengthy to adequately list here. He flew 78 combat missions as a fighter pilot in Korea, and later went on to become a highly respected test pilot. In addition to his historic role as commander of Apollo 11 in 1969, he also commanded Gemini 8 in 1966—and later served as NASA's deputy associate administrator for aeronautics from 1970–71.

Over the years, Neil Armstrong has chosen to look beyond the temptation to exploit his accomplishments for personal gain. His disinterest in the limelight and in self-promotion hides a remarkable level of civic involvement. From 1971 to 1979, he served as a professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Cincinnati—where he not only conducted research projects, but also got into the classroom and inspired hundreds of students during this tenure.

He also worked with another famous Cincinnatian—Dr. Henry Heimlich—to develop a miniature ''heart-lung'' machine—a forerunner of a modern ''Micro Trach'' machine that is used to deliver oxygen to patients.

Neil is a strong believer in giving back to the community. Among the many group with which he has been involved, he served as a member of the board of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. He wasn't just an ordinary member—he served as board chairman—rolling up his sleeves and making many of the important decisions that have allowed that institution to experience a renaissance in its new home at Union Terminal. He has also served as a director of the Cinergy Corporation and Cincinnati Milacron, Inc.

Neil also owns a small farm in Warren County and has been an active and involved citizen of that area. From the time he first moved to the area, he took on the life of an unassuming local farmer and proud father—getting involved in auctions at the annual Warren County fair to support local 4-H programs; participating in the local Boy Scout troops; and helping to coach the high school football team. And he has continued to give back to the Warren County community as well—for example, by working with other community leaders to build the countryside YMCA in Lebanon.

Neil Armstrong continues to handle his celebrity with his quiet, unassuming manner. Today, on the thirtieth anniversary of his historic accomplishment, he not only provides our nation with a hero for the ages, but a powerful model of humility and dignity.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICES OF FIRE CHIEF J.D. KNOX

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize the unparalleled service of Springfield Fire Chief J.D. Knox. The Springfield Firefighter's Union this year nominated Knox, who won the state honor last month and is running for the National Veterans of Foreign Wars ''Firefighter of the Year.'' When he responded to the nomination he said, ''I was shocked. I thought it was a joke.'' Two years ago when Knox became chief he had big ideas. He was determined to do things that had never been done.

Knox is currently lobbying for Fire Department controlled ambulance service. Implementing such a program would save money and increase response time according to Knox. I would like to thank Knox for is dedication and open-mindedness that has made the Springfield Fire Department a world class organization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 310, due to travel restrictions, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROSEWOOD (FLORIDA) SURVIVORS FAMILY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the proud heirs of the Rosewood (Florida) Survivors Family. On July 22 through July 29, 1999 the descendants will gather together for their first historic reunion in Miami-Dade County. I am extremely delighted that they are celebrating this historic occasion in our community. The John Wesley Bradley-Ruth Lee Davis Chapter of the Rosewood Survivors will host this gathering.

Some 76 years ago as the glow of a New Year ushered in 1923, the early mists of dawn enveloped the town of Rosewood, promising a beautiful, cold morning over what was then a thriving Black community, just off Florida's West Coast. Little did those proud residents know when the serenity of their little town was soon transformed into a cataclysmic scene of terror perpetrated by hordes of angry vigilantes who literally torched every home, killing every Black resident in sight.

This killing rampage was perpetrated for seven harrowing days and reduced Rosewood into a smoldering pit of ashes—all because of the allegation that one married White woman, Fanny Taylor, sought to conceal her indiscretions by accusing a Black man of assaulting her. This happened at a time when the Jim Crow mentality possessed many of the men from the nearby Florida town of Sumner and its environs. Obsessed by an ambience of revenge and utmost brutality, the vigilantes transformed Rosewood into a virtual killing field. There were reports among survivors that a mass grave was hastily dug for the victims.

This episode was literally consigned to the dustbins of the past, and soon became Florida's dark and well-kept secret. In fact, Rosewood was virtually wiped off the map of Florida at the time. Many years would pass hence before the story of the Rosewood massacre was unfolded. It was not until 1992–1995 when the Florida Legislature, under the leadership of State Representatives Al Lawson and Miguel de Grandy, along with then-State Representative Kendrick Meek, resurrected the Rosewood massacre by recognizing this part of the state's ignominious past and thereby authorized its historical imprimatur. The testimony culled from the courage and resilience of two of the survivors provided the compelling evidence that would bring to light this particular shame in Florida's history.

Spurred by this legislative action, the Rosewood massacre was subsequently brought to our national consciousness through its airing on CBS' ''60-Minutes.'' To add insult to this tragedy, however, those who unleashed the destruction of Rosewood and the murder of its Black residents were never charged. In 1993 the hearings on Rosewood concluded that the persons responsible for this tragedy were never apprehended. It lamely declared that the perpetrators were probably dead. Subsequently, the Florida Legislature approved a mere pittance to compensate the Rosewood survivors.

Mr. Speaker, I want you to know that the horrible feelings of disenfranchisement suffered by the survivors and their families throughout these 70-plus years continue to this very day to sear their memories. On the other hand, I am also cognizant of the depth of their genuine faith that gives them their renewed strength and hope.

I rest assured that this Rosewood Survivors Family Reunion will once again buttress the foundation upon which the members and their descendants will pass along and recount their collective experiences, following the spirit of that revered African Ashanti adage: ''* * * until the lions get their own historian, the story of the hunt will always glorify the hunter.''

Despite overwhelming odds, they have truly dared to pull themselves up together again, much more determined to be stronger than ever before. They will remind themselves of their unique role in keeping alive the legacy of Florida's shameful past in hopes that, through their courage and vigilance, the specter of the Rosewood massacre will never happen again.

BELARUS DESERVES BETTER

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the situation in Belarus—a country in which I have a great deal of personal interest and which I believe has a great deal of unrealized potential. My father was born and raised in Parafanyvo, Belarus when it was ruled by Poland before the Nazis invaded. He and his brother narrowly escaped the Nazi troops who massacred the rest of their family. They were hidden by two very brave families, and my father was later able to escape and eventually come to the United States.

Given this personal history, I have a great deal of admiration for the people of Belarus. Sadly, they have experienced a great deal of suffering over the years—as the victims of the Nazis, of Stalin, and of the Chernobyl disaster. I visited Belarus several weeks ago and it is clear to see that the people of Belarus are still getting a bad deal—again at the hands of their leadership.

Under the legitimate constitution of Belarus, President Aleksandr Lukashenka's term is scheduled to expire today. But regrettably, Lukashenka is not going anywhere. When dawn breaks in Minsk tomorrow, Lukashenka will be waking up at the Presidential residence.

For the last several years, Lukashenka has been wreaking havoc on his country, but tomorrow, he officially becomes Belarus' illegitimate president. In the fall of 1996, Lukashenka used bogus tactics to impose a new constitution on Belarus, to abolish the existing parliament and replace it with a rubber-stamp legislature, and to give himself an extra couple of years in office.

Lukashenka is dangerous. Among other things, he has expressed admiration for both Hitler and Stalin. He has refused to acknowledge Stalin's crimes, even rejecting forensic evidence that thousands of doctors, professors, and other professionals were murdered by Stalin's forces at Kuropaty just outside of Minsk.

Lukashenka has created a climate of fear in Belarus. He has targeted the opposition, nongovernmental organizations, young people, and the press. Opposition figures have disappeared; independent newspapers are fighting for survival; and young people have reportedly been coerced to move to areas contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster.

Lukashenka has larger political ambitions. His rhetoric plays well with the most retrograde regions of Russia—the so called 'Red Belt.'' He has been enthusiastically pushing for a union between Russia and Belarus. Such a union has been under discussion since 1996, but in recent weeks, the Russians too—for their own political purposes—seem to be pushing harder. Lukashenka was quoted earlier this month as suggesting that President Yeltsin could serve as president of the new union, and likely planning on an early Yeltsin departure from the scene—Lukashenka offered to serve as its Vice President.

Lukashenka is pushing his country deeper and deeper into an economic abyss. Prices remain under state control, and there has been no privatization to speak of. The average monthly wage is somewhere around $30 a month, and many people rely on subsistence farming in a backyard plot to feed their families.

The people of Belarus deserve better. Belarus suffered greatly during the Second World War. The war's legacy in Belarus was that it left a passive people—afraid to speak out for fear that they'd get a bullet in the back of the head. Years of Communist rule only exacerbated these feelings. During my visit, several villagers told me: ''we are only 'malenki'—small people''—unable to affect the political process.

But Belarus is also home to many courageous people. For me personally, the most courageous are the women I met on my visit who at great risk to their own lives, hid my father and his brother from the Nazis in their home and in their barn.

Regrettably, Lukashenka is not going to go away tomorrrow—as he should. But perhaps he is beginning to realize that he cannot continue on the present course.

There is a report out of Minsk that the OSCE special mission headed by Adrian Severin has announced that Lukashenka has agreed to hold free parliamentary elections in 2000 and enter a dialogue with the opposition. Let us hope that Lukashenka makes good on that promise.

In any case, the West should do what it can to support the people in Belarus who are willing to speak out and to help them plan for—and perhaps even hasten—the post-Lukashenka days. The West should:

Bolster the opposition by continuing to meet with the legitimately elected parliament. The U.S. is right to refuse to meet with the Lukashenka appointed rubber stamp parliament.

Provide more funding for those who are trying to battle passivity and fear. A small but vibrant NGO community in Belarus, with support from a handful of Western assistance organizations, is working to make citizens feel they can take control over issues that affect their own lives—like housing or the health of their children. Personal empowerment can lead to political empowerment.

Make clear that the future of both Belarus and Russia can be with the West. For Belarus, it is not a choice of Russia or the West. Offering a false choice pushes Belarus and Russia towards each other to our exclusion.

Continue to support private enterprise and democratic change in Russia itself. The more firmly these elements are rooted in Russia, the less likely it is that constituencies in Russia will be attracted to Lukashenka's brand of retrograde politics.

Continue to insist—as the Clinton Administration has been doing—that any integration between former Soviet states must reflect the voluntary will of the people expressed through the democratic process, must be mutually beneficial, and must not erect barriers to integration with the wider community of nations. As the Administration has rightly pointed out, since a democratic process does not now exist in Belarus, that calls into question the legitimacy of efforts to create a genuine Russian-Belarusian Union.

Weave a web of contacts with the West. Fund and encourage travel by Belarusians not only to the United States but to neighboring countries. The more they see of Lithuania and Poland, the more they see what Belarus can be.

Support increased information flow into Belarus—including efforts by the Lithuanians and others to conduct radio broadcasts into Belarus.

In the end, Belarusians' fate is in their own hands. But even as Lukashenka clings to power, their is far more that the West can and should do to help tip the balance towards Belarus joining the democratic community of nations.

HONORING DR. GEORGE PAULIKAS

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 1999, Dr. George Paulikas celebrated 50 years in the United States, during which he and his brothers have made significant contributions to their adopted homeland. The Paulikas family arrived as Lithuanian refugees in Boston Harbor on July 18, 1949, having escaped the atrocities of Josef Stalin and Adolf Hitler. George's brother Arvyd has worked for 34 years as a physicist at Argonne National Laboratories. His youngest brother Ray served in the United States Air Force and then continued his career at Lockheed-Sanders.

I honor George Paulikas today for his service to the United States. He retired in 1998 as Executive Vice President of the Aerospace Corporation, a career which spanned 37 years, and which has garnered him with numerous awards and commendations. He is the recipient of the National Reconnaissance Office Gold Medal, was named a General James Doolittle Fellow, served on the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, was given the Aerospace Trustees Distinguished Achievement Award. He continues to serve as a Trustee of the Los Angeles Science Center and he sits on the Los Angeles Area Boy Scouts Council. He is the author of ''Thirteen Years: 1936–1949'', a book describing his family's journeys through war-torn Europe in their search for stability and freedom from the ravages of despotism and war. Our country has been enriched by George Paulikas' service to the United States of America, and we celebrate with him on this 50th anniversary of his family's passage to freedom.

A TRIBUTE TO MARILYN BEYES

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to commend Marilyn Beyes of Smithboro, Illinois for her unparalleled volunteer activity in the community. She travels 18 miles almost every day to work as a volunteer at a number of community establishments. Marilyn may be seen laying ten-pound bricks in the Fayette County Museum Garden or organizing an art show with over 250 entries and 350 people in attendance.

When asked about why she puts in such long hours as a volunteer she said, ''I see a

need, and I want to lead this community with something good.'' When Vandalia Mayor Sandra Leidner was asked about Marilyn she said, ''She's the epitome of volunteerism. I think she sets a fine example for others.'' It is great to see such determination and willingness to lend a hand to the community. Marilyn is a perfect example of not only a community volunteer but also a community leader.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 308, due to travel restrictions, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

OPEN LETTER FROM COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN CALLS ON SIKHS TO STOP SUPPORTING INDIAN TYRANNY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the conflict in Kashmir has been in the news a lot lately. The conflict stemmed from an attack on the Kashmiri freedom fighters in Kargil. While it looks as if the conflict may be receding, there is still fighting. The Sikhs in Punjab are afraid that it will spread to Punjab, Khalistan. The fighting will continue as long as India uses force to suppress the freedom movements of South Asia.

While the fighting was at its height, the Council of Khalistan, which leads the Sikh freedom struggle, issued an open letter on the situation. The letter told Sikh troops that if they died for India, they would die as mercenaries, but if they died for Sikh freedom, they would die as martyrs. It urged them to go home and join the struggle to liberate Khalistan.

In the letter, the Council of Khalistan pointed out that an Indian colonel said that the troops were ''dying like dogs'' and that 60 percent of the soldiers killed were Sikhs. This is typical of India's strategy to keep the minority nations of South Asia within their artificial borders. They send draftees from one minority to kill another. They don't put Hindu lives at risk. ''Are you willing to die for a country that practices a policy of mass cremations against our Sikh brothers and sisters, a policy the Indian Supreme Court called, 'worse than a genocide'?,'' said the letter.

It is essential that we help bring real peace to South Asia. Both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons, and we must do what we can to prevent these weapons from being used. So far, American involvement in the situation has been mainly to lean on Pakistan to bring an end to the conflict. But it is only India that can end the conflict. Only when India stops its efforts to repress the freedom movements can the conflict in South Asia end.

India is anti-American and has tried to organize a security alliance against the United States, and in May the Foreign Minister organized and led a meeting with Cuba, China, Russia, Serbia, Iraq, and Libya ''to stop the U.S.'' Amnesty International reported that thousands of political prisoners remain in illegal detention without charge or trial. Some have been there for 15 years. India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984 in its quest for ''Hindutva.'' It has also killed tens of thousands of Christians in Nagaland, Muslims in Kashmir, Dalits, and other peoples in this pursuit. Sooner or later, India is doomed to break up. I only hope that it does so peacefully. We must not allow another Yugoslavia to emerge in South Asia, where nuclear weapons are present.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for our country to support freedom for all the people of South Asia. If India cannot learn to respect basic human rights as we do in this country, then it should not receive any aid or trade from the United States. It is time for the Congress to put itself on record in support of the freedom movements in Khalistan, Kashmir, Christian Nagaland, and the other nations of South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the Council of Khalistan's open letter on Kashmir into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,
Washington, DC, June 16, 1999.

OPEN LETTER TO THE SIKH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS

Stop ''Dying Like Dogs'' for the Indian Oppressors

Will You Be a Martyr or a Mercenary?

Join the Freedom Movement to Liberate Khalistan

KHALSA JI: The Indian attack on the Kashmiri freedom fighters at Kargil again shows the reality of Hindutva. You see the death of your fellow Sikhs on a daily basis. About 60 percent of the casualties are Sikhs. When India wants to suppress a freedom movement, they send other minorities to do the dirty work, pitting minorities against each other. Hindustan will just use you and discard you. Do not let yourself be a mercenary for this divide-and-rule strategy by the Indian tyrants.

India is losing this war. Casualties are mounting. An Indian colonel admitted that the troops are ''dying like dogs.'' A corporal is quoted as saying. ''Even in war we don't have such senseless casualties.'' All these deaths are very tragic, but it is especially sad when Sikh soldiers give their lives for the oppressor. If a Sikh soldier must die, at least die for the Khalsa Panth. If you die for the Khalsa Panth, you will be a martyr. If you die for India, you are just a mercenary.

What are you dying for? Are you willing to die for a country that has murdered over 250,000 of our Sikh brothers and sisters since 1984? Are you willing to die for a country that desecrated the Golden Temple, shot bullet holes through the *Guru Granth Sahib?* Are you willing to die for a country that practices a policy of mass cremations against our Sikh brothers and sisters, a policy the Indian Supreme Court called ''worse than a genocide''?

If you are dying anyway, come home and die for our homeland like the martyrs who were murdered in the Golden Temple attack. It is better to promote the freedom and glory of the Khalsa Panth than to promote Hindutva and the ''territorial integrity'' of India. When human-rights are being violated on such a massive scale, ''territorial integrity'' is not an issue.

The political creed of India is ''Hindu, Hindui, Hindutva, Hindu Rashtra.'' As the former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Balram Jakhar, said, ''If we have to kill a million Sikhs to preserve our territorial integrity, so be it.'' When India wants to protect its artificial borders, it is Sikhs who get killed. When we seek freedom, it is Sikhs who get killed. How can Sikhs put their lives on the line for a country like that?

You are all aware of the plight of Sikhs back home in Punjab. The Indian government has bribed Sikh policemen with cash and promotions to murder their Sikh brothers and sisters. The U.S. State Department reported that between 1992 and 1994 the Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to policemen for killing Sikhs. One policeman collected a bounty for murdering a three-year-old boy. Why should Sikhs give their lives for that?

Are you aware that in 37 border villages back in Punjab, the people have evacuated because they are afraid that his war on the Kashmiri freedom fighters will expand to Punjab? As the people of Kosovo fled from their homes in fear of the Serbian government's brutality, the people of Punjab, Khalistan—your family, friends, and neighbors—are fleeing their homes in fear of the brutal Indian government. There has been a new deployment of troops to Punjab, raising fears that India will launch an attack on Pakistan from the Sialkot sector. If that happens, more Sikhs will lose their lives.

Every day in Ardas, Sikhs pray ''Raj Kare Ga Khalsa,'' the Khalsa shall rule. Our heritage is ''Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah,'' the Khalsa rules or it is in rebellion. Our Gurus teach us to oppose tyranny wherever it rears its ugly head. How can Sikhs say that and then go fight for a country that denies our Sikh brothers and sisters the most basic human rights?

India's political situation is unstable and it is losing this bloody war. In desperation, it has resorted to using chemical weapons. This is a shame on India. It shows the Indian government's complete disregard for the lives of Sikhs, Muslims, and other minorities. However, the instability provides an opportunity to liberate Khalistan.

Recently, a group of Sikhs living in Pakistan called for a common front with our Kashmiri brothers to liberate both Khalistan and Kashmir. They said that now is the ideal time for such an effort. They are right. Let us make common cause with the Kashmiri freedom fighters and liberate our countries together.

Sikhs remember their martyrs and we also remember our enemies. Sikhs ended the regime of the tyrant Indira Gandhi. A brave Sikh named Delawar Singh ended the tyranny of Beant Singh. Would you rather be remembered as a brave Sikh martyr like Delawar Singh or as a traitor like K.P.S. Gill?

I call on Sikhs in the Indian armed forces, whether officers or soldiers, to stop shooting at the Kashmiri freedom fighters and join the Sikh freedom movement. Stop ''dying like dogs'' for the theocratic Indian state. These Kashmiri freedom fighters have the same as the goal of the Sikh Nation: to live in freedom, peace, prosperity, and dignity.

Now is the time to join the Sikh freedom movement and liberate Khalistan. You are trained soldiers. The Khalsa Panth needs your services. You will be remembered as the liberators of Khalistan. Remember Gen. Shabeg Singh who gave his life defending the sanctity of Darbar Sahib and the honor of the Sikh Nation. We must free Khalistan. Nations don't survive without political power. This is the opportune time for us. We must not let this opportunity pass.

Panth Da Sewadar,

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM AND ITS WINNING PERFORMANCE IN THE 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the looks on the faces of the little girls gazing up with hero worship to the U.S. Women's Soccer Team made an awful lot of struggles that we have gone through worthwhile. When Title IX was first written and passed in the Congress, there was a great furor about it. The idea of opening athletics to women was almost anathema. We have seen now what a wonderful opportunity we have given; that girls in school know that they too can achieve in sports and that they too can be part of that wonderful experience of being a member of a winning team.

Title IX has helped us to reduce the inequality and the differences in Americans and says to everybody, ''You too can be a winner.''

I commend to my colleagues the following article from my local paper, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, July 11, 1999]

GIRLS EXPAND SPORTS HORIZONS

(By Bob Chavez)

Chelsea Kilburn was having too much fun. She not only shed her blocker to reach the quarterback, but her tackle included an ''emphasis'' that would draw a flag in any organized football game.

Good thing for her this was just a clinic. It's also a good thing that the quarterback was just a stuffed pad.

''I love tackling and that swimming thing,'' the 13-year-old from Rochester said, referring to the moves taught to her by former Buffalo Bills longsnapper Adam Lingner at yesterday's Girls Sports Festival at Frontier Field.

More than 400 girls attended the festival, in its second year. Robin Guon, who works for Monroe County Sports Development, said the event undoubtedly was a success.

''We got such positive feedback from last year that we decided to do it again,'' explained Guon, who said attendance was up by about 100 girls this year. ''We would like this to be an annual event.''

Girls ages 8 to 14 participate in up to six of the 17 sports offered. Some girls selected sports they liked. Others, like Irondequoit's Kristin Deiure, picked lacrosse.

''I just wanted to see what it was like,'' said Deiure, 11. ''It's pretty hard, but I like it.''

Emma Hardy, 9, of Penfield tried lacrosse because her friends play on a team. She'd like to do the same some day, but throwing the ball presents quite a challenge.

''Probably because I'm so bad at it,'' she said. ''My dad tells me to watch the ball but it can be so frustrating. But he tells me how to do things correctly and sometimes I just have to concentrate harder.''

The best part of the day for Hardy was the chance to try her hand at games she had never played.

''I like all sports and this day is great,'' she said. ''Some of (the games) were new to me. But I tried them and I actually liked them.''

Emily Thomas, 10, of Chili had a tough time deciding her favorite, but ultimate frisbee was right near the top of the six sports she tried.

''It was fun to throw the frisbee to other people and I like to learn new things,'' she said, adding that lacrosse was a close second to frisbee.

Alissa Coates of Honeoye Falls preferred the more physical games. Her list included stops for taekwondo, karate and boxing.

''I learned different kicks and punches,'' she said. ''I also learned different finger locks. It was all new and it was nothing like the taekwondo I learned in school.''

Devon Monin, 11, of Rochester was at the baseball clinic, but could not stop talking about all she learned about football.

''You get to tackle and pass the ball a lot,'' she said. ''I also learned that there are a lot of positions. I didn't know there were so many.''

Given the choice, she'd play defensive line.

''It's not exactly in the middle and it's not exactly outside,'' she said of why she liked the position. ''You get to play a lot of both.''

As much fun as Kilburn had learning to read blocks to sack the quarterback, she was just as glad to have the opportunity to learn.

''It was really good,'' she said. ''I knew nothing about any other sports, but I learned a lot. Now when I watch football with my brother, I'll actually know what I'm talking about.''

CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS FOR ITS ROLE IN ACHIEVING PEACE ON THE ECUADOR/PERU BORDER

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the nations of Ecuador and Peru for ending their half-century-long border dispute. I also rise to offer congratulations to the United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA) for its important role in resolving this conflict.

Col. Glenn Weidner, the current commandant of the school and a graduate of and former instructor at the USARSA, guided the operation that supervised the cease fire, separated the combatants, demobilized over 140,000 troops, established the demilitarized zone, and negotiated the continuation of the mission, incorporating observers of the two parties. That trajectory laid the basis for the three-year diplomatic effort to settle the underlying border issue. Assistant Secretary of State Alex Watson presented Colonel Weidner special recognition for his ''contributions to diplomacy''. Colonel Weidner credits the success of his mission in large part to the skills he learned at USARSA in 1986–1987 and the enhanced credibility he enjoyed because of his link to the school.

Of the six officers key to the success of the Peru/Ecuador mission, three were former USARSA students/instructors. The ''school tie'' provided a higher degree of common understanding and increased confidence upon which to proceed. There were also USARSA grads among the observers and the officers of the two parties with whom they dealt on a daily basis to verify the peace.

Finally, Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, the U.S. diplomat recognized and decorated by Presidents Fujimori and Mahuad as playing a key role in the final settlement, is a strong supporter of the school, and has agreed to serve on the new Board of Visitors.

I find it ironic that this very week, even as we congratulate Peru and Ecuador on their newfound peace, a small but vocal group of extremists continues to mislead the American people and members of this body about the role the USARSA plays in the post-Cold War era. Graduates of the U.S. Army School of the Americas are working daily to enhance peace and security in Latin America and to solidify the democratic transformation that has occurred there. I congratulate the USARSA for its important role in bringing peace to the Ecuador/Peru border and urge my colleagues to recognize the school for what it really is—a meaningful tool for establishing peace and democracy in our own back yard.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL STEPHEN D. BULL III

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Colonel Stephen D. Bull III upon his retirement from the United States Air Force. Colonel Bull has been a part of the Air Force virtually all of his life, as he was born on Burtonwood Air Force Base in the United Kingdom in 1951. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June 1973, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force.

Colonel Bull went on to serve his country in several capacities: as a C–130 instructor navigator, a B–52 Offensive Avionics Acquisition Officer, a Strategic Weapons Officer for Bomber Weapons, and as Deputy Chief of the Weapons Systems Division of the U.S. Air Force.

In June 1992, he earned a Master of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. After earning his Masters Degree, he was assigned as Executive Officer, Plans and Policy Division, International Military Staff at NATO Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium. He served there as the Chief of Staff for three international general/flag officers responsible for strategic planning, nuclear policy, arms control and disarmament, military cooperation programs and force planning.

Since 1994, Colonel Bull has served as the Chief, Programs and Legislative Division, Directorate of Legislative Liaison, Secretary of the Air Force in Washington, D.C. In this position, he has been responsible for advocating Air Force programs, policies, and proposed legislation to Congress on issues involving aircraft and safety investigations, military construction, force structure, base closure, personnel, environment, services and contracts. His legislative expertise has only been matched by his ability to foster answers for our constituents.

In my district he was able to facilitate the resolution to a constituent inquiry which had lingered for over ten (10) years. Through his leadership this problem was resolved positively for both my constituent and the Air Force. He has built a team of congressional liaisons without equal in their mastery of international issues essential to the success of

Congressional delegations. His knowledge of Air Force issues and policy and his commitment to the United States Air Force is impressive and will be missed by Members who, like me, have found him to be unfailingly helpful whenever his assistance was requested.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Colonel Bull, his wife Carol, and his two daughters, Cristina and Lauren, for his service to the Air Force and to our nation, and extend our best wishes for his retirement.

HONORING ROBERT A. MUNYAN, PRESIDENT, IBEW LOCAL 1289

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor a man who has spent the last 43 years of his life representing the interests of working men and women in Central New Jersey.

Robert A. Munyan, today, retires as President and Business Manager of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 1289.

For the last several decades, Robert Munyan has spent a majority of his time improving the quality of life for thousands of workers in the State of New Jersey. Throughout his career in organized labor, Mr. Munyan has held numerous positions for Local 1289, culminating with his election as President and Business Manager in 1980.

Mr. Munyan has played an essential role in IBEW contract negotiations, helping shape the New Jersey Master Energy Plan, and protecting workers' rights in the New Jersey State Energy Deregulation Bill. He continues to be a constant supporter of organized labor and works to ensure that all workers have a voice.

With Robert Munyan's retirement, IBEW Local 1289 is losing a worker, a family man, and a leader. I want to offer Mr. Munyan my congratulations and thanks for his outstanding career of service. It is with men like Robert Munyan that our nation's labor movement is such a huge success. He will be sorely missed.

COSPONSOR H.R. 2560

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2560, the "Child Protection Act of 1999." This bill would require that filters that block obscenity and child pornography be placed on all computers with Internet connections that minors can access which have been purchased with Federal funds. Here is a copy of my "Dear Colleague" and a copy of the Congressional Research Service opinion that says this approach is constitutional. It is important that we protect our children from obscenity and child pornography.

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN FROM OBSCENITY!!!

DEAR COLLEAGUE: There are over 30,000 pornographic Internet web sites. 12–17 year old adolescents are among the larger consumers of Porn (U.S. Commission on Pornography) Transporting obscenity on the Internet is a Federal crime. (Punishable by a fine and not more than 5 years in prison for the first offense and a fine and up to 10 years in prison for the second offense, plus a basic fine of up to $250,000. 18 USC 1462)

In 1998, Congress tried to protect children from obscenity with the "Child Online Protection Act." That legislation attempted to protect our children by requiring adult identification before admission to a site. The court has blocked this since some adults may not have appropriate identification and might be denied access. Our children are still in danger.

If we cannot protect our children from the obscenity on websites, the only solution is to protect them when they use the Internet. In 1998, the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations subcommittee adopted an amendment which would protect our children from obscenity on the Internet. This provision was supported by every member of the subcommittee, both Democrat and Republican. The roll call vote was unanimous.

This legislation requires a school or library which receives Federal funds for the purchase of computers or computer-related equipment (modems, LANs, etc.), to install an Internet obscenity/child pornography filter on any computer to which minors have access.

Because the filters are not yet perfect, and might inadvertently block non-obscene websites, the provision allows access to other sites with the assistance of an adult. The filter can be turned off with a password, for example, for that one session; the filters routinely turn back on automatically after that user exits the Internet. The filter software is required only for computers to which minors have access, so, for example, it would not restrict a teacher's computer in their personal office, or any computer in a strictly-adult section of a library.

If the filtering software is not installed, the school or library involved would have funds withheld for further payments toward computers and computer-related services, until they comply with the law.

State agencies, who have oversight of the appropriated funds, are responsible for approving software to comply with this legislation. There is no authority for the Department of Education to dictate this selection. The Department of Education only has authority to determine the accepted software packages usable by Indian Tribes and Department of Defense schools and libraries. This is designed to assure local control, and to foster competition in the software market.

The Supreme Court has determined that obscenity is not constitutionally-protected speech. This legislation will not curtail anyone's constitutionally-protected speech.

If you have questions or to cosponsor, call Dr. Bill Duncan (Rep. Istook) at 5–2132.

ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, June 7, 1999.

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Ernest J. Istook, Attention: Dr. William A. Duncan

From: Henry Cohen, Legislative Attorney, American Law Division.

Subject: Constitutionality of Blocking URLs Containing Obscenity and Child Pornography.

This memorandum is furnished in response to your question whether a draft bill titled the "Child Protection Act of 1999" would be constitutional if it were implemented by blocking URLs known to contain obscenity or child pornography. The draft bill would apply to any elementary or secondary school or public library that receives federal funds "for the acquisition or operation of any computer that is accessible to minors and that has access to the Internet." It would require such schools and libraries to "install software on [any such] computer that is determined [by a specified government official] to be adequately designed to prevent minors from obtaining access to any obscene information or child pornography using that computer," and to "ensure that such software is operational whenever that computer is used by minors, except that such software's operation may be temporarily interrupted to permit a minor to have access to information that is not obscene, is not child pornography, or is otherwise unprotected by the Constitution under the direct supervision of an adult designated by such school or library."

The First Amendment provides: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." The First Amendment does not apply to two types of pornography: obscenity and child pornography, as the Supreme Court has defined them.[1] It does, however, protect most pornography, with "pornography" being used to mean any erotic publication. The government may not, on the basis of its content, restrict pornography to which the First Amendment applies unless the restriction is necessary "to promote a compelling interest" and is "the least restrictive means to further the articulated interest."[2] It was on this ground that a federal district court struck down a Loudoun County, Virginia, public library policy that blocked access to pornography on all library computers, whether accessible to adults or children.[3]

The Loudoun County case involved a policy under which "all library computers would be equipped with site-blocking software to block all sites displaying: (a) child pornography and obscene material; and (b) material deemed harmful to juveniles . . . To effectuate the . . . restriction, the library has purchased X-Stop, commercial blocking software manufactured by Log-On Data Corporation. While the method by which X-Stop chooses to block sites has been kept secret by its developers, . . . it is undisputed that it has blocked at least some sites that do not contain any material that is prohibited by the Policy."[4]

The court found "that the Policy is not narrowly tailored because less restrictive means are available to further defendant's interest . . ."[5] One of these less restrictive means was that "filtering software could be installed on only some Internet terminals and minors could be limited to using those terminals. Alternately, the library could install filtering software that could be turned off when an adult is using the terminal. While we find that all of these alternatives are less restrictive than the Policy, we do not find that any of them would necessarily be constitutional if implemented. That question is not before us."[6]

X-Stop, as the court noted, blocks sites. If this means that it blocks URLs that are known to display child pornography and obscenity (and material deemed harmful to juveniles), as opposed to blocking particular material, on all sites, that constitutes child pornography or obscenity, then it would be the sort of software that you ask us to assume would be used to implement the draft bill. The draft bill, however, would be implemented by one of the "less restrictive

Footnotes appear at end of memorandum.

means'' to which the court referred—i.e., by a less restrictive means than the Loudoun County library used. The draft bill would be implemented by a means that would permit the blocking software to be turned off when an adult is using the terminal. The court in the Loudoun County case did not find that this less restrictive means ''would necessarily be constitutional if implemented,'' but it did not rule out the possibility.

Under the draft bill, whether computers were programmed to block URLs that are known to display child pornography and obscenity, or were programmed to block particular material, on all sites, that constitutes child pornography or obscenity, they would apparently, of necessity, block some material that constitutes neither child pornography nor obscenity. If, however, the former method of blocking were used—i.e., the method of blocking URLs that you ask us to assume would be used—then there would be a Supreme Court precedent that would suggest that the draft bill would be constitutional even if it resulted in the blocking of some material that constitutes neither child pornography nor obscenity. This precedent is Ginsberg v. New York.[7]

In Ginsberg, the Court upheld a New York State ''harmful to minors'' statute, which is similar to such statutes in many states. This statute prohibited the sale to minors of material that—

(i) predominantly appeals to the prurient . . . interest of minors, and (ii) is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community . . . with respect to what is suitable material for minors, and (iii) is utterly without redeeming social importance for minors.[8]

The material that this statute prohibited being sold to minors were what the Court referred to as '''girlie' picture magazines.''[9] It seems unlikely that such magazines were all literally ''utterly without redeeming social importance for minors,'' as some of the magazines that the statute probably prohibited from being sold to minors probably had at least one article concerning a matter of at least slight social importance for minors. Yet this possible objection to the statute was not raised by the Court's opinion or even by the concurring or two dissenting opinions to Ginsberg.

Furthermore, the draft bill's prohibition would be less restrictive than the New York statute's, as the draft bill's prohibition would be limited to obscenity and child pornography. The Supreme Court has defined ''obscenity'' by the Miller test, which asks:

(a) whether the ''average person applying contemporary community standards'' would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest; (b) whether the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law; and (c) whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.[10]

The Miller test parallels the New York statute's description of material that is harmful to minors, but, in two respects, it covers less material than does the New York statute. First, to be obscene under the Miller test, material must be prurient and patently offensive as to the community as a whole, not merely as to minors. Second, to be obscene under the Miller test, material must, taken as a whole, lack serious value, but need not be utterly without redeeming social importance for minors.

As for child pornography, it did not exist as a legal concept (i.e., as a category of speech not protected by the First Amendment) when Ginsberg was decided. The Supreme Court, however, has defined it so that it is immaterial whether it has serious value.[11] Therefore, the draft bill, in this respect, may be viewed as covering less material than laws against child pornography, as well as less material than laws against obscenity. As Ginsberg upheld a statute prohibiting the sale to minors of material that goes beyond obscenity and child pornography, and as the draft bill would be limited to those two categories, it appears that, based on the Ginsberg precedent, the draft bill, if implemented by blocking URLs known to contain obscenity or child pornography, would be constitutional.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) (obscenity); New York v. Ferber, 458 U.S. 747 (1982) (child pornography).

[2] Sable Communications of California v. Federal Communications Commission, 492 U.S. 115, 126 (1989).

[3] Mainstream Loudoun v. Board of Trustees of the Loudoun County Library, 24 F. Supp.2d 552 (E.D. Va. 1998). On April 19, 1999, the defendant decided not to appeal this decision.

[4] Id. at 556.

[5] Id. at 567.

[6] Id.

[7] 390 U.S. 629 (1968).

[8] Id. at 633.

[9] Id. at 634.

[10] Miller v. California, supra note 1, at 24.

[11] New York v. Ferber, supra note 1, at 763–764.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99–1037

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, Colorado is a national leader in the efforts to protect public health and the integrity of our environment. My state's devotion to high standards is coupled to its desire to maintain the economic prosperity and the excellent quality of life all Coloradans enjoy.

In fact, Colorado has found ways to achieve both objectives due to the brilliance of her citizenry and facility of the state legislature. In particular, I commend the exemplary leadership of Colorado State Representative Jack Taylor, and State Senator Ken Chlouber, in challenging those federal actions which molest Colorado's ability to achieve its enviable balance of environmental health and economic liberty.

This year, the pair persuaded members of their respective houses to join in elevating Colorado's grievances to a national level. As one whose voice speaks for Colorado, I urge my colleagues tonight to lend careful consideration to Colorado's position on the matter of its relationship to the federal regulatory structure.

A resolution adopted by the Colorado General Assembly (HJR 99–1037) was forwarded to the Congress urging our intervention and initiative in this important matter. The content of the Resolution is worthy of review here and now.

Mr. Speaker, protection of public health and the environment is among the highest priority of government requiring a united and uniform effort at all levels. The United States Congress has enacted environmental laws to protect the health of the citizens of the United States. These federal environmental laws often delegate the primacy of their administration and enforcement to individual states.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these federal environmental laws. The states that have been delegated primacy have demonstrated to the EPA that they have adopted laws, regulations, and policies at least as stringent as federal standards. These individual states are best able to administer and enforce environmental laws for the benefit of all citizens of the United States.

Accordingly, the EPA and the states have bilaterally developed policy agreements over the past twenty-five years that reflect the roles of the states and the EPA. These agreements also recognize the primary responsibility for enforcement action resides with the individual states, with EPA taking enforcement action principally where an individual state requests assistance, or is unwilling or unable to take timely and appropriate enforcement action.

However, inconsistent with these policy agreements, the EPA has levied fines and penalties against regulated entities in cases where the state previously took appropriate action consistent with the agreements to bring such entities into compliance. For example, Colorado statutes give authority to the appropriate state agencies for the administration and enforcement of state and federal environmental laws, but the EPA continues to enforce federal environmental laws despite the state's primacy and has acted in areas of violations where the state has already acted.

The EPA has been unwilling to recognize the importance of Colorado's ability to develop methods for the state to meet the standards established by the EPA and federal environmental laws while recognizing state and local concerns unique to Colorado. Mr. Speaker, a cooperative effort between the states and the EPA is clearly essential to ensure such consistency, while making certain to consider state and local concerns.

The EPA has been hesitant to recognize that economic incentives and rewarding compliance are acceptable alternatives to acting only after violations have occurred.

Currently, the EPA's enforcement practices and policies result in detailed oversight, and overfiling of state actions causing a weakening of the states' ability to take effective compliance actions and resolve environmental issues. The EPA's redundant enforcement policy and actions have adversely impacted its working relationships with Colorado and many western states.

In response to the EPA, the Western Governors' Association has adopted ''Principles for Environmental Protection of the West,'' which encourages collaboration and polarization between the EPA and the states, and further encourages the replacement of the EPA's command-and-control structure with economic incentives encouraging results and environmental decisions that weigh costs against benefits in taking actions.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must require the EPA to recognize the states have the requisite authority, expertise, experience, and resources to administer delegated federal environmental programs. The EPA should afford states flexibility and deference in the administration and enforcement of delegated federal environmental programs.

EPA enforcers should also refrain from over-filing against recognized violators when a state has negotiated a compliance action in accordance with its approved EPA management systems so that compliance action achieves compliance with applicable requirements. The EPA should allow states the ability

to develop plans for achieving national environmental standards established by the EPA which are tailored to meet local conditions and priorities.

Moreover, the EPA should enter into memoranda of understanding with individual states outlining performance, firm joint goals, and measures to ensure compliance with federal environmental laws while recognizing states that having achieved primacy in environmental programs have the right to direct compliance actions.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I call upon Congress to direct the EPA to develop policies and practices which recognize successful environmental policy and implementation are best achieved through balanced, open, inclusive approaches where the public and private stakeholders work together to formulate locally-based solutions to environmental issues. In addition, threats of enforcement action to coerce compliance with specific technology or processes often do not result in environmental protection but rather encourage delay and litigation, and are disincentives to technological innovation, increasing animosity between government, industry and the public, and raising the cost of environment protection.

Finally, effective management of environmental compliance is dependent upon the EPA shifting its focus from threats of enforcement action to one of compliance and the use of all available technologies, tools, and actions of the individual states.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Chairman, there have long been concerns regarding the funding of the United Nations Population Fund and its family planning practices around the world. From 1986 to 1992, UNFPA received no United States funds because of its presence in China, where coercive population practices have been reported. In 1993, this administration let these family planning practices off the hook and funding was restored. Until the UNFPA provides concrete assurances that it was not engaged in, or does not provide funding for, abortions or coercive family planning programs. I can not support this additional funding to the UNFPA.

Intense pressure to meet family planning targets set by the Chinese government has resulted in documented instances of officials using coercion, including forced abortion and sterilization, to meet government population goals.

The family practices employed by the Chinese government are alarming. Poll after poll reveals that a significant portion of Americans believe abortion is morally wrong, and even more Americans would agree that federal tax dollars should not be used to fund abortions. This loophole in funding must be closed for the safety of unsuspecting mothers who are given little choice.

I am adamantly opposed to any commitment of federal funds for the purpose of abortion services in the United States or abroad. I also oppose the deceptive actions of the United Nations family planning agencies that use their UN funding to pay the electric bill while diverting ''private funds'' to pay for their forceful family planning practices. How can I go back to my district and tell my constituents I don't have the resources to help protect our neighborhoods or for after school programs for our students, because we have to sent our federal dollars to the United Nations to perform abortions?

I cannot support funding for the United Nations Population Fund until there are assurances and documented evidence that United States federal funds do not fund abortions half way around the world. I ask my colleagues to support the Smith-Barcia Amendment and to vote no on the Campbell-Gilman amendment.

HONORING DAVID ANDERSON

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a friend and a leader who was recently honored by the Land Trust of Santa Barbara County for years of outstanding commitment to our environment—David Anderson. David has dedicated himself to the preservation of land in Santa Barbara County and the Central Coast.

David Anderson is the co-founder and past President of the Land Trust. He has been intimately involved in almost every conservation effort the Trust has worked on in the last fifteen years. David has been a constant source of support to community groups, property owners and government agencies in Santa Barbara county where the preservation of land was at stake. Because of his efforts and leadership, open space has been preserved on the Gaviota Coast, coastal bluffs have been preserved near Point Sal, the Great Oak Preserve in the Santa Ynez Valley was established, and grasslands near Lompoc have been conserved. These are but a few examples of the land that David and the Trust have secured for today and in perpetuity.

David has also greatly contributed to other community organizations. He has served as Past President and is currently the Co-Executive Director of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, he has been a Board member of the Nature Conservancy, and President of Get Oil Out. In addition, he has been the Past Chairman of the County Air Pollution Hearing Board and a City of Santa Barbara Planning Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored to join the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County this past weekend to pay tribute to David Anderson. He is a man who has dedicated himself to creating and preserving our most precious resources—our land and our environment. I commend him for years of service to the County of Santa Barbara and to our nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall numbers 308 for the Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act; 309 for the Sense of Congress Regarding the U.S. in the Cold war and the Fall of the Berlin Wall; and 310 for the Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act. I was unavoidably detained and therefore, could not vote for this legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' for all of the above resolutions.

HONORING FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize First American Title Company for devoting themselves to the improvement and development of the City of Clovis, California. Through many activities and events, First American Title Company has devoted countless hours to the development and enhancement of the County of Fresno, specifically the City of Clovis.

One of America's oldest and largest real estate related financial services companies celebrated its centennial in 1989. The First American Financial Corporation traces its roots back to 1889 when what was then rural Orange County, California, split off from the County of Los Angeles. At that time, title matters in the brand-new county were handled by two firms—the Orange County Abstract Company and the Santa Ana Abstract Company. In 1894, C.E. Parker, a local businessman, succeeded in merging the two competitors into a single entity, the Orange County Title Company, the immediate predecessor of today's First American Title Insurance Company.

Later, the company took a new name, First American, and expanded the geographic scope of its operations. In 1968, the firm was restructured into a general holding company, The First American Financial Corporation, conducting its title operations through First American Title Insurance Company and its subsidiaries. Existing title and abstract companies were purchased, new offices were established, and agency contacts were negotiated. Through a well-planned and managed expansion program, First American built an organization that serves every region of the country.

The Company operates through a network of more than 300 offices and 4,000 agents in each of the 50 states. It provides title services abroad in Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, Guam, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United Kingdom.

First American's business practices are a blend of the newest techniques and technologies with the old, tried and true ways of providing personal service. The critical ingredient in the company's formula for success is people.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize First American Title Company as a leader in the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them many more years of continued success.

A GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today is the 30th anniversary of man's first steps on the moon. Everyone recognizes the historical importance of the Apollo 11 mission. But we must keep July 20, 1969, from fading from our thoughts as just another date in the history books. The 30th anniversary of the moon landing gives us an opportunity to revisit the drama and sense of wonder that accompanied that momentous occasion.

Although the Soviet Union was first to put a man into space, President Kennedy upped the ante dramatically when he challenged our nation in 1961 to land a human being on the moon before the end of that decade. When our nation fulfilled that goal, it not only demonstrated our technological superiority, but also the patriotism and dedication of the American people.

The success of the Apollo program was a testament to the hard work of many Southern California aerospace workers. Rockwell's production facility in Downey—now owned by Boeing—produced Apollo 11's Command and Service Modules. The energy, enthusiasm, and bold innovation of the aerospace workers in our area was a key component of our nation's fulfillment of President Kennedy's challenge. They brought worldwide recognition to Southern California as a leader in aerospace technology, a reputation that deservedly continues to grow today.

Since aerospace technology has progressed so much in the past three decades, it is easy to forget how incredible a feat the moon landing was in 1969. It is still remarkable. The Saturn V launch vehicle for the Apollo 11 mission contained 960,000 gallons of propellant—enough fuel for a car to drive around the world more than 400 times. The engines of the Saturn V launch vehicle had combined horsepower equivalent to 543 jet fighters.

Recent reports of an alternate speech that President Nixon was prepared to deliver in case of a disaster in the moon mission remind us how potentially dangerous the mission was. The possibility was very real that something could go terribly wrong with the mission, stranding Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the moon. For their courageous willingness to sacrifice, they deserve our continuing gratitude and admiration, as do all of our men and women who have traveled into space.

Our mission of space exploration continues today. The research conducted during space shuttle flights and on the International Space Station brings a wide range of benefits to our lives on Earth, from health care improvements to innovations in industrial processes. And unmanned exploration modules, such as the Pathfinder which went to Mars, expand our knowledge of our universe to a previously unimagined degree. Our space program has achieved things that generations of people never contemplated. If we keep a strong commitment to space exploration now, future generations can turn the science fiction of today into the reality of tomorrow.

COLORADO SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99–003

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, federal highway demonstration projects should be eliminated. That is the official position of the State of Colorado as established by Colorado Senate Joint Memorial 99–003 which was recently adopted by the Colorado General Assembly.

The Memorial directs the federal government to replace specific demonstration projects with a state block grant program for distribution of funds remaining after formula distribution. Mr. Speaker, Congress should keep in mind, federal fuel tax funds belong to the people of America residing in the several states. State governments, being closer to the people are clearly better able to distribute and spend these revenues on highway projects more consistent with local priority.

Colorado's position on this matter is one shared by many states and by many Members of Congress including me. On the basis of Colorado's SJM 99–003, I urge my colleagues to consider a more state-centered approach to highway fund redistribution. I am sufficiently persuaded, Mr. Speaker, Colorado can do a much better job and more efficient job of prioritizing federal highway funds than can the politicized methods of Washington, D.C. I ask our colleagues, Mr. Speaker to fully consider the directives issued by the Colorado General Assembly through SJM 99–003. Furthermore the wisdom of our state legislators should figure prominently in the national policy we construct here on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD a copy of SJM 99–003 and commend State Senator Marilyn Musgrave and State Representative Ron May for their sponsorship of this important Resolution. Their leadership in the area of transportation has proven valuable in furthering the economic stability of our Great State. Moreover, the entire General Assembly of Colorado has once again established itself as a forceful leader in effecting national policy.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99–003

(By Senators Musgrave, Hernandez, Nichol, and Powers; also Representatives May, Hoppe, Kaufman, Kester, Larson, Lee, McElhany, Nunez, Scott, Sinclair, Swenson, Taylor, T. Williams, and Young)

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY MONEYS, TO USE A UNIFORM MEASURE WHEN CONSIDERING THE DONOR AND DONEE ISSUE, TO ELIMINATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, AND TO EXPAND ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT THE EVASION OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY TAXES AND FEES

Whereas, Due to the dynamics of state size, population, and other factors such as federal land ownership and international borders, there is a need for donor states that pay more in federal highway taxes and fees than they receive from the federal government and for donee states that receive more moneys from the federal government than they pay in federal highway taxes and fees; and

Whereas, The existence of such donor and donee states supports the maintenance of a successful nationwide transportation system; and

Whereas, There should be a uniform measure when considering the donor and donee issue, and a ratio derived from the total amount of moneys a state receives divided by the total amount of moneys that the state collects in federal highway taxes and fees is a clear and understandable measure; and

Whereas, Demonstration projects are an ineffective use of federal highway taxes and fees; and

Whereas, All moneys residing in the federal highway trust fund should be returned to the states either for use on the national highway system or nationally uniform highway safety improvement programs or as block grants; and

Whereas, The state block grant program should allow states to make the final decisions that affect the funding of their local highway projects based on the statewide planning process; and

Whereas, Only a reasonable amount of the moneys collected from the federal highway taxes and fees should be retained by the United States Department of Transportation for safety and research purposes; and

Whereas, States with public land holdings should not be penalized for receiving transportation funding through federal land or national park transportation programs, and such funding should not be included in the states' allocation of moneys; and

Whereas, The evasion of federal highway taxes and fees further erodes the ability of the state and the federal government to maintain an efficient nationwide transportation system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

(1) That, when considering issues related to donor and donee states, the federal government should adopt a ratio derived from the total amount of moneys a state receives in federal highway moneys divided by the total amount of moneys the state collects in federal highway taxes and fees; and

(2) That all demonstration projects should be eliminated; and

(3) That after federal moneys have been expended for the national highway system and safety improvements, a state block grant program should be established for the distribution of the remaining federal moneys; and

(4) That it is necessary to expand federal and state activities to combat the evasion of federal highway taxes and fees. Be it

Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of Colorado's delegation of the United States Congress.

RAY POWERS,
President of the Senate.

PATRICIA K. DICKS,
Secretary of the Senate.

RUSSELL GEORGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JUDITH M. RODRIGUE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HONORING SHERIFF JIM THOMAS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Sheriff Jim Thomas of Santa Barbara County who was the recipient of the ''Guardian of Youth Award'' by the Goleta Valley Youth Sports Center. Sheriff Thomas has recently been chosen for this prestigious award because the represents the finest of a community of citizens that has dedicated itself to the future of our youth.

Sheriff Thomas' commitment and service to youth is vast. He has given much of his own time and energy to the Drug Abuse Resistance Program—DARE—by speaking to students about the negative aspects of drug and alcohol abuse. In addition, his administration has devoted five full time deputy sheriffs who spend time on-campuses and in school classrooms educating young people about substance abuse, violence, and self-worth. Under his leadership, DARE has reached more than 20,000 elementary and junior high students.

Sheriff Thomas has also committed hundreds of thousands of dollars of confiscated illegal drug money to fund school resource officers, and to support girls' and boys' sports programs, kids camp, and youth scholarship programs. Clearly, Sheriff Thomas' legacy reaches to countless youth and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the George ''Ben'' Page Memorial Youth Center and the Youth Sports Association for their commitment to the fitness and wellness of our children. I believe that the value of the Youth Center is far greater than an extraordinary building—it contains the generosity of spirit of the Association and Santa Barbara County. Most importantly, the Association and its volunteers will positively impact children today and for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored to join my community this past weekend to pay tribute to Sheriff Jim Thomas. He is a man who has served with unparalleled dedication and compassion. I commend him for years of service to the County of Santa Barbara and to our nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall No. 265 for the Y2K Readiness and Responsibility Act; 191 for the motion to go to conference on the fiscal year 2000 National Defense Authorization Act; and rollcall No. 276 for the Financial Services Act. I was visiting the U.S. troops in Macedonia and could not vote for this legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes'' for both bills and the motion to go to conference.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, in 1998, when a terrorist bomb exploded in front of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, one of the first humanitarian organizations to arrive at the scene was the Magen David Adom.

Magen David Adom, or MDA, entered the collapsed embassy building at great personal risk and saved dozens of lives. They demonstrated why they are considered to be one of the world's finest humanitarian organizations.

Despite the bravery and competence which the MDA rescuers exhibited that day and every day since its founding in 1930, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has refused to recognize the MDA as a fully participating member. The sole reason for this refusal is because the MDA's symbol is a Red Star, not the Red Cross or Red Crescent, the only symbols recognized by the International Federation.

In 1864, when the nations of the world signed a treaty to provide protection for hospitals, medical personnel and patients in time of war, it was decided that the universal symbol for humanitarian services would be the Swiss flag with its colors reversed.

In Turkey, a predominantly Muslim country, the Red Cross was considered a symbol of Christianity, and inappropriate for use as their humanitarian symbol. Instead, they declared that they would use a Red Crescent, a symbol derived from Islam. This was a reasonable request and the Red Crescent was recognized by the International Federation in 1868.

Yet, in 1949, when Israel asked for recognition of its humanitarian symbol, a red star on a white field, based on the ancient symbol of the Jewish faith, the International Federation refused, insisting that Israel either adopt the cross of Christianity or the crescent of the Muslim faith. The Israeli government refused.

Since that date, though it has worked in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the MDA is still denied full membership in the International Federation. This has gone on too long.

This October, the International Federation will hold its 27th meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. This amendment directs the President to work with the signatories of the Geneva Convention and support a resolution at the International Conference to allow for the MDA to become a full member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BELARUS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today marks the expiration of the term of office of authoritarian Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka under the 1994 Belarusian Constitution. To nobody's surprise, Mr. Lukashenka is not abandoning his office, having extended his term of office until 2001 using the vehicle of an illegitimate 1996 constitutional referendum.

Since Lukashenka was elected five years ago, Belarus has witnessed nothing but backsliding in the realm of human rights and democracy and a deterioration of the economic situation. The Belarusian Government continues to violate its commitments under the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) relating to human rights, democracy and the rule of law. At the root of these violations lies the excessive power usurped by President Lukashenka since his election in 1994, especially following the illegitimate 1996 constitutional referendum, when he disbanded the Supreme Soviet and created a new legislature subordinate to his rule.

Freedoms of expression, association and assembly remain curtailed. The government hampers freedom of the media by tightly controlling the use of national TV and radio. Administrative and economic measures are used to cripple the independent media and NGOs. Political opposition has been targeted for repression, including imprisonment, detention, fines and harassment. The independence of the judiciary has been further eroded, and the President alone controls judicial appointments. Legislative power is decidedly concentrated in the executive branch of government.

The Helsinki Commission, which I Chair, has extensively monitored and reported on the sad situation in Belarus, and has attempted to encourage positive change in that country through direct contacts with Belarusian officials as well as through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly meeting in St. Petersburg earlier this month overwhelmingly supported a resolution encouraging democratic change in Belarus, including the conduct of free and fair elections next year. As Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the OSCE PA, I urged my fellow parliamentarians to join me in calling for the release of ex-Prime Minister Mikhail Chygir and the guarantee of free access to the media by opposition groups. In addition, I joined 125 delegates representing 37 of the 54 participating States in signing a statement which offered more harsh criticism of the political situation in Belarus, condemned the use of violence against Supreme Soviet members and representatives of the democratic opposition, and protested their detention.

Within the last few days, there appears to be some glimmer of hope in the gloomy Belarusian predicament. According to a July 17 joint statement by the OSCE PA ad hoc Working Group on Belarus and the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus: ''The Belarusian President states his commitment to the holding of free, fair and recognizable parliamentary elections in

Belarus next year, as well as his support for a national dialogue on elections to be held between the government and the opposition.'' I agree with the Working Group and AMG's emphasis on the importance of ''access to electronic media for all participants in the negotiations, and a political climate free of fear and politically motivated prosecution.''

Mr. Speaker, while I welcome this statement, I remain guarded, given Mr. Lukashenka's track record. I very much look forward to its implementation by the Belarusian Government, which could be a positive step in reducing Belarus' isolation from the international community and the beginnings of a reversal in the human rights situation in that country.

HONORING THE LANDING OF THE FIRST MAN ON THE MOON

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, after rising yesterday to honor the passing of one of America's greatest space hero's, Pete Conrad, I happily return to the floor to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of man landing on the moon.

Last night, I memorialized one of the many heroes involved in the arduous task of sending man from Earth to the moon. Tonight, I would like to recognize all of the men and women that were responsible for one of the single greatest scientific and technological accomplishments in history, man walking on the moon.

President John F. Kennedy challenged the men and women in our nation's space program to accomplish a goal that most believed was unachievable. This goal was the singular focus of a small group of American leaders in space for nearly a decade, a small group that would eventually become international heroes. Heroes, not because they simply went to the moon, but because they set out an impossible goal, dared to dream when they were on the short end of logic, inspired a nation and the world. These men and women worked feverishly for nearly a decade and committed their lives to the program. Some men even gave the ultimate sacrifice and lost their lives chasing this goal.

To every child in America, I hope that you will take the time to learn of the thrilling story of the men and women involved in Apollo 11's ultimate success. It is a story about working to achieve success against long odds. I am proud to have been alive during this great accomplishment and to know the story behind the men and women who dedicated their lives to ensuring the dream of all mankind was achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give one last salute to Captain Pete Conrad and congratulate all of the men and women who helped our nation and perservere against impossible odds, and land a man on the moon.

IN RECOGNITION OF GERALD GREENWALD, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF UNITED AIRLINES, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I rise to extend congratulations to Jerry Greenwald on the occasion of his retirement as Chairman of United Airlines. He joined United Airlines five years ago. From his takeoff in July 1994 to his landing last week, Jerry Greenwald's has truly been an amazing flight.

Brand new to the aviation industry, Jerry Greenwald led the transition of United Airlines into the largest employee-owned organization in the world. He assumed the helm of a struggling company which was part of an industry burdened by years of mounting financial losses. In an environment when regulations often seemed to make success impossible, he guided the employee-owners of United Airlines to turn the company around. Jerry Greenwald showed that teamwork could be a way of life and not just a slogan. He demonstrated that ''labor-management relations'' did not have to be a euphemism for mortal combat, but rather a unique means to achieve a range of goals.

By focusing on core business objectives and core customer needs, United Airlines achieved record revenues for four consecutive years, and measurable improvements to delivering on customer preferences for air travel. Jerry Greenwald is investing proceeds into new equipment, technology and customer service initiatives to prepare for the future. During his tenure, Jerry Greenwald has grown United to the equivalent of a whole new airline. And, I'd like to think he's changing how the industry thinks about customer service. The US airline industry is still evolving, but it is clear that Mr. Greenwald has put United on a course to continue to improve and be competitive.

Beyond his focus to make United healthy again, Mr. Greenwald took on an enormous task when he agreed to serve as Chairman of the National Welfare to Work partnership. United alone has hired nearly 2,000 people from the welfare rolls to work in productive jobs, and he inspired thousands of other companies to do the same. Mr. Greenwald has expanded the United Foundation to support more than 300 charitable organizations and programs around the world, focusing on education, health and community partnerships. And he has personally been involved in these initiatives rather than just leading them; that is an important distinction in today's world.

Throughout his time with United, Mr. Greenwald has been a consistently accessible and responsive partner to those of us in Congress concerned with aviation issues. We have worked together with Mr. Greenwald to tackle complicated issues that affect the interests of the entire nation: airline competitiveness, access for US carriers to global aviation markets, air traffic control reform, taxes, and yes, even customer service. Although we have not always agreed, we have always communicated.

So as Jerry Greenwald pulls ''wheels up'' and flies off to a fresh attempt at retirement, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well.

A TRIBUTE TO SHARON AWE ON HER RETIREMENT FROM TEACHING AT SOUTH MILWAUKEE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sharon Awe, South Milwaukee High School's (SMHS) Director of Bands, who is retiring after 34½ years of dedicated service to her students and to the community.

Ms. Awe has shared her love for music with thousands of students during her career at SMHS. She inspired some to make music their careers, but her gift to all her students was a solid foundation of a lifetime appreciation for music and the arts.

In more than 34 years of teaching, Sharon has been the driving force behind the South Milwaukee Rocket Band, and she will be sorely missed. And her dedication to her students and the music program did not end at the finish of each school term. Fro the past 25 summers, Sharon Awe and her band have participated in countless parades and competitions throughout the United States. South Milwaukee High School has a band room stuffed with awards and trophies, and has received a myriad of honors. Sharon and her students have proudly represented the State of Wisconsin at events such as Disney Music Days, the 1989 Gator Bowl, and even the 1996 Independence Day Celebration in Washington, D.C.

But what Ms. Awe gave her students was much more important than a room full of trophies. She instilled in them a sense of accomplishment, discipline, and pride, and afforded them the opportunity for new experiences, camaraderie and memories they will treasure for a lifetime.

And so it is with mixed emotions that I extend my congratulations to Ms. Awe on her well deserved retirement. The Rocket Band won't quite be the same without her striding proudly alongside it on the parade route. But I thank her for the enormous impact she has made on the lives of so many young people, and I wish her the very best for a happy and fulfilling retirement.

IN SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MERLE F. BRADY FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE VAN WERT COMMUNITY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding individual from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This Saturday evening, July 24, 1999, members of the Van Wert, Ohio community will gather to recognize the efforts of Merle F. Brady.

Merle Brady was born in Illinois in 1919, but has lived in Van Wert for more than fifty years.

During those years, Merle Brady has been a true asset to the community and a friend and neighbor to all those who know him. A successful business man, Merle owned his own retail clothing store for many years, while operating a successful real estate business. For many years, he was Chairman of the Board of the Van Wert National Bank, and still serves as Director Emeritus.

A true American hero, Merle served bravely in the United States military in World War II where he received the American Theater Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, and the WWII Victory Medal. He is a life member of the American Legion, and has served as Post Commander, District Commander, Ohio State Commander, and National American Legion Executive Committeeman. Merle is still active in his American Legion Post.

Mr. Speaker, Merle Brady's service to the Van Wert community is endless. He was elected to the Van Wert City Council, and served two terms as Council President. Merle has been an active member of the Van Wert Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Masonic Lodge, Elks, and the Trinity United Methodist Church. Merle has also given freely of his time and energy to the Van Wert Y.M.C.A. and Associated Charities Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that America prospers due to the outstanding deeds of her citizens. Without question, Merle F. Brady epitomizes that saying. Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Merle F. Brady. Thank you for your unwavering contributions to the Van Wert area, and best wishes for the future.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APOLLO 11 MOON LANDING

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, July 20th marks the 30th anniversary of Apollo 11's landing on the moon. This historic achievement was born of the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. President Kennedy saw the moon race as a means of demonstrating American technological superiority at a time when the Soviets were garnering all of the ''firsts'' in space exploration. It was a bold initiative that required the skills and teamwork of tens of thousands of people if it was to succeed. It is to their everlasting credit that the Apollo program succeeded beyond all expectations.

Astronauts Neil Armstrong, ''Buzz'' Aldrin, and Michael Collins were the emissaries of all of those hardworking Americans when they set off for the moon three decades ago. Yet when Neil Armstrong stepped foot on the Moon for the first time, he represented more than just America—he represented all of humanity. His footsteps marked the realization of a dream that had captivated the minds of countless generations through the ages.

In addition, Apollo was an undertaking that stimulated advances in science and technology. It inspired a generation of students to pursue education in math and science. And the images that the Apollo astronauts took of the bluish-white Earth floating in the black void of space profoundly changed our perspective on global concerns such as the environment.

Of course, the Apollo program was a unique undertaking that cannot be replicated. Indeed, the Cold War that spawned Apollo is over, and we now are cooperating rather than competing in space exploration with our former adversaries. Moreover, many of our space activities are now focused on directly benefiting our citizens here on Earth—whether through meteorological satellites, communications satellites, navigation satellites, and so forth.

Yet I am confident that one day we will return to the moon, as well as venture to other parts of our solar system. When we do, we will be in the debt of all those who blazed the trail for us thirty years ago with the Apollo program.

NIH OFFICE OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES ACT OF 1999

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Congresswoman MORELLA in introducing the ''NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases Act of 1999.'' This legislation is intended to enhance the Federal government's research on autoimmune diseases and disorders. Most importantly, the Act highlights the urgency of treating autoimmune diseases as a priority women's health issue.

Many of our colleagues are familiar with diseases such as multiple sclerosis, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic fatigue syndrome. But what is not well recognized is how these and dozens of other diseases are linked by autoimmunity. As the NIH explains, ''If a person has an autoimmune disease, the immune system mistakenly attacks itself, targeting the cells, tissues and organs of a person's own body.''

Today, we have identified at least eighty autoimmune diseases which lead to death, severe disability, and vitiate the quality of life. They inflict a tremendous toll on families and our communities. Collectively, autoimmune diseases affect five percent of the population, or more than 13.5 million Americans, causing untold mortality and morbidity in this country, as well as billions in health care expenditures and lost productivity every year.

What is most striking is the disproportionate impact of these diseases on women. Three quarters of those afflicted with an autoimmune disease are women. Multiple sclerosis is twice as common in women compared to men. And the best available research suggests that autoimmunity may be the cause of 50 to 60 percent of unexplained cases of infertility and is also a major cause of miscarriages.

Compounding the uncertainty surrounding the causation of many of these diseases and the need for effective therapies is a persistent lack of information and understanding about autoimmune diseases. The American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association recently found that two-thirds of all women suffering from autoimmune diseases had been labeled ''chronic complainers'' before being correctly diagnosed. No woman should have to experience such insensitivity and lack of awareness when seeking care for a life-threatening illness.

The Federal government is pursuing a broad agenda of research and education on autoimmune diseases. For several years, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has supported a multi-institute research program on the mechanisms of immunotherapy for autoimmune disease. There is an NIH research program for autoimmunity centers of excellence. And NIH institutes and the Office of Women's Health Research are focusing research funding on the genetic susceptibility to autoimmune diseases, as well as the role of environmental and infectious agents.

But it is clear that more can be done. The NIH recently established an autoimmune diseases coordinating committee, to help facilitate the innovative research being conducted on autoimmune diseases. Congresswoman MORELLA played a leadership role in this regard. The Congress has also dramatically increased NIH funding over the past few years, with the expectation that autoimmune disease research would benefit from this trend.

Our bill would take these promising developments a step farther. Progress on finding cures and treatments for autoimmune diseases would be expedited by a permanent office at the NIH dedicated to developing a consensus research agenda, as well as promoting cooperation and coordination of ongoing research. Such an office could serve as an advisor to the Director of NIH and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and act as a high-level liaison to the many important autoimmune disease patient groups.

The bill is endorsed and strongly supported by organizations including the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association, National Coalition of Autoimmune Disease Patient Groups, Lupus Foundation of America, CFIDS Association of America, Sjogren's Syndrome Foundation, Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America, Myositis Association of America, Wegener's Granulomatosis Support Group, Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America, Coalition of Patient Advocates for Skin Disease Research, the National Alopecia Areata Foundation and the National Pemphigus Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, we urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring ''NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases Act of 1999.''

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Gilman-Campbell-Maloney/Crowley, et al. Amendment to H.R. 2514, the American Embassy Security Act. Passage of this secondary amendment to the Smith amendment would allow up to $25 million to be appropriated for the United Nations Population Fund

(UNFPA) in FY2000 for vital family planning and maternal and child health care programs.

Some of my colleagues have suggested that funding the UNFPA would support the Chinese government's coercive abortion activities. Last year, they eliminated all U.S. fuding for UNFPA in the omnibus appropriations bill due to concerns about China. This amendment would allow us to fund UNFPA, while actively discouraging the organization from any activity in China; indeed, one dollar of appropriated U.S. funds would be deducted for each dollar UNFPA spends of other donors' funds in China. Any U.S. contribution that would be made to the UNFPA in FY2000 would have to be maintained in a separate account, none of the funds could be spent in China, and UNFPA would have to certify that it does not fund abortions.

The U.N. Population Fund does not support abortion. In fact, UNFPA works to reduce the need for abortion by enhancing access to family planning. In addition to addressing the reproductive health needs of women, UNFPA devotes significant resources to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Cutting of funds to the U.N. Population fund for even one year will lead to disastrous results; it is estimated that the result of the elimination of U.S. funding for UNFPA in FY1999 appropriations will have led to 500,000 more unintended pregnancies and 200,000 more abortions throughout the developing world, along with 1,200 more maternal deaths and 22,000 more infant deaths. We cannot risk results like this for another year.

The U.S. government should not, as a matter of principle, hold family planning and UNFPA hostage to a legitimate concern about the conduct of the Chinese government. There is a well-founded concern about China's family planning program—not UNFPA's. the concerns of the U.S. government should be placed on the U.S.-Chinese bi-lateral agenda, along with other human rights issues, and linked as appropriate to trade and other negotiations.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join with me in support the Gilman-Campbell/Maloney-Crowley amendment to fund the United Nations Population Fund.

TRUST IS HIGHEST IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the most frightening times of our lives is when we ourselves or one of our loved ones face a medical emergency. In this emergency situation, trust is the highest for medical professionals who are providing instant care to treat an injury or to save a life. In my own state, we are blessed in having the Michigan College of Emergency Physicians that helps to educate the physician staff of emergency departments at hospitals around Michigan.

The Michigan College of Emergency Physicians, chartered in 1969, was one of the first chapters of the American College of Emergency Physicians. It was only natural that Michigan be one of the first chapters since the American College was founded in 1968 by Dr. John G. Wiegenstein, a Lansing physician who saw the need to develop the specialty of Emergency Medicine. Starting with 208 members in 1969 under the leadership of Dr. Gauis Clark as President, the organization has grown to nearly 1,100 members today under President Dr. Gregory Walker, and President-Elect Dr. Robert Malinowski.

The Michigan College of Emergency Physicians has sponsored educational programs to help improve the initial care of acutely ill patients. The 26th Michigan Emergency Assembly on Mackinac Island this weekend will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the College. Efforts like this annual assembly and the advanced pediatric life support course, the emergency resident assembly, and the advanced cardiac life support instructor course have helped to make Michigan a nationally recognized academic hub in emergency medicine.

Emergency medical services is a priority for the Michigan College, with its representation on numerous state boards and the EMS Expo—the largest education program for prehospital personnel in the state. The College is also proud of its legislative accomplishments in its development of the Michigan Emergency Medical Services law, providing the ability to deliver emergency medical services to the citizens of Michigan, its definition of ''prudent layperson'', the enforcement of safety belt requirements, and safety helmet legislation.

I recently had the opportunity to monitor emergency room operations at St. Mary's Hospital in Saginaw to see first-hand the demands of split-second decisions in life or death situations. I want to thank Dr. Mary Jo Wagner, Dr. Brian Hancock, and Dr. George Moylan for their courtesies and professional insights. I encourage each of our colleagues to visit an emergency room to truly understand the needs of emergency medicine.

Mr. Speaker, we rarely think of the need for emergency medical care. We and so many others just assume that it is going to be there. On a day like today, we should stop and thank the Michigan College of Emergency Physicians, and their colleagues around the nation, for working to perfect what we take for granted. I ask you and all of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in wishing the Michigan College of Emergency Physicians a very happy 30th anniversary, and for every success to President-elect Dr. Malinowski and Executive Director Diane Kay Bollman with their efforts to make sure, once again, that when we or a loved one face a medical emergency, a trained professional will be there to respond to our needs.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Gilman-Campbell-Maloney-Crowley-Greenwood amendment to provide funding to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The UNFPA has long supported the right of couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibility the number and spacing of their children, and to have the information and means to do so, free of discrimination, coercion or violence. Accordingly, the UNFPA works to provide women and men with access to safe, effective, affordable and voluntary contraceptive methods of their choice, as well as access to health care for safe pregnancy and childbirth.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to address two myths that critics of the UNFPA commonly state regarding official UNFPA policies. The first concerns abortion and let me be very clear on this point. The UNFPA does not support or fund abortion in any way shape or form. UNFPA's activities are mandated by the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which states that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning.

Instead, the UNFPA works to prevent abortion through the provision of voluntary family planning services. In addition, the UNFPA has not, does not and will not ever condone coercion in population and family planning policies and programs. They are committed to the realization of the UN's charter and the universal declaration on human rights, and it condemns coercive practices in all forms.

Mr. Chairman, the world has always looked to the U.S. for its leadership in global population and development programs. Restoring our contribution to the UNFPA will again clearly signal our continued commitment to addressing this important global challenge. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to vote for the Gilman - Campbell - Maloney - Crowley - Greenwood amendment.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, each year in the developing world, nearly 600,000 women die from pregnancy-related complications. Maternal mortality is the largest single cause of death among women in their reproductive years. That's why we must support the Campbell/Gilman/Gejdenson/Porter/Maloney amendment to H.R. 2415 which would remove the prohibition against the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Funding Population Fund (UNFPA).

This amendment would authorize critical funding so that voluntary family planning services, like the UNFPA, can provide mothers and families in over 150 other countries new choices and new hope. Further, these services increase child survival and promote safe motherhood for nearly 900,000 women around the

world. Without our support, women in developing nations will face more unwanted pregnancies, more poverty, and more despair.

It is extremely hypocritical that those in Congress who would deny women in the developing world the choice of an abortion, would also seek to eliminate our support for family planning programs that reduce the need for abortion. Without access to safe and affordable family planning services, there will be more abortions, not fewer, and more women's lives will be put in danger.

I wish that today we could be voting on legislation allowing our foreign aid dollars to pay for a full range of reproductive health services, not just the limited services that barely get a right-wing seal of approval. But what is most important now is that the House of Representatives oppose the Smith anti-family amendment and support the Campbell/Gilman/Gejdenson/Porter/Maloney amendment to restore funding to the UNFPA.

Let's keep the doors of more family planning clinics open for the women who are desperately in need of this information and these services. We will reduce the number of abortions and improve the lives of women and their children. I urge my colleagues to support the UNFPA.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD S. BRYCE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ventura County, California, Undersheriff Richard S. Bryce, who will retire next month after a long, honorable and distinguished career.

Undersheriff Bryce accomplished much in his more than three decades with the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, but will perhaps be remembered most for three particular achievements:

He spearheaded California legislation that permitted the merging of the Marshal's Offices into the Sheriff's Departments; he is recognized as an expert on jail operations and management, providing court testimony and conducting seminars throughout the Western United States on custody issues; and he provided leadership in management of the department's budget and in the fight to win passage of California's Proposition 172, which ensured the continued funding for the department and other local public safety agencies.

Richard Bryce began his law enforcement career in 1965 as a reserve deputy. After his appointment as a deputy sheriff on April 22, 1966, he embarked on a number of diverse assignments as he rose through the department's ranks. He was a patrol deputy, a staff officer at the Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Academy, a burglary detective and narcotic detective. As an administrative sergeant, he served at the Jail Honor Farm and in the Civil Bureau. He was a facility lieutenant at the Oxnard Branch Jail, a Civil Bureau lieutenant for Court Services, and a narcotic lieutenant for Special Services.

In 1982, Richard Bryce was promoted to commander of the special Services Bureau, which oversees the department's investigation units. In 1986, then-Sheriff John Gillespie appointed him assistant sheriff, and in 1993 he was appointed undersheriff by then-Sheriff Larry Carpenter.

Richard Bryce's peers have consistently described him as ''loyal, ethical, professional, articulate, and conscientious.''

Ventura County's undersheriff holds a master's degree in public administration, a bachelor's degree in political science and an associate's degree in administration of justice. He and Loretta have been married for more than 30 years. They have two children, Jeffrey and Kimberly.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Richard S. Bryce for his decades of dedicated service and in wishing him and his family Godspeed in his retirement. His dedication to public safety and his community will be missed.

STAMP OUT PROSTATE CANCER ACT

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Stamp Out Prostate Cancer Act of 1999. I am joined in this effort by my colleague from Ohio, the Honorable SHERROD BROWN, and twenty-two other colleagues. I have also attached letters from organizations in support of this legislation, including the Men's Health Network, National Prostate Cancer Coalition, and CapCure.

According to the National Prostate Cancer Coalition (NPCC), each day 507 men will learn they have prostate cancer. Prostate cancer, the most common cancer in men, is a devastating disease affecting more than 200,000 American men each year. One out of every ten men will develop this terrible disease in his lifetime, and more than 40,000 American men will die each year. This disease does not occur only in older men. Nearly one quarter of all diagnoses occur in men between 40 and 65 years old. The single best thing we can do to help more men combat this disease is to increase funding for research, education, and awareness. Currently, both the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense fund prostate cancer research. Yet, the NPCC has identified nearly $250 million in worthwhile research projects not initiated last year due to lack of funding.

The Stamp Out Prostate Cancer Act will help expand research money available, much like the very successful breast cancer stamp which has raised millions for breast cancer research. This successful model will allow millions of Americans to voluntarily donate to the basic research that will help us find a cure to this terrible disease. I hope that all my colleagues will join me and cosponsor this important bill.

MEN'S HEALTH NETWORK,
Washington, DC, July 13, 1999.

Hon. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CUNNINGHAM, I am writing on behalf of the Men's Health Network (MHN) in support of legislation that will introduce the Stamp Out Prostate Cancer Stamp Act of 1999. We thank you and Congressman Sherrod Brown for proposing this important legislation.

Prostate cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer in America, affecting about 200,000 men in 1999. Nearly 40,000 men will lose their lives to the disease this year. A man has a one in six chance of getting prostate cancer in his lifetime. If he has a close relative with prostate cancer, his risk doubles. With two close relatives, his risk increases five-fold. With three close relatives, his risk is nearly 97%. Today, African-American men have the highest prostate cancer incidence rate in the world and their mortality rate from the disease is more than twice that of the rate for Caucasian Americans.

With the right investment in public education and research, prostate cancer is preventable, controllable and curable. It is vitally important to educate not only men but also their families as to the risk factors associated with this disease and the need for annual screenings. The creation of a prostate cancer research stamp not only will raise the public's awareness of the risk and prevalence of this deadly disease but also it is an innovative way by which Americans can freely aid scientific research.

Thank you for creating this opportunity for concerned Americans to support the fight against prostate cancer. If there is anything we can do in the future to assist in the passage of your bill, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

TRACIE SNITKER,
Government Relations.

CAP CURE
Washington, DC, July 15, 1999.

Representative RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CUNNINGHAM: Even though I am on the road, I wanted to assure that my office transmits this letter to you.

I admire your courage and conviction to stamp out prostate cancer, and I support your efforts, and those of your many colleagues, in the presentation of your proposed legislation. The ''Stamp Out Prostate Cancer Act'' creates a simple tool to enhance research funding that will end the roll that prostate cancer takes in this country.

You and your colleagues know that prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer in America today, with almost 200,000 new case expected in 1999.

You and your colleagues know that almost 40,000 men will lose their lives to the disease this year, creating tragedies for far too many wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters.

You and your colleagues know that, despite its burden on individuals and society, prostate cancer research receives only five cents of every federal cancer research dollar.

You and your colleagues know that the National Prostate Cancer Coalition, of which CaP RURE was a founding member, has estimated that $500 million of unfunded prostate cancer research should be supported this year if resources existed.

Duke, you are helping to expand he opportunities for acceleration of new research—and treatment opportunities—for the men who need them most. You have been stalwart and determined support for all those affected by this devastating disease. As the world's largest private funder of prostate cancer research, CaP CURE considers it a pleasure to support you.

Cordially,

RICHARD N. ATKINS, M.D.,
President.

July 15, 1999.

Representative RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC,

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CUNNINGHAM: On behalf of the thousands of men battling prostate cancer and their families, I want to express our sincere appreciation to you and your colleagues for introducing the ''Stamp Out Prostate Cancer Act of 1999''.

Our primary goals at the National Prostate Cancer Coalition (NPCC) are to make prostate cancer a national health priority while finding a cure for his deadly disease. In order to accomplish these goals, we must increase awareness of he disease and increase funding for prostate cancer research. Your bill takes great strides forward in both areas.

In 1999, one cancer case in every six will be prostate cancer. About one in four prostate cancer cases strikes a man during his prime working years, under the age of 65. Regrettably, prostate cancer took the lives of about 100 men yesterday. Congressman Cunningham, we know that you are aware of the terrible toll which prostate cancer takes on Americans. We salute you for your playing a role in finding a cure of this disease.

We look forward to working with you to increase the opportunities for new and accelerated research and treatment for prostate cancer. The NPCC stands ready to assist you as your legislation moves through Congress.

Sincerely,

BILL SCHWARTZ,
Vice-Chairman and CEO,
National Prostate Cancer Coalition.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, our Founding Fathers recognized that restricting the free exchange of ideas in the political arena is the tool of tyranny. The First Amendment ensures that a free exchange of ideas, not the forceful will of the government, will always dominate the political landscape.

Currently, there are those who would obliterate the First Amendment in the name of ''campaign finance reform.'' Reforming our campaign finance system by limiting the ability of individuals and groups to express their views on issues and candidates is like trying to make a car run better by removing the engine.

Time and time again, the Courts have held that the First Amendment protects the right of individuals and groups to speak freely about issues and candidates, free from the heavy hand of government regulation and restrictions.

The American people do not need government speech police dictating what, where, when and how they can speak about issues that are important to them. the ''big brother'' reforms that are being proposed will trample on the fundamental rights of individuals in order to protect the interests of incumbent politicians.

I commend the following piece by Mr. James Bopp, published by the Heritage Foundation, to my colleagues' attention. Mr. Bopp clearly explains the need for true reform that is constitutional and strengthens, rather than destroys, the ability of the American people to have a voice in their government.

[From the Heritage Foundation, July 19, 1999]

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ''REFORM'': THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

(By James Bopp, Jr.)

Campaign finance reform soon will be debated in the U.S. Senate. The problems with the current campaign financing system that are identified by the most vocal reformers, however, are not real problems for Americans who want more of a say in who is elected and what policies public officials pursue. And although incumbent officeholders in Washington, D.C., may feel threatened by negative advertising and want to manipulate the campaign rules to their advantage, this does not justify imposing further restrictions on the freedom of speech and association. The U.S. Supreme Court already has addressed the remedies proposed by the ''reformers'' and found them unconstitutional under the First Amendment.

The Supreme Court and numerous federal courts following it have struck down almost all laws that attempt to restrict campaign spending or campaign advertising by individuals or organizations (including corporations, unions, political action committees [PACs], and political parties). Pursuant to the First Amendment, the Supreme Court limits the regulation of political expression to a very narrow class of speech: explicit or express words advocating the election or defeat of clearly identified candidates—such as ''vote for'' or ''elect.'' But not every type of express or explicit appeal for votes is subject to regulation. For example, the Supreme Court has held that:

A political candidate has an absolute First Amendment right to spend an unlimited amount of his own money expressly advocating his own election (unless he voluntarily waives that right in order to receive public financing).

Individuals and organizations also have an absolute First Amendment right to spend an unlimited amount of their own money expressly advocating the election or defeat of particular candidates so long as there is no coordination between the individual or organization and the candidates. And governments may not presume that there is coordination under certain scenarios—unless there really is some.

In addition, all other election-related speech that discusses candidates and issues (including their voting records or positions) but does not explicitly call for the election or defeat of particular candidates is protected as ''issue advocacy.'' Although it undoubtedly influences elections, issue advocacy is absolutely protected from regulation by the First Amendment. Consequently, ''reforms'' that attempt to redefine ''express advocacy'' to include types of issue advocacy, or to create new categories of speech subject to regulation, or that effectively would ban issue advocacy by corporations and labor unions are doomed to a court-ordered funeral. So is legislation that effectively would require any group engaging in issue advocacy to register and report as a PAC or that would impose burdensome disclosure requirements on issue advocacy.

Political parties enjoy the same unfettered right to receive contributions for and to engage in issue advocacy. And there are even fewer reasons to fear their exercise of this important right because political parties have an interest in a broader array of issues than narrow interest groups do, and their donors know they exist to advance those issues. The Supreme Court also has found that proposed bans on political parties receiving and spending soft money cannot be justified on the ground that it might prevent corruption. Instead, the Supreme Court has determined such a goal is insufficient to restrict the discussion of candidates and their positions on issues.

To adopt true reform, Congress first needs to recognize that today's perceived abuses are simply the predictable result of past ''reforms'' in which the suppression of free speech was the principal focus. Today's complex laws cause wasteful distortions in the electoral process and lessen transparency and public accountability. There are, however, constitutional measures that would correct these flaws. Specifically, raising or eliminating contribution limits, which have been eroded by inflation, would allow elected officials to concentrate more on their public duties than on raising funds, make the flow of campaign money more transparent, and improve public accountability. And removing barriers that prevent political parties from exercising a moderating influence on political campaigns would serve to reduce the weight of narrow interests.

These reforms would encourage more direct citizen participation in campaigns, thereby reducing the incentive for indirect involvement through independent expenditures and issue advocacy. Such true reforms not only are constitutional, but they also reinforce the sovereignty of the people over government officials and decrease the threat of corruption by making it more likely that any influence will be exposed. Bearing this in mind,

Congress should not rush to pass measures that would cause uncertainty in the short run and inevitably be struck down as unconstitutional. Because Members of Congress take an oath to support and defend the Constitution, they should pay special attention in the legislative process to any constitutional defects in pending legislation.

Congress should not try to challenge the Supreme Court's rulings on the First Amendment, especially when the people's freedom to speak is at stake and Members self-interest in retaining office conflicts with those rulings.

Instead, to enhance political participation and improve transparency and accountability in the process, Congress should:

1. Raise the individual contribution limit to at least $2,500, indexing it for inflation; raise the aggregate individual contribution limit; and raise the individual and PAC contribution limits to political parties from $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, to at least $50,000.

2. Remove the limits on coordinated expenditures by political parties with their own candidates.